The National Tour Earmer Farmer

Owned and Published by the Future Farmers of America

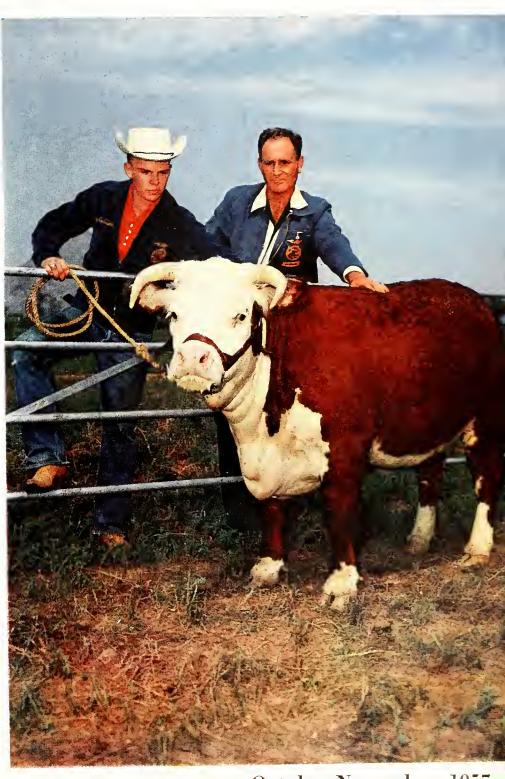
How to Sight-In a Rifle



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How We Handle the FFA Calendars



October-November, 1957



Serving America's farmers everywhere, there's a complete line of IH equipment to meet every farm need. Above, International * 4-wheel drive pickup truck, International TD-9 crawler, and McCormick * Farmall * 350 tractor.

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Farm production per hour of labor is now the greatest in history. Today's farmer produces enough food and fiber for 19 people . . . 8 more than in 1940.

Scientific practices, better breeding, soil conservation—all are part of this productive surge. But one-third of the savings in man-hours on farms today, the USDA estimates, is made possible by modern farm mechanization.

As a leading builder of farm wheel and crawler tractors, implements,

and trucks, International Harvester has made no small contribution to today's high productivity. With unmatched research, engineering and manufacturing knowledge, IH has led the way in "putting power to better use"... in mechanizing the production and delivery of farm products with greatest efficiency, lowest cost.

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INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER



Dairymen in Sauk County, Wisconsin, know Harry Hearn and his brother Mark for their extensive dairy activities. Harry manages the four dairy farms of this partnership while Mark handles the rural milk routes.

Between Board of Director meetings at the local bank and his work in church and civic affairs, Harry helps milk one of the larger and most productive herds in the area. In addition, he maintains his own dairy stock-breeding program, and many farmers rely on him for highquality seed oats, grown commercially on the Hearn farms.

Getting over the 800 acres of land keeps Harry hustling during busy field days, but he gets a lot of dependable help from Firestone Tires . . . 150 of them, in fact. With the Hearns, if it rolls on rubber, it rolls on Firestones.

In Sauk County, and throughout the country, leaders in the big business of farming look to Firestone for better farm tires. As Harry Hearn says, "When you use as many tires as we do you learn a lot about how a tire stands up in the fields and on the roads. For us, Firestones wear longer and give better service. We specify Firestones for all farm equipment."

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The National

OCTOBER-NOVEMBER, 1957

Vol. 6, No. 1

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OFR GOVER-Photo by Bob E. Taylor

Our cover photo shows Jerry Cullison, Arizona Future Farmer, and his Advisor selecting a foundation animal, a key step to success in livestock farming.

THE NATIONAL FUTURE FARMER is published bimonthly by the Future Farmers of America, Inc., at \$10 Rhode Island Avenue, N. E., Washington, D. C. Entered as second-class matter at the post office at Washington, D. C. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 34,40(e).

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The New Holland "800" is rated at 45 tons per hour

FAST CHOPPING means low-cost feeding

Homegrown silage can cut feeding costs substantially by reducing expensive feed supplements needed for a balanced livestock diet. The amount of money saved, of course, depends on the quality of the silage itself and the time it takes to harvest.

Fast chopping helps make the highest quality silage in the least amount of time. It is essential to really low-cost feeding.

With a fast, dependable forage harvester, the farmer can schedule his silage operations just when the crop reaches its peak. That way he puts up silage with maximum feed value. And whether he's chopping a whole crop for storage

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The New Holland Model 800 is the world's fastest forage harvester. Its tremendous 45-tons-an-hour capacity means it has the power and stamina to get through even the toughest chopping jobs on schedule. A wide choice of attachments lets the farmer chop any crop. The fast, dependable "800" forage harvester helps to make livestock feeding a truly low-cost operation.

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A Fellow Told Me...

FISHING CONTEST RESULTS

The Grand Prize Winner in *The National FUTURE FARMER* Fishing Contest for 1957 is Julian D. Pence, 17, of Route 1, Woodville, Alabama. Julian wrestled a 67 pound, 8 ounce catfish from the Paint Rock River in north Alabama with a rod and reel using crawfish for bait. He made his catch on July 25.

Julian will receive the Grand Prize of an Oliver 6-hp motor. This new motor would be the pride and joy of most any angler and should add greatly to Pence's joy of pulling in the big ones.

Other top winners in their respective classes are listed below. They received a host of fishing equipment such as casting outfits, rods, and reels from



some of the top name makers. These include such names as Airex, Horrocks-Ibbotson, and True Temper.

FRESH WATER

Class One:

First—Johnny O'Kelly, Bishopville, South Carolina. Second—Ray Miller, Booneville, Mississippi. Third—Ken Stribley, Milton, Massachusetts.

Class Two:

First—Jerry Stuart, Valliant, Oklahoma. Second—Eulis W. Rose, Talihina, Oklahoma. Third—Jimmy Davis, Amite, Louisiana.

Class Three:

First—Bobby Gene Emmons, Corinth, Mississippi, Second—Glenn Ferrell, Fairfield, Iowa, Third—Billy Henson, Mayslick, Kentucky.

Class Four:

First—Julian D. Pence, Woodville, Alabama. Second—Cornelius Hamilton, Sawyer, Kentucky. Third—Tony Derkowski, Jr., Chappell Hill, Texas.

SALT WATER

Class One:

Leroy Gomes, Jr., Gustin, California.

... Here's a fellow you should meet. He's V. Stanley Allen, the Business Manager of your magazine. "Al," as he is better known, is the second oldest member of the staff in terms of service. Furthermore, Al is the only Virginian on the staff. He was born in Alexandria and attended George Washington High School here.

Al served as Beach Master in the Navy's Amphibious Corps in the Pacific area from 1944 to 1946. After the War he attended Strayer College of Accountancy in Washington, D. C. He was graduated in 1951 with the degree of Bachelor of Commercial Science. Al joined the magazine staff on August 15, 1952. His first duties were that of Bookkeeper and Circulation Manager. Since December, 1955, he has been our Business Manager. Al is a master printer, writer, and general trouble shooter—and a handy man to have around.

You'll probably recognize Al as the writer of our Sportrait articles. Al



V. Stanley Allen

lives and breathes sports. He is a patient fisherman, better-than-average softball player, bowler, and our top horseshoe ringer. Al's wife, Marian, and four-year-old son, David, keep him busy when he's not working at the office, playing ball, bowling, or fishing.

The National FUTURE FARMER

GRICULTURAL ONSERVATION BY



MEMBERS



AC apprises farm youth of the new conservation method for wood lots—aerial fertilizing!

What is believed to be the first aerial forest fertilization was conducted on the Rutgers University Dairy Research Farm. Since the experimental tract was only 11 acres of red pine, wide application of this new conservation method is predicted for average farm wood lots. Proof of its value is found in a statement by John Andresen of the University's Forestry Department: "Recent tests of fertilizing trees have indicated increases in growth ranging from 40 to 60 per cent." These amazing results should be of interest to many young farmers in this newest of farm wood lot conservation methods.

The conservation of valuable farm equipment—cars, trucks, tractors, and power implements—is equally important. Well-maintained farm machinery assures better fields and better yields.

So, be sure to follow the manufacturers' recommendations on the upkeep of all farm equipment, including the changing of spark plugs. When you do replace them, be sure to use AC Hot Tip Spark Plugs... they give you faster starts, better fuel economy and performance. AC "Hot Tips" heat up fast to burn away fouling carbon and oil deposits as quickly as they form. ACs stay cleaner longer!

Get AC Hot Tip Spark Plugs from your nearby AC Supplier.



AC THE ELECTRONICS DIVISION OF GENERAL MOTORS

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Washington, D. C.

1 am enclosing a copy of the July 15 issue of the West Virginia Market Bulletin. 1 thought you might be interested in seeing the article on fencing which was a reprint from The National FUTURE FARMER.

I am certain that FFA members are proud to see other publications using material from their official organ.

H. N. Hunsicker Program Specialist

Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin

We have just finished reviewing the August-September issue of *The National FUTURE FARMER* and want to congratulate you on a very fine publication, especially this particular issue.

We like the article on Page 22, "So You Want to be an Officer," and would like your permission to reprint this opposite the Young Dairymen's page in *Hoard's Dairyman*, with due credit given to your magazine.

Robert E. Davenport Associate Editor

Moravia, New York

In the past we have enjoyed your fine cooperation in granting permission to reprint articles to include in our Chronicle Guidance Service which is subscribed to by counselors throughout the country.

Once again, we would like your permission to reprint an article from the August-September 1957 issue of *The National FUTURE FARMER*, entitled, "Father-Son Partnership."

Thank you again for your cooperation. Corrine Fredenburg

Chronicle Guidance Publications, Inc.

Jacksonville, Florida

I have been very much interested in reading in your August-September, 1957, issue the story entitled "Gold Emblem Twins," . . .

Our department publishes and circulates a monthly sheet which we call Coast Line Agricultural & Livestock Topics, a copy of which is enclosed. If it meets with your approval, we would like to reproduce the above-referred-to story in an early issue of our publication. E. B. O'Kelley Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company

Castlewood, South Dakota

I have come to the realization that my subscription to *The National FU-TURE FARMER* has expired, and I miss it very much. I've been pretty busy with farm work and now we are putting up hay. We've had an abundant amount of rain and nice weather; therefore the crops look very good.

I would like to ask a big favor of you. The last issue I received was the December-January 1956-57 issue. I would appreciate very much if you could send me those I have missed. I have all the other issues since *The National FUTURE FARMER* started. Enclosed is a check for \$5.

I saw Pete Knutson of Montana at the South Dakota State Convention. We exchanged our stories of the good times we had in Washington.

> Lowell Gisselbeck Past National Vice President

Evans City, Pennsylvania

Your "Sportrait" of Ronnie Kline in the August-September issue is good. Please send me two copies of the magazine—one for me and one for the Pirate's General Manager, Joe L. Brown.

> William C. Lower Vo-Ag Instructor

Hilo, Hawaii

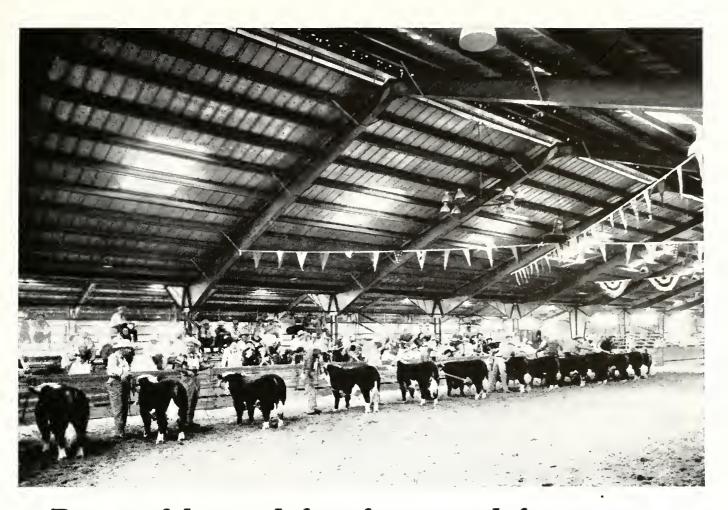
Thank you for your letter of August 8... The article, "Orchids in Hawaii," as it came out in *The National FUTURE FARMER*, is very interesting. You people have edited it in such a friendly tone that it makes very interesting reading.

Takumi Kono Field Assistant Agricultural Education

College Station, Texas

The National FUTURE FARMER is improving with each issue. Your problem is to maintain a continuing high standard of content and appearance.

"Orchids in Hawaii" appeals to me because Mrs. Alexander and I returned on June 30 from a two weeks visit to Honolulu with our son, Lt. Comdr. C: F. Alexander and his family.



Best of breed for fair and farm ...Butler metal buildings

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

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

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

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

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



The mezzanine darmitary far exhibitars is neatly tucked under the weathersealed Butler metal roof—creates a madern, functional appearance that is strikingly distinctive.

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Here's a versatile farm hand that really earns its keep. Fast, economical transportation that's always on tap. Averages over 75 miles per gallon. Hops across rugged terrain like a jackrabbit. And a Triumph is easy to handle. It's got plenty of go-power but you're in full-reined control at all times. Watch Triumph cut down on travel distance between your next-farm neighbor. Use it to take your "steady" on a fun-trip weekends. Seats two with real comfort. Choose from a wide range of Triumph models in snappy two-tone color combinations. Priced to fit right into your budget. Easy payment terms available. Test-drive a Triumph...at your nearest Triumph dealer. He'll teach you to ride, free.

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In the East THE TRIUMPH CORPORATION Towson, Baltimore 4 Maryland Your new building must be just what you have needed. But you know and will not forget that some of the world's greatest literature was conceived and written in attics and hovels.

My good wishes are with you and shall be through the years to come.

E. R. Alexander

Call for



National Convention

By John M. Haid, Jr. National FFA President

By the powers vested in me as National President of the Future Farmers of America, I am issuing a call for all State Associations, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the Territory of Hawaii to send delegates to the National Convention, which will be held in the Municipal Auditorium, Kansas City, Missouri, October 14 through 17, 1957.

All chartered associations in good standing with the national organization are entitled to select and send two delegates and two alternate delegates from the active membership, and those candidates nominated for the American Farmer Degree by the National Board of Student Officers and approved by the National Board of Directors, also any members who have reservations in Kansas City, and wish to attend the National Convention.

As a national organization, we have accomplished many outstanding things this past year and at this, our Thirtieth National Convention, plans will be made for the important year ahead. Regular business will be transacted, the National Public Speaking Contest will be held, and awards will be made.

Convention Changes

Before a member can register at the Convention this year, he must present a card signed by himself, his parents, chapter advisor, and school administrator. If your advisor doesn't already have this card, he can get one from your state office. The card indicates that the member will attend the Convention sessions and conduct himself as outlined in the FFA booklet on conduct, and abide by the rules of the Convention.

Another change is the forming of a "Courtesy Corps." The Corps will encourage good conduct at the Convention. Mr. Warren Weiler, Ohio State Advisor, is chairman; and Mr. Harold Duis, Nebraska Advisor, is captain. The Courtesy Corps will need your full cooperation if they are to succeed.

Showing cattle pays off for the Morton brothers

Sure, it's fun to win ribbons and Grand Championships.

Frank and William Morton have won more than their share since 1951. But the Morton brothers will tell you it's even more fun to watch cattle grow and develop. They have grown and fed enough champion Aberdeen-Angus cattle for county and district shows in Wichita Falls to start several new herds.

Both Frank and William are active in local church and youth organizations. Frank has lettered in football and track at Burkburnett High School. Both boys plan to study agriculture at Texas Tech or Texas A. & M, after finishing high school work.

In addition to the valuable experience gained from five years or more in show competition, the Morton boys have made from \$1,400 to \$1,500 per year on their calves in recent years. This practical experience has helped Frank and William Morton decide that ranch life is the only life for them when they finish college.

The Morton brothers are typical of thousands of boys who have taken advantage of their farm and ranch opportunities. They feel that Purina feeding and management principles have been most helpful to them during the years of success they have enjoyed with show cattle.

Keep up the good work, Frank and William Morton! Purina congratulates this outstanding pair of "Ranchers of Tomorrow."

You, too, can take advantage of the friendly advice and valuable experience your nearby Purina Dealer has to offer. Whether you are feeding for the commercial market or the show ring, remember that Purina will help you produce lots of meat, milk and eggs—at low cost.

TEXAS-STYLE TROPHIES—The Morton brothers (Frank, at left; William, on the right) of Wichito Falls, Texas, pose with rosettes and ribbons which represent neorly five years of combined efforts in county and district livestock shows. All of these winnings resulted from entering Aberdeen-Angus cattle in the Wichita Folls shows between 1951 and 1957. The Morton boys have won a total of 101 ribbons and trophies, plus 3 Purina traphies, with their champion-ship Angus cattle.



FEED PURINA . . . YOU CAN DEPEND ON THE CHECKERBOARD



DURASET-20W

Prevents Fruit Drop Assures Uniform Top Quality



increases lima bean yield 80% to 100%

Discovered by our research teams, DURASET*-20W, a new flower and fruit-setting hormone, was cooperatively developed with many state and federal experiment stations.

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- 3. Allows a continuous planting schedule
- 4. Insures continuous harvesting operations
- 5. Is easy to use

Tests on tomatoes, strawberries, peppers, apples and small seeded legumes show promising results with Duraset.

Order DURASET-20W from your local supplier today. Write, wire or phone us if unable to locate source of supply.

*U.S. Patent No. 2,556,665



United States Rubber

Naugatuck Chemical Division

Naugatuck, Connecticut

<u>producers</u> of seed protectants, fungicides, miticides, insecticides, growth retardants, herbicides: Spergon, Phygon, Aramite, Synklor, MH, Alanap, Duraset.

Friends From the Orient

THE Future Farmers of America are again participating in an exchange program with the Future Farmers of Japan. This program is sponsored under the Department of State's International Exchange Service.

One of the paramount purposes of this program is the exchange of ideas. Our Japanese visitors have the opportunity to observe and participate in almost every phase of vocational agriculture and the FFA while they are in America. They will visit many local departments and observe a variety of FFA activities. This includes the National FFA Convention in Kansas City in October.

Our friends from the Orient will go to the New England States, New York, Virginia, Kentueky, Missouri, Colorado, Arizona, and California. And the scenic wonders of America are not being neglected. Their stops include such places as Niagara Falls, the Rocky Mountains, and the Grand Canyon of the Southwest. They will also visit a number of Japanese-American farm families in the Mid-West and Western part of the United States.

Two Americans will join the group in San Francisco on October 29, and fly back to Japan via Hawaii for a two-month visit. They are Elmer J. Johnson, program specialist in agricultural education, Office of Education, and Jerry Ringo. Central Region FFA vice president. While in Japan, they will do much to promote vocational agriculture and the FFA. Mr. Johnson and Jerry will tour the islands of Japan, making numerous appearances before thousands of FFJ members and observing FFJ activities. They will return to the United States on December 9.



Left is Masaru Takahashi, national FFJ president; right, Toraichi Kurisaki, secretary general of FFJ, from Tokyo.



NEW DE LAVAL SUSPENDED MILKER

Here is the perfected suspended milker... a truly modern suspended...with revolutionary features that assure faster, cleaner milking...and absolute cow comfort!

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DE LAVAL HAS IT!



DE LAVAL COW-TO-CAN MILKER

Milk into your own cans...no pail carrying or pail wash up. No matter how few cows you milk... you can't afford to be without De Laval!

DE LAVAL COMBINE® MILKER

"Tailor-made" to meet your requirements exactly...gives you cleanest, fastest milking ...designed and proved trouble-free ... insure peak profits...top efficiency...lowest production cost!



It's a NEW Golden Anniversary International!



"Loadability" plus driving comfort ...and it all costs you least to own!

New Golden Anniversary International Trucks can take punishment like a duck takes to water. They'll do a real job for you because they're built for it! They're powered with engines that deliver more usable horsepower—power without strain to carry loads more economically.

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New "Action Styling," the widest seat in any farm truck, improved steering, braking and vision make driving a pleasure in a new Golden Anniversary International.

We suggest you do as professional truck fleet men do—buy Internationals! Cost records show that over the years, International Trucks cost *least* to own!

See the great new Interna-TIONAL Trucks at your dealer's today! International Harvester Company • Chicago.



INTERNATIONAL®

Motar Trucks • Crowler Tractors • Construction Equipment McCormick® Farm Equipment and Formall® Tractors

Looking Ahead

BEEF ANIMALS PAY RENT

The first step in determining the maximum rent a beef animal should pay is to estimate the average gross return by subtracting original cost from sale cost. If a 500-pound steer bought for 20 cents a pound, or \$100, sold for 23 cents a pound at the weight of 1,000 pounds, or \$230, the gross is \$130. Take 8 percent of the gross, which would amount to \$10.40 for the portion of annual gross income that could be allotted from each animal for use of the building. (This 8 percent represents the usual cost of building rent in Midwest beef enterprises.)

'57 YEARBOOK AT PRESS

The 1957 Yearbook for Agriculture, entitled, "Soil," should be off the press September 22. This new Yearbook deals with the nature of soils; soil and plant growth; moisture and plants; plant nutrition and fertility; how to apply fertilizers; erosion; irrigation and many other topics of interest to farmers. Often Yearbooks may be obtained free from your Congressman; however, due to a limited supply, a definite need should be expressed when writing for one.

UNDESIRABLE WHEAT VARIETIES

Thirty-one wheat varieties will be discounted in the 1958 price support program at the rate of 20 cents a bushel. Reason for the discount is that these varieties have been judged "undesirable because of inferior milling or baking qualities."

Farmers should steer clear of these varieties: Hard red winter—Blue Jacket, Chiefkan, Cimarron, Early Blackhull, Knaking, New Chief, Pawnee Sel.33, Purkof, Red Chief, Red Hull, Red Jacket, and Stafford. Soft red winter—Kanqueen, Kawvale, Nured, and Seabreeze. Hard red spring—Fasser, Henry (except Wisconsin and Washington), Kinney Premier, Progress, Spinkcota, Sturgeon. Durum—Golden Ball, Peliss, and Pentad. White—Fifty Fold, Florence, Greeson, Rex, and Sonora.

U.S. CATTLE NUMBERS DECREASING

After a 20-million-head increase in a 7-year upswing, the number of cattle on farms is now on a decline. The January 1, 1957, estimate of 95.2 million was 1.6 million below 1956. Reduction in cattle numbers begins when prices are unprofitably low relative to the factors involved in production—range and feed conditions, costs of purchased feeds, other cost rates, and the availability and cost of financing. Previous downtrends in cattle numbers have lasted for several years.

MORE HOGS IN '58

Hog production responds more quickly to the rise or fall of prices or demand than does cattle production. This pattern will be repeated in 1958. Production of hogs already is beginning to increase. Producers plan to farrow 2 percent more sows this fall than last.

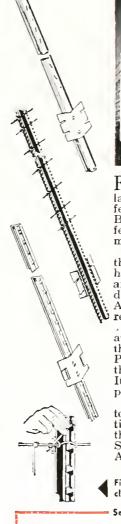
THINGS TO WATCH

FEED. Feed grains probably will bring farmers lower prices in 1957-58 than this season. Production is more than enough for needs and support prices are down.

WOOL. Strong world demand has pushed prices in foreign and U. S. markets well above last year.

DAIRY. Numbers of milk cows in June were down 1 percent from a year earlier to the lowest level for the 27 years recorded. But further gain in output per cow has kept milk production slightly ahead of last year.

Build your fence on a backbone of steel— AMERICAN STEEL FENCE POSTS





For the safety and protection of your land, crops and livestock, anchor your fence to rugged American Steel Posts. Besides giving you an all-around superior fence, American Posts will save you money, time and lots of extra work.

Made from new, high-quality steel, these American Posts are sturdy, easy to handle, and easy to drive. No post holes are necessary. The big slit-wing anchor digs in and holds the post firm and steady. And American Posts can be removed and relocated with little trouble.

. Three styles of American Posts are available: the Studded "T," the "U," and the All-Purpose "U." The All-Purpose Post is self-fastening, and is punched so that it can be equipped with insulators. It is suitable for both permanent and temporary lines.

So, see your American Fence dealer today—the man who displays the distinctive American Fence sign. And, of course, the only fence to use with your American Steel Posts is handsome, sturdy USS American Fence... the best in the field.

Five of these easy-to-attach special patented clamps with every Studded "T" and "U" Steel Past.

Send far this FKEE Liferature	
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Rockefeller Building, Cleveland 13, Ohio	
Please send me your FREE booklet— HOW TO BUILD GOOD FARM FENCESI	
Name	
Address	
County State	

Don't settle for anything less than the best... usist on American Posts...and American Fence





HE SOLVED TWO PROBLEMS IN ONE!

Corbitt Cobb (right) demonstrates his practical invention to Texaco Consignee Vance Hutchison. Plagued by vines fouling the plows while cultivating his peanut crop, he came up with the answer in this contraption. It works like a charm, too!

Consignee Hutchison supplies the 100-acre Cobb

farm, near Enterprise, Ala., with Texaco products, including Marfak, the superior lubricant that cushions the bearings of tractors and field machinery. Marfak is best because it won't wash out, drip out, dry out or cake up. Mr. Cobb knows it pays to farm with Texaco products.



A 25-YEAR CUSTOMER! Texaco Consignee C. C. Fraser has been supplying Texaco products, including Advanced Custom-Made Havoline Motor Oil, to the Wissahickon Grove. Ocala. Fla., for 25 years. Consignee Fraser is shown here making a delivery of Havoline to Manager C. B. Morrison, for use in the farm's tractors, trucks, spraying machines and other field equipment.



IT'S FIRE CHIEF FOR HIM! John Orr, progressive farmer of Eaton, Ohio, uses Texaco Fire Chief gasoline exclusively on his 160-acre farm. He likes Fire Chief because of its lively fire-power, and low-cost operation of farm equipment. He also likes the dependable, neighborly service he gets from Texaco Consignee Hubert J. Miller and his driver P. C. Myers, Mr. Orr uses Texaco products exclusively.



DON'I WAII until cold weather to order Texaco PT Anti-Freeze. One fill protects your tractor, truck and car all winter. PT Anti-Freeze won't boil away, doesn't foam, guards against rust and corrosion. Remember, PT is the top Premium Type anti-freeze. Regardless of price, its quality can't be matched. Be sure of your supply when you need it . . . play safe and order now.

ON FARM AND HIGHWAY IT PAYS TO USE

TEXACO Products

DIVISION OFFICES: ATLANTA, Georgio BOSTON 16, Massochusetts BUFFALO 9, New York BUTTE, Montona CHICAGO 4, Illinois DALLAS 2, Texas DENVER 3, Calorado HOUSTON 2, Texas INDIANAPOLIS 1, Indiana LOS ANGELES 15, California MINNEAPOLIS 3, Minnesato NEW ORLEANS 16, Louisiana NEW YORK 17, New York NORFOLK 2, Virginia SEATTLE 1, Washington

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



David Boyne



Keeps Winning

AVE BOYNE, national FFA president in 1953-54, continued as an outstanding leader during his college days at Michigan State University. He has just been graduated with honors—being the top male student scholastically in the 1957 graduating class of 1,931 members.

In addition to serving as National FFA president, Dave was president of the Michigan Association in 1952-53. While in college, he was chosen for outstanding character and leadership by Excalibur, the leading senior men's honorary. Membership in this fraternity is limited to 13 members.

Another honor Dave received was being tapped by Blue Key, national men's honorary fraternity. He is a member of Alpha Zeta, national agricultural honorary fraternity, and was president of Farmhouse Fraternity. He was a member of the Inter-fraternity Council, the Dairy Club, Green Helmet, and was president of Ag Council, a group made up of representatives from each agricultural organization on the campus.

The College of Agriculture presented Dave with the Scholarship Award, given annually to the ag student with the highest scholastic standing. Dave also won cash awards from the Borden Company and the Michigan Farm Bureau for scholastic standing.

As the top male in the senior class, this former Future Farmer was awarded \$100 by President John A. Hannah on behalf of the State Board of Agriculture, the school's governing body.

Dave is attending summer school at Michigan State and plans to work for his Master's Degree at the University of Chicago, where he has a fellowship. He expects to return to Michigan State for his Ph.D. in agricultural economics the following year.

Fred Reed, Jr., of Hindsville, Arkansas, National FFA Vice President during 1952-53, dropped by the office the other day. Fred was graduated from the University of Arkansas in 1955, and has just completed his tour of duty with the armed services.

RE-RING FOR SPRING!

Now is the time to re-power your farm engines by installing PC 2-in-1 chrome piston rings



It's a grand and glorious feeling to know that your farm engines are in tip-top condition—ready to do their powerful best work—when spring rolls around again. That's why it's smart to prepare for next year's farming right now by installing Perfect Circle 2-in-1 Chrome piston rings.

Perfect Circles perform better under the rugged demands of farming because both the top rings and the oil rings are plated with thick, solid chrome that resists wear—more than doubles the life of cylinders, pistons and rings. This means more work time—less shop time! For sustained power with lasting oil economy it pays to install PC 2-in-1 Chrome piston rings with every engine overhaul! Perfect Circle Corporation, Hagerstown, Indiana; The Perfect Circle Co., Ltd., SSS Don Mills Road, Don Mills, Ontario.

PERFECT CIRCLE

2-in-1 CHROME PISTON RINGS

The standard of comparison



More Railroad Progress like this depends on adequate earnings

Isn't this common sense?

Improvements such as the electronic freight yard cost a lot of money — money which the completely self-sustaining railroads must supply from their earnings. When railroads are able to improve their services, we all benefit. And railroads just aren't earning enough money these days to put into operation all the improvements they have developed, as fast as they would like.

Railroads *could* make enough money to do more of these things, for they are—by far—our most efficient system of mass transportation. But their earning power is hamstrung by outdated government policies that favor competing forms of transportation.

As a result, the railroads' earnings are reduced — and the nation loses some of the benefits of railroad progress. In your interest — in the interest of *every* American family — railroads should be given equal opportunity to earn an adequate return on their investment. *Isn't this common sense*?

AMERICA MOVES AHEAD WITH THE RAILROADS

Association of American Railroads, Washington, D. C.



YOUR BASIC TRANSPORTATION

Farm-City Week

The third Farm-City Week will be observed November 22-28. This year it ends on Thanksgiving Day which symbolizes America's awareness of, and gratefulness for, her many blessings.

Last year more than 5,000 U. S. and Canadian communities held Farm-City Week observances. It is expected that as many, or more, will participate this year. As in the past, the Week is designed to bring about a better understanding between farm and city people. Kiwanis International will again act as co-ordinating agency.

Farm-City Week is a good time for get-acquainted affairs between farm and city folks. And who needs a public relations program more than the farmer? Your chapter has a real opportunity to help city people understand the farmer and his problems.

A Farm-City Program

A good example of what can be done with a Farm and City Program is found at Fairmont, Minnesota. There the local FFA Chapter has held its fourth such Program. Over 275 businessmen, civil leaders, and farmers with their wives and FFA sons attended the meeting. The program was presented with the cooperation of businessmen and civic organizations.

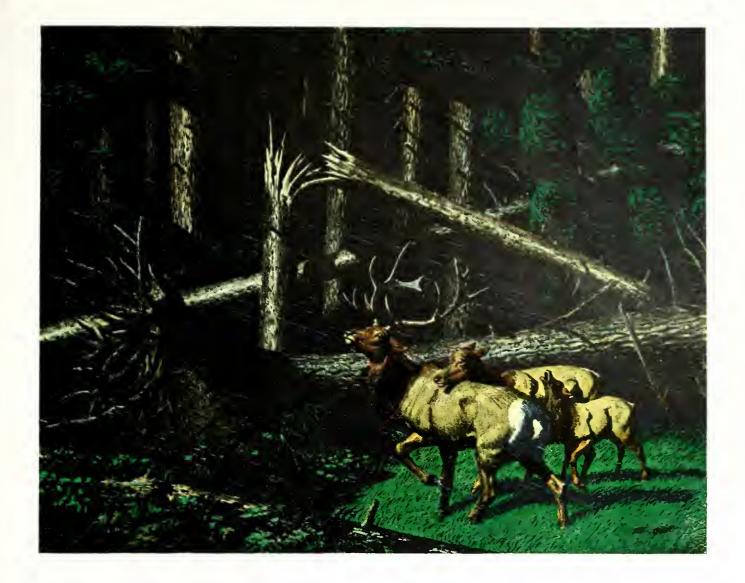
The local paper carried several stories about the program, and 20 business firms bought 80 spot announcements to publicize the event over a local radio station. Fairmont is a city of 12,000 located in the heart of south central Minnesota's rich agricultural area.

Mayor John Brandenhoff served as chairman of the Program. A farm speaker was brought in for the occasion; and 11 Future Farmers were recognized during the Program with cash awards, special citations, and 10 trophies—many of which were provided by business and civic organizations of Fairmont. At the close of the program, a light supper contributed by the parents of Chapter members was served to all present by the mothers of Chapter officers.

The Farm-City Program is held in November. According to Advisor J. H. Tschetter, the event has been quite successful.

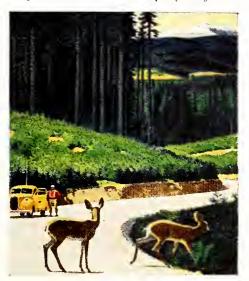
Some Fairmont, Minnesota, Future Farmers and trophies they won in 1956





destructive forces of nature are deadly forest enemies...

A 3500-mile network of roads provides the access needed for growing, protecting and harvesting timber in continuous crops on Weyerhaeuser Timber Company twee farms.



To foresters engaged in the business of growing timber as a crop, nature is not always cooperative...sometimes destroying what has been created. Gale-force winds, insect epidemics, disease, decay and fire are always a threat to healthy trees. As a result, modern forestry plans must include active programs to combat these natural forest enemies and keep the loss of good wood reduced to the lowest possible point.

On Weyerhaenser Timber Company tree farms, planned forest protection is one of the keys to continuous wood production. For example, our basic harvesting patterns are designed to permit removal of both over-aged and weakened trees, reduce windthrow and provide adequate fire breaks. When disease or insects attack trees in remote areas, logging and fire roads are extended so infested timber can be harve-ted to prevent spread of epidemics. Modern detection and suppression techniques like these will help keep our forestlands productive forever.

Similar practices on privately owned timberlands all over America are protecting and perpetuating the nation's wood supply. Write us at Box C. Tacoma. Wash., for a free booklet on forestry. Promise of the Trees.

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making wood serve America better through good forest management

WEYERHAEUSER



Claude harvests his 88 acres of lima beans with a machine that shells the beans.

He Makes Truck Pay

This young Tennessean had become interested in farming so he was ready for the man-sized job that was tossed in his lap.

LAUDE LECKLITNER was little different from other students when he enrolled in high school at Dversburg, Tennessee. In his second year he enrolled in vocational agriculture and his interest and enthusiasm for farming began to grow. In the five years since he has become a highly successful truck farmer, with a net worth of over \$37,000.

Achievement such as this doesn't come overnight. As a first-year student, Claude learned from his vo-ag teacher, Sam Reed, that good breeding stock is a good investment. He purchased a registered Hereford cow and a registered Duroc gilt and fed out a feeder steer for a fat calf show. He balanced his livestock program with an acre of pasture and an acre of corn. Bad luck hit that first year. The sow died and cattle prices declined.

During the fall of 1952, Claude's second year of vocational agriculture, Mr. Reed invited the fathers of vo-ag students in to discuss what they would like their sons to learn. Claude's father said. "I wish you would teach Claude to get up at 4 a. m.—I had to when I was his age."

Mr. Reed was ready for the statement. He had heard it from parents before. "Mr. Lecklitner, you didn't get up on your own when you were his age, who got you up?" he asked.

"My dad," was the reply.

"Then you get Claude up! You are the dad now," Reed replied.

This started Claude's father to thinking, he stated later. He began to give Claude more responsibilities. This proved to be a wise step because Mr.

Ten acres of cotton is grown by Claude along with the truck crops. Here he and Advisor Sam Reed estimate yield in his field of cotton.

Lecklitner died in June of that year, leaving Claude the responsibility of running the farm.

Claude's farming program consisted of 13 acres of corn, 2 sows and litters,



The National FUTURE FARMER

21 feeder pigs, 21 beef cattle, 15 acres of lima beans, 3 feeder calves, 25 acres of pasture, 10 acres of peas, 6 acres of cotton, and 3 acres of hay. His labor income was \$3,875.24 that year.

Reed says it seemed that Claude grew up overnight. He had to be a man and was one. At once he became very interested in growing truck corps because he saw he could make more money from his land in these crops than with livestock. Another reason for the change—and can you imagine this for a farmer—Claude found he was allergic to hay, corn, and oats and had to wear a mask when feeding his livestock.

Claude set out at once to increase the vegetable crops and reduce his livestock program. This again is so different from most Future Farmers who seem to value livestock above field crops. Continuing to enlarge his enterprises in number and scope, he carried out the following program in 1953-54: Spinach, 53 acres; cotton, 10 acres; lima beans, 34 acres; corn, 12 acres; sows, 3; feeder pigs, 28; hay, 15 acres; pasture, 17 acres. His labor income was \$6,164.30.

This was the year Claude graduated from high school. He was faced with a big decision. Should he go to college and give up farming for four years or continue farming? His mother wanted him to go to college and he was offered part of his expenses by his grandparents if he would go.

Claude decided to continue farming. He said he could learn while he earned, since he was enrolled in the young farmers' class taught by his vo-ag teacher. And the field representative from a frozen food company was a regular visitor on the farm to give advice on vegetable growing problems.

Now Claude was a fulltime farmer but not quite satisfied. The average yields for the past two years under dry conditions were not satisfactory. He wanted them increased. The way to do

Lecklitner maintains a herd of Hereford cattle. But unlike most Future Farmers, he has not expanded his herd. it, he figured, was by using irrigation. Claude began to get the cost of an irrigation well and equipment from everyone who had information on this subject and checked into the average increased yields. He learned that in truck crop farming, when you follow lima beans with spinach, you must have water to get it up in September.

Claude found the cost to be rather high for irrigation. After thinking about it, he figured he could cut the cost by using ditches and piping the water out of a ditch after it was pumped in these ditches from a well. This would save the cost of pipe. He ran it over one-half mile in one case to irrigate 18 acres of lima beans and later spinach.

The well and irrigation setup called for an investment of \$6,000 which he financed from a loan at the P.C.A. office. He also added a new tractor in 1955 and another larger one the following year to run the pump on the well and to use for heavy work. He purchased a practically new spinach cutter in Oklahoma. This takes the place of 50 men in cutting spinach and can be run at night.

Claude saw the need for a two-ton tandem truck to haul vegetables to market at Bells, Tennessee, 35 miles away. He added another two-ton truck

in 1956 to take care of the increased volume of vegetables.

Claude's farming program consisted of the following in 1956: 64 acres lima beans, 100 acres spinach, 10 acres cotton, 12 acres collards, 18 acres tender greens, 12 head of beef cattle, 4 acres strawberries, 8 acres alfalfa, and 7 acres of pasture. His labor income was \$14,887.51.

The acreage of several crops were increased in 1957. The spinach acreage is now 115 acres, lima beans 88 acres, tender greens 30 acres, and collards 20 acres.

Claude's leadership in the FFA has been equally impressive. He served the State of Tennessee as treasurer one year and has held offices in his local Chapter and District. "One of the best chapter presidents we ever had," says Advisor Reed. "and our Chapter won a Gold Emblem last year and we have had six state officers in 10 years, including the state FFA president for 1957-58."

Claude is a member of the Farm Bureau, president of the Young Farmers' Evening Class, and has been a Sunday school teacher in his church. He now serves as a steward in the Methodist Church and is secretary of his Sunday school class.

This tool shed valued at \$600 was constructed by Claude to house machinery. His machinery supplies most of the labor needed in his truck farm operation.





Now He Owns a Farm

By Wilson Carnes

HEN Richard Wheelan of Paris, Missouri, was 10 years old, his father gave him two pet lambs. Little did his father think that just 10 years later, Richard would be farming three times as much as his own 155 acres.

Furthermore, Richard is proving that a determined young man can get started in farming-even in these days of the cost price squeeze. Now 20. and married to his high school sweetheart. Richard farms 457 acres in Monroe County. Missouri. He owns 222 acres of this land and rents the remainder from five different landlords on a 50-50 share basis.

Richard bought 102 acres of his land while a high school senior. He and Jean expect to finish paying for it this year-making the land debt free just four years after purchase. The other 120 acres were bought this past Febru-

Though he had no financial help to start with, this young Missourian has amassed a net worth amounting to \$23,000. During the past two years. Jean has added her efforts, making a 50-50 man-wife team.

After selling the two pet lambs given

him while in the sixth grade, Richard used this money and some he borrowed to buy and feed out a steer. He then bought a sow which carried over into his freshman year in high school. That year, he borrowed money from the Paris National Bank for two beef heifers for foundation stock. He has been dealing at the bank ever since, using credit whenever possible to expand his farming program. And those two heifers were the foundation of the herd he has today.

The Wheelan formula is no secret. He manages to grow a little bigger every vear. Wise management and sound farming methods push nine-pig litters to market in five and a half months, and get average beef gains of two pounds a day. By using lime and fertilizing according to soil test recommendations, Richard makes \$70 land grow 80 bushcls of corn, 42 bushels of wheat, and 23 bushels of soybeans. He shoots for the top markets with his livestock, which gives him the greatest return possible.

The Wheelan's record books tell where every penny comes from and where it goes. Richard can quickly tell you which enterprise makes money and which one doesn't. The books also show how each profit dollar has been reinvested in his farming operation.

According to his vo-ag instructor, Kenneth James, Richard's workday ended around 11 o'clock during the busy season while he was in school. And when work was caught up at home, he did custom work for the neighbors. He still does custom work and picks up several hundred dollars each year. Most of the Wheelan crop land is in corn, soybeans, milo, barley, and wheat. This is balanced with 120 acres in pasture and hay. Livestock owned totally by Richard includes 22 feeder cattle, 11 ewes, 5 purebred Hampshire sows, 80 laying hens, and 125 broilers. In addition, he has a beef operation in a 50-50 partnership with his father which includes 12 registered Hereford cows, 12 registered heifers, and 2 bulls.

During his junior year in high school, Richard bought a tractor and outfit in partnership with his father. He now has a one-half interest with his father in two tractors and all machinery needed for both. In addition, he owns a grain drill, combine, corn picker, sprayer, and a side dresser for his cultivator.

The Wheelans plan to level off at 500 acres, dropping rented land as they

As a freshman, Richard purchased two heifers for the foundation of this herd. It's owned in partnership with his father.



build up to their goal of 300 acres owned. They hope to build their purebred beef herd to 30 cows and increase their hog enterprise to 25 sows.

Richard and Jean live on the first 102 acres purchased. It is located about ten miles from the farm owned and operated by his parents and is nine miles southwest of Paris. When purchased, the house was in run-down condition and the yard was full of weeds. Now it is a neat, well-kept homestead which has been reconditioned with a modern kitchen replacing an old porch. Other improvements include built-in closets, painted and wall-papered walls, and they have bought modern appliances and furniture a little at a time.

Though Richard has been quite busy farming, he has not neglected other activities. While in high school, he was president of the student council, class president, and president of his 77-member FFA Chapter. He was also vice president of the Methodist Youth Fellowship in his church and secretary-treasurer of the Monroe County National Farm Organization.

At present, Richard is president of the Young Farmers organization of the Paris vo-ag department. He expects to keep abreast of new developments in farming through the Young Farmer class since he will not be able to take time out to go to college.

Thus, Richard Wheelan is a living example that a young man can get started in farming today without a large cash outlay. His advisor puts it this way, "It takes a love of farming, determination to succeed and grow bigger each year. Team this with parents who start co-operating with their sons at an early age, although not necessarily giving them a big financial start."

Do you want to be a farmer? It's not too late to start!

The Wheelans' home is a contrast to the rundown condition and tall weeds when purchased three years ago. It has been reconditioned with their own labor.





With Advisor Kenneth James, Richard checks on his lambs just after weaning them. His farming is well diversified.



Richard and Ida Jean bring their record book up-to-date in their neat new kitchen built by Richard and his father.



Keep trying, for the sunshine of success makes the world forget all about failure. If you doubt it, consider the lesson of . . .

The Strikeout Man

By Harold Helfer

E STRUCK OUT 1330 times, a record in futility unapproached by any other player in the history of baseball. That means striking out once a game for something like a nine-year stretch!

In baseball there is nothing more negative, useless and unsuccessful than striking out—yet the man who compiled this awful record of failure is always thought of as the greatest ball player of all time.

He was Babe Ruth.

In the minds of the followers of the national pastime he is just about as far from a failure as it is possible to get. The booming noise from his bat that accounted for some 700 home runs completely obliterated the 1330 times he made the futile swishing sound.

This is a good thing to remember: The bright sound of success always wipes out the rasps of failure.

Take Cy Young, who is generally regarded as the greatest pitcher of all time. He accumulated 511 victories, a mark that never has been threatened and isn't ever expected to be. Winning 511 times means producing thirty victories a season for seventeen years!

But what is generally overlooked and forgotten is that Cy Young pitched more than 900 games. He actually lost almost as many games as he won.

Cy Young stands out only as the great winning pitcher, just as Babe Ruth is never thought of as the greatest strike-out man in the history of the game, but as its greatest hitter.

The failingest man that ever was, undoubtedly, was a fellow who lived in New Jersey. He was always trying experiments that were unsuccessful. Oh, sometimes something would come off, but only after thousands of abortive failures.

But somehow we never think of Thomas A. Edison as a failure, but as this country's greatest inventor, the man who gave us electric light, motion pictures, and the phonograph.

At Fort Necessity a number of centuries ago, during the French and Indian War, a young American officer capitulated to the enemy.

But George Washington is never thought of as the man who surrendered to the French but as the glorious hero who fought the Revolutionary War to vietory.

A certain Irishman wrote nine years before he sold his first manuscript.

But nobody thinks of George Bernard Shaw today as the man who spent almost a decade writing futilely—only as the great playwright of our generation.

A fellow in Birmingham, Alabama, named Roy received 354 rejection slips from magazines before he sold his first story.

When he got his first big eheek, he cashed it in a bank and then stood up all night counting the money over and over again.

Today Octavus Roy Cohen is regarded as one of the country's most successful authors and no one thinks of him as the man who fell on his face 354 times before he took his first step.

I recently ran across a book in the library containing the early efforts of some well-known writers. Any discouraged writer ought to take a look at it. He'll probably find that any number of his own rejected manuscripts are definitely superior to the horrible stuff contained in this book—and yet all these people went on to reach literary heights.

Of all the drivel found in this book none is any less promising or more downright awful than that of the struggling author who signed himself Ernest Hemingway, and who today is generally looked upon as the author who is most likely to be remembered among contemporary writers in the generations to eome.

In England a half century ago a young lieutenant ran for Parliament and was soundly defeated.

He was to be defeated in elections again, too, but who remembers Winston Churchill as the man who was defeated at the British polls instead of the glorious wartime leader who brought Britain from the brink of despair and defeat to victory in her most trying hour?

Harry S. Truman failed in his attempt to get into West Point and he also went bankrupt as a haberdasher. But he is more apt to be remembered for the fact that he became the thirty-second President of the United States.

It has been pointed out before that failure can be a stepping stone to success. Someone has put it this way: "When we are flat on our backs there is no way to look but up."

But people would feel a lot less sensitive about failures if they remembered how thoroughly immaterial failure is. It just doesn't matter, except perhaps as a guidepost for yourself. Success is a bright sun that obscures and makes ridiculously unimportant all the little shadowy flecks of failure.



A Brother-Sister Team

A BROTHER-SISTER TEAM in Kentucky has people taking notice. Though only in their mid-teens, each has a record of accomplishments that would make a person several years their senior turn green with envy.

This enterprising young team is Wallace and Joe Ann Adams, from near Lone Oak, Kentucky. Joe Ann is 16 and Wallace is 17. Though both are quite young, they approach their work with a maturity characteristic of adults. As a reward for his work, Wallace received his Kentucky Farmer Degree in the FFA at the State Convention this past summer.

Working as a team, this pair has really changed things around their home. In fact, this working together is somewhat traditional in the Adams family. They work, play, and worship together which has been a major factor in the many aecomplishments of the children.

Presently Joe Ann is secretary of the 153-member Future Homemaker Chapter at Lone Oak High School. One of her proudest achievements at home is the recently completed television room in the basement. Joe Ann did the planning and buying and Wallace supplied the needed manpower. The TV room has become a favorite family haunt.

Since Mr. Adams works in town, Wallace is the farmer in the family. And that just suits him. As a young boy living in downtown Padueah, he longed to live in the country where he could,

"feel free as the wind and work in the fields until sundown."

Today, at 17 years of age and after four years of high school training in vocational agriculture, Wallace is doing just that. He farms 60 acres of the Adams family's own farm and rents another 120 acres lying across the road from his place.

More than 30 herd of Hereford beef cows and calves are pastured on the home 60 acres. This herd was developed from one calf purehased about seven years ago.

The rented land is divided between corn and hay. Last year it was all corn and Wallace earned the hay needed for his animals by swapping work and taking his pay in hay.

Within his Lone Oak FFA Chapter, Wallace has been secretary two years and this year is an officer in his district. He still takes time out from his busy farming and school schedule to study music. In fact, both Wallace and his sister are accomplished musicians. They rank high in school, church, FFA, and home economics activities.

Wallace will go to college at the University of Kentucky. He has financially prepared himself during his farming year to do this without seeking outside help. Joe Ann's goal—"go to college if I have to wash floors." Predictions are running high that she will go to college without washing floors unless. of course, she just does it in her spare time after all her other activities.

Judging Contests

By Olen Smith

N the last six years, the Guthrie FFA Chapter in Oklahoma has had six National Judging teams. They have topped off this record with 19 State Farmers, three American Farmers, and numerous state and district awards.

Actually, this program dates back to 1936 when the Guthrie Chapter received its charter. The members at that time, under the advisorship of Byrle Killian, now assistant state supervisor, mapped the course and laid the groundwork for the program that exists today.

In 1940, Ralph Dressen, now a district supervisor, replaced Killian. Under Dressen's tutorship, the Guthrie Chapter was to represent Oklahoma five times in national competition and receive a Gold Emblem rating in the National Chapter Contest in 1949.

Then in 1951 I replaced Dressen. Quite naturally, this inheritance was a rich and challenging one.

Why all the emphasis on judging? We feel that no other teaching media is as important to learning as are our competitive contests in the FFA. What a marvelous opportunity FFA members have to master hundreds of jobs and skills which will strengthen their farming program when applied to it! There is much evidence to prove that, as a boy's judging ability improves, his supervised farming program grows and expands.

Harley Kellogg, a farmer and father of our most recent American Farmer has this to say about competitive judging: "Aside from the skills received in the actual mechanics of judging work, there are a few aspects which appeal to me even stronger. To me, judging teaches a boy to stand on his own two feet: how to co-operate with one another; fairness to one's competitors; gives each boy an equal chance: teaches boys that they will not get something for nothing; and above all, teaches them to reflect pride in their sehool and state.'

Mr. Kellogg's son, John, American Farmer of 1954 and past member of two national judging teams from Guthrie, says this about FFA work and judging ability as they have affected his life on the farm after graduation from high school: "I believe that the confidence I have gained in myself and my own ability, along with the ability to meet and get along with people, are the main things that I could attribute to how competitive judging work has helped me."

In Oklahoma we have competitive judging in the following fields: livestock, entomology, horticulture, crops, poultry, meats judging and identification, farm level, farm shop, dairy eattle, dairy products, soil conservation, land and pasture judging, and parliamentary procedure or chapter meeting contests to mention some of them. Currently some 16,000 youths are trained annually in many of these events.

Self reliance, team work, decision making, and organized competitive effort are a few of the many traits which characterize the competitive judging field. It is little wonder then that we at Guthrie feel that competitive judging is a blessing.

How We Train Teams

Guthrie Future Farmers use no magic formula in training for a contest. The only secret we know is that of hard work. Here is how we go about it:

- 1. Members start their judging work while very young. It is not uncommon for an older brother to bring his younger brother to workouts in several phases of judging before the youngster is of high school age.
- 2. Many of the judging workouts are held at night. The main reasons for this are:
 - a. Daytime instruction deals more with the FFA program, farm management, and the members' individual supervised farming pro-
 - b. Daytime instruction gives the Chapter time to develop other phases of the program of work.
 - c. Members seem to like to work at night.
- 3. Guthrie members roam far and wide participating in tours, field days, and contests. This allows them to gain much experience during the summer months, thereby giving them a good start for the fall events of the school year.
- 4. If the advisor is busy and cannot accompany a team to a judging event or field day, someone else is usually called on to assist. Most often it is an honorary member, of which the Chapter has better than 60, or an older FFA member who is out of school.
- 5. Since 1949, the Guthrie Chapter has had 11 teams in national contests. Good use is made of these fellows in helping encourage and develop younger members for a place on the team of their choice.

6. Of major importance in training winning judging teams, members at Guthrie are encouraged to work on several different fields of judging during the year. For example, during the early months of the school year, one member may be working for farm level, meats judging and identification, and dairy judging work. As competition gets stronger for a particular team, the member will work harder to hold his position. Many times he may fail to be a starter on one team, but make a starting berth on another. As far as the member is concerned, he is learning many useful skills in all three of the teams' practice sessions, which are ready to be put to use by him on his farm. This allows the coach to jockey his boys around to gain over-all maximum judging strength in several phases

of judging competition.

It is impossible to speak of the accomplishments of the Guthrie Chapter without "calling the roll" and honoring all the people of Guthrie and Logan County who have had a hand in building our Chapter. The School Administrators-Superintendent. Principal, and Board of Education members-have felt the need for preserving agriculture and make every effort to keep our department well equipped. The Chamber of Commerce has continually demonstrated a deep interest in Future Farmers. This is reflected in the fact that they spend over \$4,300 on the agricultural program in Logan County, much of which directly benefits the six chapters in the county. In addition, Guthrie businessmen and women dig deeply into their pockets several times a year for any event which recognizes farm youth achievement.

The judging contest is not the end as it concerns Guthrie Future Farmers. but the means to an end. It is a tool or stepping stone. When put to work, it will aid a Future Farmer with many phases of his farming program—thus it aids him in becoming established in farming.



This team will represent Oklahoma in the National Dairy Products Contest at Waterloo, Iowa in October. It is the sixth national judging team in six years for the Guthrie Chapter. At left is Glen Smith, their advisor and coach.



I did My Best

By Joe Dan Boyd

WANTED with all my heart to be National FFA President! If I could

have my "druthers" I guess that would be the one thing I'd most like to change in my life. I did my best, though, and there'll never be a chance for a rematch.

Actually, it was a tough struggle to get the Texas nomination back in 1953. I had set my sights on the nomination early in 1952, but had said little to anyone about my intentions until the expiration of my term as State President.

The other aspirants were all worthy boys, and either of these could have handled the situation easily. My preparation had been light due to an excess of work on my Uncle's farm. The voting at the State Convention told the story, however, and on the first ballot I drew enough votes for a quick acceptance speech and an unbelieving sense of amazement for the rest of the day.

But the job was ahead for me! It's one thing to be nominated by a state for one of the National FFA offices and quite another to attain it. So it was not with a feeling of great confidence that I left the cares of "A-Quizzes" at Texas A & M and boarded the special train in October for the National Convention in Kansas City.

After the ten-hour trip I was tired, and wasted no time reaching the Hotel President for a refreshing night's sleep. The next morning I dug my FFA manual out of a hastily-packed suitcase and recited some of its passages to my captive listener and roommate.

Between the first-day sessions and at every possible spare moment I scanned my manual, knowing that the screening would start very soon, perhaps tomorrow. Secretly I lamented the fact that I had spent so much time studying for quizzes before leaving A & M. Right now this seemed considerably more important.

In a late afternoon session my hopes of getting in some study time during the night were blasted by a terse announcement for all officer candidates to report for the initial screening.

The first one wasn't so bad though. Singly and in groups the officer candidates from the nation's four FFA regions were questioned by a nominating committee composed of delegates from states not sponsoring candidates.

The questions at first were general and of a personal nature. Questions about project programs, leadership activities, reasons for entering and staying in the FFA organization took up most of the time.

After supper, the grueling questioning was resumed with several candidates missing—the screening had already taken it's first toll! This time a nerve-wracking "in-out method" was used whereby one candidate was called in, then another, and again back to the first. It went on late into the night with questions concerning FFA history, aims and purposes, and other basic data about the organization.

Leadership Training

A state officer of the FFA leads an interesting

life. He has fun-works hard-and learns a lot.

S TATE officers from Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan spent three days in Detroit during July attending a leadership training conference. It was the first such conference ever held on a three-state basis and delved into the subjects of public speaking and public relations. Purpose of the conference was to help develop the officers' leadership ability and to provide an understanding of their officer responsibilities.

Experts in the fields of public speaking and public relations were brought to the conference from Wayne State



University at Detroit and several organizations in the Detroit area. The Conference was sponsored by the Railroad Community Committee of Greater Detroit, representing all railroad companies serving the Detroit area.

In addition to the 32 state officers, the conference was attended by their adult advisors and officials of nine railroad companies from the Railroad Community Committee.

Besides the conference, the FFA leaders were given a behind-the-scenes look at how their cattle, fruits, vegetables, and other produce are marketed. The tour took them to the Detroit Produce Terminal and the Detroit Stockyards.

The officers got a lesson in railroading, too, during a tour of a specially assembled passenger train. The tour was climaxed by lunch aboard a railroad dining car as guests of the sponsoring group.

The conference was so successful that plans are already under way to make it an annual affair. The site next year will be in Ohio.

State presidents at the conference, from left, Stan Augustus, Ohio; John King, Indiana; Gerald Neil, Michigan.



These state officers scan a model atomic energy reactor being constructed toward personal at Monroe, Michigan by the Detroit Edison Company. The visit was made during the first three-state leadership conference held for state FFA officers in Detroit. You can't lose!

The next day saw more candidates get the axe and screening methods began to change form. Now the members of the committee seemed more interested in personal poise and certain speaking abilities than in knowledge of FFA activities. We were asked to read certain passages selected at random, from books or magazines and we were always observed singly.

One session which stands out in my mind consisted of summoning all the remaining 10 candidates for the committee to observe. No one was questioned, not a word from the committee members—they just looked at us for about five minutes! It was probably the most nerve-wracking session of all!

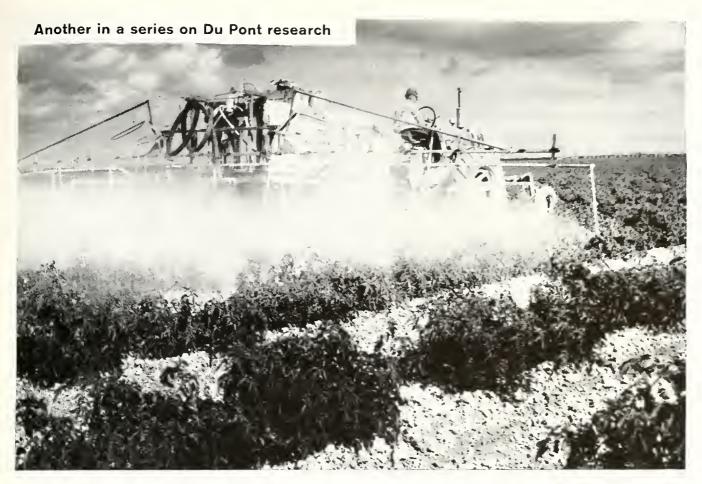
The screening sessions were not nearly so bad as the "waiting periods" when all a person could do was sit outside the committee chamber and wait for the next appearance, wondering how much better someone else was doing. And one never knew when they would call him back. Sometimes it would be a few moments and again an hour or more.

The second night's session also projected late into the night, but we knew it must be the last since only eight candidates were left with six offices to fill. My last questions were, "What office would you like to hold in the National FFA organization?" My reply was *President*—and I meant it. When asked if I would be willing to drop out of college in order to adequately fill the office, I answered "Yes," knowing that, like state president, it would be a full-time job.

But the hand of fate works in many fashions and disappointments are handed to many. I got mine the following afternoon when my best buddy. William Gunter of Live Oak, Florida received the committee's nomination for National President. Bill was an agriculture student at Florida and had spent several months overseas as an exchange student after serving as Vice-President of his state organization. He truly deserved the honor and later proved he had the capabilities to fulfill the office admirably.

After congratulating Bill and receiving condolences, I went back to the Hotel President and packed my bags. It was nearly time for the special FFA train to pull out for Texas, and a week of Kansas City is quite enough sometimes, especially when college classes keep right on going regardless of conventions.

Though my disappointment in not being elected National FFA President was momentarily great, I have since regarded this experience as a big step toward personal maturity. My advice to others? Aim high—and do your best!



• This tomato crop in Florida is being protected against diseases with Du Pont "Manzate" maneb fungicide, the nearest-perfect tomato fungicide yet discovered.

Every year chemistry finds new ways to help you grow better crops

You and your neighbors are farming better today than ever before. And, to do so, you use more and more of the results of chemical research.

An outstanding example is "Manzate." It's a disease-preventive developed by Du Pont and known to chemists as a versatile dithiocarbamate fungicide. "Manzate" helps tomato growers improve yields and quality by controlling all major foliage diseases. On many other crops, too, it does an equally good job.

While "Manzate" is one of the newest Du Pont fungicides, others such as Parzate® nabam fungicide, Fermate® ferbam fungicide, Zerlate® ziram fungicide and Thylate® thiram fungicide give outstanding crop protection. For instance, many potato and vegetable growers

consider "Parzate" a standard for preventing blights; and wherever fruit is grown. Du Pont fungicides play an important role in producing quality apples, peaches, pears and other produce.

"Manzate" and these other disease-protecting chemicals are examples of how Du Pont chemistry helps the American farmer grow better crops.



BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING
...THROUGH CHEMISTRY



Chapter Land Ownership

By Loren E. Mills

DOES LAND OWNERSHIP present a problem for your chapter? If so, maybe you can profit from our experience here at Rock Falls, Illinois.

The Rock Falls Chapter owns 10 acres of land. At first the title of ownership presented a problem since FFA members are minors. It was thought that the Chapter would have to incorporate, but after further study it was learned that a trust agreement would solve the problem. A local attorney volunteered to handle the legal matters at no cost, and both the Chapter Advisor and Chapter President signed the papers. A 20-year agreement was prepared in which the FFA advisor becomes the trustee and the FFA members the beneficiaries.

This land ownership has developed over the last 10 years. At first a local implement dealer, who had just moved to Rock Falls, began furnishing machinery for classroom work. Then four years ago, he loaned the Chapter a new tractor to operate a tree planting machine the Chapter had purchased. He further volunteered to furnish all the machinery at no cost if the Chapter wanted to rent land to farm.

The Chapter accepted this offer and started a program to raise money to buy land for a demonstration plot. The first

year the FFA rented five acres as a trial. The program was successful, so in 1955 the acreage was increased to 29 acres. In 1956, it was expanded to 35 acres of rented land.

The proceeds from this program built the land-buying fund to \$3,629. With this money the Chapter purchased 10 acres at a cost of \$350 per acre. The land is typical of the area, being a sandy loam, level, and with a sandy subsoil. The price paid for the land is not an indication of its productivity as small acreages sell high in this area. No money was borrowed for financing. The Chapter paid cash.

The entire plot is planted in corn this year. In the spring of 1958, the 10 acres will be divided into plots for various soil improvement demonstrations. It is not the purpose of the FFA to make this an experimental plot in the true sense of the word. It will be called a demonstration plot. Attempts will be made to demonstrate soil practices which have already been proven instead of trying to discover something Several business people in the area have helped with the program. A second implement company loaned the Chapter a truck for a year. A marketing association loaned their trucks when the corn was taken to market. A wire

company contributed 100 rods of fencing materials free of charge and volunteered the services of their inspection department to give technical advice and help in stretching the wire to fit the area. Local farmers have furnished equipment from time to time and seven seed companies have donated seed.

The management of the program is in the hands of a committee known as the Chapter Land Committee, which is appointed each year by the chapter president. It is the responsibility of this Committee to manage the farming program, obtain the equipment and supplies, and make the decisions.

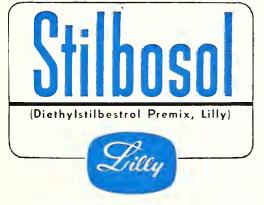
We have found that during the summer months farm boys are too busy at home to work on the FFA land. To solve that problem an FFA member is hired each year to do the work during the summer. This worker is paid out of the FFA treasury. With this type program, the 10 acres will not only benefit the FFA and the vo-ag classes, but the whole community as well.

Any FFA advisor desiring a copy of this trust agreement may obtain one by writing Secretary FFA, Rock Falls Township High School, Rock Falls, Illinois.—Ed.





Mr. Allison and Henry Fergerson (right), his brother-inlow, test moisture in grass silage being packed into a bunker silo. "Cattle prefer to stand and pull silage out of bunkers, rather than getting it already loosened," is an interesting management comment by cottlemon Allison.





Seldon Allisan (left) and John Ashby, feed manufacturer's representative, top out cattle ready for morket. This group af cattle overaged 2.3 pounds daily gain. Silage and pasture made up the bulk of the ration. Allison shows his faith in his feed manufacturer by saying, "My feed manufacturer furnishes me with fresh feed... when I want it. His reputation is such that I know it will be nutritionally up-to-date."

'Stilbosol' best for my market cattle"

Veteran cattle feeder gets excellent 2.3-lb. daily gain on high-roughage ration. Prefers feeding 'Stilbosol'-fortified feeds.

by Eugene S. Hahnel

Seldon Allison, of Guthrie, Kentucky, is a progressive cattle feeder who takes pains to keep up with new developments. "I've fed cattle all my life," Allison declares. "My experience has given me a chance to estimate gains and weights fairly accurately. 'Stilbosol' in my cattle supplements has made my cattle gain faster... with 10-12% reduction in feed costs."

Mr. Allison points out that hormones have been a great boost for the cattle feeder. He is impressed with the ease of getting 'Stilbosol'-fortified supplements to his cattle. "With 'Stilbosol,' I've experienced no need for a change in my management practices. Changes in cattle feeding operations generally mean a loss in feeding time and depressed weight gains from disturbing my cattle. I've found that even changing pastures means our cattle don't gain for two days."

Builds Beef on High-Roughage Ration—Seldon Allison puts up grass silage (75% alfalfa, 25% oats) in the spring, and corn-sorghum silage in the fall, filling two bunker and two trench silos.

20 years of feeding out around 400 cattle a year has led Mr. Allison to this system of feeding: He buys young cattle in September and October, and puts them on pasture. When pasture gives out, he turns them to the silos, then takes a month to build up to a 10-lb, per head daily grain ration, plus 'Stilbosol'-fortified supplement. When pastures green up in the spring, Allison continues feeding grain and supplement with 'Stilbosol.'

'Stilbosol' is Eli Lilly and Company's trademark for Diethylstilbestrol Premix which is made and sold under exclusive license granted by low o State College Research Foundation, Inc., under its U.S. Pat. No. 2751303.

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Now your chapter can realize tremendous profit potential with its own POP A LOT popcorn machine. Costs less than \$200. yet in a few evenings it pays for itself . . . earns up to \$10 an hour!

The best value in popcorn machines today ... all the features of a \$400 machine but costs only \$199-and it's fully guaran-Your chapter will pay for it out of the profits it earns. Available also is a complete line of supplies . . . top quality hybrid popcorn, popcorn megaphones, butter bars and all other essentials needed to equip your POP A LOT.

Write for details on the new '58 POP A LOT. Start making money right away!

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easy and fun to make the extra cash your group needs for special projects, trips and other group activities the Peggy Ann way. Groups all across the country are making hundreds of dollars with our new 40% profit plan selling delicious, Kitchen-Fresh Peggy Ann candies among friends, neighbors and relatives. trips and Ann way, aking hun-

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Fine Candies Since 1932



Voluable 20-page illustrated reference catalog lists over 40 plans available from agricul-tural schools, Midwest Plan Service, Douglas Fir Plywood Association. All designs tested for efficiency, ease of construction. Write Douglos Fir Plywood Assoc., Tacoma, Wosh. (Offer good in USA only.)

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USE ONLY EXTERIOR for all farm construction



EXT-DFPA® MEANS WATERPROOF GLUE



How We Handle the FFA Calendar

By Frank Sporie, Chairman FFA Calendar Committee

UR Chapter—the Woodbury, Connecticut, Chapter-first received news through our Advisor that The National FUTURE FARMER was publishing FFA calendars. He had heard about it at a vo-ag teacher's meeting. Shortly thereafter, he received detailed information and order blanks; and the matter was brought up at a regular chapter meeting. From here on, the procedure was nearly identical to the sales procedure suggested by The National FUTURE FARMER.

The calendars were discussed, and the financial and public relations advantages were quickly recognized. At the same meeting, a list of about 20 possible sponsors was suggested; and a committee of four was selected to handle the necessary details. The members agreed that the chairman of this committee should be aggressive and have some sales ability.

The committee promptly familiarized themselves with the information at hand and went to see one of the sponsors selected. Here, they learned that the sponsor had already ordered calendars for 1958 from another firm, but would order ours in addition. This was with the understanding that we would provide him with a list of at least two hundred names who would receive the calendars. We made use of a list of those who had attended our father and son hanguets over the years, and a list of former chapter members who were living in our area. These lists made ideal source material for the job at

When the sponsor received his list, he and the committee made out the order, and agreed upon the method of distribution when the calendars arrived. The sponsor also mentioned that next year he would increase his order, if the calendars worked out as well as he thought they would. This order was for the small calendars, and the committee notified the sponsor that they would try to find an additional sponsor for the large ones.

Obtaining a sponsor for the large calendar seemed to pose somewhat of a problem for our Committee. We did not want to slight a particular friend of the Chapter; yet, we did not want to impose upon his good nature. However, we decided to go ahead and contact him. Our Committee pointed out to the prospective sponsor the mutual advantages to be gained, and promptly received the second order. No list was required because the sponsor already knew where the calendars were going when they arrived. Now we had a sponsor for both types of calendars. We were extremely gratified with the results of our work, and feel reasonably sure that next year we will repeat these orders on a larger scale.

This chapter activity was carried on with very little effort on the part of our Advisor, due to the fact that this was something the Chapter wanted to do. We also had a good committee that was willing to take the responsibility for getting the work done in short order.



Painting by Harold Anderson

Yours in Full Color

... and \$\$ for your chapter, too!

The above FFA painting in full color is on the new 1958 FFA Calendars:

Home and Office Calendar (with 12 color photos)—size $8^{\prime\prime}$ x $17^{\prime\prime}$ Indoor Poster Calendar (for public places)—size $16^{\prime\prime}$ x $26^{\prime\prime}$

They are yours to hang in your home, classroom, and community

Do this:

- Have your chapter discuss sample copies sent to your advisor.
- Get a sponsor for your calendars this fall (Sept., Oct., or Nov.).
- Send orders to The National Future Farmer, Box 29, Alexandria, Va.

You get this:

- Beautiful FFA calendars for you and your community.
- No money to handle, but 25% of gross is chapter's profit.

Write to *The National FUTURE FARMER* if your chapter advisor did not receive sample copies, or needs more information.

WANTED: 20 Billion Feet of Lumber



A single application of fertilizer is the difference in these 25-year-old pines. The wood volume is nearly doubled.

HIS year every American will use about 80 cubic feet of wood or wood products in the form of lumber, paper, telephone poles, fence posts, and a thousand other uses. That's a total of 12 billion cubic feet a year. By 1999, at current rates of use, we'll need over 20 billion cubic feet a year.

Increasing production to make up the wood deficit can be accomplished in several ways. The already advanced studies of insect and disease control can be intensified. We can utilize more efficiently the trees we cut. Stocking, planting, and forest improvement measures can be speeded up. And existing and future forest lands can be made more productive.

One method showing a great deal of promise toward increasing woodlands' production is fertilizing. Commercial woodland owners are looking with a great deal of interest on forest fertilization work being carried out both in this country and abroad. Test results so far indicate that fertilizer application to pulpwood and timber plantations may pay off handsomely.

Dr. Takeo Shibamoto, Professor of Forestry at Tokyo University, says, "By following in the footsteps of the kind of management hitherto customary, the average growth will undoubtedly remain low . . . the old and crude idea of cutting (solely) the natural growth has to be completely eliminated and the

cultivation of forest trees has to be placed to the greatest extent possible on a commercial agricultural basis . . . A system of forest management based on the application of fertilizers must be set up."

Sparked by a tight wood supply problem, West German studies in forest fertilization showed that fertilizer can increase nursery yields 100 to 400 percent and forest tree yields 150 to 250 percent.

In this country, Dr. Stanley Gessel, at the University of Washington, reports that 100 pounds of nitrogen applied per acre to 10 to 35-year-old fir trees almost doubled the wood volume.

Application of fertilizers to wood-lands will probably be done by airplane in the United States. Of course, the higher the fertilizer analysis, the greater the plane's payload and the greater the area covered per trip. In this regard, the high notrogen analysis such as urea, ammonium nitrate, etc. will probably be in demand. Commercial applicators are already experienced in airplane insecticide spraying. So, there will be no scarcity of qualified pilots or equipment to drop fertilizer on forests, a safer operation than airplane pest spraying.

Will air fertilization pay off? Or, conversely, will costs be prohibitive? "No," say Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, research people, who have pioneered forest fertilization studies in this country. In experiments carried on in New Jersey, Allied applied 400 pounds per acre of 12-12-12 plant food at a

spreading cost of about 1½ cents per pound. Professor D. P. White, at Michigan State College, agrees with Allied. White says that a \$9 to \$13 cost of putting 200 pounds of plant food on an acre of trees "compares very favorably with upwards of \$30 an acre for thinning." Fertilization replaces conventional thinning operations by rapidly closing the forest canopy, thereby choking off growth of inferior trees.

Conifers—pines, spruces, firs, etc.—constitute the majority of planted tree acreage. They produce the greatest volume in the shortest time. Foresters says that, with proper fertilization, growing time of conifers can be cut by 25 percent; or that wood volume can be increased 40 to 65 percent in the usual growing period.

Other advantages of tree feeding which show promise are those of increased seed production and stronger resistance to insect and disease depredations.

However, all's not sweetness and light in the matter of forest fertilization. Even with promising advantages, the idea's too young yet to really tell. Crown Zellerbach Corporation, a leading paper company, says that final and conclusive results are five to ten years away. There's a lot to be learned yet.

One thing is sure, though. We must be able to meet the demand for 20 billion cubic feet of wood a year in 1999. And fertilization of forest lands may prove to be one of the best tools to meet that end . . . and then some.

This biplane makes the first known aerial application of mixed fertilizer to forest land. The application was made on an II-acre tract at Beemerville, New Jersey.





"This new Super 88 is more the farmer's tractor than ever!"

"Nobody had to sell me on the new Super 88. I'm an 88 man from way back—I like that four-bottom power. But I have to admit, with all those improvements, it's the farmer's tractor more than ever now. I mean things like the handy new three-point hitch...the new 12-volt ignition system...the new key starting. Why, there are more power 'helpers' here than you have in your car: power

steering, 'Hydra-lectric' controls—even a new power shift to space your back wheels! Then, of course, you've got the comfort of Oliver's easy-riding seat, the convenience of the independent PTO. For fuel, you can take gasoline, diesel, LP-gas—whatever'll save you the most. You'll find I'm right when I say: Oliver gives me the power to produce at the lowest possible cost."

Buy your new troctor on the

"Pay as you Produce"

Ask your OLIVER Deoler

YOUR OLIVER DEALER ADDS: "It's not surprising they call Oliver the farmer's tractor. After all, the farmer is our biggest customer. It has never been any different—with Oliver, the farmer always comes first."









THEY KNOW A SECRET—These men recently selected the Star Farmer of America. Left to right, Raymond Firestone, Clark Davis, Frank Jenks, Edward Wilson, Wheeler McMillen, Rod Turnbull, Hugo Riemer, and Kenneth Towe.

Photo Photo Roundup



The four Craven brothers of the Caldwell County, Kentucky FFA believe there is a future in farming. Charles, John, and Jerry have their State Farmer Degree. Billy Joe, left, expects to get his in 1959. All are now farming.



One senator and 11 representatives who served in the '57 Florida Legislature are former FFA members or advisors. Left is H. E. Wood, State Advisor, right is Randy Brown FFA attache, and T. D. Bailey, education superintendent.



Your national officers are now "Kentucky Colonels." They received their commissions while making an unofficial tour of the Blue Grass State. They're shown here with Acting Governor Harry Watefield, who made presentation.



Word got out last fall that the South Dakota delegation would be the best dressed group at the National FFA Con-

vention. Their photo is above for you to judge. They feel that the Convention is a time to dress your best.



How many cows can you see in this picture?

Your answer will depend on who you are. Most folks will answer 6. And that is correct. However, if you are a research scientist on the 1,090-acre Moorman Research Farms near Quincy, Illinois, your answer may be 60. And that will be correct, too.

For these animals are a part of a herd of identical twin cows on the Moorman Research Farms. And every pair of identical twins, say the research scientists, may be equivalent to 20 head of unrelated cows for certain nutritional studies.

On the Moorman Research Farms we have 16 such pairs of identical twins. It took more than 3 years to assemble them, for geneticists estimate that though twins occur once in every 49 births, identical twins occur only once in every thousand births.

These identical twins, for the most part, give identical production when fed identical rations under identical conditions. That's what makes them so valuable. With them we can answer many more questions—make many

more advances in feeding knowledge than with a much larger number of unrelated cows. This herd of identical twins is typical of the extent of MoorMan dairy research—which is directed toward one objective—helping dairymen get higher milk production at lower production cost.

Every ounce of feed consumed by this herd of twins is weighed and recorded. Every pound of milk and butterfat is also set down in writing. Thus the sharp pencils of herdsmen and milkers become virtually as important as the twins themselves. For it is from such penciled records that we are able to develop feeds that help increase milk flow—and likewise increase dairymen's profits.



—a business dedicated to helping farmers make better and more profitable use of the feeds they raise themselves.

*Trademark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

October-November, 1957



At left, Curtis Swenson and Lanny Engler load bales of straw at the Harvey Byers farm. The sale attracted 23 different buyers.



A Westbrook auctioneer chants the sale as 33 "slaves" go on the open market.

SLAVE AUCTION





S LAVES in '57! Couldn't be, most people will say. Yet, a successful "slave auction" was held at Westbrook, Minnesota, last spring. The "slaves" were members of the local FFA Chapter who each sold a day's labor. The average bid was \$7.40 a slave and the project netted the Chapter \$241.

This was the second year the Chapter has sponsored this activity. Last year's auction brought in \$225.

The slave auction is now considered an annual affair at Westbrook. Future Farmers work at a variety of farm jobs while some were "bought" for jobs around town. One member even found himself selling dresses at a local dress shop. Oftentimes the "slaves" worked in pairs.

The project has received complete

Jim Klasse was "bought" by a dressshop. In the top left photo, he assists a local housewife in making a selection.

The two "slaves" at left helped move truckloads of old fence, logs, and brush to clean up a grove on one farm.

backing from the community. It has brought attention to the important work the FFA is doing and support for the FFA is at a new high.

Money derived from the slave auction is used in several ways. The '57 income will be used for a loan fund for Future Farmers who need financial assistance in setting up their project program. Advisor Gordon Klaseus says they find that prospective buyers like it much better if a purpose is set for the use of the money.

The money from the 1956 auction was used to purchase five purebred ewes. The Chapter bought two Hampshires, one Shropshire, and two Southdowns. The ewes have been placed with FFA members and the Chapter takes the first female offspring and gives it to another member—somewhat similar to the gilt ring the Chapter already had in progress. Since the gilt ring was already in operation, they haven't had to use much of the money in that project.

As you can imagine, the words "slave auction" have a different meaning at Westbrook. Everyone has fun—even the "slaves."





It wasn't too long ago that many farmers considered trees as an investment to be in about the same category as a life insurance policy—"You can't collect until you die, or at least until you're too old to eojoy the proceeds."

Well, that feeling has been pretty well dispelled in recent years as the tree farming gospel has spread from state to state. Take the case of Dean Carter, for example.

About six years ago a neighbor, observing North Carolina farmer Carter planting white pine seedlings, predicted "It'll be doomsday before they ever amount to anything."

Turns out the man wasn't much of a prophet, cause just recently Carter reported his seed-lings "8 to 10 feet tall and growing like weeds." In less than 10 years they'll be pulpwood size and able to return a cash income with their first thinning.

Dean Carter's story makes good reading because it shows what can be done with a wellrun woodlot. We'll have some interesting facts and figures in our next column on Carter's success as a tree farmer.

Hibernation in the winter may be okay for bears, but it certainly doesn't set well with Irving Stewart, owner of an 80-acre farm at Warroad, Minn.

Never one to sit around and wait for the snow to melt, Mr. Stewart bought a McCulloch chain saw last winter and quickly proceeded to cut 180 cords of jack pine and spruce pulpwood, 1200 cedar posts, 75 cedar poles, plus enough firewood for the entire season. He netted \$1600 for his labor!

Speaking of chain saws, the new McCulloch Mac 35 is sure taking the country by storm, and no wonder. It's a thrifty little devil — just \$165 up — and it has such professional features as automatic clutch and rewind starter, aircraft-type carburetor and weather proof ignition. What's more, it weighs only 20 lb and can cut within one inch of the ground.

This is the first time a professional-quality McCulloch saw has ever been offered at so low a price.

Many of you have written to ask if we're going to have another Saw-Draw this year. The answer is yes — 150 new McCulloch Mac 35 saws will be given away absolutely free beginning next month. Naturally, there's no obligation to buy—all you have to do is visit your McCulloch dealer, fill out the entry blank and send it in. If you don't know the address of your nearest dealer, just write to me, Will Rusch, McCulloch Tree Topics Bureau, Los Angeles 45, Calif.

One more thing...if you do huy a McCulloch chain saw at the time you enter the Saw-Draw and are later declared a winner, you will receive TRIPLE the list price of the saw you purchased. Last year, by the way, 12 people were triple winners in the Saw-Draw!

5-7022



Bobby Jack Ridgill's

Balanced Farming

B OBBY JACK RIDGILL of Roswell, New Mexico, applies a simple rule to his farming program. The rule—diversify and market grain through livestock. According to the Future Farmer, this is necessary to compete with the farming situation of today. And he has been quite successful to date.

The high school senior has \$6,965 invested in livestock, equipment, feed, and supplies. The investments include a half interest in two tractors, a hay baler, and two hay trailers.

This year Bobby farmed nine acres of cotton, seven acres of grain sorghums, and two acres of corn. All of the grain sorghums and corn are stored and later fed to 465 feeder lambs. The lambs are given a ration of 30 percent grain cubes which is later increased to 50 percent as it can be utilized properly by the lambs. All lambs are vaccinated for overeating diseases as they are placed in the feedlot.

Last winter 200 lambs were fattened by Bobby Jack under the same system. Lights were turned on at night so the lambs could eat. Gains of one-half pound per day were common as shown by early marketing dates.

Bobby feeds several lambs for the fairs each year. Last year he had the reserve champion fat Hampshire lamb at the Eastern New Mexico State Fair. His first farming program consisted of three lambs that were shown at the local fair. This year he has two purebred Hampshire ewes which are intended to furnish lambs for next year's fairs.

By Marvin King

Raising certified cotton has been one of the main sources of income for Bobby. Certified cotton seed has a ready market in the Southwest. He is a member of the New Mexico Crop Improvement Association and meets the rigid requirements set up by the Association for producing certified seed. Bobby raises 1517-C variety of upland acala cotton. His fields are inspected by representatives of the Association.

Last winter Bobby obtained soil samples of his land and sent them to the Regulatory Service Department at New Mexico A & M College. After receiving the soil analysis, the cotton land was fertilized with 80 pounds of anhydrous ammonia and 20 pounds of 20 percent super phosphate. When the cotton plants were three inches high, 80 pounds of ammonium nitrate were used as a side dressing. In August anhydrous ammonia was applied at the rate of 110 pounds to the acre.

Weeds were controlled entirely by the use of geese after the cotton had been chopped once. The nine acres yielded approximately two bales to the acre.

Bobby has taken part in many local FFA activities and was a member of the tractor operator's contest team at the State FFA contest. He won an expense-paid trip to the National FFA Convention this fall for winning the Green Hand Self-improvement Contest. Bobby resides with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Ridgill, five miles east of Roswell.

CI

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\$25,000 WORTH OF HEIFERS FROM FAMOUS HERDS **ASK YOUR DEALER FOR DETAILS** LIMITED TIME ONLY

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Just purchase 5 syringes or tubes of AUREOMYCIN MASTITIS PRODUCT and receive one syringe or tube FREE. Then on the official contest entry blank packed with the AUREOMYCIN MASTITIS PRODUCT, complete this sentence in 25 words or less, "I like dairy farming because

Enter as many times as you wish.

Outstanding, purebred registered heifers will go to the 50 contest winners. Win one - to bring fine new blood lines into your herd, help improve milk or butterfat production, give your boy or girl a real quality calf to raise and show.

Contest starts October 1, 1957 and ends January 31, 1958. It's easy - it's fun - it's well worth your time and interest!

You know when you infuse with AUREOMYCIN Chlortetracycline MASTITIS PRODUCT, you are using the dependable wide-range antibiotic that dairymen know from experience gets the results they want!

Don't delay - get into this great contest today. See your veterinarian, druggist or feed dealer. AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY, FARM AND HOME DIVISION, NEW YORK 20, NEW YORK,

This offer good in continental U.S.A. except states of Conn., Neb., N. J., and Wis., and is subject to Federal, state and local regulations.

WINNERS' HEIFERS WILL COME FROM THESE FAMOUS HERDS **HOLSTEINS AYRSHIRES BROWN SWISS GUERNSEYS JERSEYS**

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Lar-Le Farm, Ialo, Kan.

Attebrac Farm, Millbroak, N. Y. * Bayville Farms, Narfalk, Va. * Calby Dale Farms, Ramea, Mich. . Fla-Ray Farms, Palmyra, Mo. • Henslee Farms, Arlington Heights, Ill. • Lake Louise Farm, Dallas, Pa. • Quail Roast Farms, Rougement, N. C. . St. Clair Farm, Idaha Falls, Idaho • Braakberry Farm, Winston-Salem, N.C.

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How to Save PIGS

PERHAPS THE GREATEST LOSSES in growing hogs occur while the litter is still with the sow. It is estimated that only about three-fourths of all pigs farrowed reach weaning age.

This period also offers one of the best opportunities for increasing profits. Most experts say that it takes six to seven pigs to pay the eost of raising a litter. So each additional pig saved will show up in the profit column of your project record. Here are some ways to save them.

Housing. Provide farrowing pens that are large enough. The size will vary with the size of the sow. For gilts make them at least six by eight feet. For sows, at least eight by eight feet. Some producers prefer the eight by ten size.

If farrowing crates or stalls are used, make them 20 inches wide for gilts, 24 inches for sows. Their length should be at least six feet with eight feet even better, depending upon the size of the sow.

Heat Lamps. When the farrowing house temperature drops below 65 degrees, a heat lamp or brooder should be placed in the pen. Only the pigs should be able to get to it. Put a 250-watt size lamp about 24 to 30 inches high. If the hover-type brooder is used, a 75- to 100-watt bulb is satisfactory. The heat lamp or brooder is recommended for the first couple of weeks after farrowing. Pigs are drawn to the warmth it provides, making them less likely to be mashed by the sow.

Guard Rails. Put guard rails around farrowing pens. About eight inches from the bedding and eight inches from the wall is the best distance.

Creep Feeding. It's best to start creep feeding in the first week. Provide ample feeding space in troughs about four inches from the ground. Locating the creep is important. Put it near the source of water and near where the sow stays most of the time. Place it inside in cold weather, in a shade when it is hot. The creep ration is preferred in the pellet form and should contain a good supply of antibiotics, vitamins, and minerals.

Water. Be sure to provide plenty of water and keep it hefore the pigs and sow at all times.

Litter Size. Sometimes it is possible to adjust the size of litters by taking pigs from a large litter and placing them with a sow or gilt that has a small litter of the same age. Do this as soon as possible, sometimes before the third or

Anemia may be a problem in the farrowing house. Prevent it by providing clean soil or by using iron and copper pills. Some producers use a copperas solution on the sow's udder.

Castration should be done during the first four weeks. Do not castrate during the three weeks following cholera vaccination. It is best, too, to not castrate right at weaning time.

Sanitation is the ounce of prevention for hog diseases and parasites. Worm the pigs after weaning—not before. In some areas, certain diseases will need attention. For example, you may need to vaceinate for cholera. Cheek with your vo-ag instructor on this.

Weaning can be done successfully at five or six weeks of age when proper nutrition and management are carried out. However, unless you are willing to buy or mix special rations, it is best to stick to the usual seven or eight weeks. Some of the better hog raisers are now weaning by weight rather than age. Have pigs on their rations several days prior to weaning. Never wean, vaecinate, and castrate at the same time.

Placing with other hogs. A sow and litter may be placed with others about the same age when from a week to two weeks of age. Pigs should not be placed in open lots with hogs much older.

How many of the above recommendations are you using in your hog program?



You don't need an oversize tire when your tractor rolls on B.F.Goodrich Power-Grip tires. They are built to tractor manufacturers' specifications to get full power out of your tractor in the recommended size. Should extreme operating conditions appear to warrant oversize tires, see your B.F. Goodrich dealer first. cleaning.

Don't spend extra money for oversize tires without first discussing your problems with your B.F.Goodrich dealer. His advice can save you money. B.F. Goodrich Tire Co., A Division of The B.F. Goodrich Co., Akron 18, Obio.

LEAD through Speech

By F. B. Curry

THE WORLD IS CRYING for leadership. Among rural young folks, the need is particularly great. In our FFA and other organizations, unlimited opportunities are waiting for those who wish to become leaders.

The best and quickest way for you to become a leader is to learn to express yourself. We choose speech improvement in our Burton, Texas, FFA Chapter as our fundamental standard in leadership. We have developed a num-

ber of good leaders in the community by this means.

One of our members became such an impressive speaker that he not only represented the school in the interscholastic public speaking, and served as Chapter president, but also has been asked to serve as principal speaker at several banquets and other public occasions. He now enjoys these privileges his abilities afford him.

There are many awards and scholar-



ships available to high school youths who can excel at writing and speaking.

A survey of a hundred large corporations revealed that not being able to get along with other people was the biggest cause for failures among executives or would-be executives. Self expression is the first step in "getting along," not only in public, but also in everyday conversation and contact.

You should have a purpose in mind before you attempt to speak to a group. This purpose will be to either convince, cause action, instruct, impress, or entertain. Guide your speech according to your purpose.

Possibly the greatest stumbling block of a budding young speaker is his stage fright. You must realize that your audience is eager to hear you, not to criticize you. They generally feel it a privilege to hear you. They are with you, and not against you. You must believe this before you succeed as a speaker.

Some of my students have "experimented" with several approaches until they got the desired reaction from the audience, so the audience would follow along and understand what was being said.

There are many rules of speech making, but only a few that really matter. One of these is standing. You should stand straight, but naturally and relaxed. Let your hands fall or remain where they feel the best to you. If it is natural for you to gesture, do so; but if it is not "automatic" with you, don't.

No speech, no matter how well done, is any good if the words are not understood. Speak clearly, distinctly, slowly, and loud enough to be heard; and separate each word, rather than run the words together. Look at your audience.

It is important to know what you are going to say. Over 90 percent of all great speakers, who one would think speaks "off the cuff," actually have their speeches well prepared, and often have made those same speeches before. One great speech educator used this motto for his classes: "If you don't know it, you can't say it."

That's about it, except for one more thing. You can't become a speaker without speaking.

Practice makes perfect.





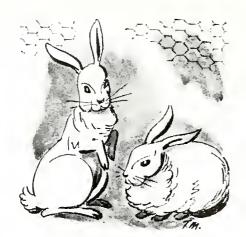
Welcome to Kansas City for your 30th National FFA Convention

Kansas City is proud to play host to the world's largest farm meeting—the 30th annual convention of the Future Farmers of America. Spencer Chemical Company joins the rest of Kansas City in extending a cordial welcome to all visiting members of the FFA. We hope you'll find time to visit us at our General Offices in Kansas City's Dwight Building.



Spencer Chemical Company produces Spencer "Mr. N" Ammonium Nitrate and supplies SPENSOL Nitrogen Solutions for the manufacture of mixed fertilizer.

October-November, 1957



-700 - -800 -

900 Rabbits

IRVIN SISTRUNK, a member of the Lumberton Chapter in Mississippi, has something different in the way of a supervised farming program. He doesn't exactly own it, but he has had the responsibility of running the setup ever since his father became ill. With

the help of his mother, they operate an 87-acre farm consisting of 60 acres of pasture and 18 acres in oats. The main farm enterprises are rabbits, ponies, and dairy cows.

At the present time, Irvin has about 900 rabbits, including 40 bucks and 680 does and feeder rabbits. The rabbits are fed morning and evening, and consume 1,000 pounds of pellets per week. Irvin sells from 30 to 50 feeder rabbits each week. A feeder is from six to eight weeks old, and weighs from 1½ to 134 pounds. They usually sell for about 60 cents per pound.

The number of rabbits Irvin gets per litter is from eight to 12, with a maximum of 16. Irvin's goal is to produce 16,000 feeder rabbits for market per year, and maintain 400 does which will average eight rabbits per litter and five litters per year.

Irvin also has ten ponies. His pony herd consists of one stallion, three Shetland ponies, and six Marsh ponies. They are bred to produce replacements for the herd and to sell. The average sale price of a mature Shetland pony is \$300 and small ponies sell for \$150 each.

Irvin is now milking 23 dairy cows. The dairy herd of 50 head includes 16 heifers being saved for replacements.

Irvin seems to enjoy his work even though it takes him from the time he gets home from school until about eight o'clock at night to feed and milk. He also gets up early and works until time for school. After finishing school, Irvin plans to get his American Farmer Degree in the FFA and continue on the farm.



"After making the usual deductions from your full salary—federal tax, old age pension, insurance, etc.—you owe us \$5."



JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

CRAWFORDSVILLE, INDIANA

"I take the wheel

and take the family to church"





"CLEAN WINDSHIELDS mean safer trips. I make sure ours is wiped clean before we start out on any ride.

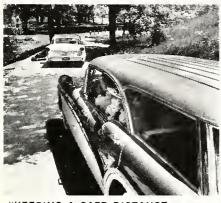


"NO SWINGING WIDE when we make a turn. We take it easy, stay on our own side of the street, too.

and Dad let me drive when we go out.'



"SPEED LIMITS ARE SAFETY LIMITS -and we obey the laws for our own safety and other people's too.



"KEEPING A SAFE DISTANCE prevents accidents. I don't have to jam on the brakes if the car in front stops short."



smooth, safe driving is the mark of an expert driver. I drive that way-that's why Mom

"INTO CHURCH they go while I go park the car. Dad trusts me with the car because he's seen I'm a careful driver."

GENERAL MOTORS

YOUNG DRIVERS CAN BE SAFE DRIVERS

Our Changing Feeds

ARM FEEDS, like most of agriculture, are undergoing some revolutionary changes. Whereas they once contained only a few basic ingredients, they now are power-packed for better results on the farm.

One midwestern feed company, for example, used 29 ingredients and manufactured four feeds just ten years ago.

Today, this same firm uses 63 ingredients and markets 20 different products. Similarly, 25 years ago only a few vitamins were recognized. Now there are about 16 different identified vitamins and a number of unidentified growth factors.

During these years the use of formula feeds has increased. In 1930, feeders

used 13 million tons. Today, it is estimated at 35 million tons.

What results are these new feeds getting on the farm? Here, too, there has been a big change.

The 1930 poultry farmer produced 12.8 dozen eggs with 100 pounds of feed. Today, the same amount of feed will produce 19 dozen eggs. With broilers, the feed requirement has been cut in about half. The 1930 farmer needed 15 pounds of feed to produce a 3-pound broiler. A good commercial grower can raise the same bird today with only 7½ pounds of feed. About the same results are found in turkey growing.

Though to a lesser degree, other phases of animal agriculture are undergoing similar changes. A quarter century ago it took at least 425 pounds of feed to produce 100 pounds of pork. Today, the same amount of feed will produce 122 pounds of pork. In 1930, the average milk production per cow was 4,528 pounds of milk. Today it is 5,512 pounds. With beef, the lowly corncob has turned into a valuable feed for roughing and growing eattle. The comparatively recent research and use of stilbestrol in fattening rations has meant on the average 17.8 percent faster gains on 12.6 percent less feed.

Just as remarkable as the increase in gain from less feed has been the shorter time needed to produce a given product. It once took 14 to 15 weeks to produce a 3-pound broiler. Now it can be done in 8 to 9 weeks—on less feed. The time for growing turkeys has been cut from 34 weeks to 24 weeks. With pork, it is a reduction from 8 months to 5 or 6 months.

Feed men agree that better feeds shouldn't get all the credit. Better breeding and management have played an important part in this revolutionary change. When any one of the three items is lacking, the other two cannot produce to the fullest extent possible.

How can a farmer use these mixed feeds? Grains alone have only limited

In Memoriam

The New Farmers of America mourn the passing of one of their adult leaders. Sidney B. Simmons, 63, assistant state supervisor of vo-ag in Negro schools in North Carolina, passed away July 30. Mr. Simmons was one of the founders of the NFA and organized the North Carolina Association. He was a native of the Tarheel State and at the time of his death had held the assistant state supervisor position for 33 years.

Herefords Top Them All

Welcome to Kansas City... The Accent is on Youth...

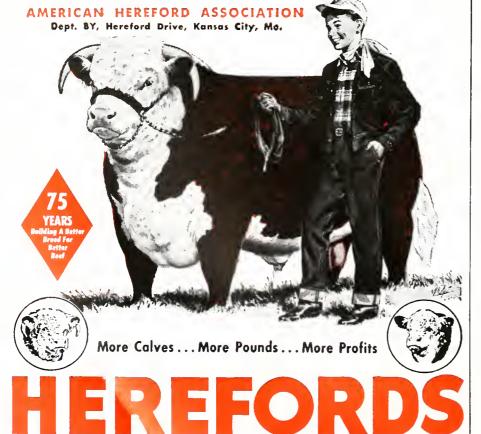
Each year during the National Future Farmers of America convention in Kansas City, Mo., the American Hereford Association opens its doors to these outstanding young people. Specially conducted tours are available to FFA members and the workings of the Association are explained in detail.

The Hereford industry has long recognized that its future depends on the rural youth of the nation. These young people are the breeders and feeders of tomorrow who will guide the beef cattle industry.

TWO FREE OFFERS

HEREFORDS TOP THEM ALL . . . A 34 page booklet packed with facts about Herefords and cattlemen's experiences with them. It's yours absolutely free. Write today.

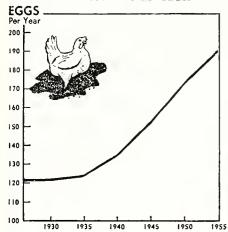
Free subscription to "THE HEREFORD QUARTERLY" keeps you up-to-date on happenings in the cattle world. Send name and address.



feed value. Not only are they low in protein but the quality of the protein is poor. To get the most out of grain, good quality protein and the necessary minerals and vitamins must be present in the proper amounts. And today, antibiotics and other drugs have made even greater production possible.

As one expert put it, the cheapest way to feed is to feed all essential nutrients in correct nutritional and economical balance. And this is where commercial feeds can help—by supplementing your home-grown feeds to give

Production Per Hen



you a proper balance. The new antibiotics and drugs do not eliminate the need for any of the essential nutrients such as protein, energy, vitamins, and minerals. They make the job of raising livestock and poultry easier, but they do not take the place of good nutrition and management. Here is how this works. In a Minnesota feed demonstration, pigs feed corn supplemented with only mineral did poorly. The corn was worth \$1.07 a bushel. By using a modern-day supplement, a bushel of corn was worth \$2.32,

What's ahead? For one thing, we can look for more ingredients made especially for feeds. There will be increased use of by-products such as is now being made of animal fats.

You can expect more feeds tailored for a specific need as well as improvement in the present ingredients. New ingredients may replace a few of those used today.

Synthetics are here and more are coming. Examples are synthetic amino acids and vitamins. Antibiotic feeding is expanding. New antibiotics will quite likely add to those used today. Special high level feeds will get more interest in the future.

A new big field is the rumen factors. Also, certain fatty acids, protein derivatives, and other chemicals with newly recognized properties have taken on new importance.

Drugs and hormones are growing in importance. Enzymes offer new possibilities. Other additives and growth

factors will be introduced. Previously puzzling feed lot troubles will be identified as feed deficiencies in many instances

Don't expect these miracle feeds to do it all! Management is just as important. Take the case of a Wisconsin poultryman, for example. He increased production from 35 percent to 70 percent by installing a ventilating fan when his hens needed more air.

At present, poultry feeds make up about 60 percent of the formula feeds used. The greatest opportunities for improved feeding programs lie with beef, dairy, and hogs.

Where can you get help? In many

cases today's feed salesman is also a feeding expert. Some have put it this way. Putting nutrition into the feed bag is the manufacturer's responsibility. It is the dealer's responsibility to help the feeder get the nutrition out of the bag through proper use, management, and sanitation. Advice is also available from your vo-ag instructor, agricultural agent, and experiment station results.

The proper nutrition of animals is a complicated affair. The basic objective is to convert feeds to foods for people. For you—the producer—the objective is to earn an income. The best way to do this is to avoid feeds that are priced to sell but not formulated for profit.



Actual weights proved Funk's-G 18 bu. better for Maurice Johnson, Nebraska



Schafers of Minnesota topped state X-tra Yield race with 161 bu. of G-24A Fleece Gooch, Ky. won the Kentucky Corn Derby twice running, using G-Hybrids.



Wm. J. Peiper was one of 13 Funk's-G winners in 29 Iowa Master Corn Contests,



AMERICA'S GREATEST HYBRIDS...

You can recommend them with confidence



Lightning Strikes Twice

What makes a winner? They know the secret at Danville, Vermont. Their Star Farmer topped region twice in four years.

By Cedric A. Lafley

THE chance that the Danville, Vermont, FFA Chapter might have the top Star State Farmer of the North Atlantic Region is about one in a thousand. Yet, in four short years this active little Chapter in northern Vermont has produced two such winners. The 1957 winner is 18-year-old Charles A. Sargent.

Charles won top honors in competition with the Star Farmers from each of the other 11 states in the Region. The North Atlantic Region is the only region that selects a top State Star Farmer for this recognition. The regional honor was bestowed upon Charles on September 14, at the Governors' Reception Program at the opening of the 36th Annual Eastern States Exposition at Springfield, Mass. Before Charles' fellow FFA members and several thousand people, the Honorable Governor Johnson of Vermont presented him with a purebred Jersey calf.

The calf, valued at \$200, along with the all-expense-paid trip for Charles and the other State Star Farmers of the Region, was provided by the Sears-Roebuck Foundation.

To Charles, this was the climax of several exciting events that had happened to him recently. In July he was awarded the title of Star State Farmer of Vermont and \$200. About the same time he was elected Vice-President of the Vermont FFA Association. And, to top this off, he was married just four days before his appearance at Springfield, Mass. Honeymooning with part of your expenses paid is quite a feat, if you can do it!

Charles graduated from Danville High School last June and now has full managerial, operational, and financial control of his 250-acre home farm. The farm has been in the family for 103 years and he is the fifth generation to operate it. At present the farm is owned jointly by Charles and his mother, with full rights of survivorship. Charles' father died five years ago.

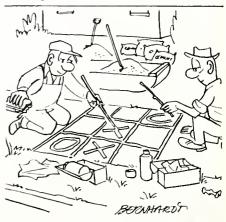
The farm business includes a herd of 60 Jersey and Holstein dairy animals. There are 30 milking cows, 16 heifers, 13 calves, and a registered bull. Crops include 97 acres of hay, 12 acres of grain, 54 acres of pasture, and 87 acres of timber. New practices which Charles has introduced to the farm include arti-



Charles makes an adjustment on his tractor at his Vermont dairy farm.

ficial breeding of dairy cows, reconditioning of machinery, improvements to buildings and fences, rotation and improvement of pastures, feeding of silage, construction of a farm pond, and thinning and pruning of his farm forest. Charles has also introduced official dairy herd testing and an official conservation plan for his farm.

In school Charles excelled in vocational agriculture classes and held offices in his local FFA Chapter for three years. He is currently serving as steward in his local Grange. Charles is eagerly working to improve the quality and efficiency of his farming operation. He plans to expand his business to 50 milking cows as soon as feasible.





THE HAMPSHIRE RULES SUPREME

On the Farm
On the Range

In the Feed Lot
In the Show Ring

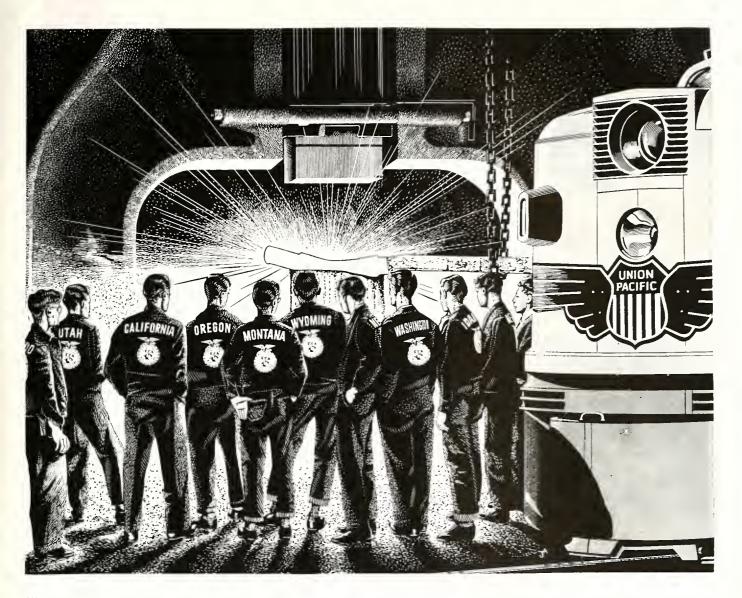
A Top Careass in Less Time With Less Feed

Include "The World's Most Useful Sheep" in Your Farming Program

Write

American Hampshire Sheep Association

Box 7, Stuart, Iowa Roy A. Gilman, Sec.



Forging the shape of the future

In a moment that huge hammer drops onto glowing-hot steel, and shapes it into usefulness, before their eyes.

Here it's a shop making a part for a single machine of railroading. Everywhere Future Farmers of America look along Union Pacific system, there are new things taking shape.

The future of farming is taking form, too. And, Union Pacific is working with you to build it.

A staff of agricultural representatives, part of the Railroad's Livestock and Agriculture Department, is constantly at work in farming territory, to develop future farm production.

This means shipping services, too, so that farm products move more efficiently to markets.

Supporting the Future Farmers of America Foundation, and helping youth with the Carl Raymond Gray scholarship program, add to the effort. Tours of farm communities by the Agricultural Improvement Car, specially produced films and exhibits on Agriculture, publications and demonstrations, are a continuing part of this work.







Find an open field with backstop. Set up bullseye, then using support, take a shot.

How to Sight-In a Rifle..

By Raymond Schnessler



It is high and to left. Twelve clicks drop sight. Windage knob gets eight.

Second shot is near bullseye but one more click of windage knob is needed.



a rifle. It's a way to turn your misses into game in the bag.

You will want to master this skill if you do your shooting with

OCCASIONALLY an expert hunter will get the chance of a lifetime when a prize buck appears in a clearing some 200 or 250 yards away. Too often he blows his chance with a wild shot.

It's not that he can't shoot straight. More often it's because he doesn't know at what range his rifle is sighted-in, and whether he should aim at, over, or under his target. Guess shooting has cost him a trophy.

Next three shots pump through bullseye. Most marksmen will use over five.



Windage and elevation knobs make accurate adjusting easy to do. Your rifle may not have this type of sight but principle is same for all types of sights.



All hunters, tyro or crack shot, can become more successful big game hunters by learning how to sight-in their rifles before taking to the field this fall.

Captain Jack Laey, veteran hunter and marksman, shows the technique of sighting-in a rifle in the field. Lacy marks a bull on a sheet of paper and steps out the appropriate range—200 yards. When sighted at that distance, you can aim at a deer's shoulder from as far as 250 yards with a good chance for a kill. Lacy then beds down his rifle on a knapsack and fires his first shot. Spotting the bullet's point of impact with binoculars, he finds that it has struck about three inches high and two inches to the left of the bull.

Lacy's big game rifle is equipped with a micrometer receiver peep sight with one-quarter minute click adjustments for elevation and windage. He lowers the point of impact by lowering the elevation knob by 12 clicks. Then, to move the point of impact to the right, he gives the windage knob eight clicks for the two inches needed. He then proceeds to squeeze off his second shot.

This shot is close to the bull but still a bit to the left. So he gives the windage knob one more click to the right. His next two shots land in the bull and he's now ready to start his deer hunt.

Of course, a rifle can be sighted-in to permit accurate aim at only one range. If your rifle is sighted for 200 yards, the most practical range, and your prey comes in at 150, you naturally aim a bit lower; and proportionately higher if he shows up at 250 or 300 yards. Experience will teach you the spontaneous adjustments; but before any instinct develops effectively, it is necessary to know at what range your rifle is sighted-in.

Though Captain Lacy used five shots, the average rifleman may need 20 to accomplish the task.

SHOOT...

Peters "Thunderbolt" 22 shorts!

More BANG! More ZIP! More FUN!



PETERS CARTRIDGE DIVISION, BRIDGEPORT 2, CONN.

"Thunderbolt" is Reg. U. S. Pat Off. by Peters Cartridge Division, Remington Arms Company, Inc.

Here's the exciting cartridge that makes your 22 shooting more fun than ever before! Gives you more wham! More zip! Shooters know they have extra speed when they hear the sharp crack of these sensational eartridges. Specially developed powder for faster ignition, faster hurning and greater speed! Exclusive, specially designed composition bullet. And Peters "Thunderbolt" 22's come in a convenient flat packwrapped in protective cellophane-with ziptape opener.

Get a supply of Peters "Thunderbolt" car-tridges at your dealer's next time you stop in for ammunition.

"The farmer is the hunter's best friend - treat him that way!"

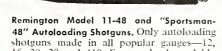
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"Sportsman," "Wingmaster," Power-Matic," Company, Inc., Bridgeport 2, Conn.





Sportrait

By Stan Allen

TO most baseball fans back in 1946, New York Yankee eatcher "Yogi" Berra did not seem a very imposing player. Since that time he has hit more home runs than any other eatcher in the history of baseball, has played in more World Series games than any other eatcher, and has been named to nine consecutive American League All Star teams.

Lawrence Peter Berra was born in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1925. Like many boys, he learned his early baseball on the sandlots. Later he played organized ball with the St. Louis American Legion team and in 1943 he was signed by the New York Yankees and sent to the Norfolk minor league team.

Berra had a good season in his first try in professional ball. He was moved to Kansas City in 1944 but did not play since he spent 1944 and 1945 in the Armed Services. Then after discharge, he spent the 1946 season with the Newark team where he appeared in 77 games and hit for a .314 average with 15 home

ED BROWN,
Star quorterback of the Chicago Beors, says:

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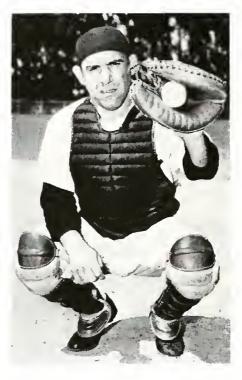
No matter whot your sport you need a good supporter. Take Ed Brown's advice. Wear a good supporter . . . get a Bike at your local sporting goods store. More athletes have worn Bike than any other brand.





runs. During the latter part of 1946. Berra was called up to the Yankees and Major League baseball. Appearing in only seven games with the Yankees in '46, he had eight hits in 22 at bats with two home runs.

All rookies coming to the major leagues are faced with the normal handicaps of inexperience and minor faults. Berra was to face a different handicap. Standing 5 foot, 8 inches tall, weighing 192 pounds and having been tagged with the nickname "Yogi" back on the



sandlots, Berra was to become the butt of much ridicule and coarse humor about his build and his awkwardness behind the plate. He was to put a stop to this in the only way he knew. The shouts of Yogi soon became shouts of admiration for a good major league ball player.

During the 1947 World Series, Yogi received much criticism for the way the Brooklyn Dodgers stole bases on him. It was pointed out that the Yankee pitchers did not hold the runners close to base and then Yogi, as a rookie, was not used to making so many throws on a base runner. Base runners do not take many liberties on his throwing arm today. Nevertheless, Bucky Harris, Yankee manager, started Yogi in the outfield in 1948 after Yogi had hit for a .280 batting average in '47. Yogi hit a respectable .305 batting average in

'48 and soon won his eatehing job back.

In 1949 Casey Stengel took over as Yankee manager. He decided to go along with Yogi as catcher. With the help of ex-Yankee Bill Dickey, Yogi began to correct his mistakes and he soon rounded out into one of the best receivers in the game. His hitting dropped to .277 in 1949 but he belted 20 home runs and drove in 91 runs.

Yogi really began to roll in 1950, hitting a .322 average with 28 home runs. During the next five years, 1951 through 1955, his batting average stayed above .293 except in '52 and '55 when it dropped to around the .272 mark. His home run mark during those years was better than 22 each season with a total production of 133 homers during those five years. Pitchers soon began to respect his hitting power as he became one of the best bad ball hitters in baseball. Manager Stengel and other players have said that Yogi is one of the best clutch hitters that the game has ever known. Despite his size and build, Yogi is also a good base runner. One of Yogi's biggest assets is his ability to handle pitchers. Teammate Don Larsen, after pitching the first perfect, no hit, World Series game last year, gave credit to Yogi for calling a perfect game.

Although his batting average was not at a high mark in 1956, Yogi had a good season. His hitting was at a .298 average. He hit 30 home runs, making the second time he hit as many as 30 homers in one season. His performance in the '56 World Series was outstanding as he had 9 hits in 25 attempts for a .360 average. He hit three home runs in the series, one a grand slam homer to give him the honor of being one of the six players to accomplish this feat. He also set a new World Series RBI mark, batting in 10 runs during the series. He had a perfect day in the 1956 All Star game with two hits in two attempts.

By the end of the '56 season, Yogi had been to bat 5,026 times in 1,340 games, with 1,477 hits for a very respectful lifetime batting average of .274. He has belted 238 home runs and has batted in an amazing 1,003 runs. Yogi has caught 45 World Series games, and has a lifetime World Series batting average of .275.

Among his many awards received during his 11 years as Yankee catcher is the American League Most Valuable Player award which he has won three times. Until this date, no player has ever won it more than three times. He has been named the *Sporting News* All Star Major League catcher four times; and as stated earlier, Yogi has been voted to nine consecutive American League All Star teams. Today at 31, the experts feel that Yogi Berra has not yet reached the top of the hill.

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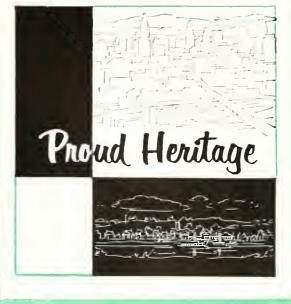
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Broadway & Armour in the Heart of America



E WERE FIGHTING our way through the South Texas brush when suddenly our Mexican guide, Nick Gonzales, held up his hand. "I hear javeleen!" he whispered urgently.

Cousin Bill Klapp and I strained our ears, but heard nothing. We had noticed a strong, musky smell for some time, and knew that javelinas must be near, but nothing moved in the wild expanse of caetus, thorn trees, and sparse rough grass.

Fire of the chase suddenly gleamed in Bill's eyes. He glanced at Nick, and then at me. "Come on!" he urged, "Let's get 'em!"

He stepped forward eagerly. There was a sudden scampering of hoofs as several gray shapes materialized from the shadows, then dodged from sight almost too quick for the eyes to follow. So sudden was their flight, and so good their eamouflage, that we stood rooted to the spot.

"How in heck did they get away so fast?" Cousin Bill eried in consternation. "They must be awfully timid."

"Not timid, Bill. Just smart. But watch out for the critters. Sometimes they don't run."

This was sound advice I gave my northern cousin, for although the javelina is a small skinfull compared to a domestic hog, he packs a savage hatred of all comers. Even the black bear and the mountain lion hesitate to molest him, for they know his temper, and realize that his curved tusks can inflict fearful hurt.

But, as I told Bill, the critter is smart. For all his fierceness, he knows that

tusks can't cope with rifle bullets, so generally he fades away at sight or sound of man. Get him angry, though, or corner him, and it's a different story.

I wanted to put Bill wise, for he was my guest. He knows a lot about guns and different sorts of northern game, but this was his first tangle with our Texas javelinas.

We resumed our way through the tortuous brush and, after what seemed hours to my tired legs, we came to the lip of a narrow draw where Nick paused to get his bearings.

There was an eerie quietness about the air. A single buzzard wheeled high overhead in the cloudless sky. Now and then a breeze whispered through the thorn and mesquite, rattled the pads of prickly pear, then died, and little heat devils would resume their dancing in the warm mid-January air.

Nick led us up the draw, stopping now and then to read sign on the drought-hardened earth. Distances are tricky in the brush country, but I figured we had covered a quarter of a mile when Nick stopped and pointed out several cloven hoof prints in the sandy soil,

"Pigs!"

There was no mistaking the little tracks that javelinas make. They ran east and west, following the draw. There were also signs of feeding, and now and then we found bristles eaught in the rough bark of a tree, or tangled on a sharp thorn.

We were moving as quietly as we could when Niek stopped once more with that absolute stillness of an Indian.

Now, faintly, we could hear the chop, chop sound of grinding teeth, of grunts and squeals from up ahead. It sounded like a big herd. I started to whisper to Nick, but he shook his head warningly and pointed.

I wondered how my cousin was taking all this, for even I, used as f was to this South Texas hunting, could feel my muscles tighten.

"Are they close?" Bill whispered in a shaky voice.

Buck fever is bad but you've never experienced "the shakes" until you've had "pig ague." Only Nick seemed free of it now as he answered Bill's question with a nod.

Again we took up our stalking. The herd was moving slowly up the draw, feeding as it moved. Nick, a patient and skillful tracker, followed them, using the utmost caution, being careful of every step he made.

Soon we were close enough to hear the gabbling of the herd above our pounding hearts. I stopped to pull aside a thorny branch for a better look ahead. Then I quietly levered a .32special eartridge into the chamber of my earbine.

We peeked through the screening brush and saw a small clearing. A large mesquite tree, with limbs as thick as a man's arm, spread itself almost from wall to wall of the small rayine.

The odor of pig was strong here, musky and choking, blending with the smell of bruised vegetation and fresh earth. Cousin Bill and I eased up alongside Nick. Meanwhile, the squealing and grunting of feeding pigs grew louder. Nick nodded toward the mes-

BILL LUNDIGAN* SHOWS YOU HOW CHRYSLER CORPORATION SCOOPED THE FIELD IN '57

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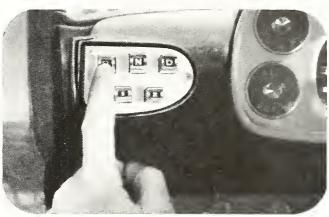
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MOBILE, ALABAMA

quite and put his lips to my ear. "Climb that tree. I go drive pigs past."

Then I realized what he was up to. We were in a blind draw with the closed end just ahead. Nick had been working for this, maneuvering the pigs gently into this blind alley so they couldn't escape without passing us. A mightly smart move t granted him, but the realization of what Cousin Bill and I faced didn't help my nerves.

Quickly I told Bill what Nick had said, and we all eased silently toward the tree, our eyes fixed on the lower branches.

But something went wrong. Either one of us stepped on a twig, or made too swift a movement, for all of a sudden a squirrel let loose with a chattering sound from the branches of a live oak.

Nick shrugged. "No need to drive pigs now. They soon come, anyway," he said.

So we hurried forward. Rounding a dog-leg bend we pulled up short at what we saw. About 150 feet ahead of us were thirteen or fourteen pigs, frozen in different positions of animation. Their eyes glittered in the sunlight, and though we were downwind of them, they had heard us, for the grayish hairs on their backs and necks rose like the hackles of angry dogs.

And beyond them loomed the end wall of the draw, rising straight up, unscalable!

I spotted one big boar that was a prize, and wanted Cousin Bill to have him, so I bent low and whispered, "Shoot the big one, Bill, then run for the mesquite!"

Bill's brown eyes sparkled with excitement. He raised his 25-20 and snaked it through the tangled branches. I kept my eyes on the old boar and prayed the herd wouldn't spook too soon.





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Bill's rifle eracked loudly in the still air, the sound bounging from wall to wall of the narrow draw. His slug spun the pig around and knocked him over, but the critter didn't stay down.

"Run, senores, run!" Niek cried, and from the corner of my eyes I saw him flee toward the friendly branches of the mesquite.

And the pigs came! All of them! Searcely a hundred feet separated us now. Some of them did try to climb the steep walls in an effort to escape, but without suecess.

I thumbed the hammer of my earbine and fired. I had time for but one shot, and was glad to see a pig fall, roll over and lie still.

Thrusting his arm through strap of his gun, Bill turned and ran. I followed hard on his boot heels.

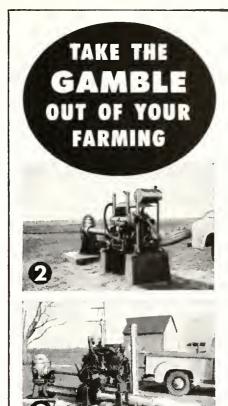
Nick called something and let loose three shots from his ancient octagonbarreled gun. The shots failed to slow the drumming hoofs behind us, as we sped toward the mesquite.

The clack of pig tusks chilled me in a way I never felt before. The draw we were in was narrow and I knew-should we not make the mesquite brancheswe would be painfully, if not seriously, injured. The panieked javelinas would run over us in their terror and anger, slashing out at us defensively as they passed, knocking us from our feet to be mauled and gashed by those following.

Then we were there! I dropped my rifle and leaped for a branch. For one breathless moment my sweating fingers slipped as they grasped a low-hanging limb, then held. Swinging my legs up just in time, I shot a quiek glance toward Cousin Bill, and was relieved to see him straddle a tree crotch just as the herd stampeded by.

Everything was confusion and gunfire. During all the noise and uproar I didn't forget to keep an eye on Cousin Bill, and his attitude of utter aplomb surprised me. The dad-gummed guy was a rank greenhorn when it came to javelina hunting; he had never shot one of the critters before, yet here he was,







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World-famed hotels Teletype service—Family Plan sitting in the crotch of a tree, taking pot shots at a herd of angry wild pigs as if he were on the front stoop of his Paoli, Pennsylvania, home, popping off woodchucks in the meadow.

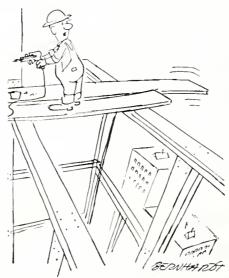
Nick crippled a young sow. When she squealed the big boar whirled, his leg still dragging, to cover and protect her. Two rifles cracked simultaneously, like the slap of a board on water. Both sow and boar dropped and lay still. But the old boar died hard. Once more he rose, when the shock of the bullet passed. He reared and teetered, clacking his teeth in impotent rage. Bloody foam splashed his jaws as he shook his heavy head in that stiff-necked way swine have, and I could visualize one of us down under him getting a raking over by those yellowed two-inch tusks. Again Bill shot. For a moment the boar glared murderously, then sank to the ground, kicked one or two times, and died.

When we scrambled to the ground 1 grinned at Nick as he eased himself from his cramped tree perch, but he didn't crack a smile. "It is not fonny, senor," he said. "I assure you eef it had not been for that tree we would all be -how you say?-like the hamburger

Relaxed, finally, we checked our kill. Nick had accounted for two-a young shoat and the sow-from five shots. Cousin Bill had chalked up the prizethe shaggy old boar, which left my one nondescript little shoat unnoticed. Bill's boar was 44 inches long, though javelinas seldom reach a length of over 40 inches. Nick estimated his weight as 55 pounds, or over, as he cleaned our

1 grinned at Cousin Bill. "This boar you killed makes you a real Texan, feller," I told him. "-Stetson and all. But seriously, Bill, is he worth all the miles you traveled to get him?

Cousin Bill gave me one of his onesided smiles as he considered his an-"He sure was, Dev. I've hunted swer.



"Watch your st-, never mind . . ."

moose in Canada, and plenty of other exciting game from time to time. But you tell your game department that for all-around action I'll vote for javelinas any day. I'm not exaggerating when I say I've gotten 1700 thrills from this pig hunt-one for every mile between here and Paoli!'

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Writing FFA News

Wm. Paul Gray

NEWS is what happens and what people feel, think, say, and do about it."

News consists chiefly of unpublished reports of those activities of mankind calculated to interest, inform, or entertain the public. News is not publicity nor is it free advertising. In fact, there is no adequate definition of news for no news attracts the attention of everybody everywhere. The prime purpose for writing any story is to get it read. This involves structuring and styling the article so as to attract the reader's attention. The essentials of a news story involve these elements:

Immediacy—News first of all must be new. The writer must demonstrate to his readers that he is writing something they do not know.

Proximity — Each reader is more interested in himself than anyone else in the world. Therefore, get names into stories and get them right.

Consequence—One of the obligations of a writer in selecting, judging, and writing news is to determine what is of real consequence as news. Unless a story is of importance to its readers a newspaper will not print it and the writer has wasted the time he spent writing the article.

Clearness—The effectiveness of an article is determined by the meaning which it conveys to the reader. Clearness in choice and arrangement of words allows the reader to get a clear understanding of the meaning of the story.

Conciseness — Not one needless word should be included in a story. Flowery words should be omitted and unnecessary words such as the, he, and they be pruned from the story.

The Lead — The beginning paragraph of any news should answer the five W's: Who? What? When? Where? and Why? The standard news story, as published by most papers, starts with the climax and leaves the details for the closing sentences of the article. Short paragraphs of not more than 50 to 75 words are best for good news stories.

Other essentials to remember when writing for the press is to be sure that the final copy which is submitted to the newspaper is free from all errors whether of typing, grammar or names, dates or places. Copy should be typewritten and double-spaced. Numerical figures should never be used to start a sentence and numbers under ten should be written out. The reporter's name, address, and phone number should appear in the upper left corner of the first page of copy in case the paper needs additional details.

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The First One Doesn't Have A Chance!

Mitch: "What's that you have in your buttonhole?"

Doug: "That's a chrysanthenum." Mitch: "Looks like a rose to me." Doug: "Nope, it's a chrysanthenum." Mitch: "Spell it."

Doug: "K-r-y-s—by golly it is a

rose!"

Le Roy Gerrard R. R. 2 Schuyler, Nebraska

The tragedy of the flea is that he knows for certain that all of his children will go to the dogs.

Ken France Route I Beaver Dam, Wisconsin

Judge: "Why don't you settle this out of Court?"

Defendants: "That's what we were doing when the police came and interfered."

Merrie Alice Graves Route 1 Gervais, Oregon A motorist, following a tail light in a dense fog, crashed into the car ahead of him when it stopped suddenly. "Why didn't you let me know you were going to stop," he yelled.

"Why should I?" came a voice out of the fog. "I'm in my own garage."

Letha Stidham Rural Route 2 Beattyville, Kentucky

The first man was pretending to be driving a car.

A second man was watching him.

A third man walked up and asked the second man what the first man was doing.

Second man: "Aw, he's crazy: he always pretends to be driving a car," then he climbs a tree.

Third man: "Why are you doing that?"

Second man: "Shucks, I ain't going to get run over!"

Ronnie Huddleston Box 322 Gracemont, Oklahoma



"If you're so smart why wasn't I born with an education?"

A Negro boy was hired as a cook to accompany a rich man on a trip to Alaska. One day, when taking a stroll, he was confronted by a fierce grizzly bear. Afterwards, he related:

"Dar was only one tree on dat whole island, and ah made for it. Dar was only one limb on dat tree and it was twenty feet high and ah jumped for it."

"Did you make it?" he was asked.

"Lawsy, Boss, ah missed it goin up, but ah sho kotched it comin down." Charles Falk, Jr. Route 4

Atchison, Kansas

Olle had been sitting with his girl friend, Helga. . . An hour had gone by with no break in the silence in the parlor, when suddenly Olle blurted:

"Helga, vill you marry me?"

"Yes," answered Helga shyly.

Another hour of unbroken silence and Helga asked: "Olle, vy don't you say something?"

To which Olle replied: "I tank I talk too much already."

Phyllis Pagel Marshall, Minnesota

A hillbilly at an observatory paused to watch a man peering through a large telescope. Just then, a star fell.

"Man alive!" exclaimed the hillbilly, "You're a swell shot!"

Alyce Hall 2724 Ave. H Kearney, Nebraska

Outraged judge: "Silence! I fine you \$10 for contempt of court."

Outraged defendant (slapping down \$20 bill): "Sir, \$10 does not begin to express my contempt for this court!"

William G. Petermann Rural Route 2 Stillwater, Oklahoma



Cartoon Caption Contest

Your response to the last cartoon caption contest was so great the editors have decided to give you another. So here it is—good luck!

PRIZES: First \$15, Second \$10, Third \$5, plus 10 honorable mention prizes of plastic FFA billfolds, with the winners' names lettered in gold! RULES: Find a caption for this cartoon in any of the advertisements in this issue of The National FUTURE FARMER. You must clip the word or words you choose, paste on a postal card and give the page number from which you clipped the caption. Then mail to CARTOON CONTEST, BOX 29, ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA, before October 25, 1957. Your caption may consist of as many consecutive words or lines as you think necessary. In case of duplications, the one with the earliest post mark will be considered. Entries will be judged by the staff of The National FUTURE FARMER. Winners will be announced in the December-January issue.

Increase Your "Farming Reach"... GO 6-ROW WITH JOHN DEERE



Cut Time, Labor, and Fuel Costs in One Wide Sweep

It's another John Deere first—a new way of farming to help you meet head-on and whip those bugaboos of bad weather, limited working time, and mounting labor and fuel costs—new John Deere 6-Row Farming Equipment teamed up with Modern John Deere Tractor Power.

With your farm geared to 6-row operation, you can be assured of keeping in stride with today's stepped-up farming pace. You can count on cutting fuel costs and working hours by as

much as 1/3 and increasing the efficiency of power and labor by as much as 50 per cent. And it is all bound to show up in a lower figure on the cost side and a higher figure on the profit side when the tally is taken at the season's end.

John Deere 6-Row Farming Equipment includes both planters and cultivators—designed to increase your "farming reach" at the same time that you sink costs to bedrock and squeeze

every extra profit dollar out of every harvest.

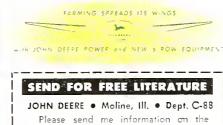
So, go 6-row! Combine the eager, aggressive power of a Modern John Deere Tractor and the wide, hungry span of new John Deere 6-Row Equipment and put yourself in the forefront of today's stepped-up farming pace.

Ask your John Deere dealer for a demonstration and for information on the John Deere Credit Plan that will make it easy for you to own new John Deere Power and Equipment.

The width of the 6row cultivator (large picture) can be narrowed for easy transporting or cultivating crops planted with four-row planters.

John Deere 6-Row Equipment includes corn planters, corn and cotton planters, and bedders, all available with attachments to increase their utility.





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	☐ 6-Row Corn Planter ☐ 6-Row Cultivator ☐ "620" and "720" Tractors
Name.	- Student
R. R	Box
Town-	
State_	



JOHN DEERE

"Wherever Crops Grow, There's a Growing Demand for John Decre Farm Equipment"



All-New DYNAMIC D-14

with exclusive Power Director



"The Big Stick"

A NEW CONCEPT IN SAFETY, TOO...

Ask your Allis-Chalmers dealer to show you the features that make the D-14 the safety leader as well as the performance leader in the 3-plow field;

- · Roll-Shift Front Axle
- Power Director
- Front-End Stability
- Single-Step Platform
- Easy-Ride Seat
- Lights for the Road
- Safe Implement Hookup



One look . . . and you know right off . . . it's different. *This* new tractor is a history-maker.

Step aboard — feel what farming *could* be like for you from now on. So easy!

Powered by a responsive new Power-Crater engine . . . the 3-plow DYNAMIC D-14 really talks. And it carries a "big stick" for complete mastery of the tough jobs — an exclusive new Power Director that lets you quick-shift to high or low range . . . on-the-go! Eight speeds ahead . . . with live, constant PTO for harvesting!

Exclusive, new Low-Line, High-Crop design provides a full 25-inch rear axle clearance for tall crops. You farm relaxed . . . with new Easy-Ride comfort . . . with a feeling of safe, low-set stability.

Your Allis-Chalmers dealer invites you to try the Dynamic D-14... a discovery drive that opens a new age of farming ease.

Power-Cnater is an Allis-Chalmers trademark.

ALLIS-CHALMERS, FARM EQUIPMENT DIVISION, MILWAUKEE 1, WISCONSIN



