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

Convention Echoes

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Your New National Officers

December-January 1958-59

Jimmie Jornagin, Star Farmer of America
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PUBLISHED BY:

The National FUTURE FARMER
Official Publication of the Future Farmers of America

THE NATIONAL FUTURE FARMER
BOX 29, ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA
Farmers you look to as leaders look to Firestone for farm tires

California's lush San Joaquin Valley is world famous for its heavy yields of cotton, grain, and produce. Hart Nelson farms over 2,900 acres there, and he'll match harvests with any spread his size in the valley.

Running his far-flung operation is a full scale job. But Mr. Nelson still finds time to serve in the Madera County Trades Club and be a Director of the Golden State Cotton Gin Association. He makes a point of getting the most out of his time—and that goes for his equipment, too.

He uses 36 tractors and trucks to meet the year-round work schedule. All his equipment rolls on Firestone tires because, as Mr. Nelson says: "Firestones outwear any tires I've tried. That means they're more dependable. I think they're the best tire money can buy."

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Builder of the first practical pneumatic farm tire

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OUR COVER—

Here’s Jimmie Jarmagin, Star Farmer of America, estimating his grain sorghum prospects. The feature on page 16 recounts the young farmer’s tussle with drought, credit, and hard luck in trying for this top award.

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You're in **FULL COMMAND**
with the new **Baler Control Center**!

New Super Hayliner 68 also features improved Flow-Action. It's America's most advanced baler—by far!

What a thrill—to take over the controls of a beautifully-designed piece of machinery! And that thrill is waiting for you in the 1959 New Holland balers.

The new Control Center gives you complete and easy control of your baler right from the tractor seat. On P.T.O. models you can shift from road position to field baling position, raise and lower the pickup. On engine models you can also engage or disengage the engine and control its speed.

There's no need to keep jumping off and on the tractor—or even to stop it. You're in full command—every minute!

And look at the bales you're making! Firm, square, filled with leaves. This is new Holland’s famous Flow-Action baling, still further improved in '59.

The other big baler news from New Holland is a new economy model. It brings the advantages of Flow-Action baling within the means of virtually every farmer.

New Holland alone offers Flow-Action and the Control Center. It's the most advanced baler design in America today.

Your Editors Say . . .

Read Your Magazine Ads

In a recent editorial written for another farm publication, the topic of reading magazine ads was discussed. It was certainly a worthy topic and took your editor back a few years to his vo-ag teaching experience. At that time, it was apparent to him that in his school most FFA members watched for new farm magazines in order to read the ads. It was always easy to get a good discussion going on what was the best fertilizer, tractor, pickup truck, or almost anything in the farm field. As those Future Farmers read the ads, they absorbed the latest information. Your editor soon found himself getting behind in what was new in commercial agriculture. Maybe he had an exceptional class, but that was what happened.

You have in The National FUTURE FARMER some of the finest ads you will ever find in any magazine. All ads are from reliable companies and each has a worthy message. We like to think that our editorial content tells you “How to do it” while the company ads tell you “What to do it with.”

Connecticut FFA Claims First State-wide Fair

On the fairgrounds at Durham last August 1 and 2, the Connecticut State FFA Association played host to several thousand people. Some of the events that took place were: a horse drawing contest, a home-made tractor drawing contest, a horse show, judging of exhibits, livestock parade, square dancing, and children’s rides. One of the highlights of the fair was a talk by Governor Ribicoff. The fair stressed many of the educational activities of the FFA.

Cedric A. Lafley
Managing Editor

New Sponsoring Committee Chairman

Merritt D. Hill of Birmingham, Michigan, general manager of Ford Motor Company’s Tractor and Implement Division, was named chairman of the Sponsoring Committee for the Future Farmers of America Foundation, Inc., at the recent National FFA Convention. He will replace Glen B. Miller, president of Allied Chemical Corporation, New York, New York, on January 1, 1959, for a one-year term.

Mr. Hill has been active in youth work nationally, as well as in the Detroit area, for many years. He was one of the men who served as judge for the FFA 1958 Star Farmer of America Award. He is also chairman of the Farm Youth Subcommittee of the National Sales Executives, Inc. He is a member of the Executive Committee of the Farm Equipment Institute and serves on the Advisory Committee on Farm Equipment to the U. S. Department of Commerce. In his home area, Hill is chairman of the Agricultural Committee of the Detroit Board of Commerce.

Mr. Hill’s principal responsibility as chairman of the Sponsoring Committee will be to contact companies during the coming year that would be potential fund donors to the Foundation. Some $180,000 is spent by the Foundation each year on awards for the FFA; and at present, over 300 business and industrial companies, organizations, and individuals are donors.

The National FUTURE FARMER
Are you paying for **DEAD HORSES**?

Revive Horsepower with **New AC Spark Plugs** — Used on More New Vehicles Than Any Other Brand!

You wouldn't consider working one horse in a two-horse hitch... but what about your mechanical horses? In a four-cylinder tractor, one dead plug will cost you up to 25% of the potential horsepower, and waste valuable fuel!

It pays to check your spark plugs regularly... and it pays to install new AC Hot Tip Spark Plugs! ACs are used on more new vehicles than any other brand because the exclusive AC "Hot Tip" heats up fast to burn away fouling carbon and oil deposits... stays clean longer. You'll find new AC Hot Tip Spark Plugs pay off in faster starts, better performance, greater economy!

Get new AC Hot Tip Spark Plugs for all of your farm engines. Your nearby AC Dealer has the right type for you!

Watch Walt Disney Studios' ZORRO every week on ABC-TV

**AC SPARK PLUG** © THE ELECTRONICS DIVISION OF GENERAL MOTORS
Make this your year...

Trade up to **New Idea** power spreading

*New Idea* Power Spreading costs you less than automatic transmission for your car.

Now, shift to power spreading with a *New Idea*.

*New Idea* PTO spreaders, with their big tires, let you spread in wet, icy weather...on soft, slippery fields...over hilly terrain.Built to spread efficiently every day of the year.

You handle bigger loads. You save yourself time and labor. With *New Idea* you have five spreading rates for each forward tractor speed plus throw-out clutch for easy cleanout and pile unloading...all controlled from your tractor seat.

Which power spreader is best for you? *New Idea* offers the big 95-bu. PTO spreader for average farms...the giant 125-bu. PTO spreader for large feeder and dairy operations. Famous *New Idea* ground-driven spreaders available with 70-bu., 75-bu., or 95-bu. capacity. You can buy any *New Idea* spreader with new or used tires. Best and most complete line of spreaders on the market today. Full year guarantee on every one.

Remember, more farmers buy *New Idea* spreaders than any other make. Let your *New Idea* dealer show you why.

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**New Idea Spreaders**

**Shred Finer**

**Spread Wider**

**Last Longer**

Write for free literature!

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Wallace Caulk gets Star Dairy Farmer Award from FFA Secretary Reese.

**FFA's Top Dairymen**

SEVENTEEN-YEAR-OLD Wallace Caulk, Jr. has been named America's top FFA Dairy Farmer. The Felton, Delaware, youth received the award at Waterloo, Iowa during the National FFA Judging Contests and was officially presented to the National FFA Convention body at Kansas City.

Caulk's award came after he was named top dairy farmer of the North Atlantic Region. Sharing the spotlight with him were Nathan Earl Hartwig, Monroe, Wisconsin; Richard Trice, Mineral, Virginia; and Paul Luellig, Coolidge, Arizona. They were named Star Dairy Farmers of the Central, Southern, and Pacific Regions respectively.

These awards, bringing a $250 check to the top winner and $200 to each regional winner, are presented annually preceding the National FFA Convention. This year, National FFA Student Secretary Nathan Reese was on hand to make the presentations. All four winners received $100 in state competition, and they also shared a $250 travel fund to pay Waterloo trip expenses.

Caulk follows in the footsteps of his father who was 1939 Star Regional American Farmer. The young dairyman owns 46 registered Ayrshires valued at $13,500. He raises 78 acres of feed crops, 26 acres of small grain, and 10 acres of soybeans for cash crops. Young Caulk has purchased a one-third interest in the home farm and is paying for it with monthly installments.

Top Regional winners from left: Earl Hartwig, Richard Trice, Paul Luellig.
Nebraska girl’s project brings important change on family farm

There wasn’t a sheep on the Oscar W. Scheer farm when a daughter, Eula Mae, selected a lamb as her first project some five years ago. The project demonstrated the value of sheep raising. Now the flock of 80 to 90 ewes is one of the principal departments of the farming operation.

Miss Scheer has been successful in the show ring, too. She holds two grand championships and a reserve championship from Aksarben...two grand championships, reserve championship, four purple ribbons and two blue ribbons from the Washington County Fair...three purple and two blue ribbons and a grand championship from the Fremont show. In showmanship, she holds one first from Washington County Fair and first-place and second-place awards from Fremont.

Now only 14 years old and in her first year of high school, Miss Scheer already has plans to attend the University of Nebraska, where her sister is a student.

Purina congratulates Eula Mae Scheer...farmer of tomorrow...on her successful sheep raising.

* * *

There’s a Purina Dealer near you who is ready to help you with your feeding and management problems, whether you are feeding for market or the show ring. Let him tell you how to produce milk, meat and eggs at low cost.
Clinton, North Carolina

I enjoy reading The National FUTURE FARMER and think it is the best magazine available to Future Farmers. Both my mother and my sister enjoy reading it, too. It has some wonderful information for any farmer!

I'm in the tenth grade and am a member of the Clinton FFA Chapter, where I hope to earn my Chapter Farmer Degree this coming year. My father and I operate a 60-acre farm, and I intend to have a home orchard as my main project this year. I think every farmer should have an orchard for his family.

Milton Clifton

Des Moines, Iowa

We (Iowa Association, FFA) are enclosing an order for FFA calendars.

It is our plan this year to distribute calendars to quite a few of the people and organizations whom we have been working with and who have done much for the FFA and vocational agriculture. Your suggestion is an excellent one. It prompted us to start this project. It seems to us that it should have some fine public relations values. Our compliments to you on the plan.

We have been working with the instructors on the use of calendars in the state. It may take some time to get the response that is needed. There is certainly a large potential.

H. T. Hall, Supervisor, Agricultural Education, Iowa

We would be pleased if all state FFA associations would use the official FFA calendar as part of their state public relations program.—Ed.

Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri

Having been a Future Farmer and more recently a vocational agriculture instructor, I find The National FUTURE FARMER a very interesting source of material. However, presently I find the magazine an excellent source of material on current farm events in addition to being a morale booster because I am a member of the United States Armed Services. Do keep up the good work!

I would appreciate your renewing my subscription for another five years.

Please bill me for the cost and I shall remit promptly. I don't feel that I care to miss a single copy as I enjoy the magazine thoroughly; also I have every issue of the magazine since publication began.

Ted Durst Ward
Pfc., U. S. Army

Washington, D. C.

We have just received a complimentary copy of the October-November issue of The National FUTURE FARMER.

Although I was absent from the office at the time, I realize that we had the pleasure of furnishing the photographs which you used in connection with the article, “Danger—Handle With Care,” which begins on page 45 of that issue. On behalf of the Association, I want to take this opportunity to compliment you on this very splendid article. No doubt there are many thousands of your readers who, like all other Americans who become hunters in the fall season, should have the principles of proper and safe gun handling brought to their attention. There is no doubt in my mind that an article like this will definitely prevent some accidents and probably save a number of lives. Again our congratulations and compliments!

C. Richard Rogers
National Rifle Association of America

Tomorrow’s farmers will have to be: More learned, more skilled than even we.

They’ll have to have their goals in sight; To know what they do will turn out all right.

Be prepared to take the ups and downs; To find a place in this world of renown.

They’ll learn to till the soil, raise livestock too; Keep records of projects the whole year through.

Conduct a meeting or give a speech; These are the things their ag courses teach.

And so, our boys in school today Should be ever so glad there’s FFA!

Mrs. James Higdon
"FFA Mom"
Grinnell, Iowa, Chapter
Why be a "bolt borrower"?

Borrowing bolts off one machine to repair another is a losing and a risky practice. You lose time locating a bolt the right size and type. You lose time taking out of one place and putting it into another. You risk trouble if you don't use the right bolt in the right place. Then when you again need the machine you've robbed — it's the same thing all over again.

The cure is quick and easy. Just pick up, from your Sheffield Dealer, a full assortment of the bolts you are always needing around your place.

Sheffield bolts and nuts are top quality, precision-made, with free-running threads that make them easy to use. And like all Sheffield farm products, they're Sheffield-made and quality controlled from furnace to finish.

Better bolts by the billions

This is the newly expanded Sheffield Bolt and Forged Products Department. One of the largest integrated bolt plants in the world, it can turn out more than two billion bolts a year. Assurance enough you'll get the exact bolt you want from your Sheffield Dealer!
Looking Ahead

LAND VALUES MOVE UPWARD

An increase of 2 to 3 percent in farm land values was noted in 41 states during the last 4 months. Many believe it's caused by a general wave of optimism on the farm situation. Biggest factor in the rise is the record harvest this year. The buying of farms by neighboring farmers desiring to enlarge their own operations has been an important factor in holding up land prices.

1958 CROP PRODUCTION RECORD

Total harvest this year will hit an all-time high. More important than the record itself is the fact that it was produced on only 330 million acres—smallest amount of cropland in 40 years. New yield records were attained on at least 10 major crops; spring and winter wheat, corn, oats, rye, soybeans, grain sorghums, potatoes, cotton, peanuts, and dry beans.

NEW EMPHASIS ON LIGHT WEIGHT HOGS

Why waste time and money in growing hogs to 200 pounds or heavier when 150 pounders may be just as desirable—and much cheaper to produce? This question is being studied by researchers at the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station. Reducing the slaughter weight by 25 percent—from 200 to 150 pounds—reduced the weight of separable fat by 36 percent: while the average weight reduction of the lean-meat cuts was only 20 percent. Large panels of consumers are being used to explore the palatability of cuts from hogs as small as 125 pounds.

HAY WAFFER MAKER BEING TESTED

A machine that takes cured hay from the windrow and, without grinding the hay, hammers out a continuing tube full of pressed hay in the form of wafers, or biscuits, is being tested by research workers of the University of Illinois. This experimental machine, developed by International Harvester Company, makes disc-shaped wafers about 1½ inches thick and 4 inches across.

GOOD ROUGHAGE—KEY TO MILK PROFITS

To increase milk profits, feed your cows all the good roughage they will eat because the nutrients they receive in roughage costs far less than those obtained in other forms. A cow on pasture will give more milk if she receives supplemental feed. But the amount of supplement she needs depends on the quality of pasture she is grazing as well as the quality of hay or silage she is receiving. For an economical dairy ration, begin with high quality pasture or roughage and add concentrates which give the most protein value for the least money.

LOOKING AHEAD TO 1959

Farmers will be more efficient next year than this—use more fertilizer, more pesticides, better machinery and equipment, and apply more scientific knowledge to production problems. These are the predictions being made by USDA officials. Along with these good management practices that farmers are expected to use, they will be farming more acres. For example, 17.2 million acres now in the Soil Bank Acreage Reserve will be available for production in 1959. Expected lower farm prices will probably encourage most farmers to aim for high production on every available acre of their farms during the coming year.

BEEF PRODUCERS TO FACE STIFF COMPETITION IN 1959

Prices for fed cattle will average moderately lower in the coming year than during the past 12 months, according to M. B. Kirtley, assistant professor of agricultural marketing at the University of Illinois. Beef will be faced with a larger supply of competing meats, Kirtley warns. Broilers have continued their rapid increase, and marketing early this fall will be 20 percent greater than last year. The 1958 lamb crop is estimated at 4 percent larger than last year: while supplies of pork will also be slightly higher this fall. With a 13 percent increase in fall farrowing expected, pork will be a strong competitor next spring and summer.
GATE DOWN: Water backs up and flows out into the fields through side ditches or tubes when the gate is lowered.

GATE UP: When the pre-set alarm clock winder releases a trigger, a heavy door spring raises the irrigation gate.

MR. RAY W. NIX, inventor, is shown (left) with Texaco Consignee John Burroughs, who provides neighborly service.

“ALARM CLOCK” IRRIGATION SYSTEM SAVES TIME, TROUBLE AND WATER

Ray W. Nix, progressive farmer of Ault, Colorado, operates his irrigation system with an alarm clock! At the time set to go off, the winder releases a trigger—and a heavy door spring raises the irrigation gate or dam.

When the gate is down (see above left) the water backs up and flows out into the fields through side ditches or tubes. When the gate is up (see above, center) the water proceeds down the ditch to another irrigation gate.

Result: A real time and labor saver—and most important of all, a limited amount of water is utilized more efficiently. Mr. Nix agrees that it pays to farm with Texaco products.

E. NEVIN WEBER (right), Mechanicsburg, Pa., agrees with Texaco Distributor Lester Erb (left) and Texaco man R. S. Ogilvie that Havoline Motor Oil is best, because it wear-proofs—and cleans—truck, car and tractor engines, assuring longer engine life...top performance.

JAMES T. CRISP (right) of Trenton, Tenn., finds that Texaco Marfak lubricant sticks to bearings longer...won't jar off, wash off, drip out, dry out or cake up...adds life to all farm machinery. He gets neighborly service from Texaco Consignee C. B. Singleton, Jr., shown at left.

J. F. MONROE (right) of Lamberton Oil Co., Lamberton, N. C. Texaco Distributors, points out to T. C. Parham, Jr., Marietta, N. C., that one fill of Texaco PT Anti-Freeze protects the engine's cooling system all winter. PT won't foam or boil away—guards against rust and corrosion.

On farm and highway it pays to use

TEXACO PRODUCTS

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

The Texas Company
JOIN THE ARMY’S SELECT CIRCLE OF KEY PERSONNEL

be an Army Graduate Specialist!

CHOOSE YOUR TECHNICAL SCHOOLING BEFORE ENLISTMENT

For high school graduates only... a unique Army program! Now, by enrolling in the Army Graduate Specialist Program, you can choose the exact technical schooling you want—and have your choice guaranteed before you enlist! Graduate Specialists study and work with the select circle of Army specialists who are pioneering many of the exciting technological advances of our times. That’s why Army Graduate Specialist schools can offer you the very finest technical training and equipment. That’s why you can get technical schooling worth thousands of dollars—at no cost to you!

Graduate Specialists choose from 107 courses! As an Army Graduate Specialist, you’ll be able to choose from 107 valuable technical courses in such fields as guided missiles, medicine, finance, photography, communications, electronics...and many more. Here’s your chance to get a fine headstart in the field that interests you most!

High school seniors have “Early Choice” option! To become a Graduate Specialist, you must pass certain qualification and aptitude exams—and be a high school graduate. But high school seniors can take advantage of a special “Early Choice” option to choose from the widest range of available Graduate Specialist Courses! Under this unusual option, you can apply for the Graduate Specialist program during the 60 days prior to your graduation... before quotas for the most popular courses are filled. If you qualify, your chosen course will be reserved for you until you graduate!

Your course guaranteed BEFORE you enlist... without obligation! When you’re accepted as a Graduate Specialist, you receive a letter automatically enrolling you in the course of your choice... when and if you decide to enlist. Remember! Both high school seniors and graduates go through the entire Graduate Specialist application procedure without the slightest obligation to enlist! That means you get the course you want—guaranteed in writing—or you don’t enlist!

Don’t miss out! Graduate Specialist appointments in each course are limited. This week, get all the details from your Army recruiter.

YOUNG WOMEN... As a Graduate Specialist in the Women’s Army Corps, you’ll have an opportunity to choose from 26 special training courses! For all the facts, contact your local Army recruiter now.

GET CHOICE, NOT CHANCE...

Graduate Specialist, United States Army
Your New National Officers

ADIN HESTER, National President

Adin is 19 years old and is farming a 240-acre dairy farm in partnership with his brother. This year's program consisted of 17 dairy cows, 40 acres corn, 30 acres silage crops, 40 acres timberland pasture, 18 acres irrigated pasture, and 8 acres of barley. At Canby, Oregon, High School he was student body president, member of the Governor’s Youth Committee, and 1956 member of the National Dairy Judging Team. In 1957 he served as Oregon state president and won the National FFA Public Speaking Contest. Adin is now an agricultural education student at Oregon State College.

NORMAN A. BROWN, Student Secretary

Norman is a 19-year-old student at Michigan State University, majoring in agricultural education. Several class offices at Bedford, Michigan, High School prepared him for later positions such as student council president and state FFA president. He’s currently president of the MSU Ag Ed Club.

BRYAN HAFEN, Pacific Vice President

Twenty-year-old Bryan was 1957 Star Farmer of the Pacific Region and now farms with his brother and father at Mesquite, Nevada. Their 1958 program included 100 dairy animals, 164 acres cotton, 60 acres alfalfa, 50 acres grain, and 60 acres of pasture. Bryan is an agricultural student at the College of Southern Utah. He was 1956 Nevada FFA president, district public speaking winner, and member of the 1954 national FFA chorus. Currently he is president of the local Sunday School class, manager of the county fair, and member of several major farm organizations.

THOMAS E. STINE, Central Vice President

Tom is a 20-year-old dairy production student at the University of Missouri and has served as radio announcer for Station KBIA in Columbia. He lives with his parents at Ozark, Missouri, on a 320-acre farm and rents an additional 160 acres for himself. His 1958 program consisted of 24 Holsteins, 32 fattening hogs, 10 sows, 80 acres oats, 36 acres barley, 55 acres corn, and 36 acres of silage. Tom is a former state FFA vice president, high school class president, speech club president, and student council president. He also participated in all athletics, community projects, and church work.

LEE TODD, Southern Vice President

Lee operates a 100-acre farm in partnership with his father and owns 32 Angus cattle outright. At 20, he is a Junior at Tennessee University’s Martin Branch. Todd’s operation this year included 18.6 acres cotton, 7 acres oats, 7 acres of soybeans, and 39 hogs. Lee was valedictorian of his Bells High School class and also served as a Boy’s State delegate. He was 1956 state FFA secretary, and in 1955 placed second in the National Public Speaking Contest. He was voted most outstanding high school student, and has been president of both his sophomore and junior classes.

RICHARD VAN AUKEN, North Atlantic Vice President

At 21, Richard is the oldest national officer. His 690-acre dairy program has already won the National Star Dairy Farmer title. The 1956 State FFA President is now a full-time farmer at Monroe, New Jersey, listing 80 milking cows and 17 heifers as his 1958 program. He also farmed 100 acres each of corn and hay, 18 acres oats, 170 acres pasture, 8 acres sorghum, and 30 acres of rye. He was president of his high school class, member of the National Honor Society, and outstanding student winner. Richard is a member of several farm organizations and is a past member of the state wrestling team.
A Star Farmer of America gives a

Formula for Farming

A T 21, JIMMIE JARNAGIN has seen Kansas farming in every possible light. He reaped the harvest of a $11,000 labor income in 1954, then watched three straight years of sizzling drought threaten to parch his entire farming future.

But he stuck to a simple set of rules which had already survived a Green Hand labor income of only $50. His formula paid a handsome installment at the 1958 National FFA Convention when the young Jetmore resident was selected from a crop of 362 American Farmers to receive the title, Star Farmer of America.

Jarnagin's achievement brought him $1,000 from the Future Farmers of America Foundation, Inc. But it also placed him on a pedestal and branded him the idol of 380,000 FFA members. As Star Farmer of America, Jim Jarnagin, Jr. is an "institution" in the rural youth field.

This unassuming young man says four pointers were responsible for his climb up the ladder of success. They helped him gain enough management ability to handle a $100,000 farming operation and the know-how to build his own home while making decisions for 1,600 acres of pasture and grain crops. Here they are:

Always try to beat last year's mark.

Regard farming as a true profession.

Make every minute count.

Work hardest when things look bad.

"Hard work is the best weapon against hard times in farming," Jarnagin opines, "and bad luck needn't drive anyone out of business."

Started Small

Former advisor George Turnbull says Jim started vo-ag training in 1951, with two beef heifers. He added 12 sheep the following year and planted 70 acres of Martin milo. Total labor income for the two-year period was $127.

"Jim began to make definite plans in 1953," Turnbull adds, "he bought 20 Hereford heifers and decided to become a landowner. Jim's dad, already past 65, was willing to sell his son 800 acres for $24,000 and settled for a time payment plan. But next year's 450-acre wheat crop enabled Jim to pay his father $12,000 on the loan. His 20 sheep brought in $100 labor income and he rented 350 acres of his pasture to a neighbor for $600."

But the memory of that profitable 1954 wheat crop was all Jim had for a long time. A severe midwestern drought withered farm profits in 1955. Jarnagin's farm received barely 10 inches of rain and the wheat yielded only four bushels per acre. Rainfall dipped to six inches in 1956, and his wheat yields...
slid to the two-bushel mark. Only Jim’s great desire to farm and a small soil bank check enabled him to keep going.

But the weather didn’t affect his intention to marry classmate Charlene Bamberger after high school graduation in 1955. And despite the scorching drought, they planned, built, and furnished an attractive rambler-style house. Turnbull says, “Those youngsters built a $10,000 home for less than $5,000.”

**Gets Worse**

Things were to get much worse before getting any better, however. Jim sold his cattle in 1955, realizing about $1,300 labor income. Then he abandoned his sheep venture to concentrate on beef projects. Striking an agreement with his father, Jim assumed complete management of 70 beeves for half the calf crop. Somehow he managed to feed and ride herd while participating in high school football, basketball, band, class plays, church work, and several FFA activities.

Jetmore Young Farmer advisor Hubert Mai says, “Jim used the income from that venture to buy more cows and it looked as if he might soon be sitting pretty. But the drought lingered and he had to sell all the calves and several of his cows.”

In 1957 Jim spotted his opening. The rains started! He quickly negotiated for 320 additional acres from his father, increasing his debt by $15,000. Jarnagin had only 34 cows and 31 calves, but he sensed opportunity in the air. He leased another 320 acres and asked for a $24,000 bank loan to buy 214 head of stocker cattle. With plenty of milo on hand and good pasture prospects, the loan was approved.

In the spring of 1958 he paid the bank note by selling 107 head. But the buffalo grass looked so good that Jim left his own cattle on pasture for more finish. Other projects listed on his American Farmer application included 230 acres of wheat, 1,200 acres of pasture, and 155 acres of sorghum and silage.

The Star Farmer of America owns land and buildings worth $70,000; his cattle is valued at $30,000; and he has $7,000 worth of farm machinery. His net worth is about $63,000. But it’s impossible to place a monetary value on the determination which catapulted him from the ravages of drought to earn $30,000 during 1957-58.

There may be many other ways to “make the grade.” But Jim Jarnagin’s success methods have one big advantage—they work!

During 1956 drought, this modern home was Jim’s lone successful project.

The Jarnagin garden provides table-fresh vegetables and canned supplies.

Mai and Jarnagin start planning for immediate use of new livestock crate.
CONVENTION ECHOES

Future Farmers from every state flocked to Kansas City for the 31st National Convention. Contests, awards, committees, and entertainment were the order of every day and part of the nights at this largest farm meeting in the world.

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Benson charges Future Farmers with responsibility of keeping agriculture strong.

Kansas City Mayor H. R. Bartle thanks FFA President Howard Downing for opportunity to deliver welcome address.

Past National President Ivan Kindschi recounts experiences on his Wisconsin dairy farm to the record FFA throng.

Only one FFA member in a thousand is eligible to win the American Farmer Degree. Each of these 362 winners climaxes at least five years of vo-ag work.

Star Farmers, from left: James Speer, Pennsylvania; Malcolm Niles, California; Jim Jarnagin, Kansas; and Ethan Labrier, Oklahoma. As Star Farmer of America, Jarnagin receives $1,000. Each regional winner receives $500.

Top winners: Sheldon Olsen, Bottineau, North Dakota, Safety Chairman; Boyd McLocklin, Georgia, Soil and Water Management; Tom Graham, California, Farm Mechanics; Edward Bornholt, Alabama, Farm Electrification.

THE WORLD'S largest farm meeting convened in Kansas City, October 13, when 11,000 Future Farmers gathered for their National Convention. Delegates from every state, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico, plus representatives from Britain and the Philippines, crowded into the huge Municipal Auditorium for the sound of National President Howard Downing's opening gavel.

The FFA's own National Band and Chorus provided a lion's share of Convention entertainment. These organizations are composed of talented Future Farmers from all corners of the nation. Participants assembled in Kansas City a few days prior to the Convention for their group practice. Henry S. Brummer of Pennsylvania State University conducted the Band's progress, while James W. Hatch of Kinderhook, New York, was in charge of the Chorus.

Other talent presented at a special session consisted of string bands, popular singers, and variety acts—all staged by FFA members. The Firestone Tire and Rubber Company also presented an outstanding entertainment program.

Tours to many points of interest in the Kansas City area were arranged for convention-goers by the local Chamber of Commerce. And a colorful pageant, “The FFA at 30,” traced FFA work and progress since its beginning in 1928.

The National FUTURE FARMER
Awards and appreciation highlighted several sessions of the mammoth FFA meeting. Jim Jarnagin was named Star Farmer of America as thousands of flash bulbs illuminated the darkened auditorium.

Top placings in the National Chapter Award program were announced. These winners represent the best efforts of over 9,000 FFA chapters and nearly 378,000 members.

President Downing paid special tribute to a group of former FFA members and friends of the organization. Past national officers and star farmers were presented at a regular session, and all past chairman of the FFA Sponsoring Committee in attendance received special introductions and praise for their efforts.

Business concerns and individuals who contribute to the FFA Foundation, Inc., were accorded special recognition before the throng. National FFA officers conferred the degree of Honorary American Farmer upon several whose service and interest in the Future Farmer program has been outstanding. In addition, 25 teachers of vocational agriculture received the degree for their exploits.

Each year the FFA recognizes outstanding contributions to FFA work by businessmen. Left is John T. Brown, of the J. I. Case Company, receiving a 1958 award from President Downing.

Merritt Hill, of Ford Motor Company's Tractor and Implement Division, chats with President Downing. Hill is the new FFA sponsoring committee chairman.

Public speaking winners in FFA jackets from left: Ben Keahey, 4th; Stuart Lamb, 1st; Carl Pyo, 2nd; James Oesterreicher, 5th; and Gregory Click, 3rd. Judges from left: William Morgan, Stillman J. Stanard, Roy Battles.

December-January, 1958-59
Nominating committee members work into the hours of night screening each state’s candidate for national office.

Past national FFA officers and star farmers attending the 1958 convention are introduced to the convention body.


Hard work had its share of the convention limelight. State delegates pondered over resolutions, motions, and amendments during business sessions in an effort to maintain the FFA’s clear-cut policies and ease of operation.

Committees were appointed to devise goals for the coming year and plan the course of FFA progress until the next convention. National finals in several FFA livestock judging contests were also held in conjunction with the Convention at the Kansas City Stockyards.

Perhaps the most important Convention decision was that of the nominating committee. This FFA body has the responsibility and privilege of selecting the organization’s national student officers. Members willingly work long hours on this job, realizing the magnitude of their decision.

But when Adin Hester, new FFA president, adjourned the final convention session, this committee’s decision and the entire slate of new officers received a silent vote of confidence.

Scotty Knowles, Future Farmer from Nettleton, Mississippi, shows off his juggling ability to convention crowd.

These two FFAers from Pennsylvania draw applause and cheers on “talent night” with guitar and popular songs.

This scene from the 1958 National Convention pageant, “FFA at 30,” shows Star Dairy Farmer Wallace Caulk of Felton, Delaware, reviewing latest agricultural trends with his father, a 1939 Regional Star American Farmer.
LOUIS KEITH wasn't born with a silver spoon in his mouth, but he received a silver dollar as his first birthday present.

An Oklahoma banker deposited the dollar in a savings account for the one-year-old son of Collinsville dairyman, L. H. Keith. Louis has since been named the South's most outstanding FFA dairyman and Oklahoma's Star Farmer. At eighteen, he's worth over $25,000.

More pluck than luck was involved in this youngster's success. At his parent's suggestion, Louis expanded that original savings account and deposited his childhood earnings and gifts regularly. Neighbors and friends smiled a little when the youth cashed in his savings for two Holstein heifers. But his foresight was soon to contradict the immaturity of his seven years.

That pride of ownership whetted Keith's ambition. He decided to stick with the dairy business since it had made a good living for his father and grandfather.

"From that point I just gradually became a dairyman," he recalls, "kept using profits to pay my own way and expanded whenever I could. Always tried to buy better Holsteins every time."

That simple philosophy clicked. It was especially suited for a natural businessman and energetic worker. Eventually, he suggested a partnership agreement with the senior Keith. "Always did know a good deal when I saw one," his dad declares, "I took him up fast."

The partnership clicked, too. The Keiths saw eye to eye, for both had the same goal—a bigger and better dairy farm. Louis didn't mind extra work before and after school, and he was especially glad to enter high school. That meant enrollment in vocational agriculture. "Showmanship, judging, improved management, and leadership were some of the most appealing subjects. Since I was helping with Dad's 50-cow herd, as well as my own project, I figured some new management ideas would be welcome," he states.

Young Keith had already learned the value of proper breed selection. Now he was studying the value of proven, registered bulls; and was thinking about testing programs to eliminate poor producers. He began to be more careful about such things as calfhood vaccination for Bangs and other diseases. Pasture and feed management was assuming added importance, and Louis started questioning the economy of their can delivery system.

Besides learning to improve the teachings of experience, vo-ag and FFA training opened a door to co-operative effort, teamwork, and leadership. He started by serving as chapter delegate to the state FFA convention, winning the Collinsville FFA Dairy Award, and being named Chapter Star Farmer. With a host of awards in between, he climax ed his efforts by winning the Governor's Trophy, along with the State Star Farmer title. Keith was also named outstanding senior of his graduating class.

Keith's dairy business became so big that he made his own contract with a bulk milk handler as a sophomore. In his junior year, the herd was up to 24 head and other farming operations were looming. He rented 43 additional acres for feed crops, and during that year, the Keiths made their partnership official.

Then Louis Keith made history. He became the first high school junior to receive the FFA's Southern Regional Dairy Farming Award, naming him one of the country's top four young dairymen.

His partnership share in the family's 221-acre farm site, buildings, and equipment is now worth more than $13,000. Louis and his father share expenses, profit, and upkeep problems. His personal property includes 40 registered Holstein cows, calves, and bulls, worth about $8,000, plus an individual $1,200 equipment investment.

His most recent dairy award came when the state Holstein Breeders Association selected him as having the most outstanding Holstein FFA project program in Oklahoma.

Now Louis Keith has enrolled in the School of Agriculture at Oklahoma State University. He will continue with his partnership agreement by paying half the salary of a hired worker to replace him, and will continue to carry his share of feed bills and upkeep expense. One of the biggest expenditures will be installation of a bulk milk tank and pipeline system. The young farmer has adequate savings to finance his college expenses and will definitely return to the dairy farm after receiving his degree.

Louis says, "There will always be a place for the farmer in today's business world. There will be new inventions and improvements for the farmer and life will be easier in the future. I grew up on the farm and realize its possibilities. I'll always believe in the future of farming."
A cattleman might lose his shirt from excessive clock-watching, yet boost profits considerably by keeping an eye on the calendar. Livestock prices are not entirely predictable, but you don’t need a crystal ball or a Ph.D. to improve your market know-how.

Cattle markets follow a definite cycle well worth consideration by every alert producer. It’s just good sense to become familiar with the proven “industry graphs” of cattle, swine, and sheep businesses. Progressive livestockmen can use this standard information profitably, eliminate “blindfolded marketing,” and partially smooth the normal ups and downs of necessary buying and selling.

Properly-timed transactions will show up in the profit column and take much of the guesswork out of farm planning. Here’s a rundown on the major segments of the livestock industry:

**Steers**

Price trends differ among steers since the supply of each grade is related to length of time on feed. Feeding usually begins in the fall when cattle are marketed off grass and utility grade steers are most plentiful. That’s why prices for utility animals are usually at their lowest ebb in October. **Utility** prices improve during winter months, reaching a spring high as demands increase for grass stocker cattle. **Commercial** grade steers follow a similar trend, while the low point for grade **Good** comes later due to the short feeding period. Intermediate grades are more stable.

Best marketing time for **Prime** stock begins in July or August with lowest prices coming in May. Low point for **Choice** steers or heifers is late winter and midspring. But prices start up during summer, and like **Prime** animals, best marketing dates are late summer and early fall.

**Calves and Cows**

Slaughter cow prices are fairly consistent and about alike for all grades. Supplies are greatest and prices lowest at the end of each midfall grazing season. Early spring stocker demand usually boosts cow prices to a yearly high. **Canner and Cutter** pose the only exception. They normally reach both low and high points slightly earlier than other grades.

There are many kinds of calves, but the nation’s average price is highest in spring and lowest in fall. Lower grades usually register a decided upswing at the close of grazing season. Veal calves exhibit a similar price upgrade during early winter, climaxing in January or February. Prices are low for heavy slaughter calves in the fall due to large marketings, but usually start rising in winter and remain good until June.

**Sheep and Lambs**

Slow fall sheep and lamb prices ordinarily pick up in winter and early spring due partly to increased fleece length. Prices generally remain good during the early lambing season, but decline as supply increases.

Slaughter ewe prices vary widely, but usually reach a low in midsummer after shearing. Above average prices are prevalent in March. December-March has long been considered the best period for fed lamb marketing, but has been showing less seasonal rise in recent years.

**Swine**

Hog raisers have two price peaks and two declines to consider. Highest prices are available in midsummer prior to a big fall decline which usually ends in early winter. The second price rise then sets in during late winter followed by a brief slowdown before the normal summer pickup.

The hog price trend is rather dependable, containing similar changes for all weights. Lighter hogs experience changes earliest, however, with medium and heavy hogs feeling the impact in that order due to extra feeding time.

Lightweight barrows and gilts hit their high point in July, but start down fast in early fall. Heavy barrows keep their peak longer, resisting decline until October. Sows are even slower to attain top prices and like all heavy animals tend to drop faster in late fall. By December they are much lower than lighter hogs.

**Use Wisely**

These trends and cycles are “tools” for any price-conscious farmer, but should be supplemented. Current market news and experience are invaluable in the livestock world. Certain incidents may cause unpredictable variations in the usual cycle of any livestock class. Only the well-read farmer who is abreast with these changes will receive maximum profits. Use these recommendations as a guide to study local news. Never consider them “hard-and-fast rules.”

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**Market Livestock by the Calendar**

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**SEASONALITY IN LIVESTOCK PRICES**

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**SEASONALITY IN LIVESTOCK MARKETINGS**

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Market volume affects livestock prices. These charts show you how.

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The National FUTURE FARMER
One day at world's most famous livestock market...

by Eugene S. Hahnel

Union Stock Yards, Chicago—This is the end of the line, the pay-off. Here's where buyer and seller butt heads and price is born!

We dropped by the yards one drizzly June morning to watch cattle sell. We especially wanted to talk to feeders who had fed 'Stilbosol.' How did they feel about it... a few minutes after their cattle sold? We visited them at their pens to find out.

Here's how 'Stilbosol'-fed cattle did...

Jerry Rogers, Sandwich, Ill. Jerry's 20 fine Angus steers topped the market at $32.00. They graded prime and the buyer estimated they'd dress 64½%. "I don't think a person can afford to feed without it. I got 3 1/2 lbs. more daily gain. Buyers like my cattle. They go East, and buyers always come back after them."

Donald Wright, Sugar Grove, Ill. Donald's all-heifer load brought $27.50, close to top for heifers that day. "This is my first year feeding 'Stilbosol' supplement. Had some yearlings that weren't gaining too well. Put them on 'Stilbosol' supplement and gains picked right up. Began using 'Stilbosol' to get more gain on less feed like your ads say. It works, too. It really can be the difference between profit and loss."

Lloyd Nelson, Boone, Iowa. "I'd hate to do without 'Stilbosol' in my supplement. It often makes the difference between profit and loss when margins are thin. Cattle are quieter, and put on about 3/4 to 1 1/2 lbs. extra daily gain. Cuts cost about 10 to 15%," Mr. Nelson estimated his cattle to average 1200 lbs. They averaged 1293 lbs. and sold near the top of the market.

Clarence Youngren, Harcourt, Iowa. "This was the first bunch of cattle I ever fed. I figured I'd better start off right and that seems to include using supplement with 'Stilbosol.' We got an increase in gain, better finish and lower cost of gain over what I expected." Clarence estimated his cattle at 1050 to 1075 lbs. The weight slip showed 1110 lbs.

ELI LILLY AND COMPANY, AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS DIVISION, INDIANAPOLIS 6, INDIANA

MAKERS OF 'Stilbosol' (Diethylstilbestrol Premix, Lilly)
The College Comes to You

By Florence Stauffer

W HOEVER you are; whatever your occupation; wherever you live—part of your college education is as near as your mailbox.

More than 50 colleges and universities in over 40 states offer correspondence courses for college credit. Many offer pre-college classes for those who didn’t finish high school. And before you scoff at correspondence study, consider the facts! It’s an opportunity to receive bona fide college credits from the convenience of your farm family record desk.

Correspondence study is designed for sincere people who want an education, but can’t reside on the campus of their chosen institution. If you’re a brand-new high school graduate or a mature adult being downgraded for lack of higher education, there’s help for you in college correspondence work.

It’s impossible to earn a degree entirely by correspondence; but you can get a head start, add to current credits, or increase your knowledge about a specific subject. Home study plans are ideal for the physically handicapped or the youth who doesn’t have quite enough money to begin a full-time college career. Many students earn from one fourth to one half of their degree requirements at home while holding full-time jobs. Naturally, all entrance requirements and course prerequisites are determined by the individual college.

Schools offering home study courses and honoring their credits belong to the National University Extension Association with offices at Indiana University campus, Bloomington, Indiana. Members are not the commercial type or proprietary correspondence schools. They are integral parts of institutions of higher learning. Commercial schools offering technical courses are concerned mainly with profit making while the purpose of university schools is to provide academic instruction. Adults over 21 are usually allowed to take college level courses without credit even though they have no high school diploma.

Still scoffing? Wondering about the value of a correspondence course? Then take heart. One test has listed the examination achievements of correspondence students as equivalent to that of resident students taking the same course. A more recent Midwestern university test produced the same results.

Instructors for correspondence work usually conduct the same courses for resident students. It is unusual for a school to hire a special teacher for correspondence study. Here’s a comparison of its advantages and disadvantages:

ADVANTAGES—
1. Instruction is personal and individualized.
2. Fosters initiative and self reliance.
3. Can begin work at any time of the year.
4. Prompt efficient answers to your work.

DISADVANTAGES—
1. No classroom facilities.
2. Extensive written work.
3. No oral recitations.
4. No group discussions.

What’s the price tag? Cost is based on the same credit hour system used at residence schools. Designations are two-hour courses and three-hour courses. A two-hour correspondence course represents an amount of work equivalent to a campus course meeting twice weekly for one semester. Costs range from $5 to $15 per credit hour, depending on the school. Most universities charge a higher rate for out-of-state students. High school subjects cost between $7 and $20 per course. Other costs include postage and books. Some schools, however, sponsor book rental services and pay half the postage.

Normal time required to complete a course is two weeks for each semester hour. Most officials recommend devoting at least two months on a three-hour course, however. Students are allowed from nine to 12 months for completion of a single course. After enrollment and purchase of supplies, schools usually send all students a study outline. Further progress is up to the individual, but some colleges impose certain restrictions such as accepting no more than six lessons per week.

Your local state university will provide more information on correspondence study. If it doesn’t have a home study division or doesn’t offer the courses you want, send 25 cents to the National University Extension Association at Bloomington, Indiana, and ask for a copy of “Guide to Correspondence Study.”

Don’t sneeze at a mail order education!

You can get top quality college and high school courses at good tuition rates from accredited home study schools.
New 6-cylinder Farmall 560 gives you exclusive Multi-Range power for faster farming at lower cost. Both 4 and 5-plow Farmall and International tractors have smooth, powerful 6-cylinder gas, diesel or LP gas engines.

NOW! STEP AHEAD...

with this great new world of IH power!
6 power sizes...10 to 60 hp

Hitch your farming to the most versatile tractor power ever built! See how new Farmall® and International® tractors can help you get ahead faster—in the field and financially! New Multi-Range 6-cylinder power... faster, more powerful hydraulics...2 and 3-point Traction-Control Fast-Hitch with new Tel-A-Depth control...new low-profile convenience...plus often-imitated but never-duplicated Torque-Amplifier—these are typical advancements that can make you a BIGGER man on a new IH tractor.

Call your IH dealer for an exciting new tractor driving experience!
Get behind the wheel of a new Farmall or International tractor that fits your needs—10 to 60 hp! Discover dozens of new IH advantages from the driver’s seat!

See Your
INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER Dealer
International Harvester products pay for themselves in use—Farm Tractors and Equipment...Twine...Commercial Wheel Tractors...Motor Trucks...Construction Equipment—General Office, Chicago 1, Illinois
Save Money, Work, Time . . .

WINTERIZE FARM MACHINERY

By Joe Dan Boyd

Most farm machinery is in use only during a few months of the year. But corrosion, depreciation, and deterioration are busy the year round. You can prolong machinery life, reduce future breakdowns, and simplify next season’s preparation by winterizing properly now.

A few hours of well-planned work will save headache and expense during the next crop season. Each piece of machinery has its own special recommendations, but certain tips apply to all equipment. It’s sensible economy to learn proper care for plows, combines, planters, and engines. One of the farmer’s best friends is the operator’s manual which accompanies every new piece of farm equipment.

Here are some important considerations for your machinery. Check yourself today.

For All Machinery

After a full season’s use, machinery should be cleaned inside and out. Use a reliable detergent, a stiff brush, and old rags. Dirt and trash will draw moisture, rust steel, and rot wood parts. Plan on storing in an adequate, clean, and relatively dry shelter, if possible. Remove all belts, clean thoroughly, and wrap in burlap before storing in cool, dark areas. Chains should rate a cleaning with kerosene and an application of heavy oil or grease.

Complete lubrication for every piece of equipment is in order after a close inspection for broken parts. Repairmen can easily give better, more efficient service during this “off-season” period.

Plan on a paint touch-up job also. This practice will lengthen the life of many critical parts by retarding corrosion and reducing wear.

If no storage shelter is available, a canvas cover is the next best bet. But outside storage presents additional problems. Tires, for example, should never be left outside. Remove them for separate storage at proper pressures unless the machine is inside and adequately blocked to support all weight.

Engines

Engines are expensive, and they’ll cost even more without proper storage conditions. First, change crankcase oil after a thorough drain and filter replacement. Then remove spark plugs and place one or two teaspoons of high quality, anti-rust oil in each cylinder. Turn crank several times before replacing plugs. Apply oil or grease to generator, water-pump, and other critical parts. Drain all gasoline from tank AND carburetor to prevent gum formation. Remove battery for separate storage in cool place, but above freezing. Check battery every month and charge, if necessary, to prevent plate damage. Plug exhaust pipes with waterproof tape. Drain cooling system or add a permanent type anti-freeze solution.

Planters

If your planter has a dry fertilizer attachment, clean and oil the hopper bottoms and boots. Clean and wash any rubber and repaint the inside of hoppers. Open distributor valves of liquid fertilizer attachments and flush water through the system, adding a pint of light oil to the final water flush. Make sure tires do not touch the ground during storage.

Moldboard Plows

If land polished surfaces such as bottoms and coulters still have a mirror finish, give special care. Apply heavy cup or gun grease for maximum protection. If no storage shed is available, remove bottoms, apply grease, and keep dry all winter. This is particularly important on soil which is difficult to scour. Plows with steel wheels may be stored in the raised position. Otherwise, make sure the bottoms do not touch damp ground.

Combines

Leave elevator bottom doors open and clean all augers. Also clean the elevators, chaffer, sieve, and bottom of grain tank. Always remove grain tank drain plug. Carefully grease feeder house conveyor bottom and clutch jaws.

Level the cutting platform with blocks and consider blocking the clutch pedal of self-propelled models in the disengaged position to prevent undue wear on plates. It’s also best to release the spring tension in slip-type clutches.

Efficient, trouble-free service is the result of proper care and planning. You'll get longer life from your engines and machinery by practicing simple preventive maintenance. Economy begins and ends with the operator’s attitude.

Remember, you'll be back on spring jobs faster and stay there longer if your machinery has proper storage. Be wise—winterize now! ★★★

The National FUTURE FARMER
The truck with the **MOST!**

New 1959 Dodge

**BIG BUY** of the low-priced three!

*This is your year to switch to a Dodge truck*—the low-priced truck that gives you everything! A truck that snaps into action with the spirit and agility of a mustang! A sleekly styled, easy-riding truck with a tough 205-hp. power plant... loads of load space... and all at a low price that says, "Buy!"

Choose a size to suit... from this new Sweptline up to 49,000-lb. G.V.W. Power Giants. Your new Dodge is the truck with the most in the low-priced three!

*Today, it's real smart to choose DODGE TRUCKS*
PILOT BRAND Oyster Shell is almost pure calcium carbonate—the ideal eggshell material. Helps you get more eggs—eggs with stronger shells—eggs that bring top prices. That's why it's a profitable practice to keep low-cost PILOT BRAND Oyster Shell in the hoppers at all times.

In the bag with the big blue Pilot Wheel
At most good feed dealers

PILOT OYSTER SHELL
FOR POULTRY

Oyster Shell Products Company
Mobile, Alabama

SPRINT HINTS

By Raymond Schuessler

SPRINT popularity has grown by leaps and bounds since the era of Bobby Morrow and the exploits of Dave Sime. The very nature of this athletic event makes it a natural for rural youth. There's no need for costly equipment or uniforms.

Practice and proper instruction are the cardinal requirements. Here are some basic pointers to improve your running: (Photos, from top.)

1. The get-set position. Hips should be as high as the shoulders while weight is distributed between front feet and hands.

2. Important! Drive forward in the direction of solid arrow, NOT up as shown by dotted line.

3. Pump arms at start. Right arm forward as left leg goes forward.

4. Don't straighten up immediately. Rise gradually during first 15 yards.

5. Keep back-kick to minimum. Run on toes with a high knee action.

Nothing can replace desire, determination, or qualified instruction. All are essential for an outstanding sprinter. But beginning tracksters can profit from these basic tips on form. Try them and stay "in the running."

Sprint Hints is the first in a series of articles designed to help you improve your athletic talents.

The National FUTURE FARMER staff thinks farm boys should not miss the value of active sports participation. This picture series will show you how to develop natural abilities and devise practice methods which can be used on the farm.

Let us know how you like these photo stories, and watch for the next issue when we'll discuss basketball's foul shot.
4 new chain saws with unrivaled performance and a full year's guarantee

Sleek beauty and power to match—these 4 husky chain saws by Remington are new inside and out... new in design... new in appearance... new in performance... and backed by an exclusive full-year guarantee.

(1) New GL-7—7 hp, direct drive for fastest cutting at highest power. Speed holds up where other saws in its class fade. Bar capacity to 30". Priced from $249.50.*

(2) New SL-5—5 hp, direct drive. Fast, powerful—lightweight but rugged and priced for top value. Bar capacity to 30". Priced from $199.50.*

(3) New GL-7RP—7 hp, gear drive for extra plunge-cutting power in pulpwood or timber. Special 14", solid alloy-steel pinchless bar won't kick or bind. Priced from $370.00.*

(4) New GL-7R—7 hp, gear drive for power that won't stall in toughest, big-timber production cutting. Bar capacity to 42". Priced from $320.00.*

MAIL COUPON for complete specifications and performance data and see a demonstration of the Remington saw that suits your needs at your dealer's now.

Remington Arms Company, Inc.
Bridgeport 2, Connecticut

Please send me complete specifications and performance data on Remington's outstanding new line of chain saws.

Name
Address
City Zone State
WANT A FARM free of charge? You can have it in Alaska.

There is plenty of land available for the asking in the 49th State of the Union. United States citizens, 21 years of age or older, may lay claim to as many as 160 acres under the provisions of the Homestead Act.

Of course there are certain requirements that you must meet during the three years following your start as a homesteader. For example, you must live on the land for at least seven months of the year, cultivate at least 1% of the area during your second year, and at least twice that amount during your third year. In addition, a livable house must be constructed before the land becomes yours officially. Special considerations are given to veterans of the Armed Forces.

Before you head for America's last frontier, better stop to think whether or not you have what it takes to live in this far northern state. "There's nothing easy about homesteading land," says Charles Wilson, U. S. Director of Soil Conservation in Palmer, Alaska. "We've found that the first two generations sweat blood. It takes three generations to make a gentleman farmer up here."

First, let's take a look at some of the problems you would face on an Alaskan homestead site. Although there are at least one million acres of land suitable for farming in Alaska, most of it is covered with brush and trees. The process of land clearing is long and laborious if done by hand. The time involved with a bulldozer is much less, but the cost will run from $80 to $240 per acre.

Weather conditions in Alaska, while similar to some of our northernmost states, are extremely severe during the winter months, especially in the interior. The coastal sections seldom experience zero weather while in the interior the temperatures may fall as low as 70 degrees below zero for short periods in the winter and rise to more than 90 degrees above during the summer. Cool soil conditions, short summers (August frosts are common in low areas), and severe winters create problems for farmers growing forage crops. Livestock farmers find it necessary to have insulated, and in some cases heated, barns to protect their animals from low temperatures and strong winter winds. They also estimate that cattle will eat four times as much hay at 40 degrees below zero as they will at zero.

At present, there are only about 200 United States and Canadian families farming full-time in Alaska. About 275 other families derive part of their income from the land while holding down other full or part-time jobs in nearby towns. Proof of the agricultural potential in this huge State becomes apparent when one realizes that over one million acres of land are now suitable for farming. But only 20 thousand acres are in cultivation. Some sources say that at least 10 million acres may eventually be developed into good farming land.

Most of the farms today are located in the Matanuska Valley near Anchorage and the Tanana Valley near Fairbanks. The Matanuska Valley won the nation's attention back in 1935 during the depression when 205 families were moved there from parts of the depression and drought-ridden United States. Some of them found the disagreeable weather and hard work more than they cared to take and returned to their home states. Most, however, remained to become successful farmers.

In the flat lands of interior Alaska around Fairbanks, the Tanana Valley is also producing some of the new State's best crops. This not-so-heavily wooded land is more easily cleared, but the rugged winters are much colder than they are farther south around Anchorage.

Milk and potatoes are the principal cash commodities. Such crops as cauliflower, cabbage, lettuce, radishes, and carrots provide some income. A few families raise poultry. Swine production is limited because of the lack of home-grown feeds. Some beef herds are found on Kodiak and in the Mt. McKinley Park area where native grasses are abundant during the summer growing season.

"In Alaska modern agriculture requires considerable farming and business skill," says John P. Thompson of the University of Alaska Extension Service.

In spite of this, the traditional desire of Americans to settle new territory has resulted in a growing interest in Alaska. The interest will increase now that statehood has come to this "Land of the Midnight Sun."

By Charles R. Oeker

The author spent a year in Alaska during 1955-56. He is now on The National FUTURE FARMER staff.

The National FUTURE FARMER
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BEST YET OF THE BEST SELLERS!

Chevy’s high-styled Fleetside—one of 12 Task-Force pickups for '59.
FIELD HARVESTER

A new large-capacity field harvester, the McCormick No. 15, has just been announced by International Harvester Company. It will chop up to 40 tons of silage an hour and may be pto-driven by any two or three plow tractor. The forced-feeding design keeps the crop moving as fast as it can be handled by the 6-knife cutterhead, which revolves at 1,000 rpm. The cutterhead slices and throws chopped material out of the delivery spout without an auxiliary fan.

'30' SERIES TRACTORS

A complete new line of agricultural tractors is being introduced by John Deere, Moline, Illinois. Designated as the '30' Series, these tractors are available in six power sizes and 30 basic models. These include the 1-2 plow '370' Series, the 2-3 plow '430' Series, the 3-4 plow '530' Series, the 4-plow '630' Series, the 5-plow '730' Series, and the 6-plow '830' Diesel. The line includes general-purpose models for 1 through 6-row operations, heavy-duty standard models, Hi-Crop models, Utility models, plus a Crawler tractor in 4 and 5-roller models. These tractors can be furnished with many features and attachments for any particular farm operation.

WATERPROOF SACK

A new waterproof plastic sack, enabling farmers to unload bagged materials—even in the middle of a mud puddle—without fear of weather damage. Now being used to package ammonium nitrate fertilizer, the 50-pound bag is made from polyethylene, the same type of plastic being widely used to cover stack and trench silos. The waterproof qualities make it useful in many ways after it has been emptied. Among other things, the bags can be split open and sealed together into tarpaulins.

ROBOT CULTIVATOR

The Ford Motor Company announces that a "robot cultivator" will soon be available. It is a pivoted "feeler," roughly hairpin-shaped, which tamps the soil around the root crop plant, and acts like an insect's antennae in locating the plant. Direction of movement of the "feeler" is transmitted, through small micro-switches, to a tiny electric servo-motor attached to the tractor's power steering linkage. The linkage is lengthened or shortened automatically to direct the tractor correctly so that the cultivator is centered when it passes the plant. The operator never needs to touch the steering wheel while tractor is going down the crop row.

FREE FOR THE ASKING

These 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. Please allow sufficient time for your request to be filled.

No. 12—KNOW YOUR CARBUR-RECTOR is a question posed by the title of this 46-page, pocket-size book. Answers are in non-technical language which outlines most common carburetor troubles and recommendations for proper care. Explains proper carburetor adjustment and illustrates techniques of "on-the-engine" cleaning. (Pennsylvania Refining Company)

No. 13—LIGHTNING FACTS AND FIGURES discusses adequate protection from lightning. Here's a two-color booklet explaining lightning fundamentals and how often it is likely to strike. Since 37 percent of fires in farm, suburban, and outlying areas result from lightning, this book's list of personal safety rules assumes considerable importance. Also tells how to spot "gyp artists" in the lightning protection sales field. (Lightning Protection Institute)

No. 14—HOW TO USE HAND TOOLS contains a wealth of information for the amateur and professional mechanic. Presents many handy how-to-do-it ideas plus basic information on selection, care, and maintenance of tools. Easy-to-understand photos make difficult jobs easy with your tools. A dandy for Future Farmers. (Crescent Tools)

No. 15—BANKING AND THE RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM tells how banks often improve marketing facilities and encourage industries to move into agricultural regions. Explains bank's part in generating a new flow of funds to certain areas and contributing to its economic uplift. If you want to know more about the relationship of agriculture to our banking system, this is for you. (American Bankers Association)

No. 16—HOW TO RAISE PIGS AT LESS COST discusses the use of antibiotics in swine management. Here's basic information on disease and feeding for the hog raiser with antibiotics in mind. Lists advantages and methods of using them in any program, presenting some experiment station reports. (American Cyanamid Company)

12 13 14 15 16
Clip and mail.
Offer not good after March 20, 1959.
New Jersey experiments show that pasture for dairy cattle cuts costs to less than a third those of straight grain and roughage feeding. Lower feed cost is just one reason why many farmers are looking to pasture for extra profits. Other examples of pasture benefits:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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December-January, 1958-59
MY FATHER used to say that folks should handle their kids the same way a good dog trainer does his pups when they get ornery. “Lick ’em both with the same stick,” Pa allowed, “and you’ll get the same results.”

He must have been right for he raised us kids up so we kept out of jail, and his pointer pups were known from Miami to Mobile for their style.

But sometimes I wonder if Pa didn’t carry his train-a-kid-like-a-pup idea a mite too far now and then.

Like the time he ruined my taste for barbecued chicken all because of Mrs. Lawson’s Dominique rooster.

It happened one day when my friend, George Hudson, and I were out back of my house with the spanking new .22 I got for Christmas. Pa and Ma and my kid sisters had gone to town. George and I were fooling around, plinking at cans and bottles and things, when all of a sudden Mrs. Lawson’s Dominique rooster flew up on our back fence, flapped his wings, and let out a crow.

George looked at the bird and a gleam came in his eyes. “Bud,” he said, “ever hear of William Tell?”

“Isn’t he the feller shot an apple off his kid’s head?”

George allowed he was, and went on to say he bet I wasn’t as good a shot with my .22 as William was with his little ole bow’n arrow. I bet I was.

“Oh, yeah!” he jeered. “Bet you can’t hit that old Dominique’s comb!”

“I can, too!” I snapped back. Then I got kind of doubtful. “Maybe it’ll hurt the rooster, and I don’t want to do that.”

“Naw!” George grunted at me, disgusted. “Won’t hurt him more’n a little ole nail would.”

That sounded reasonable. So I sighted down my rifle barrel and there was the Dominique’s comb showing up applered. All I had to do was pull the trigger.

I did, and the little .22 popped.

Everything would have turned out fine if that dad-gummed chicken hadn’t chosen that very minute to raise his head.

But that did it. The rooster hit the ground with a thump.

George looked at me and his jaw sagged.

“You killed him!” he whispered. Then the breath whizzed out his nose like steam from a teakettle.

I stood real still, watching that Dominique, wishing he’d get up and strut away. But he didn’t.

And Ma and Pa were due back from town any minute!

“Let’s burn it!” George urged.

So we built a fire under the fig tree and plopped the dead rooster on it. A lot of smelly feather smoke rose up, but the body wouldn’t burn. It just turned

“Spot just dug up this thing!” Pa said in a hard voice. “Where in tarnation did it come from, and whose is it?” His eyes bored two holes in my head.

Mrs. Lawson’s Dead Rooster

By Dev Klapp
The "Quiet Room"... it's where we eliminate the shake, rattle and roll from the Ford Family of Fine Cars

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The "Quiet Room" is just one example of the extra investment in money and minds we make in order to build better quality into the Ford Family of Fine Cars.

FORD MOTOR COMPANY
AMERICAN ROAD, DEARBORN, MICHIGAN
black like barbecued meat, with even some of the feathers left on.

About that time Mrs. Lawson called from down the block, “Here chick, chick, chick-e-e!”

I began to shake all over. “Bury it quick!” I whispered. “She’s liable to come this way.”

George ran to the woodshed and grabbed up a spade. We dug a shallow hole back in the orange grove, plunked the Dominique in, and raked some dirt over it.

We were just in time, too, ’cause the front gate clicked, and the dogs back in the kennels set up the racket they do when Pa comes around.

A little later Ma came in the kitchen. She stopped still and smiled. “What is that unearthly smell?” she wanted to know.

But by that time Pa was busy mixing up dog feed and didn’t hear her. George had already crept out the back gate and run home, so I scrouged up real smell behind the stove and kept quiet so I wouldn’t have to say anything.

Next morning when I came down to breakfast, ready for school, I figured the trouble was past. But I happened to look through the window and saw Mrs. Lawson walking toward our house, and I knew I was in for it if she saw me. So I eased into a closet without Ma knowing. Pa, luckily for me, was out back feeding and exercising the dogs.

Mrs. Lawson was a terror, I tell you.

All the kids in the neighborhood were scared of her and ran when she came around. She was a slab-sided woman with gray hair that she yanked back in a knot behind her head, and a face so sour it looked as if she’d been squirted with pickle juice.

“Have you seen my rooster around, Mrs. O’Neil?” she asked Ma in a fuzzy tone of voice. “I can’t imagine what’s become of him.”

Ma clucked sympathetically, but allowed she hadn’t seen it. So Mrs. Lawson finally left, headed toward George’s house, after Ma promised to ask Pa and me about the chicken.

Figuring the danger was over, I eased out of the closet, tried to grab my books and light out for school, but didn’t make it. Just then Pa came through the kitchen door, holding what was left of the fire-sizzled Dominique in his hand.

“Spot just dug up this thing!” he said in a hard voice. “Where in tarnation did it come from, and whose is it?” His eyes bored two holes in my head.

“That looks like Mrs. Lawson’s Dominique rooster,” Ma said. “She was just over.”

Now they both stared at me, and I sort of shriveled up. “I did it, Pa,” I confessed in a small voice.

Pa didn’t grab his strop as usual. Instead, he stood there studying me, without saying anything. Finally he nodded slowly, as though he’d made up his mind about something, and said: “Bud, I’m a-going to make you wish you’d never laid eyes on a chicken, much less shoot a neighbor’s rooster out of pure devilment. How come you did such a thing?”

---

**City Cousin**

“I hear you got tired of stopping at the man intersection of town.”

The National FUTURE FARMER
I said I didn’t know. I couldn’t tell Pa how it really happened, ’cause then George would have got a licking, and there was no use us both getting one for the same thing.

Pa pulled a piece of cotton rope off the second shelf and tied the Dominique’s legs with one end. “Remember what I did to Trixie, Bud, when she killed Ma’s black hen?” he asked.

I nodded. Had it done any good I would have begged for two lickings instead. I shut my eyes and waited.

Ma said: “Now Henry,” in a reproving voice, but it didn’t stop Pa.

Pa looped the rope around my neck and tied the loose end to the legs of the burnt-smelling rooster. When I felt the dead bird drag down on my stomach I began to hawl out loud. I recollected only too well how the pup, Trixie, had carried the black hen carcass around her neck for days—till the thing turned plumb fragrant.

Meanwhile, Pa fished in his overalls and brought out three rumpled dollar bills and shoved ‘em in my hand. “Take this money over to Mrs. Lawson’s,” he told me in his no-fooling voice. “Give it to her and tell her you’re sorry. Then go to school and wear that thing around your neck till noon. You hear me, Bud?”

I nodded. I could see myself walking up the school steps with the Dominique bouncing around, and all the kids laughing at me. But in those days a kid did what his Pa told him to, without any back talk, specially if he was as big as my Pa was.

I’ll never forget that walk down the block to Mrs. Lawson’s house. There were no kids around, praise be, but several grown folks turned to gawk, wondering, I suppose, what fool thing kids would think up next to do.

Finally I got there. I knocked on the door and stood sweating clear down to my shoe tops. My throat felt like I’d swallowed a hunk of saddle blanket.

Mrs. Lawson opened the door herself. Her face was hard and lined. I was so scared my heart quit working and stuck still in my throat. But I kept enough sense about me to put the three bills in Mrs. Lawson’s wrinkled hand and speak my piece.

Then a surprising thing happened. Mrs. Lawson’s face smoothed out right there before my eyes and she stooped down before me and pulled me up against her bony chest.

“You’re a brave boy, Bud,” she told me, and smoothed back my hair with knotty, gentle fingers. “I know you didn’t mean to kill my chicken. George told me all about it a while ago.”

She started to untie the rope, but I stepped back. “Pa said I got to wear this to school,” I gulped.

Mrs. Lawson’s eyes got hard. “Oh, he did!” she said. Then she handed me the bills I gave her. “Take this money back to your father, Bud, and tell him I refused to accept it, that I demanded the rooster instead.”

With that she lifted the Dominique from around my neck and I scooted home as fast as I could.

Pa didn’t like what Mrs. Lawson did. But he didn’t blame me. I’ll hand him that. Pa was a hard man in most ways, but he aimed to be fair. His face got red a a bandanna; then he stuffed the money back in his pocket and stomped out of the room without a word.

Ma took it differently. Her eyes got wettish, and she patted me on the head and gave me a biscuit with jelly on it.

I’ll always remember Mrs. Lawson, and how nice she was. But I don’t want anything to do with chickens: fried, baked, or barbecued—most specially barbecued—which is a heck of a thing to happen to a Florida man.

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December-January, 1958-59
THE CRACK of the gun ended the final game of the 1957 football season. Football fans ran onto the field and lifted the player with number 80 on his jersey to their shoulders and gave him one of the greatest ovations heard in Washington for a long time.

The player was Gene Brito, All-Pro end of the Redskins, Washington's entry in the National Football League. The odd thing was that Gene was not the quarterback or halfback, nor even a flashy pass defender. He held down the left wing spot on the defensive line. This indicates the caliber of player that he is. The defensive linemen do not usually receive the raves of the fans.

Brito was born and raised in Los Angeles, California, and began his football career at his local high school. An all-around athlete, Gene was also on the high school baseball, basketball, and track teams. After finishing high school he interrupted his education to serve as a staff sergeant in the U. S. Army Paratroops from 1944-46 in the Pacific Theater.

Receiving his discharge, Brito enrolled at Loyola University in Los Angeles and went on to compile an outstanding collegiate record. Although he starred on both offense and defense in college, Brito was noted mainly for his outstanding pass-catching ability. His paratroop training must have paid off for him because during his four-year college career he did not miss a game.

Gene Brito is an All-Pro defensive end.

The National FUTURE FARMER
He was named as an All-Coast Independent Colleges Player.

Not being from a big name college, Brito was overlooked by the Redskins until the 17th round of the 1951 player draft. Being small then, as pro players go, he was soon to learn that he had a big job ahead of him to make the team. He started out on the offensive team but Wayne Millner, end coach of the Redskins then, thought he could be made into a good defensive end and he proved to be so right. During his limited offensive play, Brito caught 47 passes which were good for 618 yards gained—a very good record.

Now in his seventh year in the pro ranks, Brito has grown up. He now carries 230 pounds on his 6 foot, 2 inch frame and has learned almost all of the tricks of his trade. It has gotten to the point that opposing linemen have just about given up legal means of blocking him out; they just hang on and try and hold him back. He has become so adept at faking his blockers, side-stepping them, or just rolling around them that often the other team will double-team him. This is undoubtedly an asset to the Redskins as it may leave an opening elsewhere in the line. Often times Brito is as familiar in the enemy backfield as their own quarterback. He stands up well under the added punishment, too, as he has played in 72 consecutive games with the Redskins and this does not count the 1954 season when he played in Canada.

Brito is a good team man. The team seems to get that extra lift when he is playing up to par. Off the field he is usually one of the leaders. In 1955, he was named as Pro Football's Most Valuable Player, and last year—the 1957 season—he was voted the Redskins Most Valuable Player. He has been selected to the Pro All-Star Team four times, three years in succession. If records were kept on the merits of the defensive player, such as number of tackles made or how many pass plays were stopped in the backfield, Brito would top the list.

Although Brito is a rugged football player, he is not the often-thought-of "bruiser" off the field. Holder of a master of Arts degree, he teaches high school in Los Angeles in the off seasons. At 32 years of age, which is old for a professional football player, Brito will probably retire after one or possibly two more seasons. Although this will be bad news for the Redskins and their fans, the other teams will surely be glad to see this day come.
New National President Adin Hester has some questions concerning FFP activities for Filipino Sotero Lasap.

**FUTURE FARMING in the PHILIPPINES**

A personal visit with Sotero Lasap, Jr.

MEET SOTERO LASAP! He's one of the Philippine's top Future Farmers and only recently completed a 70-day tour of the United States. During his whirlwind visit, Sotero managed to stop at the National FFA Convention at Kansas City and The National FUTURE FARMER office in Alexandria, Virginia.

Future Farmers everywhere showered the 19-year-old Filipino with questions about his organization. Queries covered topics of farming, leadership—even his maroon and gold jacket, modeled closely after the American blue and gold garment. For those who missed the Convention or Sotero's personal calls, *The National FUTURE FARMER* presents this account of a typical visit with the personable young farmer.

Is the FFP very similar to the FFA?

Yes, the FFP is patterned after the FFA. The mechanics and principles of both organizations are quite similar. The first FFP chapter was initiated in 1929, but the organization wasn't incorporated in our schools until 1953. It's now one of the most respected Philippine youth organizations.

Do you have a "Green Hand" year in the FFP?

Definitely, members are initiated after meeting constitutional requirements. First-year students at our agricultural high schools may either live in dormitories or a home of their own. However, dorm students must pay for lodging by performing a certain amount of additional work. "Independent" students may either build a house or buy one from a graduating student.

Dominador del Rosario delivers his winning speech at FFP convention. Sotero Lasap, left, was in the finals.

What do you mean by the term "agricultural schools"?

Our schools in the Philippines are generally vocational. I am a senior at Ilolo National Agricultural School which is designed to prepare all graduates for proficiency in farming. Every course is taught with an agricultural slant.

If everyone lives at the school, how do you manage a project program?

Every student is allotted at least one and three-fourths acres of land to manage as he pleases. Project loans from the student bank are available without interest.

Do you think most graduates are capable of independent farming after graduation?

Yes, even before graduation! Students are expected to be independent by their second year. That is, they should be paying their own way and showing a profit on their investments. Half the school time is devoted to class work and the other half to practical farm work.

What kind of leadership training do you get?

I'll answer that by telling you about my background. I've served as chapter secretary and president, Philippine district president, delegate to the National FFP Convention, and placed fourth in our national public speaking contest. Outside the FFP, I've served as editor of the school paper, assistant to the farm manager, and chief judge of the student court. (That's about the same as student body president in an American school.—Ed.)

What is your present farming situation and future plans?

I've been growing lowland rice and root crops such as cassava, camote, and gabi. My father died in 1953, so I have had to use these crop profits to finance my education. Future plans are to attend the College of Agriculture at the University of the Philippines and become a vocational agriculture instructor.

That's it. A first-hand visit with an FFP member. Young men like Sotero Lasap offer genuine proof that Future Farmer principles can and will cross oceans, span continents, and bridge the language barriers of the world.

The National FUTURE FARMER
LAND, United States Department of Agriculture Yearbook, (Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C.)—is a complete evaluation of American land, written in nontechnical language by some 93 authorities. You’ll find a section concerning the land problems of each geographical division of the country; a summary of the land’s history; and land use policies of Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico. Other subjects include forested lands, land for the military, highways, subdivisions, and airports.

Don’t miss the chapter on land rights, ownership, and tenures. This will clear up some of the hazes that you’ve often heard, such as joint tenancy or conditional estate. Another section contains information on soil tests, irrigation, land classification, and land protection. If you are a serious-minded farmer with a need for references, this 605-page book is a good one. Price is $2.25 each. (A limited number of copies are available free from your Congressman if you have a good reason for wanting one.)

LEADERSHIP TRAINING AND PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE FOR FFA, by J. D. Gray and J. R. Jackson, (Prentice-Hall, Inc., 70 Fifth Avenue, New York 11, New York)—is an outstanding book in its field, made to order for the chapter or state officer, but intended for use by the average Future Farmer in transacting business and conducting meetings. First section presents improvement methods for individual members as well as specific suggestions for president, vice president, secretary, treasurer, reporter, sentinel, historian, and parliamentarian. Second division is an excellent summation of important motions, basic parliamentary practices, and pointers on selecting a good FFA parliamentary procedure team. Handy “do’s and don’ts” for each motion, plus a short list of study questions and answers. Finally, there’s a comprehensive set of definitions which is sure to improve your parliamentary jargon. It’s a must for progressive FFA members. Regular price is $1.68, but teachers can get a 20 percent discount.

Send your book orders directly to the publishers listed above. Be sure to mention The National FUTURE FARMER in your order.

December-January, 1958-59
The First One Doesn’t Have A Chance!

Joe had poor luck fishing. On his way home he entered the fish market. He asked the dealer: “Just stand over there and throw me five of your biggest trout.”

Dealer: “Throw em’? What for?”

Joe: “So I can tell my friends I caught ‘em. I may be a poor fisherman, but I’m no liar.”

David George Mosier
Burling, Ohio

Wanted: Secretary who looks like a girl, acts like a lady, thinks like a man, and works like a dog.

Martha Harlow
Lexington, Virginia

Doris: “What’s a real cool square?”

Bill: “Search me.”

Doris: “An ice cube.”

Clifford Pettingill
Dolores, Colorado

A man had a pet duck that he carried under his coat wherever he went, including to a movie theater one day. Shortly after seating himself, a young lady beside him whispered to her date, “This man next to me is a pest.” “Flirting?” glared the date, glaring toward the fellow.

“No,” she replied, “eating my popcorn.”

Gary Devine
Bremen, Kentucky

A teacher was telling her second graders about a famous American.

“When he was your age,” she said, “he lived in a little cabin in the country and every day he had to walk six miles to the school house.”

A little boy in the back of the room interrupted: “Crazy kid kept missing the bus, huh?”

Ernest Miller
Lansing, Michigan

Small boy, turning green as he puffs on forbidden cigarette, to chum: “Even with 20,000 tiny filters, I get sick.”

Carroll Amason
Bakersfield, California

Mother: “Jimmy, there were two pieces of pie in the pantry this morning and now there’s only one. How is that?”

Jimmy: “I don’t know. It was so dark I guess I didn’t see the other piece.”

Bruce Baker
Jonesboro, Indiana

Sue: (to boy friend) “You remind me of the sea.”

Boy friend: “Why because I’m so wild, reckless, and romantic?”

Sue: “No, because you make me sick.”

Lemoine Sauer
Bayard, Nebraska

“Charlie, the Green Hand”

“I’ll try not to be tardy again, Sir. But I’m glad you called me in because I’d like to sell you chickens for the cafeteria.”

The National Future Farmer will pay $1 for each joke published on this page. Jokes should be submitted on post cards addressed to The National Future Farmer, Box 29, Alexandria, Virginia. In case of duplication, payment will be made for the first one received. Contributions cannot be acknowledged or returned.
"WHEREVER CROPS GROW, THERE'S A GROWING DEMAND FOR JOHN DEERE FARM EQUIPMENT"

each New Season

finds still more farmers switching to John Deere Tractors

At Winter's end, every Spring finds more "Green" on the landscape — evidence that more and more farmers everywhere are discovering the short-cut to low-cost farming operations.

The delivery of every new John Deere Tractor marks the beginning of new savings in the way of lower operating costs, new ease and convenience over acre after acre, plus insurance of a better job all the way.

It's just the trend — and you're probably noticing it in your vicinity — the trend to "go with the Green — to go John Deere."

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MOLINE, ILL.

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