Six—count 'em!—six passengers can ride in this International Pickup.

Carries the whole crew in "sedan" comfort as it hauls truckloads up to a ton. It's the NEW INTERNATIONAL TRAVELETTE!

NEW INTERNATIONAL TRAVELETTE!

INTERNATIONAL TRUCKS cost least to own!

© INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER CO., CHICAGO • Motor Trucks • Crawler Tractors • Construction Equipment • McCormick® Farm Equipment and Farmall® Tractors
Farmers and ranchers in the Phoenix area like to watch the way Art Bodine handles his Maricopa County produce operation. That's because Mr. Bodine's ranch is noted for its consistently high yields of quality fruits and vegetables in the Salt River Valley.

The 3,000-acre spread is a model of modern agricultural methods and closely planned management techniques. Continually improved yields are achieved through soil conservation practices and the experimental breeding of specialized citrus products.

Forty tractors and trucks are vital to the farm's year-round work schedule. Characteristically, Mr. Bodine insists that all his equipment deliver maximum performance, and that's why everything he has on wheels rolls on Firestone tires. As Mr. Bodine says, "I use Firestones because I've found they're the toughest, longest wearing tire in the book. I can depend on them for a good job."

Farmers you look to as leaders look to Firestone for farm tires

Firestone... First in Farm Tire Needs
Builder of the first practical pneumatic farm tire

Better Rubber from Start to Finish

Enjoy the Voice of Firestone on ABC television every Monday evening
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### Our Cover

This lanky cowboy is 21-year-old Ethan Labrier, a 1958 American Farmer candidate from Kenton, Oklahoma. The young westerner is currently managing 18,200 acres of land and is staking his future entirely on farming and ranching. He's an impressive example of vo-ag training.

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**The National Future Farmer**

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**THE NATIONAL FUTURE FARMER** is published bimonthly by the Future Farmers of America, Inc., at 510 Rhode Island Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. Entered as second-class matter at the post office at Washington, D.C., for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 110a, 312, Postal Laws and Regulations. Single subscription is 60c per year, single copies 10c. Foreign subscriptions $1.00 per year. Single copies, 25c in U.S. CHANGES OF ADDRESS: Send both old and new addresses to Editorial Offices, THE NATIONAL FUTURE FARMER, Box 29, Alexandria, Virginia.
Building crop-drying system piecemeal

Farmers can spread cost by purchasing components one at a time. Starting with the fan—which will protect crops from weather damage—heating unit and crop-drying wagons can be added as profits from the higher quality hay make it possible.

```
New Holland "720" crop-drying fan—5 hp; 36" 5-blade fan.
```

Heating unit—Specially designed heat exchanger transfers more usable heat. And only the clean heated air comes in contact with the crop. Combustion fumes are exhausted.

```
Crop-drying wagons—save work... dry efficiently. Slatted floor for hay drying. Accessory perforated grain-drying floor available.
```

Some day this crop "insurance" will pay off for you!

New Holland's modern crop-drying system protects crops against rain damage and improves quality of hay and grain.

Some rainy morning you'll look out the window of your home with a smile—knowing your crop is safely in the barn instead of leaching out in the fields.

It's times like these that demonstrate why New Holland's "706" Crop Dryer pays for itself—and why more and more progressive farmers are making crop dryers part of their standard equipment.

New Holland's "706" also lets you harvest or bale at higher moisture levels... dry any crop—in the mow, in drying wagons or on drying platforms... get more feed value than from sun-dried crops... save man-hours.

You can buy New Holland's fan, heating unit and wagons separately—or as a complete unit. For more information see your New Holland dealer or write New Holland Machine Company Division of Sperry Rand Corp., New Holland, Pennsylvania.
The National FFA Convention next month could be considered a birthday party for the FFA. It was just 30 years ago this fall that a small group of vo-ag students and their advisors met in Kansas City, Missouri, and formed the Future Farmers of America. This meeting became the first National Convention of the FFA.

Thirty years isn’t long when you consider the course of time. Yet, when you look at the milestones, FFA has come a long way. And all across our land there are better farmers and better citizens who have enjoyed its membership and training during their formative years. What the future holds is to a large degree in the hands of you—the members. Why not give serious thought to what you can do to make FFA a better organization? Then put your ideas to work in your local chapter, state, and the national organization. (If you are going to the Convention this year, be sure to read “A Message from your President,” August-September issue, page 21.)

Books embrace a world of knowledge all their own. When you read them regularly, a new world is unfolded before you. To help you select good reference and reading material, we’re starting a book review feature on page 49 of this issue. Start now to draw upon this storehouse of knowledge. There’s also “Free for the Asking” on page 47, listing timely bulletins of interest to young farmers.

The toll of the school bell this fall has no doubt put many of you back in the classroom. How will you use the nine months ahead? Will it be just another school year or will you see it as an opportunity to prepare for college or that all-important career that awaits you? In either case, you’ll want to read “Are You Ready for College” on page 23 of this issue. Associate Editor Joe Boyd has given some timely pointers on how to get the most out of your studies.

Wilson Carnes
Editor

Sponsoring Committee Chairman

MR. GLEN B. MILLER, president of Allied Chemical Corporation, New York, N. Y., is the current Chairman of the Sponsoring Committee for the Future Farmers of America Foundation, Inc. He is the man principally responsible for raising the funds that are used in the Foundation’s national awards program for FFA members. Mr. Miller is filling out the unexpired term as Sponsoring Committee Chairman that was vacated when Hugo Reimer, formerly president of Allied’s Nitrogen Division, resigned from that company.
Auto Care can prevent costly engine repair!

If the spark plugs in your car have gone 10,000 miles, they’re due for a change. A new set of AC Hot Tip Spark Plugs can start you out again with like-new performance. That’s because AC’s exclusive Hot Tip burns away carbon and oil deposits, keeps them clean-burning to assure efficient fuel combustion.

ACs are factory-installed on more new cars than any other make. Have an AC dealer install a new set in your car. Remember — Auto Care starts with AC.

AC SPARK PLUGS are THE ELECTRONICS DIVISION OF GENERAL MOTORS

Watch Walt Disney Studio’s ZORRO every week on ABC-TV

Sparky Says:

"GET A NEW SET EVERY 10,000 MILES"
If Railroads did not exist—the U.S. would have to invent them!

From a recent editorial in the Canton (Ohio) Repository

Suppose that everybody in the United States were to learn for the first time about a marvelous method of transportation called a railroad.

The idea would be sensational.

High-speed tractors running on steel rails laid on privately-owned rights-of-way, with minimum curves and grades, would be capable of pulling long processions of trailers full of merchandise. Imagine!

Trains of trailers would be kept rolling day in and day out until they reached their destinations. They would be shuttled into and out of vast marshaling yards, where the trailers would be grouped in the right combinations. Of all things!

Everything connected with the procedure, moreover, would be subject to taxation. It would be expected to pay for itself. What a switch that would be!

The high-speed tractors on their twin ribbons of steel could even haul human beings, in addition to freight. If necessary, the human beings could be bedded down and hauled from one place to another in special cars with comfortable seats and all the comforts of home.

It would be an absolutely revolutionary idea—railroading. Provided it had just been invented, that is.

All the progressives and the folks who try to lend a helping hand to get new ideas off the ground would be 100 per cent for it.

All the politicians and administrators would be 100 per cent for it.

As for the militarists and hard-headed security planners, they would be 150 per cent for it, because it would represent a mode of transportation more dependable for long-haul movement of heavy cargo than anything ever dreamed of heretofore.

The whole country would welcome the useful stranger with open arms and be alert for opportunities to give it a boost.

Cities and counties would tumble over one another to build things for it and to make free land available for its terminals.

Politicians would get into higher mathematics to subsidize it with financial gimmicks.

Nothing would be too good for the railroads if the idea of transporting things on steel rails were brand new. . . .

All railroads want is a chance to be as good as they know how to be if they are unshackled—set free from regulations that were designed to curb them when they were new and threatening to abuse a monopoly in high-speed, straight-line transportation.

Railroads should be born again.

That is what would have to happen if they went out of existence.

If they did not exist, the United States would have to invent them. . . .

Association of American Railroads
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Seventh-grade boy scores with registered Yorkshires

Scotty Rumble, who lives near Princeton, Indiana, is just about a dozen years old...in the seventh grade at school...in his third year with his youth organization. Yet his record might well be the envy of many an older boy.

Competing with other youths in 1956, he showed the Grand Champion pen of three Yorkshires at the Tri-State Market Hog Show in Evansville...the Grand Champion Yorkshire Barrow at the Gibson County Fair, in Princeton...the Reserve Champion Barrow of Indiana at Tri-State Fair...the Grand Champion Yorkshire Barrow at the Gibson County Fair. And, competing in the open class, he showed the Reserve Champion Barrow of all breeds at the Gibson County Fair. His 1957 showings all were in the youths' class and he had the Grand Champion gilt of all breeds and the Reserve Champion Yorkshire Barrow at the Gibson County Fair.

Scotty has plenty of time to think about the future, but he already is planning to go to college and study animal husbandry, with special interest in hogs.

Purina congratulates Scotty Rumble...Farmer of Tomorrow...on his past successes and his future plans.

Scotty Rumble's registered Yorkshires are on the Purina Program...as were his winners of 1956-57. He appreciates the help and advice he gets from his Purina Dealer, Ed Harvey Farm Supply, in Princeton. Whether you are raising livestock or poultry for showing or for market, there is a nearby Purina Dealer ready to serve you.

The purebred Yorkshire that Scotty Rumble is holding is from his prize-winning stock.
Reader Roundup

Calvin, Oklahoma
I need your help! A partner and I had a most promising cotton crop. It was a wet year and cotton was rank and foliage heavy. At a crucial time the crop was heavily infested with common boll worms. We wrote it off a total loss. But nearby was a large hawthorn flat that was host to hundreds of nests of large brown wasps. In three days the field was blanketed with thousands of them. Every wasp leaving that field was burdened with a slice of boll worm. In a week the worms were gone.

Knowing the great worth of wasps in cotton and corn fields, gardens, shrubbery, forests, and meadows, it gives me distress to see clans of boys ranging the streets and lanes, like vandals, destroying wasps' nests because their instructors seem in ignorance of the great stabilizing value of wasps. Some countries protect valuable insects; the U. S. Department of Agriculture imports wasps to control parasites but lifts no voice in protection of native wasps of equal or greater worth.

David J. Edwards

Stanton, Alabama
I think the FUTURE FARMER Magazine is real nice for FFA boys. It gives a lot of advice to boys in the FFA. It helps boys to be better farmers and to increase the farm acres to a better farm.

Robert Harris

Lucedale, Mississippi
I'm writing in regard to the dog in the Dodge truck commercial on page 5.

Is it a real picture? The dog is exactly like the one I had, but he was killed by a car. I don't know what kind of dog he was, so I wondered if someone there could tell me what kind that one is. Or, maybe I could get that dog. I loved mine so much. Everyone that sees the ad thinks it is my dog.

Jerry Vise

Frenchburg, Kentucky
I certainly appreciate your kind comments relative to the Young Rural Kentuckian. I am looking forward to serving rural youth by proclaiming their achievements.

You certainly did a fine job with the story of the Japan visit, and may I add that I was especially impressed by your article in the recent issue on the Kentucky boy from near Lexington. It's possible that I will be in Washington in the near future, and if so I'll stop by.

Jerry Ringo
Former National Vice President
The National FUTURE FARMER

Where is this train going? To an atomic development laboratory. What is it carrying? Chemicals, metals, delicate instruments, and many of the other things it takes to keep this important laboratory going. How does it get there? On the Santa Fe, America's longest railroad. Now more important than ever because it is moving raw and finished materials essential for the new scientific age, as well as the basic things like steel, machinery, and foodstuffs that America needs every day.

Let us be a partner in handling your freight, too

SANTA FE SYSTEM LINES
A champion in its own class, at the Taylor County Fair in Abilene, Texas is the Butler metal building that houses the livestock exhibition.

The sturdy Butler structural system keeps supporting columns to a minimum. Steel roof beams completely span each arena, providing spacious, unobstructed areas for cattle and viewers. Visibility is superb. Natural daylight floods the interior through translucent panels in the roof.

The air keeps fresh naturally. The gable design channels odors and hot, stale air up and out continuous peak ventilators. And the die-formed metal cover-paneling is as rain-tight and as wind-safe as a one piece metal shell.

But you don't have to go to a fair to see a modern Butler. They are already on hundreds of farms and ranches protecting livestock, grain, machinery and tools in a way that cannot be duplicated by traditional farm buildings.

Butler farm buildings are not the lowest in cost—measured in mere dollars. But measured in years of service per dollar, in fire safety, unobstructed interiors, and utility that remains the same, no matter how your farm practices may change...Butler is your lowest-cost farm building.
FEWER PEOPLE LEAVING FARM

The long continued population drift away from farms has slowed down. This is indicated by estimates released by the Bureau of Census and USDA. In April, 20.8 million persons or about 12.5 percent of the total population of the United States were living on farms. The report shows that 4.2 million persons have moved away from farms since 1950. Most of this shift took place between 1950 and 1954, however. The downward trend was noticeable as early as 1910. In that year one of every three persons lived on a farm. By 1950 the ratio had declined to one of every six, and by 1954 only one of every eight persons was a farm resident.

HINTS FOR GOOD FALL PASTURE

Winter cereals such as wheat, barley, oats, and rye should be planted for pasture at nearly double rate and only slightly earlier than when planted primarily for grain production. At three locations in Kansas both Balboa and Tetra Pekus rye outyielded wheat, winter oats, and winter barley for pasture in 1957. Balboa, being earlier in maturity, furnished more pasture than Tetra Pekus in early spring, but Tetra Pekus production continues longer, according to A. L. Clapp, Agronomist at Kansas State College.

HEAVE RESISTANT ALFALFA

A bushy root system is now believed to be the answer to the problem of winter heaving of alfalfa plants. Today most alfalfa stands are composed of plants having long tap roots as the major part of their root system. Although these long tap roots do go deep into the ground and provide water for the plant, they are not absolutely necessary according to R. L. Davis of Purdue University. In fact, these plants have a tendency to break or pull out when the soil heaves from freezing and thawing. Work is in progress, under the direction of Davis, to develop a strain of alfalfa which will have a decidedly more bushy root system than have present day plants.

NEW IDEAS ON WEED CONTROL

The control of weeds in the future may be largely a matter of birth control says R. S. Dunham of the University of Minnesota. According to Mr. Dunham, chemicals may be developed that will either kill weed seeds on the plant, probably in fall, or stimulate weed seeds to germinate in fall so they will be frozen during the winter. These chemicals may also prevent weeds from germinating in the spring by applying chemicals before spring planting.

THINGS TO WATCH

Hogs. Prices have remained higher thus far in 1958 as compared to last year. Favorable prices are expected to continue during the remainder of the year. Forecasts for fall farrowings call for increases of as much as 20 percent in some of the chief hog raising states. This means prices probably will be down—way down, when they hit the market beginning the early spring of 1959. With big supplies of corn expected from this year's crop, spring farrowings are also expected to be above normal. All this points to lower hog prices during 1959.

Cattle. Usual fall price declines will be present in the cattle markets beginning in late September and continuing through the fall and early winter months.

Dairy. Milk production per cow reached an all-time high on August 1 for several top dairy herds throughout the country. Average production on that date was 20.38 pounds of milk per cow. This exceeded the previous record set a year ago and was 14 percent above the August 1 average.

Eggs. Egg prices will likely continue downward until November when prices may be as much as 4 to 5 cents lower per dozen than last year at the same period.

Looking Ahead
BUILDS SILAGE BLOWER FEEDING TABLE WHICH ELIMINATES DANGER AND SPEEDS JOB!

Dumping grass or corn from a dump truck into a silo blower can be dangerous, and destructive to the blower. Howard W. Griswold, progressive farmer of Rocky Hill, Conn., neatly solved the problem with this farm-built invention.

Basically, the machine consists of a double chain type wagon bottom unloader, with a third section added. It is powered by an electric motor with a standard speed reduction drive. Each truckload of corn or grass is backed up to the table and dumped on it. Some advantages: no close maneuvering, no drive line to hook up, no spilled silage and no dangerous work over the blower. The machine speeds filling 5 silos with 1,000 tons of corn and grass silage each year to feed the 175 head of dairy cattle on the 500-acre farm, operated by the family for over 125 years.

IT'S MARFAK FOR HIM! B. E. Roebuck (left) of Harrison Oil Co., tells H. B. Winslow, of Williamson, N. C., Texaco Marfak lubricant is best because it won't drip out, wash out, dry out or cake up. Marfak-lubricated bearings can take it!

BECAUSE IT WEAR-PROOFS ENGINES for longer life, cleaning as it lubricates, Advanced Custom-Made Havoline Motor Oil is the choice of W. N. Aguilard (left), Jennings, La. He is shown here with Texaco Consignee Albert Gauthier.

IN ALL 48 STATES, you'll find Texaco Dealers with top-octane Texaco Sky Chief Su-preme gasoline supercharged with Petrox for instant power ... and famous Fire Chief gasoline at regular price. Also Havoline Motor Oil and Marfak lubricant.

On farm and highway it pays to use

TEXACO PRODUCTS

Texaco Products are also distributed in Canada, Latin America, and Africa.

October-November, 1958

**FFA prepares for**

**31st National Convention**

The "FFA AT THIRTY" is the theme for 1958’s National Convention slated for October 13-16, in Kansas City, Missouri. Future Farmers from every state, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico will gather in the huge Municipal Auditorium for such events as the national FFA Public Speaking Contest and the impressive "massing of the flags" ceremony staged by the country’s Star State Farmers.

Gold American Farmer keys will be awarded to 362 outstanding members, and over 12,000 admiring pairs of eyes will see a new Star Farmer of America crowned. Many visitors have hailed this event as the highlight of every National Convention.

Business sessions and committee assignments will keep the official state delegates busy in their attempt to make the coming year an even better one for FFA. Several important constitutional changes will be considered in these official sessions and preliminary work will be started on the first National Leadership School. Also of interest will be judging contests where top state teams will compete in livestock and poultry judging.

Another highlight of the 1958 convention will be an address by Sotero Lasap, president of the Philippine Future Farmers. Other speakers will include H. Roe Bartle, Kansas City Mayor and Dr. Lawrence G. Derthick, U. S. Commissioner of Education. There will also be a report from the four British exchange students to America.

Many will be interested in the selection of a new slate of National FFA officers and in hearing reports from the outgoing group, headed by President Howard Downing. Others are anticipating the historical pageant which will depict highlights of vocational agriculture and American agricultural history.

For still other convention-goers, the big treat will be guided tours of meat packing plants or manufacturing concerns. An outstanding talent program has been scheduled this year featuring performers from state FFA circles as well as several professional concerns. "FFA at Thirty" promises to be a long-remembered convention in many ways.

Retired Army Colonel in New Role of Rancher

Tells Why He Chose Sheffield Fence for 5,552-Acre Ozark Holdings

Colonel W. A. Roffe, U.S.A. retired, has assembled a ranch of unusual size in the heart of the Missouri Ozarks. Eventually a herd of 250 to 300 Black Angus cattle will run on the rolling upland range.

The start of Colonel Roffe's Loma Vista ranch goes back to 1936, when he was an active duty officer in the cavalry service. Looking to the then distant time of his retirement, he bought the first 1,700 acres of his present 5½-thousand-acre holdings.

Colonel W. A. Roffe looks over part of the first two carloads of Sheffield Fence he ordered for his Ozark ranch. When this picture was made he had installed 25 miles of new Sheffield Fence, with an estimated 12 miles yet to go.

37 Miles of New Sheffield Fence Being Installed on Loma Vista Ranch

The colonel is planning his pasture fences to cut the grassland into 375 to 400-acre areas for the Black Angus cattle.

"In most cases, I've taken out the old fence," he says, "and am using 26-inch Sheffield woven wire fence and three strands of barbed, except along the highway. For that, I used steel posts and 47-inch woven wire with one strand of barbed."

Speaking of his reasons for using Sheffield fence, Colonel Roffe said:

"I wanted to have to build my fences just once, and then know they will stand up for years to come. "I once thought of buying some foreign-made barbed wire because of the price, but decided against it. "I knew that while some of that wire tests very well, other lots wouldn't meet qualifications. So I have bought all Sheffield fence."

He added another reason for having good fence: "Good fence makes for good neighbors."

Why it Pays to FENCE FOR THE FUTURE WITH SHEFFIELD

Sheffield Woven Wire Fence gives you extra steel for extra strength and long service life—at no extra cost. Look at a roll of Sheffield Fence at your Sheffield dealer. See the extra wraps at every junction of line wires and stay wires. The uniform, tightly bonded zinc coating protects Sheffield Fence against ravages of time and weather.

New Sheffield "100" Barbed Wire is up to 20% stronger than ordinary 12½-gauge barbed wire, yet easy to handle. The sturdy reels won't collapse in the field and, Sheffield "100" sells in the low-priced bracket.

For less cost per year of long fence life, see your Sheffield Dealer for every fencing need.

SHEFFIELD WOVEN WIRE & BARBED WIRE FENCE

SHEFFIELD DIVISION ARMCO STEEL CORPORATION SHEFFIELD PLANTS HOUSTON • KANSAS CITY • TULSA
Here's 6 tons of pull at the tip of your toe

More than 12,500 pounds of pull* at the mere touch of the throttle. A new record-breaker in drawbar and belt horsepower...the champion in maximum pulling capacity in working gears!

This is the amazing power of the Oliver 995 GM—mightiest general-purpose farm tractor on wheels. It comes from Lugmatic, the only truly automatic torque converter offered in a farm tractor today.

How many bottoms will the 6-plow-plus 995 GM handle? You pick the number. By eliminating engine lugging, Lugmatic gives this new Oliver 70° more maximum drawbar pull, a full plow bottom more (and 13 more belt horsepower) than any other tractor in its class. Lugmatic utilizes all the available engine horsepower all the time.

Here's a tractor that changes all concepts of power because never before has there been so much to call forth. Yes, Oliver power gives farming new muscle, a new way to make heavy-duty operations go faster at less cost.

The Oliver Corporation
400 West Madison Street, Chicago 6, Illinois

*Actual, recorded maximum pounds of pull in official, nationally recognized tests was 12,538.

The National FUTURE FARMER
Howard Downing
NATIONAL PRESIDENT

In this farm visit your National President
talks about modern farming and FFA leadership.

HOWARD DOWNING believes the "sunlight of brotherhood and co-operation" is manifest destiny for the Future Farmers of America. And he wants to do his part toward leading 380,000 FFA members into those shining rays described at every chapter’s official opening ceremony.

The organization's 21-year-old chief executive believes the real strength of FFA rests in co-operation of all members working toward a better agriculture and stronger rural leadership. As operator of a Kentucky dairy farm, college agriculture student, and community leader, this soft-spoken youth has a firm grip on the gavel of his office.

Often a president must make sacrifices. "I've enjoyed traveling thousands of miles for the FFA," he says, "and it's always a pleasure to speak, preside, or judge at official functions across the country." But Howard often thinks of the extra work burden at his Nicholasville farm.

Actually, there are no complaints. Howard's mother, sister, and brother have gladly maintained farm chores since he dropped out of college in February to meet the heavy demands of office. Howard's father died a few years ago. These things are not unusual to them. They've watched Howard progress from chapter president, state president, state star farmer, state public speaker, and state-winning parliamentary procedure chairman to the top leadership slot in FFA circles.

Howard says the FFA motto inspired him to begin his climb. "Doing to Learn' seemed to make good sense;" he points out, "the most valuable FFA training comes from actual participation in group effort." Howard compares this with the added advantage of vo-ag teaching which keeps a student abreast with current agricultural trends. "It's a winning combination," he says.

Here's proof. The national proxy listed his net worth at $15,500 in his American Farmer Degree application last year when he carried dairy, tobacco, and several field crop projects. As a direct result of vo-ag training under Advisor Harlan Veal, Howard decided to build his dairy herd through artificial breeding practices and to adopt a regular pasture rotation with his row crops.

After seven years in the Future Farmer set, this mature-minded young farmer now foresees a bright future in agriculture for any individual who is willing to meet the challenge with proper preparation. "Efficient management is just as important as the necessary capital for getting started," he says.

"Good training is becoming more and more important for success in farming. A college degree is not a prerequisite, but is a definite advantage."

Howard came up the ladder despite odds. After their father's death, Howard and his brother, Douglas, took the reins of farm operation and later began commuting to nearby University of Kentucky.

Luck doesn't produce national presidents. Howard is first to admit that leadership is developed, not inherited. "Set goals early," he advises, "in order to lay a good foundation. You can bet that most good state presidents were first good chapter presidents."

Howard considers himself an ordinary college junior and a not-unusual farm operator. But, as leader of the world's largest farm boy organization, he is the best example of his own advice to younger men. Howard realized his goals and started early with foundation work.

From a Green Hand labor income of $87 and president of his freshman high school class, he built a framework of successful leadership, efficient farming, and unselfish service. Future Farmers can count on Howard Downing to keep his sights always on the rising sun of his station. triples Howard's duties make it difficult to find time for his normal farm jobs.

Stacks of FFA correspondence plus the farm's records also keep him busy.
At left, Faure holds trophy for best Green Hand project program in 1937. Right, he’s a 35-year old cattlemann and one of America’s top-notch farmers.

Meet the family. Here’s wife, Norma; Pete, 7; Jill, 4 1/2; and Cyrille holding nine-month-old Jason. Norma and Cyrille were classmates at Porterville.

Cyrille Faure’s six years of FFA membership based on a $35 loan has ballooned to a current net worth of over $175,000. And a 50 percent disability clause in his U. S. Marine Corps discharge papers has not limited his farming plans.

Last April this Porterville, California, grain farmer and cattlemann was selected by the U. S. Junior Chamber of Commerce as one of America’s four outstanding young farmers.

Faure was a paratrooper with the First Marine Parachute Regiment. His disability classification started with a malaria attack after the San Joaquin Valley Marine had won the bronze star in South Pacific action. Some would have lost hope then, but not Faure. His family has been farming in the Porterville area for more than a century.

“I sure didn’t want to break that tradition,” he says laughingly. “Vo-ag training gave me confidence and a technical background for farming. After two more years of studying agriculture at Porterville Junior College, I wanted to practice some of those classroom ideas.”

Today Faure runs more than 100 head of Herefords during “grass season” and operates a commercial feedlot with a 1,400-head capacity. Four hundred acres of his 760-acre farm is devoted to grazing land, while wheat and other dry-farmed grain take up the remainder. Crop yields have increased every year since 1945 because of his outstanding soil management program.

Immediately after his discharge, Faure leveled a 42-acre tract and began irrigating. By growing alfalfa, he was able to produce stock feed and intensify his soil building aims. After five years of alfalfa, Faure rotated with three years of wheat. It’s now on a permanent alfalfa-wheat rotation plan.

But the successful cattlemann hasn’t forgotten how it all started. He remembers enrolling as a Green Hand at Porterville High School in 1936 after selling an orphaned ewe lamb for $35 to start his project program. It turned out that it wasn’t enough, so he borrowed another $35 from the chapter’s revolving loan fund and purchased a pair of Hereford heifers. Two years later he bought a registered Polled Hereford heifer from which every female in his present herd is a descendant.

A 137-bird poultry ventured produced a $20.88 labor income that first year. “Not much,” Faure admits, “but a start.” For him it was plenty. All the determined youngster needed was something to build from. In 1940 he was awarded the State Farmer Degree and the following year he achieved regional prominence in the livestock field. Almost simultaneously, Faure won the California Governor’s Trophy for outstanding work in livestock activities and showed the FFA Grand Champion steer at the huge Great Western Livestock Show in Los Angeles.

The National FUTURE FARMER

SUCCESS TAKES TIME

There’s a long trail between an orphaned ewe lamb and a net worth of $175,000. But this Future Farmer turned the trick and became one of the country’s most outstanding farmers and dedicated citizens.

Courtesy Farm Tribune
Faure is not only among the top farmers of the country, but is also one of California's leading citizens. He assisted in planning and constructing a $750,000 community auditorium at Porterville and is a member of the State's Committee on Agricultural Education. The public-spirited farmer has been a director of the local Junior Livestock Show and Fair since it started nearly 12 years ago.

Faure is chairman of the board in the Porterville Memorial District which dedicated a new veterans building last Memorial Day. He's also Hope Water District's board chairman; secretary treasurer of the California Polled Hereford Association; and member of the state Cattlemen's Association; Polled Hereford Association; Masonic Lodge; Congregational Church; Junior Chamber of Commerce; American Legion; and Veterans of Foreign Wars.

But even this terrific flair of leadership had an FFA origin, according to Ralph Hooper, Faure's former vocational agriculture instructor.

"Cyrille has earned success the hard way. He worked long and hard and has been a true Future Farmer," Hooper relates proudly.

It started within the local chapter. First Faure was FFA secretary and later chapter president. "But you can't hide a bright light under a bushel basket" Hooper opines, "before long Cyrille was a member of the Honor Society, the football, basketball, and track teams. And in 1940, he was president of the Porterville student body."

Three primary personality traits played a big part in Faure's success.

DETERMINATION—He knew exactly what he wanted. Faure was willing to "go the extra mile" and pay an above average price for realization of his dreams.

CO-OPERATIVENESS — The 35-year-old cattlemaker has always believed in working with others for best results. His association with numerous general and agricultural organizations proves he still values this trait. Today, he and wife, Norma Lee, work together on their farm, handling practically all the riding, branding, and other essential chores. Norma also maintains the farm records.

APPRECIATIVENESS — Faure is the first to admit he owes a lot to those who helped him in the earlier stages of his farming career. In addition to his instructors, Ralph Hooper and Ray Hale, Faure cites his father, the late Joseph Faure; his uncle, Pete Faure; R. H. Biggs, Orosi banker; Gladys Cooper, nationally known Hereford breeder; and his wife, Norma, for assistance and encouragement.

Faure quickly places a premium value on his high school vocational agriculture courses. When asked for the most important facet of vo-ag training, Faure says without hesitation, "Field trips—a properly conducted visit to a field problem brings all classroom theories closer to home. They stimulate on-the-spot questions and present a much broader view of farming problems."

Cyrille Faure is one of many young men who set his sights high and was willing to work for achievement.

Faure's top honor as a Future Farmer came in 1941 when he made a clean sweep at the Great Western Livestock Show in Los Angeles. He won California-Governor's trophy and showed Grand Champion FFA fat steer, a Polled Hereford.
Feeder lambs are profitable for Sharp. He buys in spring, pastures on hay and clover; feeds maize before fall market.

A farm of his own! That's the dream of Colorado's Harvey Sharp.

By Helen Booth

Farming For The Future

COLORADO STAR FARMER Harvey Sharp worked all summer for two steer calves the year before entering high school. His gross income from the animals was only $275, but they gave him a start in vocational agriculture.

Harvey took a quick liking to agriculture and decided on farming for a career. Even as a Green Hand, the McClave Chapter member could feel a strong desire to have his own farm.

Harvey decided on a sheep program as the next phase of his FFA-supervised farming program, because his father raised sheep and the necessary equipment was handy. He bought 20 head of feeder lambs with the profit from the steers. He sold the lambs in 1954 for a net profit of $360, needing no further proof that sheep would help him attain what he wanted in the long run—a farm of his own.

In his sophomore year, Harvey rented the 80 acres on which he now lives with his wife, Wanda. By fall he had cleared $495 on 16 acres of maize. A 20-acre alfalfa crop yielded only one cutting because of a dry season, netting $216 after paying half the tonnage as rent. Twenty-five head of feeder lambs brought in an extra $178.

As a junior, Harvey got the break he needed with a $2,000 profit on 20 acres of wheat. His sheep venture consisted of 132 ewes which netted $511. He also realized $400 from a barley crop and $100 from 75 chickens. At the end of the year, he used part of his profits to buy a used tractor—his initial farm equipment investment.

During his senior year (1956-1957) Harvey went into a 50-50 partnership with his father. He also rented the same 80 acres, plus 160 acres adjoining. Harvey entered another partnership agreement on June 6 that year when he and Wanda Wertz were married.

At first, Harvey paid his father for use of equipment, but later they started buying used items and repairing them at the farm shop. Gradually Harvey began buying some of his own machinery and now has $3,500 invested.

This year young Sharp had excellent crops of wheat, rye, and oats on 320 rented, irrigated acres. In one hour, during a June storm, they were wiped out by hail. Within a few days he had removed the stubble, cleaned out the fields, and replanted in row crops—mostly maize. "You can't just do nothing," were Harvey's words.

Offsetting this, the Sharps had good luck with 150 breeding ewes which sold early for nearly twice their original cost. Harvey's share of contracted lambs was 400 head.

Sharp's successful sheep operation is based on the purchase of feeder lambs in the spring which he pastures on hay and clover until fall. They go on maize until the fall market, usually in October. Then he buys ewes which are fed ensilage until they lamb out, usually in January or early February, when the program starts all over again.

October promises to be busier than usual this year, since Harvey is a candidate for American Farmer at the National Convention in Kansas City.

Harvey has served as Chapter Earnings and Savings Chairman; Supervised Farming Chairman; Program of Work Chairman; and as Chapter President.

On district and state levels, Sharp has been active in contests and meetings over the past four years. In 1957, he helped make a grassland exhibit which took championship honors at the National Western Stock Show in Denver.

Harvey has had complete management of all his supervised farming programs in the FFA program at McClave High School. Year after year, he has plowed his earnings back into his farm business.

"My dad has been a big help to me," says Harvey. "If you know what you want and are willing to work hard for it, you'll achieve your goal regardless of help."
A "Certified Tag" is the farmer's guarantee of clean seed, better stands, and higher yields at little extra cost.

GOOD CROPS start with good seed" might well be the slogan of certified seed users. Tests indicate farmers may increase yields of most crops by 25 per cent with these genetically pure seed.

Most corn, grain, and grass seeds look very much alike. It's extremely difficult to spot quality with the naked eye. But you CAN spot the certified tag which guarantees:

(1) Higher germination percentage
(2) Increased disease resistance
(3) Easier harvesting
(4) Better milling quality
(5) Resistance to lodging

"Use of certified seed is the only assurance a farmer has that his seed is true to the variety name," explains West Virginia Agronomist R. J. Friant.

Plant scientists and crop improvement agencies have developed this certification process for the farmer's protection and are upholding its principles today. Most local seed dealers sell certified seed. Smart farmers are buying them.

High Standards

Some farmers fail to realize the value of a certification tag. They often figure there's a chance for someone to tamper with it between packing and selling. But Laverne Powell, manager of Wyoming's seed certification service says, "These seed are marketed with an official seal which must be broken when the container is opened. This is the farmer's guarantee."

Certification is not a simple process of just "labeling the seed." It is much like obtaining pedigreed records for purebred livestock. Seed history must be traced to the variety's original distribution. Then crops must undergo important field and laboratory inspections. Friant says, "Most states will certify only varieties which have been tested by experiment stations and branded 'superior.' They must be free from injurious weeds and have a high germination percentage."

Inspections will vary among crops. Some specialized crops may require inspection in the seedling stage or even during storage. Legumes are checked in the field during the blossom stage; small grains after heading; and hybrid seed corn must be inspected several times.

Is it Worth It?

Certified seed costs more than a year-old seed stock. But it is a much more profitable investment. One Georgia farmer recently said, "I learned my lesson about poor seed the hard way with bad stands, poor yields, and a large number of weeds. I figure farmers are foolish to save a dollar or two on poor seed when their cost of seed bed preparation, fertilizer, planting, and cultivating usually runs $30 an acre."

More and more farmers are agreeing. Last year certified seed producers released 68 million pounds of grass seed stock: 89 million pounds of legume seed; nearly 14 million bushels of small grain; and about three million bushels each of corn and sorghum seed.

Carlton Garrison, head of the USDA's Agricultural Research Service Seed Products Section offers this recent test result: "In Minnesota and Indiana, 21 lots of certified Ranger alfalfa were planted alongside 163 lots of non-certified Ranger. Results were graded on fall growth habit and bacterial wilt resistance. Less than 10 percent of certified seed crops failed to meet minimum standards while over 55 percent of the non-certified lots fell short."

Since seed certification has proven to be a reliable system of seed identification, the service makes it possible to grow certain crops successfully out of their adapted areas. Northern varieties can be grown in Southwestern states if planting stocks originate in the north.

What's the Trouble?

So the current practice of seed certification is good! It will actually make money for the farmer by increasing his yield! Resulting crops will harvest easier! Why, then, don't 100 percent of American farmers plant certified seed?

It will take time. The program is constantly growing. Today 44 states and Alaska have active seed certification programs. A Nebraska survey revealed that 68 percent of small grain farmers in that state were producing their own seed and 25 percent relying on neighbors for seed stock. Only four percent were utilizing a seedman. Another test indicated that seven percent of Georgia farmers used second generation hybrid seed corn from their own crib one year—and suffered a 21 percent yield reduction.

Today's authorities heartily recommend the use of certified seed. They are not a cure-all for poor farming or improper management practices. Rather, certified seed should create a similar prestige picture as "sterling" or "guaranteed." Scientific farmers say the best seed is always cheapest in the long run.

Every day, curious farmers are requesting information about certified seed from state agriculture departments or agricultural experiment stations. The trend is a healthy one.
Eleven prominent businessmen and three key members of the U. S. Office of Education review applications for Star Farmer of America at a July meeting in Washington, D. C. Winners will be announced at National FFA Convention.

Billy Penn, Texas FFA Prexy, awards honorary state farmer degree to Dr. W. T. Spanton, national FFA advisor.

photo roundup

Harlowton, Montana, FFA chapter members take a field trip—23 years ago. Advisor Henry Robinson says the trailer uncoupled while on a hill, but student Dick Smart jumped out, and guided all the riders to safety.

Georgia Gov. and Mrs. Marvin Griffin entertain Joyce Cryer and Stewart Bloodworth, state FHA and FFA presidents, during a session of their annual state leadership school.
Are you ready for COLLEGE

By Joe Dan Boyd

So you’ve made up your mind! Come a few good crop seasons and you are going to college. Congratulations, you have already won half the battle just by topping that first big hurdle—indecision.

You won’t be sorry either. College grads can look forward to higher income, more prestige and better working conditions for their effort. But it won’t be easy; and it can be much harder unless you start a training program NOW. This decision proves your maturity is already showing, so why not formulate a college preparation schedule regardless of present scholastic standing or grade classification?

Here are some suggestions for bridging the gap between high school and college studying:

CALL THE SHOTS EARLY—Decide on a curriculum after consulting with parents, friends, and school officials. You’ll find helpful suggestions at all three sources. Take a look at the entrance requirements of a prospective alma mater. The road will be much smoother if all high school courses are directed toward a definite end. Make each one count. Your high school principal will help map such a course.

DON’T PUSH THE PANIC BUTTON—Relax, being a “freshman,” “fish,” or “plebe” isn’t so bad. There are thousands of potential college beginners anxiously anticipating their high school graduation. Rumors may upset them temporarily and even shatter their faith for a while. Bosh! Forget it. Let others do the worrying, you have important planning to do. Avoid tension by having confidence in your own ability to master new situations, meet new people, and handle new teaching methods.

TEST YOUR TIMING—First, improve the use of time. Budget time and put it to work for you. There are only 24 hours in a day; make each one count. Maybe time handles itself in high school, but in college, it abused. High schools don’t usually burden students with four major examinations in a single day, but it often happens in college. Proper timing can save those days for you. How? Set up a time schedule for each day of the week. Select your average daily study time and divide it among current subjects according to difficulty whether you need it or not. And follow the schedule closely. The habit will pay big dividends at any university or college. It will simplify studying and allow scheduling of more recreational and social activities. Take advantage of free time.

MAKE STUDYING A SNAP—Ever notice how easy it is to accomplish an unpleasant chore once it’s started? It’s the same with studying. Most of the drudgery vanishes once the first book is opened. Why? Because “breaking the ice” is the most difficult part of any task. Best bet is to locate your desk in a quiet place away from the family center. Post that time schedule near and arrange books, paper, pencils, and other supplies in a handy place. Use a properly-shaded lamp placed at your left, and establish a “do-not-disturb” policy with the family. Soon study will be associated with the desk and you’ll do better work there. But follow the time schedule faithfully. Regular study habits and a definite time limit eliminate guesswork and will soon show in grade reports.

CAN YOU CONCENTRATE—Well can you? It might be surprising to find out. It’s one thing to master this art at the desk and quite another to do it under pressure. College students must concentrate in the classroom, at the drawing board, or in the laboratory. Here’s a good test method. Try channeling your thoughts in one direction. Practice with a high school instructor or a minister in church. Check yourself by finding just how long you can devote undivided attention. Penalize yourself for each unrelated thought as it creeps in. If your effective comprehension time is less than 50 percent of the entire period, you’ll need considerable practice. The sooner the better. Many college professors deliver an hour lecture and pass out important “pop quizzes” at the conclusion. Concentration will turn such quizzes to your advantage.

USE A NOTE PAD—In any college curriculum there are several “lecture courses.” It may contain discussions, charts, films, and blackboard illustrations. Look for the “key words and phrases” in them. Adopt a simple outline method of taking notes. Brevity is best for college work and accuracy in all-important. Start practicing now in some high school course which doesn’t require a formal notebook grade.

LEARN TO READ AGAIN—Expect outside reading assignments along with lectures, conferences, and demonstrations. Here’s where you may steal another march. Practice rapid reading. Cultivate this skill and reap the rewards. Many colleges offer remedial reading instruction, but it helps to enter with a fast reading rate coupled with good subject comprehension. Here’s how to improve reading habits: Get the long look—avoid jerky eye movements across the page. Practice will enable you to see more in a single glance, making for less eyestrain and easier reading. Keep your mouth shut—don’t pronounce each word when reading silently. It’s a time-waster and actually hinders comprehension. Learn to “visualize” words without throat strain. Skip judiciously—spot nonessentials and “skim” over. Caution, practice, and familiarity with the course are necessary before it can be used effectively.

That’s it! Just a few suggestions for self-help before the big day arrives. But it is never too early for preparation. As one man has stated, “From here on you’re on your own.” Good luck!
**AERO-TROL**

Here's a new unit in the crop drying field. It is Aero-Trol, marketed by Aerovent Fan and Equipment, Inc., of Lansing, Michigan. This supplemental heater has up to 250,000 B.T.U. output per hour and is designed to supply warm air to any fan where additional heat is needed to boost natural air drying. The unit is gas fired. It has its own built-in fan to give even heat distribution, and automatic controls. Telescoping legs are adjustable to fit most fans. The Aero-Trol may also be used to heat work shops, milk houses, and other farm buildings.

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**MAGNA PIN**

The Martin Company of New Holland, Pennsylvania, is producer of a new farm hitch called the Magna Pin. As the name implies, it operates with magnetic bars, four in all. The magnets attach themselves to the draw bar and hang on, even in rough territory. The pin is designed for all types of draw bars. It is suggested that a flat washer be used for uneven surfaces by tapping it to the tongue of the implement. A rope tied to the eye of the pin and attached to the seat eliminates getting off tractor to unhitch. This pin can also be used upside down in the hitch if needed. Any part of the pin is replaceable.

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**TREE GIRDER**

New on the market is a manually operated tree girder manufactured by Joe H. Brady & Associates, Birmingham, Alabama. It is designed to control the dying rate of all unwanted cull hardwoods up to six inches in diameter. It weighs less than three pounds and makes a kerf about one inch wide. Large cutting teeth in double section on each end of the chain start the groove. To operate, pull with one hand and then the other, working around the tree. About 26 cutting teeth made of tempered chrome are evenly distributed on the chain.

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**ELECTR-O AIRLESS PAINT GUN**

The Electr-o Airless Paint Gun has been recently introduced by the Electro Engineering Products Company, Inc., Chicago, Illinois. The manufacturer calls it the first truly modern electric paint sprayer because it uses rotary action rather than the usual air pressure so as to eliminate the need for nozzles, needles, valves, or compressors. Because of its speed centrifugal action, the paint gun delivers paint in a straight line pattern with a minimum of misting, splatter, and over spray to reduce the need for masking. The adjustable gate permits painting a swath from 15” wide down to only 1/4” wide. It weighs only three pounds and has a 4-position finger switch, 115-volt A.C.-D.C. General Electric motor. The gun has a one-quart capacity and comes complete with an 8-foot rubber cord and plug. The gun is made of die cast aluminum in mirror finish.

These busy Future Farmers say conventions can improve leadership training and add punch to agricultural demonstrations.

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A CONVENTION TRIP is what you make it,” say Future Farmers at the Sumner, Iowa, Chapter. Proper selection, planning, and work have turned these annual excursions into profitable laboratory training sessions for them.

Conventions represent a natural phase of learning for the Sumner Chapter. Instead of a week’s vacation from school, these members work hard before, during, and after each National FFA Convention in Kansas City.

More respect for individual FFA members and the chapter program of work is resulting from their current educational use of the Convention. Here’s their plan:

**Selection**

The screening process starts with the Chapter’s Executive Committee members who consider applications from anyone interested in making the Kansas
Publicity becomes their goal after the return trip. Here two chapter members rehearse for radio program with Sumner, Iowa, radio Farm Director.

Sumner students make advance plans to meet others at convention. This one planned on and met Joyce Ruby, member of WAF band at 1957 event.

Finally, the vo-ag teacher visits parents of those boys scheduled for the trip. Opportunities and responsibilities are discussed concerning Kansas City and a "trip permission slip" is explained. When the slip is signed, final arrangements are made for each student's "make-up work."

Preparation

Sumner Future Farmers consider each convention session a chance to learn. This means 100 percent attendance at all sessions. Before leaving, they examine the convention program with their advisor. Each attendant is assigned a particular item of business for a later report. Assignments are usually based on the member's chapter office or committee experience.

Each member also decides upon a few people he would like to meet at the Convention. It may be National President, National Advisor, or someone from a state association. This avoids all chapter members flocking at once to shake hands with the same person.

Attendance

The list of pre-arranged tours is scanned by Sumner Chapter members and plans are made for utilizing them as soon as possible. This is often done en route or immediately after arrival at Kansas City. The Chapter usually makes several stops to observe winter grain seeding. They may also observe soil types, soil depths, conservation practices, cattle, or other things of interest.

Once in Kansas City, Sumner FFA members and their advisor stay together. A definite routine is established. Reveille is at 7 a.m. and "lights out" is at 11:30 p.m. The group dines together three times daily and strives to impress cafe and hotel management with the good manners of Future Farmers. Individual members are usually introduced personally to management personnel by the advisor.

No member is without his camera and plenty of film. The chapter reporter has already made his recommendations for publicity pictures. Considerable notes are taken for the big job of writing reports, speeches, and news releases following the convention.

Aftermath

Sumner FFA members always have a good time in Kansas City. There's plenty of entertainment and lots of educational exhibits. Some boys buy articles from the Future Farmers Supply Service to show off at home.

But the return trip means that work has only begun. Articles must be written for local and district newspapers, district and state newsletters, and local radio or TV stations. Articles cover such things as who made the trip, what they did en route, who they met, and a synopsis of the Convention. Teams present accounts of the trip to Lions and Rotary Clubs. Many teachers call on attendants to report orally in class concerning their trip. General assembly programs are another outlet for such oral presentation. Several farm groups also count upon these boys for their programs.

In addition to these extracurricular activities, each boy must present a written account of the trip to his advisor the first Monday following their return. Vo-ag make-up work must be completed during the following week.

Sumner Future Farmers have managed to keep the Conventions business-like and educational without detracting from the entertainment. Good planning, a definite set of rules, and high enthusiasm have made this possible.

By John A. Scott, Advisor

City trip. Here's the score card used for elimination:

1. Interest and participation in supervised farming program.
2. Co-operation and participation in the chapter program of work.
3. Attitude toward vocational agriculture and the FFA.
4. Ability to obtain, retain, and summarize information through observation and discussion.
5. Honesty and trustworthiness.

The next step rests with high school teachers. They are consulted concerning contender's ability to make up work missed while at the Convention. Here again, his attitude toward the school and its policies are checked.

The third process involves a vote by each contestant's vo-ag class. Approval here practically assures attendance for those who have survived the initial screening.
Strongest Man In The World

By Raymond Schuessler

STRONG MAN FANS have been staggered in recent years by a country boy from Georgia. Paul Anderson, a 340-pound human derrick, has beaten the barbells out of almost every existing weight lifting record.

His feats of strength and consequent popularity among people are so impressive that the U. S. State Department sent Anderson on a good will tour of Russia and Asia. In Moscow crowds followed Anderson around the streets in adulation.

In his home town of Toccoa, Georgia, townsfolk used to ridicule the square-built Anderson when he began ringing barbells in his reinforced bedroom. But when he returned from Russia with the world's weight lifting championship in his pocket, the Governor of Georgia declared it "Paul Anderson Day" and accompanied him from Atlanta to his home town 96 miles away in a 100-car motorcade. Paul had to go to Russia to become famous. Now his home town will build a statue to him.

As Georgia sports writers have said, "Anderson has jacked his back room sport up to the front page and given weight lifting a dignity it hasn't had since the days of Sandow."

As big as Anderson is—340 pounds on a five-foot 10-inch frame—he is not soft nor fat. His is as hard as heads at a round-table conference. His thighs are 36 inches, probably larger than your waist; his chest is a barrelosome 58 inches; his shirt size is 24 inches; and his biceps explode to 22⅛ inches.

His mighty mass has pushed loaded freight cars and playfully picked up horses. He has broken the world's record for a deep knee bend by 250 pounds by squatting with 900 pounds. He has jerked 450 pounds to arm's length over his head. He has punched a nail through a two-inch board with one blow of his huge fist. When he doesn't want his friends to drive away, he picks up the back end of their car.

Hoisting hundreds of pounds overhead has its dangers. Consequently, injuries have played a part in holding back his training for new records. He broke his wrist last year and tore a knee cartilage. But the rest of him is adhering. Only 24, he won't reach his peak for another five years.

As might be expected from so huge a body, Paul has a tremendous appetite. For breakfast, he will drink three glasses of orange juice, a quart of milk, and four boxes of gelatin. During his morning workout he will drink two more quarts of milk. Usually, he will skip lunch and have an enormous dinner of steak, potatoes, and three more quarts of milk. On the day of a contest, his only food is milk.

When Paul attended Furman College on a football scholarship, he quit school and complained to his parents, "They didn't give me enough to eat!" The coach explained that he would take Anderson back but he would have to ask the Andersons to pay $15 extra for his food bill.

When he isn't training at Atlanta, or giving exhibitions around the country, Paul, single, lives with his mother and father in the tiny Georgia village of Toccoa. Both parents encouraged the natural instincts of their boy wonder and in fact his father built a back bedroom into a gym—reinforced progressively as the young giant grew.

Paul was not exceptionally strong as a child. He took music lessons, sang in school, and almost died of nephritis and rabies. At 14, he was given a pair of dumbbells. "I only used them to keep in shape for football," says Paul, who has been chased by the pro football scouts for the past six years. "It wasn't until I left college that I took up weight lifting seriously."

Unbeaten since he won the world's championship two years ago, Paul more recently won the Olympic title.

Visitors from all over the country drive to this sleepy little town to get a glimpse of the mighty Anderson and many come away still unbelieving at this "wonder of nature."
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The Purpose: This program is offered to provide qualified high school graduates with the technical schooling which will enable them to join the Army's key group of specialists, its select team of experts in every field from electronics to rocketry and guided missiles.

The Program: This plan offers young men their choice of 107 technical training courses—women, their choice of 26. These courses are conducted at special Army schools which utilize the most modern technical facilities and equipment available. All instructors are experts in their fields. Completion of schooling qualifies young men and women as skilled specialists—ready to begin careers in their chosen specialties.

The Qualifications: To qualify as a Graduate Specialist, you must pass certain qualification and aptitude tests and be a high school graduate. However, you may apply while you are still in your senior year and, if qualified, enter the program after graduation. It is advisable to apply early, since quotas for each course are limited and qualified applicants are selected on a first-come-first-served basis.

The Procedure: To apply for the Graduate Specialist Program, visit your local Army Recruiting Station. Your Army Recruiter will give you an enlistment screening test. After passing this initial qualification test, you will be interviewed by the Recruiter who is an experienced counselor. He will discuss your academic background and interests with you. Based on your own abilities and desires, he will help you select a first choice course and two alternates. If quotas for your first choice course are filled, you may still become a Graduate Specialist in one of your selected alternates. Your Army Recruiter will then forward your application for processing. You will later receive a formal letter notifying you that a place in a course of your choice is waiting for you. Not until after high school graduation and shortly before your course begins will you actually enlist, and then only for three years. Before enlistment, you will take two final tests, the Armed Forces Qualification Test and the Army Qualification Battery. After making qualifying scores in these tests relating to your particular chosen field, you are ready to enlist as an Army Graduate Specialist.

The Benefits: Through this unique program, today's Army offers qualified high school graduates an outstanding educational opportunity—a tremendous headstart toward a successful specialist's career—as well as the chance to join the Army's select group of key personnel.

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- Motion Picture Photography
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October-November, 1958
T
HE TWO YOUNG MEN entered the arena from the south, through the gate used by the contestants, and came east along the fence toward the chutes. Their stride was easy and deliberate with little puffs of dust rising each time the heels of their boots sunk into the soft dry mixture of sand and clay that was the arena floor. They walked along the fence until they came to the chutes. One of the young men, Buck, was dark complexioned and had a round friendly face; the other one, Mert, was a little taller and thin. They were both dressed the same, cowboy boots, wide brimmed panama hats, washed-out wrangler jeans, and pearl-snap shirts. Two duffle bags were thrown against the fence by the chutes, and the young men turned to watch a dogger slip smoothly out of his saddle and onto the neck of a racing Mexican steer.

"I wonder who they've got to fight bulls," Buck said when the steer was finally taken down.

"I don't know," Mert replied. "There hasn't been a clown in the arena."

"He might be contesting," Buck said turning away from the arena. He looked at the small groups of cowboys standing in front of the chutes and back across the arena at the people who came to watch. The grandstand seemed to be bulging with them, the whole mass moving when one moved. Buck looked across the dust-filled arena at them and found himself wondering what he was doing back with the rodeo. It had only been seven short months since the accident. Until now, he hadn't had the courage to come back—Buck caught himself and swore under his breath. He had to ride this bull today.

The arena director, a small, mustached man carrying a clipboard, approached him. "Are you Buck Hamley?" he asked.

"Yes," Buck said.

"Your bull will be in the first group." He fumbled with a pile of poorly arranged papers that were attached to the clipboard. "He'll be in chute five. Get him ready and ridden as soon as they get the chutes full."

The director turned to Mert. "You're Johnson?"

"That's right."

Again, the man had to fumble with the pile of papers on the clipboard. "You'll ride in the second go 'round," he said. "The bull will be in chute number two."

"How are the bulls?" Buck asked the director.

"They seem to be good bulls," the director said. "All of the bad ones were replaced at a bankruptcy auction last fall in Denver."

"Who does the bullfighting?" Mert asked.

"Supposed to be done by a clown," the man hesitated. "but he's dead drunk."

"Drunk!" Mert exclaimed, his mouth dropping open.

"You mean we have to ride without the protection of a clown?" Buck questioned.

The man scratched his arm with the clipboard and spat into the arena before he spoke. "We can't find another clown," he said. "So it looks like you'll have to help each other." He walked away.

The gates on the inside of the chutes banged open. The first bull was forced into the enclosure by the loud cracking of a long whip. The two bull-riders turned to watch him. He stopped once and a cowboy on the ramp behind the chutes jabbed him in the flank with a hot-shot. The next bull slipped to the bottom of the first chute and stayed there sulking until someone prodded him up again. The rest of the bulls were very good about coming in and

In the center of the arena the bull went into his noted fast spin. Buck slid to one side. He felt himself going off and pulled furiously at the rigging.

Author Douglas Hall is a past state secretary of the Utah FFA Association. He draws from his farm background and rodeo participation for this story.
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they didn’t cause too much trouble.

When the gate on chute number five banged closed, Buck and Mert climbed up the side of the stained white gate and looked down at the bull Buck had drawn. He was a long bull, with a wide back and a broad ugly head. His scarred body was mostly light cement gray, except for his muzzle, feet, and the massive hump over his withers; these were darker—almost black. Crooked banana-shaped horns with blunt tips waved as the bull shook his head and pawed dirt in the bottom of the chute. On the left side of the bull’s rump was branded a large eighty-eight.

“He looks like a good bull all right.”

Mert said.

Buck didn’t answer. He was still staring at the bull in the chute below him. “It’s the same one,” he thought. “It couldn’t be. But everything about him, the brand, everything, this is the same bull.” He knew that the bull in the chute was the bull that had gored him seven months earlier and the thought of riding this bull again made Buck suddenly feel empty.

“What’s the matter?” Mert asked, when Buck didn’t say anything.

“That’s the same bull that gored me last fall,” Buck said. “He was colored just like this bull and branded with a big eighty-eight. Remember they called him Ol’ Eighty-eight.”

“What would this outfit be doing with that bull?”

“I don’t know,” Buck said. “They might have picked him up at the auction the director was talking about.”

An old stockhand in a slouch felt hat rested his hands on the back of the chute and leaned over, looking in at the bull. Buck noticed that two fingers were missing from the man’s right hand.

“This your bull?” he asked.

Buck nodded.

“His a good bull,” the man volunteered. “The best one we’ve got right now. He bucks hard. Too hard, most of the time, for anyone to stay on. Not many have.”

Buck wanted to say he knew about the bull, but he decided against it and remained silent while the man talked.

The stockhand stopped talking to inspect the shrunken knuckles of the two missing fingers with the moistened tip of the forefinger of his left hand. “He bucks out of the chutes a ways, then he spins. And he spins fast too. Ain’t seen anything like it.”

Buck listened until he was finished, then he asked, “What do they call him?”

“Ol’ Eighty-eight. That’s what they called him before we bought him at the auction sale, so we’ve just kept callin’ him the same.”

“Yes,” Buck thought. “It’s the bull all right.” He looked at those deadly horn stumps again. Now in his mind they were coming at him. The blunt horns that dodged past the clown and came on. The horns that went down almost pushing the bull’s snorting nostrils into the ground. They searched for his body and found the mark. He felt them smashing into his side. Agony was red. Then the blackness and that part of the nightmare was over. Buck got hold of himself. “I’ve got to snap out of it,” he said to himself. “That’s all there is to it. I’ve got to snap out of it.”

Mert and the stockhand were still talking. “How’s the best way to rig him?” Mert asked.

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October-November, 1958
almost to the hump and don't pull it tight until it's time to go with him." He turned now to Buck. "Keep those spurs locked in his sides. That's the only way to ride this bull. Put them just ahead of the riggin', and when the gate opens jab 'em in and hold tight."

"Yes, I know," Buck said regretfully.

The man moved slowly along the ramp behind the chutes, looking in at the bulls. He stopped farther down and started talking to a cowboy who was in the chute adjusting his rigging.

They got the rigging out of the duffle bag, tied a galvanized bell to the loop-end of the rope, and started to get the bull ready. Mert was working from the top of the chute while Buck stayed on the ground to hook the rope with a long piece of wire. The rigging was carefully dropped down the bull's right side, hooked with the wire and the loose end threaded through the loop; the rigging was made temporarily secure with a knot on the top of the bull's back. The bull had remained almost still while they worked. Buck remembered that Ol' Eighty-eight had been very quiet in the chute.

Buck pulled on a skin-tight leather glove and buckled on a pair of short shanked bronc spurs. He dusted resin generously into the palm of the glove, rubbing it in the grain until it squeaked. Two of the bulls had been ridden while he was getting ready and the dust in the air was heavier now than it had been and smelled of sawdust and manure. Buck moved closer to the chute and looked in at Ol' Eighty-eight.

"How is he?" Mert asked.

"Looks good," Buck said. "I think I'd better ride him before he gets sulky."

"I'll help you," Mert said.

Buck climbed the side of the chute and hesitated at the top. "It wouldn't be so bad with any other bull," he told himself. He quickly pushed the thought out of his mind and started down into the chute with the bull. Bracing his feet on the sturdy planks, Buck stood over the bull, his crotch only a few inches above the animal's back. With slow, easy movements, he adjusted the rigging. He pulled the knot loose and worked his gloved hand over the coarse braids of the rigging. The free end of the rope was wrapped around his hand for a better grip and the excess pushed under his knuckles. During this time the bull hadn't moved, except to shake his head up and down at the blow flies that swarmed about his nose.

Mert had been watching from the top of the chute gate. "Are you ready now?" he asked.

"It looks good from here." Mert said. "If you're ready, I'll get the judges and open the gate." He climbed down.

Buck lowered himself until he could feel the bull's back arching up to meet him. He felt it sway a little as he eased his full weight and let his feet hang along the bull's sides. When he was as far forward as he could get, Buck carefully touched his spurs into the fleshy spot the old stockhand had told him about. The big Brahman tensed, but still didn't move. Buck pulled forward again and tested the rigging. It was all right. He was ready.

Mert was standing ready with the gate. "Ready?" he asked.

Buck nodded his head as a signal and the gate swung open. Ol' Eighty-eight remained motionless for a split second, then with a sudden powerful bolt he burst out of the chute and into the arena. Buck felt the shanks of his spurs
Eleven tests report results of continuous, in-feed worm control

These early feeding trials average 9.6% increase in daily gain on 7% less feed for hogs protected with 'Hygromix'-fortified feeds compared to controls.

Before feeds with 'Hygromix,' many experts agreed that internal parasites of swine cost the average hog raiser around 10% in lost gains and feed. Average figures in the eleven tests shown here agree closely with this estimate.

Under actual farm conditions the increase in gains and feed savings from 'Hygromix' worm control may be even greater. For instance, the three Lilly tests (see table) were conducted on the farms of practical hog raisers. Hog lots and pastures were fenced in half, and the hogs divided as equally as possible. With such typical conditions, 'Hygromix' worm control resulted in an average of 15.5% faster gains, and 9.2% savings in feed.

Results like these are possible because 'Hygromix'-fortified feeds let you fight the swine worm problem full time instead of part time. Continuous, in-feed control of large roundworms, nodular worms, and whipworms with 'Hygromix' lets you erase the heavy, hidden losses due to these costly, tissue-damaging parasites. Most significant of all, the extra gains and feed savings show that when you control worms continuously with 'Hygromix' feeds you can receive important dividends.

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*In the Ohio State pasture test, a worm egg count was made after 53 days. The controls had 227 roundworm eggs and 41 nodular worm eggs per pig, per gram of manure. The 'Hygromix' group averaged less than one-half egg per gram of manure.

†At the end of the Purdue test, both non-'Hygromix' and 'Hygromix'-fed pigs were treated with an expellant-type wormer. The non-'Hygromix' pigs produced an average (per pig) of 14 adult, mature large roundworms. The 'Hygromix' pigs had none.
sink deeper into the fleshy heartgirth as the bull lunged out of the chute. With each jump, Buck was jerked back and then thrown forward against the hump. Once he felt his spurs slip and he reset them quickly, almost losing his grip on the rigging.

In the center of the arena the bull went into the fast spin. Buck slid to one side. He felt himself going off and pulled furiously at the rigging. “I’ve got to make this ride,” he kept thinking. “Why doesn’t the buzzer ring?” He was getting dizzy. “I can’t stand much more,” he thought.

The buzzer rang announcing that the eight seconds were up. Buck jerked his right hand free from the rigging and was thrown from the bull. The ground came up quickly. He hit and rolled. Then he realized that there was no clown and he turned in the direction he thought the bull would be coming from. He was on his hands and knees. The Brahma was charging, the massive head slightly lowered. Buck watched the bull coming, unable to move. He was in a dream—a dream he had seen a hundred times since that day seven months ago. He watched the horns. They were coming straight for him. The horns were pulling the bull behind them, making his legs move and his nostrils flare. They were pushing the nose down between the pounding front legs. Now they were upon him, ugly and blunt.

“Look out!” Mert yelled. “Move!” he told himself. “Move!” He saw the last final downward thrust of those deadly horns as they searched for his body. With one last attempt he forced himself out of the reach of the crooked banana horns and rolled, covering his head with his arms. He waited for the agony that he knew would be red, and for the black that took away the pain. Neither came.

Slowly Buck uncovered his head. He saw the bull going out of the arena through a gate at the lower end and Mert walking toward him. A thin smile of satisfaction and confidence spread over Buck Hanney’s face as he lifted himself to his feet. A different feeling had come over him. It was an old feeling, one that he hadn’t had for seven months. “I’ve done it,” he kept saying to himself. “I’ve done it. I’ve ridden Ol’ Eighty-eight.” The smile grew into a grin when he and Mert started back to the chutes together.

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The help continues. Every year Union Pacific provides Carl Raymond Gray scholarships for worthy youth of every county on Union Pacific, to encourage further study in Agriculture.

Programs are brought to farming communities along Union Pacific, in the Railroad's Agricultural Improvement Car. Motion pictures, exhibits, and authoritative booklets, are provided, on important topics.

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Whenever Future Farmers ship or travel, be specific, say "Union Pacific," the company that cares about your future.
Y OUR CLOTHES speak louder than words, and sometimes more accurately. Proper dress pays dividends whether you are job hunting, dating, or going to school.

Many leading executives rate job applicants by their choice of clothing. Certain social functions cater only to well-dressed people. Most girls consider a neat appearance equal to good looks.

Clothes do talk, so don’t underestimate their influence. Your clothes can make or break you. Here are some tips for improving dress and grooming habits.

Yes, your clothes do talk about you. Your clothes are a sort of symbol. Unconvinced? Well, try this simple test in symbol identification:

When you think of symbols such as a loincloth, a necklace of lion’s teeth, war paint, what image registers almost immediately in your mind? A savage or African bushman? That’s right! And long-sleeved black sweater, storm coat, hip boots? A hunter or New England fisherman? Right! Immaculate tailoring, a good blending of colors, up-to-date styling, shoes you might use for a mirror? More than likely, a man on the move—going up!

To repeat, your clothes do talk about you.

Here’s what the personnel director of a Connecticut plant had to say on this subject in a recent interview:

“We’re in electronic guidance equipment, filling government contracts. We need highly skilled, meticulous operators and technicians to attend the fine work machinery.

“It was a busy day. I had a further contract meeting scheduled, plus a good spot in the technical lab to fill fast. When I stepped out into the personnel office, I saw 62 men waiting to be interviewed for the job.

“I didn’t have time for 62 interviews. However, I passed by each man, wrote his name and noted by it a remark on his appearance.

“Remember now, I needed a pains-taking technician. I whittled those sixty-two applicants down to the five men whose dress and appearance demonstrated meticulous personality.

“What did it take? Overall neatness . . . clothes pressed . . . clean shave . . . above all, an indication that a good discerning taste was at work enabling the men to look their very best, to show the world, if you like, that the best side of them was visible.

“I was not surprised to learn that the man we picked advanced rapidly in our plant.”

Others in the personnel field agree. Good jobs were always hard to get. That little extra was always needed. How much more true this is when economic conditions aren’t too rosy. One New York employment agency director offers the following piece of advice: “Even if you’re out of work—don’t look it.

“Many a prospective employer has soured on a good prospect by a frayed collar, an off-center tie, or a dirty fingernail. Why? His company’s going to be judged by its representatives. The first steps in gaining a customer’s confidence are the positive symbols manifested by the appearance of the firm personnel—all the way from president, through the executives, sales people, secretaries, right down to the stock clerks and mail room boys.”

These are the words of the men on the company end. How about you as a customer? What are your feelings when you meet the sales representa-
tive of an organization? You may not know whether their product is the best on the market. You may not have the slightest notion of their modern plant and efficient methods. But you do look at their man, and in him you immediately see a symbol of the company and the product.

Remember, you may be the nicest guy in the world with the friendliest face, twinkling blue eyes, and an impressive handshake. But the basic impression people get of you is given by your clothes. Look at it this way, 90 percent of you is covered by your clothes—and you owe it to yourself to make that 90 percent of you as good as it can be.

In Europe of the Middle Ages, individual appearance was practically legislated, determined by kings. Seeking to keep class distinctions intact—and at the same time, preserve their own power—they decreed differing styles for each and every occupation, all levels of society.

Today, clothes need no longer indicate social rank. All men can wear the same jackets, trousers, shirts, vests, shoes, and socks—all men can dress right.

The way a man in the plant wears his work clothes or uniform says a good deal about his job attitude. Alert workers choose clothes carefully. They seek shrinkproof and colorfast clothes. Stitching and button holes are examined. Loose threads are trimmed. This guarantees neatness and durability. Making a small investment for tailoring—if needed—is a good idea, too. Keeping work duds laundered and pressed is something you don’t forget. It marks you as a “man to watch,” makes that extra favorable impression.

The American Institute of Men’s and Boys’ Wear has come up with a few tips to help you gain that “dressed right” look, that up and coming air. For instance, are your clothes neat and appropriate for what you’re doing? Are they cleaned and pressed? Do they become you? Do they fit you? Do you have enough of each item, not just in quantity, but in variety, too?—so that your wardrobe seems larger than it really is?

Now, how about your shoes? Do they suit you? Always shine and never

The National FUTURE PATRON
Here's Your 1959 FFA Chapter Calendar

Our Place

Painted exclusively for The National Future Farmer by Harold Anderson

The official FFA calendar has not been sponsored in our community. We would like to have the calendar. Please send me complete information.

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Chapter's Name: __________________________________

October-November, 1958
The Jack Gallio Story

TEN-YEAR-OLD Jack Gallio, Jr. looked across the expanse of his family's 28,000-acre Nevada ranch and established his goals. The young Future Farmer-to-be set his sights then on an education, a ranch, and an American Farmer Degree.

That was 1948! Another ten years and a lot of hard work have since passed for Jack and several changes are evident. Today he is one-third owner of that ranch with a net worth exceeding $85,000; was graduated from Pershing County High School; and has served as a state FFA officer of the Nevada Association.

Last year, however, the young rancher was edged out of competition for the American Farmer Degree. Discouraged? Not in the least! Jack Gallio has been far too busy for that. "Nevada has a quota of only one degree winner each year, and not everyone can receive it," he points out.

Even so, Jack's progress has been amazing and here's how he reached his present position in education, ranching, and leadership.

EDUCATION—Jack has always considered knowledge an essential part of successful living and efficient farming or ranching. But his education was not the simple thing it is to most people. No high school was around the corner for him, nor was there one down the road, or even in a nearby town. Jack traveled a 144-mile round trip every day for his four year high school career.

Was it worth it? "You bet," Jack says emphatically. "Knowledge is power and I sure wanted both. Besides it was the only way to take advantage of vocational agriculture."

Jack wasn't satisfied with "just going to school." He wanted to excel. Fellow students remember him as winner of the school's Citizenship Award; senior student Leadership Award; student government officer; class officer; and as an honor student.

FARMING—Currently, Jack is one-third partner of a 37,000-acre beef cattle ranch. He's in partnership with his father who rents 9,000 acres of the ranch land. Sixteen thousand of the total is in pasture.

Young Gallio handles all management decisions for his partially disabled father. And he has been investing his entire labor income toward the ranch's improvement and expansion since his tenth birthday. "I've always known that ranching was for me," Jack says, "and decided it was never too early to start."

That beginning consisted of one beef heifer which produced a labor income of $45. Four head of beef cattle and two ewe lambs comprised the next year's program and a $99 labor income resulted. Finances for the projects came from extra farm labor wages and an award from the Chapter's sheep show. Expansion kept on the move, and when Jack submitted his application for American Farmer honors, his earnings and investments were well over the minimum requirements.

Value of his land, buildings, and improvements in the partnership arrangement have swelled above $73,000 while his livestock interest now approaches $18,000.

Perhaps the crowning achievement of this youthful rancher's farming career came when he won the Nevada Soil and Water Management Award.

LEADERSHIP—A state FFA officer usually has an outstanding leadership recommendation stemming from his office tenure alone. But Gallio wasn't content with that. He also participated in public speaking, FFA Conventions, judging teams, parliamentary procedure, joint FFA-FHA activities, and Farm Bureau meetings.

John Bunten, Nevada State Director of Agricultural Education, says, "Jack is one of our most outstanding products. He's a sincere, dedicated rancher and is an inspiration to his community."

Local advisor Alfred Hansen says, "Jack is a real credit to our Chapter. The kind you see only now and then."

Confidence, determination, and natural ability are the keys to this Future Farmer's success. Wise use of all three traits is still paying rich dividends to Jack Gallio.

run down at the heels? An easy way to comfort and good looks are oxfords with tapered square toes. For an impressive continental flavor, smooth seam, stitch-and-turn front shoes are for you. Standard wing-tips, plain shoes are traditional styles that never go wrong.

Let's not forget the always visible shirt and tie—the focal center of most outfits. Here is where the color and harmony rules must be constantly observed. What's your suit shade—blue? Then white shirt, blue or yellow tie is fine. That favorite business grey flannel will take a blue and white stripe shirt, topped off handsomely with a deep red tie. That luxurious new deep brown tie will appear to advantage with an ivory shirt and any shade brown suit.

And how about those ties? Always clean, neatly knotted, never frayed. Current styles call for neat effects with spread patterns, themed motifs, modest monograms, repeated geometric figures and stripes. Let's face it men, wild sunbursts, portraits of Theda Bara, snakes, and ladders in ninety-nine hues don't rate any more. Make color work for you—not against you.

A word about clothes care. Garments left lying around where they're dropped or thrown into the closet any old way don't last long and develop a neglected look that transfers to the wearer.

Adopt a system for your wardrobe. Keep each item in ready view and easy reach. Specially designed rods, bars, and shoe racks make room, pay off in the long run. Keeping suits on wooden hangers, trousers carefully folded, eases strain, helps keep creases. Frequent brushing, cleaning and airing insures a brisk, fresh look.

It's up to you. A few minutes each night planning what you'll wear the next day—a thorough check in the mirror before you leave in the morning, and you know you're dressing right. At work or at play, you can't afford not to. Any way you look at it, you're a symbol of your own success.
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...the beef breed built on bulls

**STUDY** the demand for purebred beef cattle by breeds...look at purebred sales records locally and nationally...observe the show ring winners in *all* major shows...then see the commercial cattle that dominate and top the daily livestock markets everywhere...watch for the breed that fills America's beef-producing feedlots. You'll find Herefords are the profit producers of the livestock industry.

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Make sure your big decision is the one that will satisfy you 5, 10, 20 or more years into the future...choose Herefords today to set the stage for your big payoff in years to come.

**Whiteface Bulletin**
Any bona fide 4-H or FFA member between the ages of 10 and 21 may join the American Hereford Association as a junior member. This means you are eligible for all the services available from the Association and can transfer your Herefords at membership rates.

Also the doors to the Association's junior department are always open to any youth, leader or teacher seeking information on Herefords.

**Free booklet**..."The FUTURE Cattleman." A colorful booklet that will guide you to success in the cattle business. Send name and address, today!

**THE AMERICAN HEREFORD ASSOCIATION**
DEPT. BY—HEREFORD DRIVE—KANSAS CITY, MO.

**HEREFORDS**

October-November, 1958
POULTRY BREEDERS are on the move in America. Considerable improvement has been made in the performance of layers, broilers, and turkeys during the past 10 years and further breeding improvements are in store, predicts W. F. Krueger, Department of Poultry Science, Texas A&M College.

A larger number of layer breeders will be franchising smaller-bodied birds, says Krueger. Most of the egg-production birds will weigh three and three-fourths to four pounds when mature. Such will lay good-sized eggs, but will have less feed maintenance cost than the large-bodied bird with which we’re familiar today.

Krueger predicts the layer of tomorrow will continue to be a hybrid of some type. More favorable characteristics can be concentrated in one bird through hybrid production. Greater uniformity of egg size will be emphasized. There should be less small and extra large eggs and a higher percentage of medium and large-size eggs, giving the producer a marketing advantage.

Selection Objectives

Breeders will be selecting for longer livability and sustained production in the future. The high cost of pullet production and the low salvage value at the end of the laying year make this a must. Average egg production will continue to climb and work will be done on the preservation of egg quality through breeding.

"Breeders of commercial broiler chicks have somewhat different objectives," says Krueger. They must emphasize meat production as well as egg production. Breeders of broiler strains will continue to select heavily for improved growth rate and Krueger thinks we can look forward to three-pound average weight in six to seven-week-old broilers.

Greater emphasis will be placed on breast width, length of keel, skin color, fleshy color, and general conformation. These things constitute market quality in the eyes of the consumer and are becoming increasingly important to the producer.

Very detailed studies are being made on color patterns, blood composition, muscle tenderness, and other similar factors to check their influence on growth and performance.

Broiler parent stock for hatching egg production will change materially. Higher and more sustained production can be expected. Breeders are accomplishing this by producing female parent stocks that are crosses.

Males to head up breeder flocks will continue to contain a high percentage of Cornish breeding with continued emphasis on growth rate and conformity. Flock owners should see improvement in fertility and hatchability in broiler parent flocks, because most broiler breeders are now placing considerable emphasis on these traits.

Turkey Trends

Turkey breeders are changing their approach because of the appearance of the turkey broiler and the need for greater efficiency of production. Krueger says. A number of breeders are now practicing early selection—8 to 12 weeks of age—for growth rate, conformation, finish, and completeness of feathering. This is being done to improve the quality of turkey broilers, thus making them more competitive with red meats and chicken broilers.

Early maturity, or market finish, is being emphasized in the adult turkey. Breeders are selecting birds so that toms will reach market age at 20 to 24 weeks of age and hens at 18 to 22 weeks. Turkey producers will have more white birds available, predicts Krueger. They will be available in small, medium, and large sizes. Attempts will be made to improve fertility and hatchability in turkey breeder flocks.

People buying chicks will hear more about such breeding systems as recurrent reciprocal selection, recurrent selection, and incrossbreeding, all of which capitalize on the principles of hybrid vigor. Likewise, we will be hearing more about such terms as heritability of traits, the genetic association among traits, environmental effects on economic characteristics, and selection indexes.

In addition to this will be the use of such biochemical techniques as the control of the blood antigens, use of protein-bound iodine, thyroxine secretion rate, and other biochemical and physiological mechanisms which may be related to performance.

Poultry breeding is truly a science and with all the scientific tools presently at breeders’ disposal and with new tools becoming available each year, we can expect considerable progress in poultry breeding.

By Tommy Kieth

What’s Ahead for Poultry

An expert’s view of things to come for poultrymen.

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The National FUTURE FARMER
“Dad lets me drive when we go hunting”

“I try to think of the other driver, that’s why I dropped my beams. He did, too—it makes the road safer for us both.”

“I slowed down a mile back at the ‘construction ahead’ signs. Now we don’t have to jam on the brakes—just find another route.”

“We’ll set out our decoys downstream in still water. These trips are more fun because Dad lets me drive. He knows I’m a good driver when I’m alone, too.”

“Duck hunting with Dad is lots of fun. We tiptoe to keep from waking Mom, have a fast breakfast, then take off before dawn with me at the wheel. Dad lets me drive on all our trips because I’m just as careful handling the car as I am handling a gun.”

“Way off the road is where we stop to read our map. We don’t cause accidents by stopping where we shouldn’t.”

“Pull over—let ‘em pass. And Dad also taught me to get going early so we wouldn’t have to speed to beat the ducks over our blind.”

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Look for this emblem; mark of top quality

Ohio FFA members contacted 10,000 corn picker operators first year of program. Left, Prospect Future Farmers place decal on farmer's machine. Lake Chapter member at right humorously displays improper type clothing.

STOP those "corn picking" ACCIDENTS

WAS IT A MIRACLE when corn picker accidents in Ohio dropped 56 percent in one year? No, things like that don't just happen. They are the result of a thoroughly planned and co-ordinated program. Future Farmers in Ohio are conducting a corn picker safety campaign which has saved hundreds of arms and hands.

It started in September, 1948, at a safety conference in Cleveland when the corn picker accident problem was first discussed. In their usual aggressive manner, the Future Farmers immediately planned a very intensive safety campaign for September, 1949. A committee representing the FFA, the Ohio Farm and Home Safety Committee, and the Agricultural Extension Service spent many hours planning campaign details which later were presented at the vocational agriculture teachers conference.

By September, everyone involved was ready. Each FFA Chapter received a packet containing bulletins on "Efficient and Safe Corn Picker Operation" written by Ohio Extension Engineers, news releases, newspaper mats, a film strip especially prepared for farmer meetings, safety decals for corn pickers, and an outline with suggestions for conducting a community program.

About two weeks before corn picking began, chapter members surveyed the community and listed names and addresses of corn picker owners and operators. Each was contacted personally by an FFA member.

On these visits Future Farmers explained the purpose of the campaign and asked operators to co-operate. Together they placed a decal on the picker and discussed the importance of keeping guards and shields in place; adjustments for efficient operation, and the use of the operator's manual. A copy of the bulletin "Efficient and Safe Corn Picker Operation" was left with the operator for study and reference.

At the end of the visitation period, which usually lasted about one week, the boys reported results to instructors and chapter members. Generally speaking, the operators were very co-operative and expressed appreciation for the information and suggestions.

During the campaign, chapters carried on various other activities such as talks and demonstrations before Grange,

CORN PICKER SAFETY TIPS
(1) Replace all worn or broken parts immediately.
(2) Make sure tractor is in neutral before starting engine.
(3) Allow only the operator to ride.
(4) Adjust picker for current weather and crop conditions.
(5) Make sure corn is not too green for safe harvesting.
(6) Wear snug-fitting clothing.
(7) Stop power-take-off before leaving seat and/or cleaning clogged rolls.

By W. E. Stuecky

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Farm Bureau Councils, and PTA meetings; displays at community events and in store windows; and a tremendous amount of newspaper and radio coverage. Special meetings for farmers were arranged with the County Extension Agent and machinery dealers participating.

Campaign results are hard to evaluate. However, more than 7,000 Future Farmers participated in the first campaign. A whopping 56 percent reduction of corn picker accidents was evident in participating communities. To be exact 234 accidents in 1948 was reduced to 104 in 1949. In 1957, nine years later, 294 of the 350 chapters in Ohio participated. More than 6,000 FFA members personally contacted 10,000 operators. Again, there was a substantial reduction in accidents over the previous year.

There are several reasons why the FFA members in Ohio like this program: (1) it gets results; (2) it lends itself to committee activity on a chapter level; (3) it is a natural for publicity; (4) it is planned, conducted, and evaluated in a short period of time; (5) it presents an opportunity for a community service activity.

Our hats are off to the thousands of Future Farmers in Ohio for the work they are doing to make farming a more satisfactory way of life.

Ralph Salzman, national vice president in 1943-44, paid a visit to The National FUTURE FARMER office in August. He was visiting in the Washington, D. C., area with Mrs. Salzman and their two children, Marjorie, seven, and Gerald, eight.

Now a livestock and grain farmer in Ashton, Illinois, Ralph said, "It surely is rewarding to see the tremendous growth of the FFA during the past 15 years. When I was a national officer the Foundation Awards Program was just getting started and the magazine was still a dream."

PETE'S POWER

"...knocks 'em down!"

says R. H. (Bob) Roberts
Duck Guide, Stuttgart, Arkansas

"That's why I always use and recommend Peters 'High Velocity' to all my hunters. Peters delivers perfect patterns... so no bird can slip through. Perfect performance every time to make sure I always get my fair share."

Thanks, Bob. Experienced shooters and hunters everywhere agree with you. They know that you just can't buy more powerful or dependable ammunition than Peters "High Velocity." Insist on "High Velocity" at your dealer's.

Perfect for waterfowl and upland game... perfect for any make of modern shotgun... Peters "High Velocity" shotgun shells deliver uniform patterns every time. "Rustless" priming gives you split-second ignition. And their scuffproof bodies are "Water-Tite" for absolute dependability.

Peters packs the power!

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The National FUTURE FARMER
OVER 16 MILLION Americans will take to the woods this fall in the pursuit of game. In some areas the fields and forests are crowded with hunters. And, with more hunters afield, more hunting accidents are possible.

Studies of hunting accident causes indicate the great majority can be avoided ... avoided by a little more care, a little more knowledge, a little more preparation.

If you are cleaning and oiling your rifle in preparation for a few days of roughing it, here are some authoritative safety tips to remember.

Primary Rules

Handling a gun properly is the real key to hunting safety. A good majority of all gun accidents could be avoided if more people knew the simple principles of holding and pointing a gun. Observing just three primary rules will eliminate many tragedies.

1. Treat every gun as if it were loaded, until you have personally inspected it to be sure it is not. That way, you'll never be the one who says, "I didn't know it was loaded."

2. Always point the muzzle in a safe direction.

A gun expert never allows the muzzle to point at anyone—himself included. And he insists that all other members of his party follow the same rule.

3. Be sure of your target before you squeeze the trigger.

A good hunter carefully identifies his game before he fires. He never shoots at a sound, a patch of color or any object until he knows what it is. He'll pass up an outstanding trophy rather than risk being wrong.

Afield

There are several ways to carry a gun so that it's pointed safely yet ready for instant use. One good position is to grip the small of the stock by the trigger hand with the barrel cradled in the crook of the other arm. Some gunners hold it with the right forearm under the balance point of the gun and the butt of the stock beneath the right armpit. Another—probably the best—carry is to hold the fore-end with the left hand, the small of the stock with the right hand. The familiar shoulder carry is also used.

All of these carries are permissible. The important things are to "watch the muzzle" and have the gun under constant control.

An excellent rule is to keep your trigger finger out of the trigger guard and the safety "on" until ready to shoot. The safety can easily be pushed to the "off" position as the gun is swung to the shoulder. At the same time, your finger can find the trigger.

Guns put into a car or boat should first be unloaded. As an additional precaution, the actions should be open. Hunters stopping for lunch or a smoke should unload and open their guns. Always unload a gun before taking it into a cabin or dwelling.

When crossing a fence, unload, open the action, and place the gun under or over the fence. Then climb the fence.

Unload firearms and open actions in a vehicle. Load only when ready to hunt.

Walk abreast when hunting in groups. Keep all hunters in sight and have a sector of fire assigned to each. Never allow guns to point at companions.
and reload on the other side. Never use a loaded gun to flush game and don't run with a loaded gun.

**Zone of Fire**

Parties hunting together should agree beforehand on the area of fire each shooter will cover. This is particularly true of groups hunting birds, rabbits, or other small game.

No hunter—even when he is following game with his gun—should ever let his muzzle point in the direction of one of his companions. It is far better to pass up a shot than to be forever sorry it was fired.

**Self Control**

A hunter is naturally under strong emotional stress. As he makes his way cautiously through the forest, or in and out of brush, all his senses are tuned to locating and bagging his game. Each rustle of leaves, each snap of a breaking twig, even a slight movement caught momentarily from the corner of his eye, may catch the full intensity of his heightened awareness.

Unless he holds himself in check, he is likely to blast away at the slightest movement or sound. To be a good hunter, he must have complete control of his gun and himself.

Self-control comes with practice. By handling a gun properly at all times and by always waiting to see game, he will train himself to do so habitually. These good habits will take over instinctively while he is in the grip of the excitement that comes with the anticipation of a shot.

Control is largely acquired. Practice it at all times—every time a gun is in your hands.

**Storage**

Each time you return home after using your gun, check the magazine and chamber to be sure they are empty. When storing the gun, put it in one place and the ammunition in another. This is to prevent a child or anyone unfamiliar with guns from having easy access to a gun and ammunition at the same time.

If a gunrack is available, the rifle or shotgun should be kept in it and the rack kept locked. If that's not possible, store the gun in a safe place. A handgun can be kept safely by locking it in a cabinet drawer. If possible, ammunition for any gun should be kept locked in a drawer by itself.

Follow these rules and you'll hunt this season...and next season...and the one after that, too.

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*Prices subject to change without notice.
No. 7—FARM PLANNING, a twelve-page booklet in two colors, advocates clearing non-productive land and putting it to work. “Make every acre pay its own taxes and show a profit,” is the theme. Sections are devoted to irrigation water management, equipment selection, deep tillage, and wind erosion. Gully filling, stock ponds, and parallel terracing are other subjects covered. (Caterpillar Tractor Co.)

No. 8—MORE PROFITS & COMFORT FROM FARM BUILDINGS tells how insulation can improve efficiency of dairy buildings, poultry houses, pump houses, cold storage buildings, farm shops, livestock buildings, and farm residences. Contains photographs and drawings. (Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp.)

No. 9—PROGRESSIVE CALF MANAGEMENT is the title of this handy guide for producing better livestock. Management tips are slanted for established dairy farmers as well as the young stockman. (Western Condensing Company)

No. 10—LIVESTOCK SHRINKAGE is an extremely handy 27-pager telling all about livestock shrinkage facts, figures, and recommendations. Tells how to spot best market bids when shrinkage allowances are involved. Explains methods of keeping shrinkage to a minimum and offers other profitable market tips. Series of tables which tell at a glance how much you will receive from sales after shrinkage is deducted. Should be in the hands of any serious-minded livestock producer. (Western Livestock Marketing Research)

No. 11—DOG BOOK points up fact that all farm dogs are completely dependent upon humans for proper care. This 40-page book humorously illustrated in color is a completely new edition. Crammed with useful, expert advice based on latest information, this attractive, informative book covers: feeding, nutrition, grooming, worming, parasites, diseases, pregnancy, and puppy care. Also short section on cat care. (Sergeant’s Dog Care Center)

Fishing Contest Winners

These are winners in the 1958 National Future Farmer Fishing Contest. The Grand Prize winner receives a 6-h. p. Oliver motor and the other winners receive a casting outfit.

Grand Prize
Joe Stephenson, Wade, North Carolina

Class One
First—Joe Stephenson, Wade, North Carolina
Second—D. J. Reed, Noxapater, Mississippi
Third—Larry Meyer, Lakeville, Minnesota

Class Two
First—Cathay W. Embrey, Coldwater, Mississippi
Second—James Caswell, Woodville, Alabama
Third—Alvin D. Combs, Sentinel, Oklahoma

Class Three
First—Johnny Grimes, Fairview, Ohio
Second—Michael Turner, Ruleville, Mississippi
Third—Robert Senti, Cawker City, Kansas

Class Four
First—Wayne Buchanan, Heidelberg, Mississippi
Second—Kent Kruger, Nashua, Iowa
Third—Glenn Ferrell, Fairfield, Iowa

Free Cattle Book for boys and girls

32-pages of information on how to select, feed, fit, show calves and manage beef steer & heifer projects

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These five booklets are free. To order, circle booklet number in box below, clip, and paste on post card. Mail with your name and address to The National Future Farmer, Box 29, Alexandria, Virginia.

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145 Fifth Ave.
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EARLY in this current baseball season during a game with the St. Louis Cardinals and Chicago Cubs, the Cardinal's first baseman cracked a single that wrote a new entry in baseball history.

The player was Stan "The Man" Musial and the big event was the 3,000th hit of his major league career. He joins the likes of Ty Cobb, Tris Speaker and Honus Wagner to become the eighth player to reach this mark.

Musial was born and raised in Donora, Pennsylvania, and like many, he too received his early lessons in baseball on the sand lots around his home town. After an outstanding high school career which established his reputation as a hitter and a pitcher, Musial signed his first baseball contract way back in 1936 at the early age of 16.

Musial came up in pro ball mainly as a pitcher. But after hurting his shoulder in a minor league game, he gave up pitching to become an outfielder. There he let his bat speak for him to the tune of a .335 over-all batting average during his minor league career. Then, late in the 1941 season, Musial was brought up to the Cardinals. Playing in only 12 games that year, he hit for a .426 average.

During his first full season in the majors Musial batted for a .315 average, and in 1943 he really began to roll. His average climbed to .357 which was good enough to lead both leagues. After dropping to .347 in '44 and serving in the U.S. Navy, he came back strong in 1946 to lead both leagues with a .365 average.

His best season—1948, when he batted at a .376 clip—gave him another batting crown and was good enough to lead both leagues. It was in 1948 that Musial had five hits in four different games during the season—another first in that department. In 1954, in a twin bill against the then New York Giants, Musial hit five home runs to set another of his many major league records. His name can be found on the list of the few players that have 300 or more homers to their credit.

In his major league career, ending with the '57 season, Musial had appeared in 2,278 games with 8,686 official trips to the plate. He has recorded 2,957 hits to give him a very respectable .340 lifetime batting average. In his 16 years in the majors his batting average has never dropped below .310. In the hitting department, he can also be classified as a slugger since 1,156 of his base hits have been for extra bases. This gives him a lifetime slugging percentage of .580 and another National League record.

Although his booming bat has paved the way to stardom, Musial is a good team man and a great competitor. He is also known as one of the "iron men" of baseball, since he owns the National League mark for consecutive games—playing in 895 games before sitting one out. His popularity is backed up by the fact that he has played in 15 All-Star games, which is a record in itself.

Although Stan "The Man" will soon be 38 years old and is now in his 16th year of major league ball, the experts predict that he will be around for at least several more seasons. At the pace he is setting in this 1958 season—going into the last month with a highly respectable .341 batting average—he has an excellent chance of winning his eighth batting championship, which will tie Honus Wagner's National League mark. All indications seem to point out that Stan Musial will add more entries into baseball's record book.
smoothly from fundamental principles to more complex systems, such as radio, radar, and television. The 192-pager starts with electron tubes and transistors; moves into amplifiers, power supplies and modulation; then graduates to television, high fidelity, and radio. Author assumes readers are already familiar with ordinary d.c. and a.c. electricity, but includes an appendix for a "refresher" on these basic points. This "basic section" also includes information on transformers, capacitance and resonant circuits. Just the thing for young folks who want to know more about this fascinating and complex subject. Price $1.00.

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The First One Doesn’t Have A Chance!

A man had just finished placing flowers on a grave in a public cemetery when he noticed a most solemn Chinese placing a bowl of rice on a grave.

“What time?” whispered the man. “would you be expecting your departed one to come up and eat that rice?”

“About the same time yours comes up to smell the flowers.”

Lois Karl Madison, Minnesota

Judge: “It is my duty to see that your wife receives $50.00 per month.”

Husband: “Thanks, Judge. I’ll try to send her a coupla bucks myself.”

Irma McCombs Delaware, Ohio

Squire: “What doth thee wish, sire?”

Knight: “Make haste squire and fetch you can opener. A bee hath entered my suit of armor!”

Nancy Swingle Bremen, Indiana

Mike: “But I don’t think I deserved a zero on that test.”

Teacher: “You didn’t. But that’s the lowest grade I could give.”

Carlton Alley Walnut Cove, North Carolina

Pat, aged seven, was watching her mother apply cold cream to her face. “What’s that for, Mommy?” she asked. “It’s face cream, dear, to make me beautiful.”

After her mother had removed the cream, little Pat said sadly, “It didn’t work, did it, Mommy?”

Elizabeth Crenshaw Taylors, South Carolina

A candidate for the police force was being tested.

“If you were by yourself in a patrol car and were being chased by a desperate gang of criminals in another car doing sixty miles an hour on a lonely road, what would you do?”

“Seventy,” replied the candidate.

Carrol Amason Bakersfield, California

Slippery ice very thin.

Pretty girl tumbled in.

Saw a boy upon the bank.

Gave a shriek and then she sank.

Boy on bank heard the shout.

Jumped right in and helped her out.

Now he’s hers, very nice.

But first she had to break the ice.

Pat Cornett Germantown, Ohio

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Actual photograph after 8 hours of plowing.