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

National FFA Week, February 21-28

February-March, 1959
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BOB JONES UNIVERSITY
Greenville, South Carolina
Larry Frazier of Route 3, Walla Walla, Washington, shown windrowing his pea crop.

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There's something special about the Walla Walla Valley. Aside from growing one-fifth of the nation's peas, it raises some of the "doingest" men in the whole state of Washington.

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Larry Frazier knows his farming, and he knows the vital role tires play in keeping farm equipment on the job. That's why he insists on Firestone tires. As he explains it: "Firestones help us meet tight schedules. They stay on the job longer, and never need much service. We can depend on them."

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Builder of the first practical pneumatic farm tire

February-March, 1959
The National Future Farmer

FEBRUARY-MARCH, 1959

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OUR COVER—Photo by Bob E. Taylor
A typical February scene in many state capitolis is the signing of an official Proclamation declaring FFA Week. Here Arizona's 1958 state officers watch Governor Ernest McFarland affix his signature.
FOR HAY: "155" Elevator can be loaded directly from the drying wagon. Exclusive 60' elevation means the "155" costs least per foot of actual elevating reach.

"160" Mow Conveyor receives bales from elevator, discharges them at any 12' interval. As mow is filled, bale discharge unit is easily moved to next discharge station.

Some day this new crop-handling system will save you time, labor, money

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FOR CORN: Mechanized corn and grain handling saves at least 75% of unloading time. Here, "140" Elevator is teamed with Self-Powered "122" Corn Drag.

FOR SILAGE: "336" Spreader with Forage Box, and "22" Forage Blower store 48 tons per hour! With cross-conveyor attachment, Spreader with Box is Automatic Bunk Feeder.

New Holland "First in Grassland Farming"
Your Editors Say . . .

In Memoriam

We regretfully report the death of Cedric A. Lafley, managing editor of The National FUTURE FARMER. He died of cancer on December 3, in an Alexandria, Virginia, hospital. Though ill for several months, he remained active on the job until a week before his death. He is survived by his wife, Hester; four sons; and one daughter at 800 Sixteenth Street, Alexandria.

Though he possessed a distinguished military record, Cedric valued most his work with vocational agriculture and the FFA. During his illness, he never faltered in his interest in and devoted service to the organization he sought to serve as his life's work.

Cedric was born in Franklin County, Vermont, in 1918. He became a member of the FFA during his high school days at Enosburg Falls and later received his State Farmer Degree and was elected state FFA treasurer.

After graduating from the University of Vermont in 1940, Cedric taught vocational agriculture until called to active duty during World War II. During his three and a half years in the European Theatre, he fought with the famous First Infantry Division through eight campaigns and three invasions. He won the Silver Star for gallantry in the African invasion; the Bronze Star and the Purple Heart for services during the Sicilian and Normandy invasions. As a captain and company commander, he was chosen to deliver the surrender ultimatum to Aachen, the first German city to be besieged by the Allies after the Normandy invasion. His Army service carried him through 444 days of actual combat.

Returning to civilian life at the War's end, Cedric again entered his chosen profession of teaching vocational agriculture. While at Brandon, he was called to the state office as assistant supervisor of agricultural education and headed the farm training program for Vermont war veterans. Cedric continued studying to receive his Master of Education Degree in 1950. He has served as president of both the Vermont Ag Teachers' Association and the Vermont Vocational Association; as executive secretary of the Vermont FFA Association; and editor of the Vermont Ag Teachers Journal. Sports were among his interests, having participated in baseball and basketball for many years.

On April 1, 1956, Cedric joined The National FUTURE FARMER staff as associate editor. Among his duties was that of establishing the Official FFA Calendar program for the FFA, which he directed until the time of his death. On January 1, 1958, he became managing editor of the Magazine.

It was a great loss to the FFA when the book of life closed for Cedric Lafley. He was more interested in people than himself. His associates knew him as a man devoted to his family, his friends, his church, and to the Future Farmers of America whom he sought to serve during his journey through life.

Many things could be said about Cedric's views on life, but they are probably best set forth in these words by Elbert Hubbard, found in his desk after his death:

"The idea is one of reciprocity—you help me and I'll help you.

"We will not be here forever, anyway; we are going the same way; let's go hand in hand."

Wilson Carnes
Editor

The National FUTURE FARMER

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Action starts with AC Hot Tip Spark Plugs
Lexington, Nebraska

I'm a member of the Lexington, Nebraska, Future Farmer's organization. In your December-January edition of The National FUTURE FARMER, my father and I read the article "Land Is Free in the 49th State," written by Charles R. Ocker.

We are very much interested in the subject. We were wondering if you could tell us where to obtain more information about the land there. Any help you could give us would be appreciated.

I enjoy your Magazine very much. Keep up the good work!

Larry Klein

You may obtain additional information about Alaska by writing to the Director, Bureau of Land Management, Washington 25, D. C.—Ed.

Ruleville, Mississippi

I want to thank you very much for my prize of a rod and reel, fishing tackle, lures, and other things that I won in The National FUTURE FARMER Fishing Contest. They are very fine and I appreciate them very much. I know I'll enjoy using them!

Your Fishing Contest is a very good thing and I will try to enter it each year.

Michael Turner

College Station, Texas

Please accept my sincere thanks for reviewing Leadership Training and Parliamentary Procedure for FFA in the December-January issue of your magazine. We believe we have a book that will provide a wonderful service to FFA members in their leadership and parliamentary training. That was our major objective in preparing the book and we appreciate your bringing it to the attention of FFA members.

You and your staff certainly are doing a wonderful job of publishing The National FUTURE FARMER. I especially enjoy the articles pertaining to successful experiences of FFA members. I am sure these articles are an inspiration to thousands of high school FFA members. I also appreciate the articles dealing with technical information. This material will no doubt be of value to FFA members everywhere.

Jarrell D. Gray
Texas A&M College

Greenville, South Carolina

While reading your magazine I noticed a list of free materials that can be secured by writing you. I would appreciate very much your sending the two booklets indicated.

I belonged to the FFA for four years in high school, and I know this material will be of great value to me on my farm back home. I'm writing this from college (Bob Jones University) in South Carolina, so would you please send the materials to my home address in Pennsylvania?

David Jordan

The Philippines

I certainly enjoy reading The National FUTURE FARMER magazine. The well-selected features of each issue gives us an idea of what is going on in various Vo-Ag programs throughout the States. We have succeeded, in no small measure, in adapting your country's fine Vo-Ag programs in the Philippines. The FFPWVDA (Future Farmers of the Philippines West Visayas District Association) Convention was held December 11 through 13.

We are proud to say that our lone Filipino, Sotero Lasap, Jr., FFP delegate to the FFA National Convention held at Kansas City, comes from our school. I had the good opportunity of attending the FFA National Convention in 1954 and I can say without any doubt of contradiction that the FFA boys in the United States are tops.

Keep up the good work as we follow your fast strides of progress with high enthusiasm!

Domingo C. Gabertan, Principal
Negros Occidental Nat. Ag. School

Gordon, Nebraska

As a four-year subscriber to The National FUTURE FARMER, it is about time I write and tell you how much good and enjoyment I get out of the magazine every time it comes. I like best the articles about the FFA members and their achievements. They really set a good example.

The staff of the magazine is doing a splendid job in every way. I sincerely hope I will have a chance to meet part of the staff at a future National Convention.

Donald J. Andrews

The National FUTURE FARMER
This farmer of tomorrow will serve his community

When Joe McCarty gets his degree in animal husbandry from the University of Kentucky next spring, he will return to his home area. There he will join a business firm that serves local livestock and poultry raisers. So, many farmers of his community are to benefit from his education and experience.

Joe already has demonstrated his talents for leadership. In high school, he was a class officer all four years and was voted the most outstanding student of his class. He served as vice-president, secretary, president and chairman of the scholarship committee of his youth organization.

This leadership, plus his outstanding results with livestock, brought him election as American Farmer. In six years, Joe showed and sold 14 blue ribbon calves at the Western Kentucky Beef Cattle Show and Sale. His many trophies include three grand championships and three reserve championships in beef cattle at the Western Kentucky Show and Sale. He holds a grand championship in the youth division for lambs at the Tri-State Show at Evansville, Indiana, along with three other awards. At the University, he is a member of the livestock judging team which has judged at major livestock shows.

Purina congratulates Joe McCarty...farmer of tomorrow...on his success and on his intention to serve his community.

* * *

Whether you are raising livestock or poultry for market or for exhibition, there is a Purina Dealer nearby who is ready to help you with feeding and management problems. Let him show you how to produce meat, milk and eggs at low cost.

February-March, 1959
Looking Ahead

1959 Fair or Foul for Farmers?

Forecasters aren't entirely agreed on what they feel 1959 has in store for the farmers of the United States. One thing is fairly certain, however. net farm profits are not expected to be quite as high this year as they were in 1958. Some expect 5 percent less net farm income by the end of the year — others say it may decline by as much as 10 percent. Compared to last year's rise of 20 percent, this decrease is not as discouraging as it might first appear.

Livestock prices will face a general downward trend this year with hog prices likely to show a substantial dip during the latter part of the year. The spring pig crop may be as much as 15 to 20 percent larger than 1958. When this crop goes to market soon after the first of July, marketing prices will start downward to bring the expected 1959 average hog prices to around $15.

Beef cattle numbers are at an all-time high, with around 98 million head reported on farms January 1. Growing competition from pork and poultry will put pressure on the fed cattle market this year. In spite of this, cattle prices will hold up well throughout the year. Highest prices throughout 1959 will be for breeding stock and feeders.

The sheep industry seems fairly well stabilized and no big changes are expected in the price of either wool or lambs. Continued restocking of breeding flocks will tend to reduce marketings during the remainder of the year.

The dairy business will continue to undergo the reorganization process that started several years ago. Many of the smaller dairymen are quitting and larger producers are adding more cows. Total cow numbers have been going down for five years, but milk production has increased. Farm prices for dairy products this year will average about the same as those of last year.

"Poultry production will be up and prices will be down in 1959," says the Poultry Survey Committee in a recent report. If production is up as much as forecast, egg prices may average 6 cents lower during the first part of the year and 2 cents lower during late summer. Higher production may bring broiler and turkey prices several cents below those of last year.

Crop production is likely to be high again again this year. Per acre yields have been increasing an average of 4 percent per year for the last decade. Even with less favorable weather than was experienced in 1958, good management practices will probably keep output per acre at a high output level. Planted acreage will be up some because of the ending of the Acreage Reserve program of the Soil Bank. Elimination of corn allotments may cause some increase in corn acreage planted this spring. Under the new corn program, support price will be 90 percent of the average price received by farmers for corn during the past three years.

Crop carryover from last year's record crop harvest is certain to have an effect on market prices for this year's production. In the case of wheat alone, there are more than 2 billion bushels in storage now! Sherman E. Johnson, Chief Economist of the Agricultural Research Service, said recently, "We now have so much wheat on hand that we could meet all usual demands without growing any wheat in 1959, and still have a safe carryover in 1960."

It is unlikely that farm income in 1959 will match high levels of 1958. However, in general, the farm outlook for 1959 is good for the efficient farmer.

The National FUTURE FARMER
This farm-invented "crustbuster" cuts their cultivating costs 80%!

Here's a unique piece of equipment (loaded on trailer) that does just what its name implies. In one operation, it discs, plows, knives and scratches tough-crusted soil. It gets the planted crop up, speeds cultivation, and saves 80% of the former cost and the work of 6 men! The "crustbuster" is the invention of Jack Bragden (left) and Ross Edwards, farmers near New Deal, Texas. It was three years in developing, and cultivates four rows of cotton or other row crops at a time—50-60 acres a day.

Jack and Ross have used Texaco products for thirty years. Like farmers all over America, they know that it pays to farm with Texaco products. Also, they like the neighborly, dependable services of Tank Truck Dealer Demp Webster. They can count on him—rain or shine!

"Doggone good," she says.
John H. O’Neil of the Cheshire Oil Co., Texaco Distributors, Keene, N. H., talks shop with Ann Edwards, who helps her father, M. A. Edwards, raise hardy Scotch Highlander cattle on 10,000 acres. They agree that Texaco Marfak is the best lubricant for the brutal beating the bearings of farm machinery take, because Marfak won't drip out, wash out, dry out or cake up. It sticks to bearings—makes them last longer, giving better protection against breakdowns.

The Texas Company
On farm and highway it pays to use

TEXACO PRODUCTS
TEXACO MARFAK

TUNE IN ... METROPOLITAN OPERA RADIO BROADCASTS SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, CBS
College evidence supports full-time Stilbosol® feeding

Cattle feeding results at Kansas State and Iowa State show how full-time use of Stilbosol boosts gains steadily throughout finishing period.

Kansas State College fed one group of 75 steers a Stilbosol ration for 100 days. A comparable group of 73 steers received the same ration, but Stilbosol was discontinued after 56 days. Extra daily gains averaged 12.9% for the group fed Stilbosol full time. Those cut off Stilbosol after 56 days gained 5.3% more than a control check group which was fed the same ration, but without Stilbosol.

Iowa State College analyzed six experiments to see what difference there was, if any, in gains made because of Stilbosol during the first half of the feeding period and the second half. Extra daily gains due to Stilbosol were 14.66% in the first half, 14.0% in the second half...less than 2/3 of a percent difference.

While these two studies checked the value of full-time Stilbosol feeding from entirely different directions...they reached the same basic conclusion. The Iowa State study shows that Stilbosol works for extra gains every day it is fed. The Kansas State test shows that extra gains do not continue if Stilbosol is removed from the ration. Both show that extra gains due to Stilbosol are consistent and steady. Both show that it pays to feed supplements with Stilbosol during the entire finishing period.

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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. 17—Hidden Hunger in Your Crops is a fact-filled, 52-page brochure which can put extra money in every cropman's pocket. Sporting a four-color cover this handbook tells how to spot plant deficiencies and increase yields. Stresses importance of soil sampling, plant analysis, and discusses various methods of fertilizer use. If you live by the soil, Hidden Hunger is for you. (American Potash Institute)

No. 18—File Philosophy is the best authority we've seen in this field. Has more information and action photos about use, care, and designs of files than many people ever dreamed about. Carries you through the manufacturing of a file, selection for each job, and tips for better filing in 68 pages. All about draw-filing, lathe filing, and curved tooth files. (Nicholson File Company)

No. 19—Mastitis! A Bitter Cup will show you how to spot this dairy farm disease, how to test for it, how to control it, and why you should do all three. Tells the part milking procedure and machines play in mastitis control. This booklet offers an excellent set of rules to use in your dairy operation and is well illustrated with "how-to" photos. (Jensen-Salsbury Laboratories, Inc.)

No. 20—How to Do a Good Paint Job shows you all the tricks of the trade. Tips on brush selection, care, and use. Photos tell you which brush and what size brush for any job. Takes you into specialized areas of painting doors, windows, trim and furniture. Cleaning and storage tips tell how to make brushes last longer. Good reference for the family handyman. (Baker Brush Co.)

No. 21—Creosoted Fence Posts will answer many of your questions about preventing decay and termite attacks on fence posts. Takes you through the pressure creosoting operation via drawings and photos. Tells how to include this practice in your farm's program. (Koppers Company)

Triumph Tiger Cub T-20 4-cycle
Lightweight model for on-or-off-the-road use.

Sit in the saddle of a Triumph and everything that's fun is within easy reach . . . a ball game, a fishing trip, a visit to the city, a cross-country ride. Your Triumph will take you smoothly . . . quickly . . . stylishly.

You'll feel great on a Triumph. For you'll always know there's more get-up-and-go underneath than you'll ever really need. Yet power so beautifully responsive, your gas bill will add up to only pennies a week.

There's a bonus, too . . . for Triumph lets you earn its keep and many times, its cost. With its jewel of a motor, you can herd cattle. With its all-over quality, you can patrol fences or run errands. It's so easy, it's fun.

Terms were made with you in mind. See your Triumph dealer, or mail the coupon below. We'll tell you all you need to know about the Triumph and how and where to buy it.

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Offer not good after May 20, 1959

February-March, 1959
It’s Time for

National FFA Week

Future Farmers throughout the nation are applying finishing touches to National FFA Week plans. February 21-28 has been proclaimed for this occasion, chiefly because it is the week of George Washington’s birthday. Now in its 11th year, this special week is an outgrowth of the original “FFA Day” which was once observed during the National Convention at Kansas City.

Local chapters everywhere have plans for observing this annual event. Some plans call for special newspaper editions or sections featuring news of chapter activities and individual member achievements. In the past, local merchants have added impetus to FFA Week by planning their advertisements around FFA salutes, the Motto, and the Creed.

Several state associations have made arrangements to obtain Governor’s proclamations honoring the FFA. Some city mayors will issue local proclamations. Window displays, posters, school assemblies, and civic club programs are among the many other methods which will help proclaim FFA to the nation.

Countless chapters will stage annual parent-son banquets during this festive week. Others will conduct “open houses” in order to acquaint entire communities with chapter goals.

Radio and television will also play major roles in this Week’s mass emphasis of FFA work. Announcers and RFD’s have been extremely co-operative in previous years.

The national organization is offering several publicity aids for sale through the Future Farmers Supply Service at Box 1180, Alexandria, Virginia. All of the materials are available individually, but a special “FFA Week Kit” is offered for $2.50 which contains 10 window posters (two designs), 24 window stickers, 400 seals, 10 FFA Week booklets, and an assortment of five newspaper mats.

This kit simplifies the planning of FFA Week activities on a local basis and is supplied at cost for this purpose.

A national flavor of the Week will be provided by the annual “Good Will Tour” of the national FFA student officers. They will visit business and industry leaders throughout the month of February. Their schedule will be exceptionally crowded during official FFA Week, to meet the demands of luncheons, speeches, radio, and TV appearances.

Local chapter officers and members planning for February 21 through 28, should remember these two slogans presented in the “FFA Week Kit”:

The Future Farmer of today is the successful farmer of tomorrow; and The Future Farmer’s job is to feed two hundred million Americans tomorrow.
Take a sharp

LOOK

See how much better value you get in
SHEFFIELD "100" BARBED WIRE

Sheffield "100" is the 1958 model of the barbed wire invented and first used in Mid-America and the Southwest. For 90 years, Americans have accumulated experience and progressed in the technical know-how of making better and better barbed wire. That's why barbed wire coming from lands where barbed wire is rarely used on farms cannot measure up to Sheffield "100" barbed wire quality. That's why neighbors of yours, highly paid and able to buy the produce of your farms, can make for you barbed wire that offers the biggest value. Take a sharp look and—

Fence for the Future with
SHEFFIELD "100"

• Up to 20% STRONGER than ordinary 12½-gauge wire, yet pliable and easy to handle. Premium quality at low price.

• 13½-gauge wire with full 14-gauge barbs, double-wrapped and interlocked between strands. Special high strength steel takes a tight, uniform coating of zinc.

• Made in two-barb and four-barb types, the product of neighbors of yours who stand behind every reel.

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February-March, 1959
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SPECIAL... for high school graduates and seniors ONLY!

Graduate Specialist Program offers unique opportunity... Developed by today's Army—a special educational program tailor-made for ambitious high school graduates and seniors. If you can qualify for the Graduate Specialist Program, you choose the exact technical schooling you want—and have your choice guaranteed before you enlist. Successful candidates can pick from 107 valuable Graduate Specialist courses. Up-to-the-minute technical instruction in electronics, medicine, guided missiles, finance and many more. Here's a chance to get a fine headstart in a field you like!

Technical education worth thousands of dollars... Graduate Specialists study and work with the select circle of Army specialists who are pioneering many of the exciting technological developments of our times. That's why Army Graduate Specialist schools can offer you the finest in training and equipment. That's why you can get a technical education worth thousands of dollars—at no cost to you!

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 seniors can take advantage of a special “Early Choice” option. Under this unusual option, you can apply before graduation and enlist after... choosing from the widest range of available Graduate Specialist courses!

Your course guaranteed without obligation... When you're accepted as a Graduate Specialist, you receive a letter guaranteeing your assignment to the course you've chosen when and if you enlist. Remember! Even with this written guarantee in your hand, you still don't have to enlist. That means you get the course you want... or you don't enlist!

Don't miss out! Graduate Specialist appointments in each course are limited and applicants are selected on a “first come... first served” basis. This week, get all the details from your local Army recruiter.

GET CHOICE, NOT CHANCE...
GREEN HANDS
GET AWARDS TOO!

Top award winners aren't made in a single year. Their progress stems from a well-planned Green Hand foundation.

GREEN HANDS across the country can take heart from the record of Rocky Greenfield. He's the pride of Arizona's younger Future Farmers and was 1958 Star Green Hand of the State.

The lanky Marana High School student received a mammoth plaque at Arizona's state convention and later attended that year's National FFA Meeting to watch the crowning of another winner — Jim Jarnagin, Star Farmer of America.

It's a long way from Star Green Hand to Star Farmer of America, but Rocky says it would be even longer if the Green Hand Award didn't exist. "It meant a lot to have a goal during my first year in FFA work," he says. "I was constantly on my toes trying for that Star Farmer title."

"Lots of Green Hands miss the boat by not reaching for awards during their freshman year," Rocky believes, "and it's important in other fields, too. I never yet saw a winner who didn't have a few defeats to his credit."

Some states have established outstanding award programs for Green Hands. A great number of district, area, and federation awards exist for first-year students. And practically all chapters have a Green Hand incentive program. Rocky thinks you are missing a bet if you don't compete in every one of these.

How do you become a Green Hand winner? Rocky says there is no surefire method, but he is willing to disclose the procedure he used. It's just this simple, he says:

1. Talk things over with your dad.
2. Ask your advisor for help.
3. Set up a long range plan.
4. Don't be afraid of credit.
5. Try for every available award.

A start in farming isn't easy these days! Rocky began at the age of eight.

feeding beef calves. "But it took some help," he admits. "I didn't have much money for calves or feed at the time. A talk with my dad solved it. He agreed to co-sign my notes at the Valley National Bank."

Rocky has never abandoned that early theory. He has often called on his dad for managerial advice and encouragement. But his source of information has grown with his farming program. Advice comes from a variety of places now. Rocky is a believer in farm magazines, his vo-ag teacher, government officials, and technical bulletins published by agricultural colleges.

"Success often depends heavily on your relationship with the vo-ag instructor. He has a wealth of information and experience just waiting for you," Rocky points out. The dark-haired Star Green Hand believes first-year students should ask as many questions as the older members.

Now Rocky's plans are quite definite. He's aiming for the top in FFA achievement. And present accomplishments indicate a better-than-even chance for this towering six-foot, two inch sophomore. At the end of his freshman year, he boasted a project program of 30 feeder hogs, five sows with litters, two registered Angus cows, two Angus bulls, one heifer, a registered quarter horse, 10 acres of maize, and five acres of cotton.

"But I never forget that FFA awards are based on a combination of good farming records, leadership accomplishments, and extra-curricular activities," Rocky reflects. "No one field was enough, so I tried out for the beef team and wound up high point man for the year. Then I eyed the parliamentary procedure team. After making the grade for it, I was elected junior president of the chapter and sentinel of our FFA Federation."

Weighing a solid 190 pounds, the Marana Green Hand figured to get his extra-curricular credits from athletics. So he tried out for basketball and football. Now local coaches of both teams regard him a promising hopeful.

Paralleling Greenfield's record would be a tough assignment. But it isn't necessary to do that. Any Green Hand is a potential winner, star farmer, or officer. By laying an early foundation in farming and leadership, anyone can smooth the road to future successes.

High honors depend on the individual. But someone once said, "No one earns his American Farmer Degree the year after high school graduation. Every candidate makes or breaks his chances during that all-important GREEN HAND year."

At left, Rocky and his dad show off prize Hampshire litter to Marana Chapter Advisor Everett Edington. Sample of his registered Angus cattle is at right.
Alfalfa wouldn't grow for Dick and Bob, right, until they completed a soil liming program on their farm.

One of Wisconsin's most efficient dairy farms is headed by a dynamic team of American farmers.

Dick and Bob Bjerstedt, still in their twenties, don't mind competing with older, more experienced managers in this recognized "capital of the dairy industry."

But most observers maintain there's just no competing with the Bjerstedts. A recent farm analysis showed their River Falls farm above state averages in feed efficiency; value of crops per acre; total crop acres; and butterfat production. Average annual milk production per cow on their 30-head Holstein farm is 12,510 pounds and butterfat yield is 465 pounds.

"Vocational agriculture training gave us the know-how to make progress," says Dick who received his degree at the 1958 Convention. "We learned to insist on quality producers, top-flight sires, and plenty of farm-produced feed. But it wasn't an automatic transition. We had to conduct soil tests and adopt a special lime and fertilizer program before the land would grow alfalfa."

The young farmers believe corn and alfalfa production will solve most of their feed problems, even when the herd is expanded to their 100-head goal. In the past, oats have figured in these plans, but they are counting on alfalfa interplanted with corn from now on. "Recent research brands it a high-yielding combination," Dick says, "and our present soil testing program with portable feed bunkers is already paying with a new high in milk production on less land than we ever used for regular pasture grazing."

The Bjerstedts have always been able...
to produce excellent corn, but have experienced difficulty in getting top-quality hay to the barn. "We were always too busy with corn preparation to cut hay at the proper stage of maturity," they point out, "but wheel-track corn planting and barn drying the hay have helped solve that problem. Now we can expect three alfalfa cuttings every summer and still manage our corn crop."

**Home-made Planter**

In wheel-track planting, Dick runs a two-way plow ahead of Bob's home-made, sprayer-planter rig. This means a bare minimum of land preparation before planting and the weed killer spray reduces cultivation time. "We picked up the ideas in a Young Farmer meeting," Bob, a 1953 American Farmer, admits.

The brothers have handled other problems, too. They say, "Hardware disease soon resulted from small bits of wire and metal harvested with the green crop feed. But a small magnet placed in each cow's paunch stopped it. Once it looked as if there'd be a big tussle with mastitis, but an alert DHIA field man recommended reducing the vacuum in our milker lines. We did—and nipped the mastitis scare in the bud."

Dick and Bob, both married and living on separate portions of the 325-acre dairy farm, believe in cooperatives for both marketing and purchasing. Their milk goes to the Twin Cities Cooperative Milk Producers' Association while fertilizers and other farm supplies are usually bought from the local Equity Co-operative Elevator.

The Bjerstedt partnership was formed in 1954, after establishing a rental-purchase agreement with their widowed mother for the 188-acre home farm.

Following high school graduation, Dick spent two years in the U.S. Army. After Dick's separation from service, they financed the purchase of an adjoining 137 acres through a Federal Land Bank loan. Now there's a 50-50 arrangement with both sharing equally in management decisions, setbacks, and profits.

**Big Investment**

Bob and Dick have nearly $12,000 invested in dairy animals, some $14,000 in farm machinery, and about $20,000 in farm land and buildings. Naturally, with such young farmers, mortgages and bank notes take their toll. The figure was enough to cut Dick's net worth to $15,000 in his American Farmer degree application. But this doesn't worry the Bjerstedts—not their creditors—for the record is public knowledge. Bob's progress is an example. He says, "My Green Hand labor income was a little over $2,000 in 1947, but total labor income registered with my American Farmer application was close to $20,000."

"That kind of progress should make any creditor breathe easy," says River Falls advisor, Raymond Wall.

The Bjerstedt brothers haven't forgotten their vo-ag classroom lessons and FFA experiences. Now they are supplementing that training with Young Farmer meetings, cooperative effort, and practical farm experience.
South's Star Farmer

Southern Star Farmer Ethan Labrier and his vivacious wife Evelyn spend many hours in the saddle, keeping tabs on 18,200 acres of top range land.

HORSEMANSHIP means extra income and less work for Ethan Labrier.

This 21-year-old rancher rides herd on 800 head of cattle near Kenton, Oklahoma, and has grossed a $73,000 labor income during his seven-year FFA career.

Good management based on a minimum of hired help is the basis of Labrier's program. Most of his assistance comes from two brothers, Leon, 17, and Bob, 11. His attractive wife, Evelyn, is also an accomplished rider and quite a hand at keeping ranch records for their 18,200-acre spread.

Quiet, unassuming Ethan has managed the family estate of 13,800 acres since he was graduated from Boise City High School. But he's carried a manned load of responsibility since 1950, when his father died. He has since leased an extra 4,400 acres for himself to supplement his one-fifth interest in the holding ranch.

It didn't take long for the young Labriers to find out just how rugged ranching can be. Drought and uncertain beef prices have been a constant threat. But there's no problem of automation! While Ethan frequently uses his tractor and pickup truck, there are still countless chores which only a cow horse can handle. "It'd take at least $800 cash to buy my top three cow ponies," he grins, "and they're worth even more to me."

The Labrier progress flows like a story-book success. As a sophomore, he transferred from Kenton to Boise City in order to take vocational agriculture. This meant boarding during the week at Boise City 40 miles from home, and returning on week ends to supervise ranch work.

Ethan lost money—lots of it—during his first fling at vo-ag projects. Starting his second year with a $10,000 deficit, however, he stuck with his first-year guns—beef cattle, dairy cattle, swine, and sheep. His persistence paid off with a $4,500 labor income the second year. Dropping his sheep program, and adding 140 acres of sorghum, Ethan came into the big time during his senior year with a labor income of more than $10,000.

After graduation, he married his high school sweetheart and moved into a two-story ranch house under the shadow of Black Mesa, highest point in Oklahoma.

Part of Ethan's holdings came by inheritance, but hard work and wise use of credit are responsible for the rest. In April, 1957, he borrowed $10,200 from the bank to lease and stock with cattle a 5,000-acre section of Cimarron County range land. By keeping a close eye on both his cattle and the market, he was able to sell the entire investment for $24,600.

After repaying his note, Ethan leased his present 4,400-acre addition. He stocked it with 302 steers. Total cost of that enterprise was $37,325, for which the bank supplied a $24,200 note.

In his American Farmer degree application, Ethan showed a net worth of $108,000 and was named Southern Star Farmer at last year's national FFA Convention. He says, "The road to success is never easy, but patience, perseverance, and persistence always help. These tips paved the way for me in the ranching business."

Keep an eagle eye on the market.

Share work with neighbors.

Keep a bull for each 20 cows.

Use all available family help.

Start every day at 5 a. m.

The National FUTURE FARMER
Why Finish High School?

Don't short change yourself! An interrupted education will strike back in a vital spot—your pocketbook.

If you drop out of high school before graduation, your lifetime paycheck will be cut by $30,000.

That's the premium life now pays on a high school diploma, say researchers at the U.S. Department of Labor Standards. What's more, the high school graduate can count on making fully $50,000 more in his lifetime than can a person who finishes only the eighth grade.

Yet, about 35 percent of America's young people continue to leave high school before earning that all-important sheepskin. Currently, sixty million eighteen-year-olds have not finished high school and some forty million have already ended their educations without completing the ninth grade.

These youngsters are cheating themselves of greater income, higher prestige, and more satisfaction from life. And those in agricultural communities face a particularly ominous challenge. Authorities say the economy in most rural areas will only support half the children educated there. This means many of these boys and girls will soon head for industry or the Armed Forces, where a high school education is absolutely essential for top success.

Keener Competition

Why is competition keener than a few years ago? Simply because more students are finishing high school today! In 1946, less than half the country's young people were high school graduates. Now the figure tops 64 percent of our youth population. Consequently, apprentice programs in nearly all trades are insisting on high school graduates. The average American production worker uses $21,000 worth of equipment on the job. That's why today's employer looks closely for the mature responsibility which only an education can instill.

During World War II, 700,000 men were rejected for military service because they couldn't read or write. Another 700,000 with little or no education were accepted only for low-level assignments. World conditions have resulted in a more technical Armed Forces program today. It now costs between $5,200 and $8,200 to train a specialist and $125,000 to train a jet pilot. Officials quickly urge all young men to obtain high school diplomas in order to make the most of their time in the service.

Fewer Laborers

Let's face it! Jobs for non-graduates are much harder to come by. One big reason for this is the steady decline of general laborers. For instance, in 1940, 30 percent of all workers were classified as laborers, household workers, and farmers. Only 16 percent were listed in these categories in a 1957 report.

But education has advantages in any field, and farming is no exception. An analysis of 4,700 farm records taken before World War II proves it. This survey showed most high school graduates were making $176 to $642 a year more than non-graduates farming in the same area.

While 80 percent of our 16 and 17-year-olds are full-time students, the United States can still count 900,000 in this age bracket who are NOT enrolled in high school. But nearly half of them are NOT WORKING either.

So if you are one of the eight and a half million students in grades nine through 12, take heed! To make the most of life, plan years ahead. Don't throw away future profits for what looks like good wages today. A high school education is a solid foundation for your career planning, but there's no short cut. It's acceptable and admirable to work during summers and after hours if the family situation warrants. But remember, your first job now is school.

Of course, personality, experience, and countless other factors influence your top earning power and potential job success. But each completed high school year through the 11th grade will add $2.58 to your yearly income and a diploma will increase it $4.66. Then by the time you reach the peak of earning power—roughly 45 to 54 years of age—a high school diploma will be helping you net a healthy 30 percent more than the eighth grade grad.

Only you should decide where you are going in the game of life. But don't ever forget that education will get you there—wherever it is—safer and quicker.

February-March, 1959
New for '59

J. I. Case Company announces PTO manure spreader with 135-bushel capacity, V-belt drive, all-steel beaters, 18 paddles, and exclusive Ripl-Glide conveyor drive for more uniform spreading and smoother, quieter operation.

Still in the experimental stage is this International Harvester hay pelletizer which picks up hay from windrow, compresses into wafers, and delivers to a trailing wagon. Plans also call for mixing feed additives in the field.

Brady Corporation's new offset chopper has free swinging chain knives; 360-degree control hood; adjustable hitch; adjustable row crop wheels; solid construction base unit; plus all features of Brady Pull-type Multi Crop Chopper.

John Deere air-conditioned cabs are available for 1958 or later models 55 and 95 self-propelled, level land combines. All weather units are free from air impurities, and components are located for convenient maintenance.

Oliver Corporation's new two-row corn header takes entire cornstalk through the machine cutting, shelling, shredding in a continuous flow without use of snapping rolls. Cuts shelling loss and eliminates preparatory field work.
Machinery in '59 brings more convenience and efficiency to farmers than ever before. Improvements spell more profits, improved production, and less work.

Trailing wheel of Ford's semi-mounted moldboard plow responds automatically to all signals from tractor's hydraulic "brain" through single touch control system. A kit converts standard truss-frame plows for the feature.

Allis-Chalmers announces new parallel bar rake No. 77 for working close to fences, in corners, or along levees. A V-belt drive and staggered, adjustable caster wheels are key features. Double-arch channel steel frame for support.

Caterpillar announces bigger, more powerful D-8 tractors providing ground clearance of nearly 20 inches and lifetime lubricated rollers and idlers. Offers increased flotation and pressure lubrication of entire power train.

Faster drying is the biggest advantage of New Idea's hay conditioner. It combines a rubber and steel roll, operating at high speed, to fluff and gently crush the hay. Also features one-man hookup and positive chain drive.

Oswalt Industries' "BEF" Ensiloader mounts on utility or row crop tractors. Offers fast loading from trench silos 15 feet deep. Digging reel is hydraulically controlled and will automatically feed into silage, then cut away.

Here's New Holland's latest crop drying wagons. The 769 economy model is at left. Corrugated metal sides on 776 model are three feet high with two feet extensions available. With drop-center wheels, it will support five tons.
Record high prices for farm land were posted in 46 states in year ending July 1, 1958. Average increase was five percent. Largest increases came in states where drought limited 1956-57 gains. How does your area rate?

Here's expert advice for potential farm owners.

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERS say it would cost about $50,000 to build your own tractor in the farm shop. That's a tremendous cash outlay, even if you felt up to tackling the job.

But current market prices for conventional mass-produced models also represent big financial ventures to young farmers. Most couldn't afford them without the use of credit. And larger investments, such as buying a farm, require even more assistance from this most versatile of tools—farm credit.

Very few young farmers can pay cash for farm land. Rural estate prices reached record highs in 46 states during 1958. Expansion plans of farmers in commercial areas have pushed prices higher and higher. Average cost of farm land in 1958 was about 10 times the normal net income per acre.

Perhaps this is good in one respect. The grim and rather permanent spectre of long-range debt probably discourages some who wouldn't have the patience to stick with farming. On the other hand, many desiring youth lack sufficient confidence, encouragement, or knowledge to obtain proper credit for their goals.

Any would-be farmer should consider three areas of planning before signing a mortgage on any farm. He should exercise patience and caution while reviewing the facts of: the long range outlook; available methods of credit; and current financing methods which have worked for others.

The Long Look — Raymond Beneke, Associate Professor in Iowa State College's Agricultural Economics Department, offers these predictions. If you're looking for a good farm buy, take heed.

"Look for continued pressure on prices and income during the next 20 years while agriculture's over-expanded capacity to produce is being adjusted to demand. Don't count on much improvement in cost-price relationships because increased population demands will probably be offset by improved technology.

You'll need enough land and capital to utilize labor and management talent fully. Keeping a low machine cost per unit of output is essential for profit. Remember, there's competition from well-established producers on large farms. Volume production is the best way to make quick progress, so don't attempt ownership at the expense of a very small farm.

"Buying poor land won't substitute for lack of capital. In fact, it will doubtless call for considerable fertilizer and conservation expenditure. A livestock program may increase output for you, but not without sufficient capital and a high degree of management skill.

"If capital is limited, consider buying a small farm in an area where additional land may be rented. This combines the advantages of ownership and large-scale farming."

How to Get Credit—The wise credit seeker knows a good farm is easier to pay for than a poor one. Studies prove it. Increased capabilities provide higher income from top land classes although initial cost and operating expenses are usually high.

But you can also save money by shopping for credit. Investigate all available sources for the most satisfactory interest rates, payment terms, and forfeiture restrictions.

National banks can make 20-year loans for real estate by setting up regular installments. No loan can exceed 66⅔ percent of the land's appraised value and it must be secured by a mortgage or deed of trust. Other terms are available for shorter loans. State bank policies vary slightly throughout the country.

A big advantage of commercial banks is their quick, on the spot action regarding applications for farm credit. H. W. Schaller, president of the Storm Lake, Iowa, National Bank says, "There are 14,000 commercial banks in the United States that stand ready to assist young farmers in a complete range of farm credit requirements."

A number of cooperative agencies such as production credit associations,
By Raymond Schuessler

MODERN BASKETBALL has become so skilled in floor shots, so tight in defense, that many games are decided by foul shots," says Bob Pettit, one of the top pros in basketball.

In foul shooting most coaches prefer the underhand shot which Pettit uses because there is less muscular resistance and greater freedom of movement.

First your stance: Feet should be spread comfortably apart, weight well balanced. (Photo No. 1)

Hold the ball so the leather seams run crosswise, with the tips of the second and third fingers and thumbs placed on seams. Heel of the hand should be off the ball entirely. Thumbs should point directly at basket.

"Relaxation is vital," says Pettit. "Go to the foul line, bounce ball three or four times to relax, and take a few quick deep breaths."

After placing feet properly, look up at the basket and don't take your eye off the rim until the ball drops through.

Forearms should be parallel to floor and elbows fairly close to body. Before starting, take another deep breath.

Your first move will be to drop your arms down and forward. At the same time, dip knees slightly. (Photo No. 2)

Your wrists will now be turned inward with thumbs pointed directly to floor. Make sure heels are flat on floor.

Now, come up, snap wrists upward and out. Release ball with chin level with a spin. (Photo No. 3) Follow through with arms until extended over the head, rising on toes as you do. (Photo No. 4)

"One of the biggest faults," says Pettit, "is shifting body weight or balance at the moment of the shot."

Do not use the backboard. Try to get your shot right over the center of the rim with enough arc to drop clean. There must not be an exaggerated arc, but the greater the arc (to a degree) the better chances for your shot. (Photo No. 5)

Practice hundreds of shots until you learn to gauge the distance instinctively. Some coaches advise shooting blindfolded after some accuracy has been attained, so distance and technique can be thoroughly engrained.

When practicing, try best out of 20, out of 50, out of 100; and keep a chart showing percentage each day. During season take 50 free throws per day preferably after a game or workout. Remember as Bob Pettit says, "Modern basketball is won or lost on the percentage of free throws tallied."
How many of these features does your old tractor have? Check them.

- Famous Ferguson Hydraulic System. Often imitated, never equaled.
- Quadratic Control. Finger-tip control of implements, draft, depth, speed of response.
- Safety Starter. Eliminates a major cause of tractor accidents. Gears must be in neutral so starter will work.
- Dual-Range Transmission. 8 working speeds, 6 forward, 2 reverse.
- Power Steering (optional). One-finger steering at all times, under all conditions.
- Two-Stage Clutching. Half-way down on clutch stops ground travel, PTO continues. All way down stops PTO too.
- Foam-Float Seat. Almost "rocking-chair" comfort to save your back on those long jobs.
- Tractometer. A glance tells ground, engine, belt and PTO speeds, as well as hours tractor has worked.
- Power-Adjusted Rear Wheels. No danger or straining with jacks and blocks to change rear tread.
- 3-Point Hitch. Fast, easy way to mount implements so they become a single unit with tractor. (MF 65 has interchangeable, wrist-action lower links to permit use of any 3-point hitch implement.)
- 12-Volt Battery. Even in coldest weather, fast starts every time.
- Variable-Drive PTO. Engine speed, ground speed.

Look, Compare . . . And You'll Be a Massey-Ferguson Man

There's a Massey-Ferguson dealer near you . . . He'll show you these great Ferguson System tractors and tell you
LEARN WHY FERGUSON SYSTEM TRACTORS ARE DIFFERENT!

What's new? If you are thinking about tractors, the really new, exciting ones are made by Massey-Ferguson... the Ferguson 35 (the world's most copied tractor), the deluxe MF 50 and the big 4-plow MF 65.

How are these tractors different? Just try the little quiz to the left. As you check off point by point, you'll learn the answers. Consider and compare each point with features of other tractors you know best. And when the time comes to talk about buying a new tractor, you can offer important facts... facts about Massey-Ferguson tractors.

If this little tractor quiz has aroused your interest, why not drop in on a Massey-Ferguson dealer. He can fill you in on all the details of the famous Ferguson System, which no other tractor has. Probably he can give you a demonstration... let you drive a new Massey-Ferguson tractor. If you drive one, you'll know exactly what we mean when we talk about "advanced engineering... and that's for sure!"

So make a date with your nearest Massey-Ferguson dealer. You'll learn important facts about your business of power farming... and you'll enjoy your visit.

Now it's MASSEY-FERGUSON
Massey-Ferguson Inc., Racine, Wisconsin

Pace-Setter of Modern Farming... World's Most Famous Combines and the Only Tractors with the Ferguson System

about the liberal Massey-Ferguson Time Payment Plans. There's one just suited to any farm income pattern.

February-March, 1959
Two queens congratulate a king! Pennsylvania Poultry Queen Diane Bitting displays 1958 “Hen of the Year” while FFAer David Redding of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, shows his poultry farmer award plaque given by the Northeastern Poultry Producers Council.

Advisor C. J. Murphy poses with Seminole Future Farmer Bill Holcomb and his 1958 Junior grand champion steer at the Texas State Fair in Dallas.

Iowa FFA President H. Johnson, Forrest City, welcomes “Elsie” to 1958 National Dairy Cattle Congress at Waterloo.

Clarkston, Washington, FFA President Wayne Martin participates in chapter’s 13th annual grub control demonstration. Leo Pennington, president of Harman, West Virginia chapter, presents official sweetheart jacket to Shannan Huffman.
Step into this New World of Power—Plow up to 30 acres a day with this great new Farmall 560 tractor and new McCormick No. 70, 5-furrow trailing plow.

Faster... sm-o-o-ther... so e-a-s-y to drive!

"Even with a big 5-furrow plow, this new 6-cylinder Farmall" romps along like a frisky colt." "I know it's the most powerful row-crop tractor built, but it's smoother... quieter... easier to run than my old 2-plow rig." "You just shift up and throttle back on lighter jobs to save up to one-third on gas!"

These are your neighbors talking. They may not even know that this new IH Precision Six has the widest governed range of any big tractor. But they've discovered a throttle setting and one of the 10 speeds forward that give them exactly the right power-speed combination for each of their jobs.

Now, you can hold faster speeds to hurry heavy plowing. You can mow at 6 to 7½ mph, hoe at 11 mph, or pull wider hitches to do up to 1/3 more work daily. And you farm in greater comfort... with less effort than ever before!

Try the big difference in big tractors—IH Precision-Six power. Just call your IH dealer for a demonstration. See how 6-cylinder power, Torque Amplifier, and other advantages make you a bigger man on a new IH tractor.

SEE YOUR
INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER DEALER

February-March, 1959
How to WRITE
A Winning SPEECH

Stage fright and shaky knees are minor problems
for public speakers. The real grind
comes in research, writing, and practice.

IF YOU CAN carry on an ordinary conversation and
don’t mind extra work, you’re a potential public speaker.
Anyone has the ability to stand before a group, deliver
an address, and collect a hearty round of applause.

Too many good speakers are afraid of fear itself. The
spectre of stage fright has stumped the growth of many
a good leader. But planned preparation can help you over-
come fear. Public speaking is just a one-sided conversation
from the stage. It’s no more difficult than a friendly dis-
cussion or a family conference.

Welcome every opportunity to speak in public for it will
enrich your ability to handle everyday conversation. And
it will return rich dividends in leadership development.

Stuart Lamb of Hamilton, New York, is the 1958 National
FFA public speaking champion. He used a three-phase
method of preparing his prize winner called, “Farm Co-
operatives in the Changing Agriculture Picture.” He says
there is a definite science involved in speech preparation
centered around research, writing, and practice. Lamb’s
winning techniques will be of interest to all prospective orators.

Research

First, Lamb recommends a topic of current, national
interest with a strong agricultural or FFA tie-in. He favors
slightly debatable topics which allow a speaker to express
definite opinions. “This is one of the most important aspects
of speech preparation,” Lamb warns, “Don’t be guilty of
negligence here or your whole talk may be for nothing.” If
the newspapers fail to produce any topic ideas, there’s plenty
Farmer Speeches,” published by Interstate Printing Com-
pany, Danville, Illinois. It also sports a helpful section on
good speech habits.

“The next thing you’ll need is plenty of facts. It’ll take
some convincing figures or case histories to back up even
the most polished voice and flawless diction. The free
bulletins from college agriculture departments or the U.S.
Department of Agriculture in Washington contain a wealth
of information,” Lamb says, “and they are as near as your
mail box. A post card will bring more information than you
dreamed about. Other sources of information include
local experts who are usually glad to give personal inter-
views.”

Writing

“A good opening gets you started on the right track,”
Lamb emphasizes. “Here is the catch in opening he used to
cop the national award. “Today we are living in an age of
automation, an age where big business is dominant.” He
got interest at the start by calling attention to a current
national situation which affects farmers and businessmen
alike. Remember, your contest judges will come from all
walks of life.

“Reserve most statistics or figures for the middle of your
talk,” Lamb advises, “express any opinions you may have
and then concentrate on a strong ending after a brief sum-
mary of important points.” This young orator says vo-ag
teachers, and other agricultural workers should be consulted
for technical accuracy. English instructors can correct gram-
matical errors, but the actual writing should be done by the
speaker.

“Spend adequate time on the writing,” says the speaking
champ, “But once you get what you want, avoid constant
revision and possible confusion later.”

Practice

Lamb is a stickler for practice. He believes it will always
make for perfection. “I prefer to memorize my speeches
and use a complete manuscript during delivery instead of
notes. But that’s just an individual preference.

“Practice before any group is good, and larger audiences
are best. Small, familiar groups make for poorest practice,
but is better than none at all,” he asserts.

If possible, confer with a speech instructor or talk to a
former prize winner. They often have valuable tips for both
novice and advanced speakers. Ask plenty of questions and
take notes on their advice.

Then What?

Now you can tie the loose ends. There isn’t much left
except the big contest or banquet. Whatever the occasion,
you’ll always want to do your very best with any speech.
“Using body or facial gestures is all right if you know what
you are doing,” Lamb says, “but I think your voice is the
best means of emphasis.”

In contests there will be a series of questions asked by
the judges. Recent magazine, newspaper, or radio news
will help prepare for them. Technical booklets are good for
some talks. Make sure your answers are frank, clear,
confident, and complete. Judges are human, they appre-
ciate sincerity.

Public speaking is one of the best “prep schools” for
leadership training. In 1957 a young Canby, Oregon, Future
Farmer used a speech called, “Atoms for Agriculture”
to win the national award and a $250 prize. That was a big
stepping stone for Adin Hester — your National FFA
President!

These books might be helpful: How to Write a Speech, by
York 36, N. Y. Public Speaking for Future Farmers, Inter-
state Printing Co., Danville, Ill.
THE TRUCK WITH THE MOST!

'59 DODGE SWEPTLINE

POWER! 205 hp. in this 1/4-ton Sweptline pick-up... that's 45 hp. more than pick-up "C"... 19 hp. more than pick-up "F"... and Dodge uses regular gas!

PAYLOAD! Has more load space and hauls more load—375 lbs. more than truck "C"—200 lbs. more than truck "F"... saves trips and time!

BRAKES! Up to 25 square inches more lining area than in other low-tonnage trucks—you get extra safety with Dodge!

SEE YOUR DODGE DEALER

BIG BUY OF THE LOW-PRICED 3

TODAY, IT'S REAL SMART TO CHOOSE DODGE TRUCKS

February-March, 1959
A BETTER MOUSETRAP?
Self-Set Moustrap Company announces new aquatic trap using neither poison nor electricity. Food odor entices mouse to bottom lower left. Inside, he is barred from food and attracted by small light at top of center ladder. More light at upper left draws him over water tank. His own weight dumps him for drowning. For grain elevators, homes, orchards, and many other farm uses.

OVERLOAD SPRING
Pierce Metal Products says this new coil overload spring can be installed quickly and easily by one man. Fits any model, any year auto, station wagon, or light truck with leaf springs. Two sizes, 1,000 pound capacity and 1,500 pounds. No special adjustments are necessary.

BATTERY KEEPER
This unit eliminates overcharging batteries in storage, according to Rex Metal Craft, Inc. It maintains a full charge on any six or 12-volt storage battery that may be unused over extended periods. Plugs into any 110-volt outlet, and has six-foot cord.

POST PULLER
This three point post puller handles wood and steel posts. Kenfield's Distributing organization says the device weighs six pounds and operates off rear drawbar of any three point hitch tractor or any front mounted tractor loader. Three-year farm tests indicate one man can average 60 steel or 30 wood posts per hour. Device can be adapted for tractors without bar.

Large Chapter Leadership

LEADERSHIP training in large chapters can become quite a problem. As membership goes up, the chances of individual training sometimes go down.

But not at the Essex County Agricultural School in Hathorne, Massachusetts. Chief Advisor Ellery Metcalf says FFA training is well distributed among the 226 members of his chapter.

“We have divided the membership into 11 sub-chapter clubs and 12 committees. Each club elects a set of officers and conducts committee work,” he says. “This is in addition to the ‘set of master officers’ who officially represent the Essex chapter.”

“This gives officer training to most of our qualified members,” Metcalf explains, “and still allows central authority and chapter unity.”

Each Essex committee and club has an advisor and all prepare a separate financial budget plus a program of work. They are used to compile the chapter’s central budget. The chapter’s master executive committee studies the budget problem along with a representative from each home room. Recommendations are made for a business session attended by the entire membership.

“Everyone has a sense of belonging to the entire Essex chapter, but each member maintains a certain loyalty to his individual club within it,” Metcalf says. “Students here like the system.”

Many Essex chapter members are urban-reared. This presents another problem. A wide variety of interests must be promoted within the chapter in order to keep all members active. Chapter and club officers handle this in program of work sessions. “They are closer to the boys and know what the primary interests are,” adds Metcalf.

Crowded quarters and high membership needn’t hamper chapter progress. This live-wire Massachusetts chapter has proved that.
THE CAR THAT LEADS YOUR KIND OF LIFE—'59 CHEVROLET!

Chevy's new Slimline design is right in step with your desire for style that reflects function as well as good form. You couldn't ask for a more stunning assortment of wagons. Yet every one of them is so beautifully practical! They offer more comfort, more safety, more economy—more of everything you want in a car.

Just look at the practical way the '59 Chevy meets the needs of today's on-the-go family. Its famous Body by Fisher is roomier, with vast new areas of visibility. Its ride is smoother, handling is easier. Its finish keeps its shine for as long as three years without wax or polish. There's a peppery new 6 that gets up to 10% more miles per gallon—plus vim-packed V8's. And look at the beautiful variety of versatile Chevrolet station wagons for '59. All five offer the last word in station wagon practicality. Handy around the homestead. Great for trips. Take the whole family along when you look them over! . . .

Chevrolet Division of General Motors, Detroit 2, Michigan.

February-March, 1959
Ivan Shapazian shielded his eyes against the glaring sun by using both hands as visors. It was the hottest August sun San Joaquin Valley had ever had. It was the sun that had robbed Ivan of his dream. His dream to own a vineyard of his own.

Ivan was thinking now how his father Papa Shapazian had said to him, "Now you are 16. It is time for you like all Armenian boys, to own a vineyard of your own. When the grape harvest is done, we buy a small vineyard for you, my son."

And now there was no harvest. There had been an unexpected and unusually hot spell. It became so hot, so suddenly hot, that the grapes had all dried on the vines before the growers could pick them.

"Ruined!" Ivan muttered. He reached over and plucked some of the dried grapes viciously, as if he could punish them for their failure. Then, curious to see how dried grapes tasted, Ivan put several in his mouth.

"Um..." he smacked his lips. "Good."

"Yes," he heard his father's voice close by and turned to look at the man whom he resembled so much. Papa Shapazian was of dark complexion, with straight black hair, a rather large nose, and a wide forehead.

"Yes, dried grapes are good, but the Americans know nothing about them," Papa Shapazian shook his head.

"I wish they did!" Ivan said. "Then they would buy these and I could buy my own vineyard."

"No use," Papa Shapazian shook his head. "My friend Azhdarjan dried some grapes once. He took them to San Francisco to sell. He told the grocer this was one of man's oldest food. That the Persians and Egyptians dried grapes 2,000 years before Christ was born, and that the American-Armenians like us were carrying on the grape-growing industry that our forefathers developed centuries ago. But it was no use. Poor Azhdarjan was laughed out of San Francisco."

"I don't care," Ivan cried, hearing the heartbreak in his own voice. "I'm 16, I should have some land of my own. All these dried grapes should bring some price for something."

Papa Shapazian continued to shake his head sadly.

"I know!" cried Ivan as a sudden idea brightened his thoughts. "Maybe they could be used for animal food! There is a market for everything in San Francisco where Azhdarjan went. Maybe he didn't think about the feed dealers. Papa, will you help pick the

Anxiously, Ivan watched the merchant finger his dried grapes.

Ivan's Vineyard

His dreams were shattered when the grape crop failed. Ivan would not get a vineyard of his own.
Max Shaul knows:

Arour Vertagreen is worth more because it does more!

In 1957, Mr. Shaul took top honors in the New York state corn yield contest, with an average of 205 bushels per acre. He averaged more than 150 bushels per acre on his 450-acre crop.

On 75 acres of peas, he averaged two and one-half tons per acre, with up to three tons per acre on some fields. His beet crop averages 30 tons per acre.

How does Mr. Shaul do it? He uses Vertagreen 6-12-12, plus ammonium nitrate top dressing for corn. For vegetable crops, he uses Vertagreen 8-8-8. It's always Armour Vertagreen, because Mr. Shaul wants a "complete plant food."

"The cheapest is not always the most profitable fertilizer, but the most profitable is always the cheapest," Mr. Shaul concludes. Vertagreen is worth more because it does more!

Max V. Shaul graduated from Cornell in 1942, and with a loan from a man "who had faith in us" bought 175 acres of Schoharie Valley bottomland on Bouck's Island in Fultonham, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Shaul today live with their eight children in the former home of Governor Bouck. The farm has grown to 600 acres.

There's An Armour Fertilizer For Every Growing Need

VEGETABLES are grown on 100 acres of Shaul Farms and are sold to canneries, or on roadside stands. The three Shaul sons and three full-time employees help produce crops that keep them busy the year round.
grapes? Will you give me your permission to take the team and wagon?"

"Please, Papa!" Ivan pleaded. But already Ivan’s heart looked on a happy beat for he knew his father could deny him nothing.

And so through the next week the Shapazians picked their ruined crop

while neighbors came to look and stare and shake their heads and pity them.

It was Monday morning when Ivan, neatly dressed and thoroughly scrubbed, took his place on the wagon seat and waved goodbye. He headed west to San Francisco where surely he would find a feed dealer who could use the ruined grapes as feed for animals. Perhaps he would not get enough money to buy much land, he reasoned, but it would be a start. And owning even a small vineyard meant that he would no longer be thought of as a mere child. He would be a man.

At the outskirts of the city Ivan patted his breeches pockets to make sure he had the money Papa had given him and also the directions where to go from good neighbor Azhdarian. He headed the team in the direction of the street where there were many feed dealers.

The city was a busy place. The streets were full of carriages and horses and push carts and teams and wagons. Ivan noticed that food of every kind was being hauled. Secretly he was glad that the boxes of ruined grapes were nailed shut so that people could not see what he had on his wagon. He was ashamed. Perhaps he should turn back. Papa was right. Who would want ruined grapes? But he had come this far. He must ask!

He reined his horses to a stop in front of the store with straw and hay piled outside. "Anderson Feeds," the sign on the sloping roof read.

"Something for you?" the red-haired man inside the store asked. "Oats for your fine team out there?"

"No," gulped Ivan. "No oats. I came from San Joaquin Valley with a wagon load of grapes—dried grapes. Could you buy them to sell for animal feed... maybe?"

The red-haired man looked at Ivan
What keeps the doors from popping open?

Crash! An 165-pound weight slams against a car in a testing laboratory. The impact is so great, the car bounces 15 feet away. By all the laws of physics, the doors should spring open. But they don't. Ford Motor Company's double-grip safety door latches keep them sealed shut.

Countless laboratory tests like this one were necessary before our engineers developed the safety door latch. In the years since they have become standard equipment on our cars, they have helped save many lives. In fact, statistics prove that our cars, equipped with double-grip safety door latches, are three times as safe!

Double-grip safety door latches are just one of the many important safety features pioneered by Ford Motor Company at its vast new Research and Engineering Center. They're on every door of every car we make. Because we think of you first, we think of safety first in the Ford Family of Fine Cars.

The Ford Family of Fine Cars

FORD · THUNDERBIRD · EDSEL · MERCURY · LINCOLN · MARK IV CONTINENTAL
as if he had not quite heard what he said, though Ivan knew he heard every word.

Finally the man said, "That's what you Armenians are trying to do with your crop failure, huh?" Well, I can't say I blame you. But we couldn't get rid of them. We never handle nothing like that."

"Thank you anyway," Ivan said as he returned to the wagon.

Across the street was another store, even larger than the one he had chosen first. Maybe here... .

"Hello," Ivan said to the man who was busy weighing some shelled corn.

"I have a wagon full of feed I want to sell." 

"Ya!" the big man raised his bushy eyebrows. "What kind of feed? Could use some barley."

"Dried grapes."  

"Dried what?"

"Grapes."  

"Get out of here!" the man boomed.

"What kind of a fool do you take me for?"

Ivan got out. Not so much because he was afraid as because he didn't want the man to see him cry. He was 16. At 16 you were not supposed to cry. But the tears flooded down Ivan's lean, brown face just the same.

"I won't give up yet," he told the team as he wiped his eyes and blew his nose in a red bandana. "The dried grapes are good."

There was another sign reading "Seeds and Feeds" down the street. Ivan trudged in that direction. At the door of the store he hesitated, squared his shoulders, and holding his head proudly, entered the store.

"I came all the way from San Joaquin Valley with a wagon full of dried grapes, clean and boxed," he told the fat man who was leaning heavily on the counter.

"Ya did, huh?" asked the man again. Then he started a silly giggle. The giggle grew into a laugh. The laugh grew into a shout. The fat man's body shook and jiggled every time he let out a big "haw-haw!"

Ivan looked at him in wonder. Then the wonder turned to disgust. He pivoted on his heels and left the store with the fat man's roars still in his ears. The man did not make him want to cry; this man made him want to fight.

Feeling the flush of anger still burning in his cheeks, Ivan looked up and down the street for another sign. But there was so much rushing in the street that it attracted him more than the signs on the buildings. It seemed that everything—horses, drays, carriages, people on foot—were heading in one direction. The movements were swift and there was a this-is-a-big-moment excitement in the air.

"Where's everyone going?" Ivan grabbed the sleeve of a boy who was rushing past.

"Worst case of hardware disease I've ever seen!"

The National FUTURE FARMER
3 ways to cut hog feeding costs...all from PASTURE

In spite of the excitement over confinement feeding, one fact stands out clearly: Many farmers can still market hogs from pasture at less cost than from drylot.

Here are three reasons why:
1. Pasture replaces a good share of the protein supplement needed by drylot hogs.
2. Clean ground checks carryover disease and parasites, often hazards on drylot.
3. Feeding on pasture steps up rate of gain.

Drylot feeding was compared with feeding hogs on 4 different pastures in Ohio experiments. Pigs from each pasture produced 100 pounds of pork at less cost than those on drylot.

Each set of pasture hogs went to market ahead of the drylot group. The pace-setting lot was on the auction block 14 days ahead of the drylot hogs.

When many producers plan pasture for hogs, they figure any forage will do. Instead, hogs need good pasture, one that is high in protein and minerals. Just as with any other livestock, maximum profits from pasture feeding result from pasture tailored to the animals that use it.

Let us send you our new, free book, Pasture—How to Reduce Feed Costs. This pamphlet presents many cost-cutting facts, not only about hogs but other livestock too. It tells how to improve pastures. How to manage them for the most forage. What recommended forage varieties there are for every section of the country. How to stretch the pasture season.

These and many other subjects make the book valuable to you. Use it for reference, class discussion or talks. The book is authoritative, based on research results from across the nation. Why not send for your copy today?

---

Keystone Steel & Wire Company, Dept. NFF29
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Please send me my free copy of the new book, Pasture—How to Reduce Feed Costs.

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Good pasture lowers the cost of livestock production. And Red Brand Fence reduces costs by lasting years longer than ordinary fence. Only Red Brand is Galvannealed, an exclusive Keystone process that fuses zinc deep into the wire. It licks rust for years of extra life.

Red Brand goes up fast and easy, too. Stays tight without restretching. You can always tell it by the red top wire. You also know extra value when you see the bright red tops of Red Top® Steel Posts and the red bars of Galvannealed Red Brand Barbed Wire. Use all three for the best fence combination.

KEYSTONE STEEL & WIRE COMPANY
Peoria 7, Illinois

"To the dock—to the dock!" the boy yelled in a high-pitched voice. "That big, new ship from Peru is docking. The ship that's been written up in the papers."

"Oh," said Ivan. "I might as well go see it, too. I will have something interesting to tell them when I return home."

So it was that Ivan left the street where there were so many feed stores and guided his team and wagon along the streets of San Francisco.

When he got as far as the street where the traffic was turning toward the wharf he was so hemmed in that his team could not move. The horses were becoming frightened.

"We will go no farther," he said soothingly to the horses. "Here is a hitching post. We will stop."

Ivan saw that he had stopped before a gray stone building. It was much fancier than the feed stores. The glass windows were shining clean and there was a lion's head brass plate sign in scrolled letters reading: "Flander's—Fine Foods from All over the World."

"Fine foods?" Ivan asked himself. "What fine foods? Grapes, perhaps?"

Well, he could ask. The man could do no more than say "No," or "Get out!" or laugh. And he had endured all three already.

An immaculately-dressed man with a trimmed and waxed mustache approached Ivan when he walked into the store.

"Good day to you," the man said.

"Good day to you, too, sir," Ivan replied. Then, wetting his lips before saying the words he had come to say, Ivan stammered, "I am Ivan Shapazian from San Joaquin Valley. I have come with a wagon load of dried grapes which the hot sun dried up on the vine. They taste very good. I want to sell them."

"You do?" the grocer asked in evident surprise. "Who would eat them?"

"People. In the year 1,000 B.C. dried grapes were sold by the Israelites to pay taxes to King David. People must have eaten a lot of them. They taste very good."

"I know," the grocer nodded, and Ivan's heart hiccupped with joy. "But dried grapes are not known in America. To the best of my knowledge, they have never been sold here."

Ivan was about to ask the grocer if maybe he could sell them anyway when a youth in tight breeches came bursting through the door. "Mr. Flanders! Mr. Flanders!" he called wildly. "I wasn't able to purchase a single item from the cargo ship from Peru. Our competi-Continued on page 44
Try This **TEAMED-POWER**

Proved the top combination in plowing

You're top man when you command this power team—an Oliver tractor, an Oliver plow. This very tractor was paired with an Oliver 4240 plow to whip all others in the National Plowing Contest.

**THE TRACTOR** is the Oliver 770, the just-right size for most farms. You've heard about its power...and its economy is equally well recognized. But it's the *usable* power that gives you the edge...the **Power-Booster Drive** that brings you emergency power at the flick of a lever, actually doubles your working speeds...the **Power-Traction Hitch** that bears down when the going gets rough, throws more weight onto your rear wheels.

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How can you lose with a team like this? A team that's proved itself a winner. A team that's *matched to your job* as no other team in farming. See it in action and you'll agree—there's nothing like Oliver's teamed-power to put you out in front!

**See Your OLIVER DEALER** and See

The Oliver Corporation,
400 W. Madison Street, Chicago 6, Illinois.

February-March, 1959
HOW TO BUILD A FEED BUNK

By William Gorman
Research Engineer

Here's a shop project—a silage and grain bunk—that's ideal not only for the youth experienced in crafts but also for the novice because it provides an opportunity to learn applications of various portable electric tools in the farm shop.

By utilizing a circular saw, 3/4-inch and 1/2-inch drills and drill press, impact wrench, and jig saw, you'll be able to build this 14-foot-long feed bunk in no time at all.

In fact, you can build it by yourself if you make proper use of two sawhorses, woodworking vise, adjustable pipe-style clamping clamps, and a C-clamp to hold the bunk parts in position during assembly. You'll note the bunker is equipped with two 12-foot runners for easy pulling to various spots in the field.

It'll save work to buy four 2x8's ready-cut to 14-foot lengths for the bunk floor, two 14-foot 2x10's for the sides, and two 12-foot 4x4's for the runners.

The other lumber can be quickly cut to size with a circular saw; three 2x1-foot lengths of 2x10's for ends and partition; four 2x6 leg and floor braces, 3 feet 4½ inches long; a 2x4 center floor cleat, 2 feet 10 inches long; and four 4x4 support posts 2 feet long.

Four angle irons will give extra strength to leg runner joints. Floor boards are nailed to the ends, but other assemblies need machine bolts or lag screws. Pilot holes for lag screws, and holes for machine bolts are easily made with an electric drill using proper bits. Nut tightening on machine bolts and screw-driving can be finished quickly by using proper impact wrench attachments.

Cut a 90-degree notch in the angle iron braces to prepare them for bending and welding, with the metal cutting blade of a portable electric jig saw.

Complete plans for this feed bunk, prepared by North Central Land Grant Colleges with the U. S. Department of Agriculture co-operating are available from the Thor Research Center for Better Farm Living, Marengo, Illinois.

..

1. Use circular saw to size legs and cut off top corner. Make cut by sawing through half of leg, and turning over for other half.

2. Drill one-half inch lag holes after measuring locations from plans. Drill is mounted for one half by six-inch machine bolts.

3. Pilot holes for lag screws can be drilled before assembly. Use electric drill after mounting the ends in woodworking vise.

4. Use clamping clamps to tighten assembly on sawhorses. Arrange partitions, ends, and sides before drilling the lead holes in sides for lag screws.

5. Driving the lag screws to attach ends and partition is done firmly and quickly with an impact wrench.

6. Drill machine bolt holes in sides and legs. C-clamp holds leg to side and impact wrench runs on the nuts.

7. Put one half-inch holes in braces to receive one half by seven and a half-inch bolts. Wood clamps help.

8. With everything in place except the bunk floor, positioned by other assemblies, nail the floor pieces to the ends.

9. Here's portable jig saw mounted on a steel jig table. Cut 90-degree notches from one leg of each angle iron, bend, weld, and drill four bolt holes.

10. Complete the attachments with angle irons positioned. Drill lag screw holes and tighten all nuts.

11. Here's finished product with runners sawed at upward angle; holes for rope-pulling attachment.
Good engine housekeeping can double engine life

TAKE THESE THREE POWER PROTECTION STEPS...

1. Check the entire intake system to be sure that no unfiltered air enters the engine.

2. When you take an engine apart, cleanliness is a must. Thoroughly clean all parts before reassembly.

3. Install Perfect Circle 2-in-1 Chrome Piston Ring sets to more than double life of rings, pistons, cylinders.

Take every precaution you can to keep dirt from entering an engine during operation. Service air cleaners at frequent intervals and check all connections in the air intake system for leaks that would allow unfiltered air to enter the engine. If necessary, use a gasket sealing compound on inlet air line joints to maintain an airtight seal.

When you take an engine apart for repairs, cleanliness is a must. Clean all parts thoroughly and reassemble the engine in a section of the shop that is free from dust and dirt. If it is necessary to bore or hone the cylinders or liners, first cover the valve ports (in L-head engines) and crankshaft to keep them clean. After honing, thoroughly clean the cylinder walls with #10 engine oil and clean rags. Never use kerosene, gasoline (unsafe for cleaning of any kind), or solvents for this operation because they will not remove the abrasives from the cylinder surface.

Next to good engine housekeeping nothing adds more to engine life than Perfect Circle 2-in-1 Chrome Piston Ring sets. Top Chrome compression rings and Chrome oil rings double the life of pistons, rings, and cylinders.

PERFECT CIRCLE

Hagerstown, Indiana

Don Mills, Ontario, Canada

February-March, 1959
Get WILDERoot CREAM-OIL Charlie!

G. WASHINGTON, famous father, says: "Makes your hair look real George!"

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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

Continued from page 40

utors have outdone us, sir! They met
the ship before she docked sir!
"Idiot!" the grocer scolded. I've
promised my special customers that
I would have some rare delicacies for
them when the ship came in." Mr.
Flanders paced back and forth, back
and forth, running his hands through
his hair in movements of anguish.

Then he stopped his pacing and
came to a stand right in front of Ivan.
"Bring me a box of your dried grapes!"
he commanded.

Ivan ran to the wagon and returned
with a box of the grapes.

Mr. Flanders loosened the lid and
without saying a word to either Ivan
or the youth (who stood as if a move-
ment would break his back), began
mulling over the dried grapes with
the expert motions of a person who
was accustomed to handling and appraising
foods. He tossed several grapes into
his mouth. He munched, smacked,
test-tasted, then he began to smile.

Ivan waited for his words. It seemed
like Mr. Flanders would never speak.

Finally, he said, "Ivan Shapazian,
unload your wagon of dried grapes at
the storeroom in the back. Come back
in three or four days. If I have sold
your grapes, I will pay you well. If I
have not sold them, you will have to
take them back. Is that all right with
you?"

"Oh, yes, sir!" exclaimed Ivan.

After unloading the wagon, Ivan
got to the boarding house that good
neighbor Azhderian had told him about
and waited for three long days. On the
afternoon of that third day he knew
he could wait no longer. Too many
times he had asked himself the question,
"had Mr. Flanders sold the ruined
grapes, or had Mr. Flanders not sold
the grapes?"

Ivan made straightway for the street
where the grocery store was. At the
door he stopped, drew a deep breath,
and then walked in. He wondered how
he would be greeted. Would he have
to return to the boarding house barn
for the team and wagon in order to
haul the ruined grapes away, or would
there be money for him. Money for
a beautiful vineyard of his own.

He scarcely had time to conclude
these thoughts when Mr. Flanders ap-
proached him, hand extended and a
smile on his face.

"Good day, Ivan," he said most
cordially. "How many more boxes of
Peruvian Delicacies can you get me
from San Joaquin Valley?"

"How many what?" Ivan asked,
trying to comprehend what Mr.
Flanders was saying. Why was he talking
about Peruvian things instead of the
all-important grapes?

The grocer chuckled amicably. "This
is what I am talking about," he said,
pointing to a counter display. Ivan
looked. His eyes widened. He looked
again. There on the counter was a box
of his dried grapes, and beside the box
was a neatly-lettered sign, "Peruvian
Delicacies."

"I don't understand. . . ." Ivan
fumbled for words.

"Well," Mr. Flanders explained, "my
customers want unusual foods. They
come to my store to buy foods they
cannot buy anywhere else. I told many
of them that I would have a rare and
delicious food for them when the ship
from Peru docked. My competitors
beat me to it. I was desperate. I did
not want to lose my good customers.

I gave your dried grapes a fancy name
—a Peruvian name. The customers
tried them. Everyone said they were
very delicious, especially when cooked
or baked with other foods. The ladies
have been asking for more. This is the
last box. Now go back to my
original question. How many more
boxes of Peruvian Delicacies can you
get me from your Valley?"

"A whole valley full!" Ivan ex-
claimed. "All of San Joaquin Valley
has vineyards and the valley is fifty
miles wide and 240 miles long!"

"I'll take all the Valley has pro-
duced!" cried Mr. Flanders. "And
here's what I owe you. He handed
Ivan more money than he had ever
seen all at one time.

It was a happy trip home. Ivan's
news caused great celebration and
dancing and singing. Most of all, Ivan
Shapazian was happy because every-
one said he was now a man. Not only
had he saved the growers of the Valley
from a near-to-poverty year, but he
had made enough money to buy the
vineyard that lay right between the
vineyards of good neighbor Azhderian
and Papa Shapazian.

Your son will go down in history—
and then he might do better in English
and the other subjects."

The National FUTURE FARMER
Your Share of the Food Dollar

Rising grocery store prices don't always mean higher farm income. Here are the facts behind the situation.

FARMERS' SHARE GOES DOWN

Fifty-three cents of every dollar spent for food went to the farmer in 1945. His share was down to 47 cents in 1950, and now stands at 40 cents. The other 60 cents pays for the trip from farm to table. Why the big difference? It's a more expensive trip than before with hourly labor wages now one hundred percent above 1945 rates and expenses for freight, containers, fuel, equipment, and rent over three-fourths higher. Marketing costs are relatively stable while farm prices are usually subject to sharp changes. Therefore, a moderate rise or fall in farm prices isn't always felt by consumers at the grocery store.

FEWER FARM WORKERS, MORE IN MARKETING

About ten million people have a hand in getting food ready for the housewife while only four million people are required to produce it. There are assemblers to combine small food lots; processors to refine raw produce into finished merchandise; transporters to provide wide distribution; wholesalers to break shipments into retail quantities; and retailers to provide shopping convenience for the housewife. So, rising grocery store prices aren't always reflected in the farm pocketbook. These figures should help answer marketing questions.

COSTLY TRIP TO THE TABLE

Marketing bill for United States food was $36 billion in 1957 compared with $9 billion in 1940. This $27 billion increase was caused by a 50 percent greater food volume; many added marketing services for the consumer; and the doubling of marketing cost levels since 1940. Average American family in 1957 is estimated to have spent $239 more for food than did 1947 families. Farm prices accounted for only $3 of that total increase. Labor costs added $130; other business expenses tacked on $69; transportation $33; and taxes added $4.
FFA FENCE DAY

By Jim Pellett

The idea of "Fence Day" started in the Atlantic, Iowa, FFA Chapter. One member personally knew many farmers hard hit by a recent area flood. A suggestion to set a day aside to help these farmers soon gained support. Other chapters joined in. Radio Station KJAN, local newspapers, and the county Farm Bureaus spread the word to farmers that a "Fence Day" was being planned to help them. About 20 farmers requested help.

On Saturday, August 2, 22 Southwest Iowa FFA Chapters provided approximately 180 FFA members for "Fence Day." The project consisted of cleaning and rebuilding of many fences destroyed by the flood a month earlier. Fences were built and repaired in Case, Audubon, and Guthrie counties—the area that suffered most of the damage.

The FFA members came ready to work, bringing all the tools necessary to clean the mass of weeds, brush, logs, and everything imaginable from the fences. There was a lot of walking and hand work to do because many of the fields were still wet and muddy as the result of cool and damp weather. Many of the fields were so muddy that no tractor or other equipment could be used. The sun turned against the workers for the day and used all of its midsummer heat to make conditions worse.

Many of the farmers thought the task of rebuilding the fences an almost hopeless one—that is until "Fence Day" was completed. They then looked down a clean fence row ready for tightening while other farmers saw a completed fence where before they saw only a mass of logs and trash. Flood victims expressed amazement in the fact that so much fence could be cleaned and built in one short day. Altogether, about 2,200 rods of fence were repaired, cleaned, and built.

Central meeting places for the chapters were Atlantic, Exira, Audubon, and Guthrie Center. From these towns the various chapters were assigned to a farm to work. Twenty-two farms received the major share of the help with several other farms being helped to a lesser degree. Host chapters served cold pop, watermelon, and ice cream to the workers who returned to the meeting places for lunch.

A newspaper reporter is quoted as saying, "the members really came to work and they knew how to go about it."

Adviser Darrell Sunderland and four FFA members from the Corning Chapter survey some of the flood damage before starting work. Strong backs, steady hands, and muddy feet were needed to find the fence and repair it.

FFA members from the Atlantic Chapter are clearing logs off a fence. Six feet of water covered this field.
These books are reviewed for you as a special reader service. To order, send check or money order to the publisher with your name and address. Please mention *The National Future Farmer* magazine, and allow time for delivery.

**THE HEREFORD IN AMERICA**
(D. R. Ornduff, Box 7051, Kansas City 13, Missouri, price $7.50)—Here is a record of great moments in Hereford history and compilation of Hereford prize winners up to 1937. Author D. R. Ornduff, currently editor of the *Hereford Journal*, draws from 40 years of active interest in livestock and 27 years of association with Herefords. This 500-page saga of Hereford development is called “the most complete thing I’ve ever seen” by Paul Swaffar, secretary of the American Hereford Association. It will be a welcome addition to every Hereford breeder’s library and a valuable reference tool for any student of beef cattle.

**FFA AT TWENTY-FIVE** (Future Farmers Supply Service, Box 1180, Alexandria, Virginia, price 20 cents)—Here is the best available source of FFA policy, plans, and history. Written by John Farrar, director of FFA public relations, this book traces Future Farmer progress since the organization’s beginning. There are also plenty of stories and pictures dating from early FFA days to the silver anniversary convention and a history of the FFA Foundation, Supply Service, and *The National Future Farmer* magazine. Ideal for chapter Green Hands, leaders, or local businessmen.

**SUCCESSFUL TRUCK FARMING** (The Macmillan Company, 60 Fifth Avenue, New York 11, New York, price $6.25)—The title of this book could really throw you. It’s NOT a volume of culture for various crops. Instead Gerald J. Stout has touched on the fundamentals of growing all truck crops in all regions with regard to the history and present practices of each production phase. There’s also a look at probable future trends. Truck farmers will find this evaluation of soil and climate effects, mechanization, and government regulations a real help in making long-range plans. Some of the more important sections include information on irrigation, root systems, insects, labor, marketing, and refrigeration.

**A Great Past and a Promising Future...**

The year 1959 marks the 50th anniversary of Wisconsin Engines. Fifty years of continuous engine progress. It has been a wonderful half century for us — including the excitement and glamour of designing and building engines for record-breaking racing cars and famous automobiles such as the Stutz Bearcat.

Today our entire facilities are concentrated on the important task of building only HEAVY-DUTY AIR-COOLED ENGINES, currently in a power range from 8 to 56 hp. These rugged, high performance engines are used extensively in many branches of industry, of which Agriculture ranks first.

Constructive experience is a priceless asset... but the demands of the future call for the most advanced technology in the design and manufacture of engines. And on this basis both you and we can look forward to another half century of exciting engine progress. You may find Engine Bulletin S-237 interesting. It’s free on request.

**POINTERs FOR PRESIDENTS**

By Bob Todd

PRESIDENTS are only human! Ability, personality, and drive are only a few of the human traits which determine success or failure in the typical chief executive. Here are ten pointers which are sure to make a president’s job easier.

1. Always remember that, as president, you are still only one member of the organization.
2. Be alert and watch your manners, grooming, dress, and speech at all times.
3. Become thoroughly acquainted with parliamentary procedures, but never boast of this knowledge.
4. Know your program well before the meeting begins; be prepared to conduct the meeting efficiently and timely.
5. Be sure that new members and guests are properly introduced and welcomed but do not give the floor to an ineffective speaker, even if he is a guest.
6. Fulfill the office of president with dignity and tact, but never act as a dictator.
7. Be considerate of fellow members; don’t try to take all the work into your own hands.
8. Try always to improve the qualities that will help you to become a better presiding officer.
9. Don’t try to appoint your successor in office, but co-operate with him, and continue working for the good of the organization even after you’re no longer president.

February-March, 1959
BAITS KILL RATS IN GREAT NUMBERS!

Best way to destroy heavy rat populations is with poison baits placed in harborage and runways. Permanent bait stations can be made of inverted boxes with 2" x 3" holes in each end.

WARFARIN BAITS ARE BOTH SAFE AND DEADLY!

Sure-acting baits are readily accepted because they're tasteless and odorless. Death is caused by internal bleeding. Rats never get bait shy. What's more, WARFARIN baits won't harm children, pets and livestock when used as directed.

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THE SILVER CATTLE WITH THE GOLDEN FUTURE

By Stan Allen

ONE of basketball's most unsung heroes also happens to be one of the game's best scorers. George Yardley of the Pistons, Detroit's entry in the National Basketball Association, set a fantastic pace last season to become the first player in history to net 2,000 points in one season.

Playing his sixth pro season, Yardley has not received excessive publicity. Hence, even some of the game's most ardent fans are not familiar with this tall, lanky fellow who hails from Los Angeles. Yardley played his collegiate basketball with Stanford on the west coast. Had he played with some big eastern team, he might have received more headlines and early fame. Still his college records were good enough to earn All-American honors during his last two years.

Although Yardley was No. 1 draft pick of the Fort Wayne Pistons in 1950, he did not begin his pro career until the 1953-54 season. He played one season of AAU ball on the west coast and then spent two years with the U. S. Naval Air Corps. Playing basketball with the Los Alamitos Naval Base, he was voted the Most Valuable Player in AAU competition in 1953, an honor he also received in 1951.

Joining the Fort Wayne club in 1954, Yardley rode the bench most of the first season, and in his second was plagued with injuries although he did post a very respectable 17.3 points-per-game average. His average held steady during the 1955-56 season. Then in 1956-57 he really began to find his game. He hit the hoops for a 21.5 average per game and began writing new team records for the Pistons.

Then last season, 1957-58, Yardley accomplished the unprecedented feat of sinking 2,001 points. His name stands alone in this department of the record books! While playing in all of the Piston's 72 games last year, he scored over 40 points in eight games, and in two games he had over 50 points. He attempted 1,624 field goals last season and sank 673. Yardley finished the season with a 27.8 average per game, topping the NBA list.

In seven playoff games he hit the basket for a 23.4 points-per-game aver-
Yardley is the only player ever to sink 2,001 points in a single season. He is playing for the Detroit Pistons.

age. In a game against Syracuse he sank 12 straight baskets, another league record.

Although Yardley may not be well known to the spectators, he is highly regarded on the courts. This fact is proven by the number of fouls committed on him by players trying to stop his deadly jump shot. But his accuracy at the foul line is sharp too. He sank 655 of 808 free shots or better than 80% to register two new NBA records last season.

Owning the best jump shot in the business, Yardley has amazing timing even when tightly guarded. He has the amazing ability to alter his shot after committing himself in the air. He is an outstanding rebound player and is tops under the offensive backboards in going high to tap in missed shots. He has been labeled a good team man, always working the ball around and passing to the open man.

Standing six feet, five inches tall, Yardley is not exceptionally tall as pro basketball players go. Being prematurely bald and with only 195 pounds spread over his lanky frame, 30-year-old Yardley could easily be mistaken for a veteran who has been around the league a lot longer than he has. Unlike the flashy type of player who dashes up and down the courts, Yardley has an easy stride, enabling him to get his job as forward done so easily that a lot of his outstanding ability possibly has been taken for granted.

Yardley will probably want to retire from pro basketball before too long and devote full time to his engineering career.

It would probably be too much for a top-flight player to repeat his last year's performance. But in any event, you can rest assured that George Yardley's name will remain among the leading scorers in Major League Basketball.
The First One Doesn't Have A Chance!

Wife: "Goodness, George, this isn't our baby. This is someone else's carriage."

George: "Shut up! This is a better buggy."

David Beatty
Statesville, North Carolina

Upon answering his doorbell, a man found an old friend and a large dog standing on his porch.

"Come in! Come in! Come in!" he said.

His friends came in and sat down, while the dog put the man's cat to flight, knocked over a bridge lamp and several vases, and finally made himself comfortable in the best chair.

When the guest rose to leave, the host said with a touch of sarcasm in his voice, "Aren't you forgetting your dog?"

"Dog? I have no dog," replied the guest. "I thought he was yours."

Bruce Baker
Jonesboro, Indiana

First Duck: "Say do you remember that hen we had that laid colored eggs? If you held a red cloth in front of her, she'd lay a red egg, if you showed her a green cloth, she'd lay a green egg."

Second Duck: "What happened?"

First Duck: "Someone held a crazy quilt in front of her, and she stripped her gears."

Bert Brackett
Hagerman, Idaho

Delighted by the gift she had received, the lady spoke warmly to the boy:

"At church tomorrow, I'll thank your mother for the lovely pie."

"If you don't mind, ma'am," the boy suggested nervously, "would you thank her for two pies?"

Bruce Baker
Jonesboro, Indiana

Dinner Guest: "Will you pass the nuts, Professor?"
Absent Minded Professor: "I suppose so, but they should flunk."
Alan F. Haskins
Home, Pennsylvania

Passengers on a trans-Sahara bus driving through hundreds of miles of empty desert were shocked to see a man in a bathing suit running gaily along the barren area.

"Where are you going?" shouted the bus driver.

"For a swim, of course," answered the pedestrian.

"But the ocean is five hundred miles away."

"I know . . . terrific beach, isn't it?"

John Cowell
Seneca, Illinois

Little Boy: "Baa, baa black sheep, have you any wool?"

Black Sheep: "What do you think this is—nylon?"

Bert Brackett
Hagerman, Idaho

A pretty, young, farm-reared stewardess asked the pilot on her first flight over the Grand Canyon: "Could this have been prevented by contour plowing?"

J. B. Butler
Tampa, Florida

In the dark of night, two safe crackers entered a bank. One approached the safe, sat down on the floor, took off his shoes and socks, and started to turn the dial with his toes.

"What's the idea?" said his pal. "Let's open this thing and get out of here."

"Now, it'll only take us a minute longer, and we'll drive the fingerprint experts crazy."

Ken Miller
Woodboro, Maryland

A small farm boy, waiting in the beauty shop for his mother's hair to dry, walked impatiently over to her and said, "How much longer will you be under the brooder?"

Marie Miller
Sioux City, Iowa

Cartoon Caption Contest

Here is another cartoon caption contest. It's easy—and just look what you can win!

PRIZES: First $15, Second $10, Third, $5, plus 10 honorable mention prizes of Plastic FFA billfolds, with the winner's names lettered in gold!
RULES: Find a caption for this cartoon in any of the advertisements in this issue. Clip the word or words you choose, paste on a postal card, and give the page number from which they were clipped. Then mail to CARTOON CONTEST, BOX 29, ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA, before February 27, 1959. Your caption must consist of consecutive words or lines. In case of duplications, entry with earliest postmark will be considered. Entries will be judged by the staff of The National FUTURE FARMER. Winners will be announced in the April-May issue.
John Deere Automatic Loading and Storing Speeds Work... Cuts Costs

There's no room for "slow freight" methods on today's farms! John Deere's revolutionary One-Man Hay Handling System speeds work... eliminates drudgery... reduces man-hours... and cuts costs. It not only increases your efficiency of operation, but also gets better hay in the barn.

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