# The National

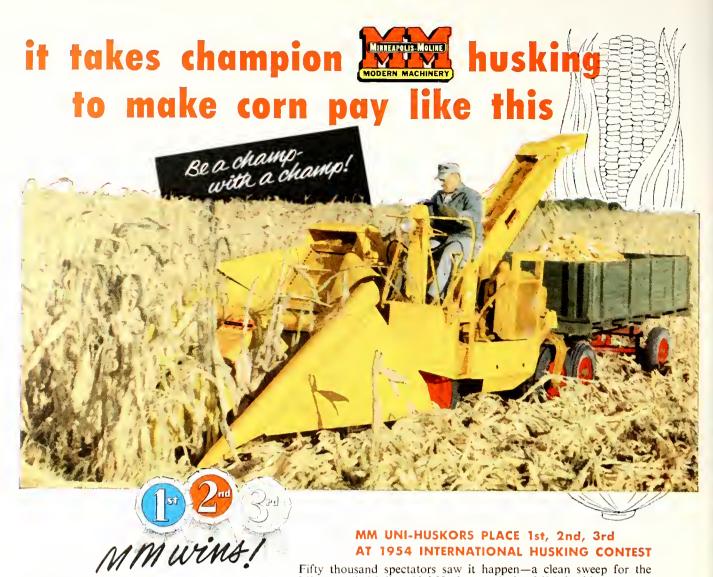
Owned and Published by the Future Farmers of America



FALL. 1955

A father knows no more joyful moment than the day

his son becomes a full partner in operating the home farm





MM UNI-PICKER-SHELLER-Pick and shell corn with up to 30% moisture content with this odvanced Uni-Farmor unit. One quick trip winds up your corn harvest ... puts you weeks ahead.

### MM UNI-HUSKORS PLACE 1st, 2nd, 3rd AT 1954 INTERNATIONAL HUSKING CONTEST

Fifty thousand spectators saw it happen—a clean sweep for the Minneapolis-Moline Uni-Huskor and the MM husking system. Combining the self-propelled operation of the MM Uni-Farmor with the unbeatable husking of MM Huskors, the Uni-Huskor stepped way out ahead of all competition. From the first wagonload you husk, you'll profit by that same MM Huskor championship performance.

Stalk to wagonbox, MM Huskors are built to get all your corn ... and get it clean. Three gathering chains for each row ... fiveposition floating points . . . snapping rolls 53½ inches long . . . sideto-side and rotating raddle action on the Uni-Huskor . . . foursection metal and rubber husking rolls . . . full-length corn savers and high-speed cleaning fans make MM Huskors winners in competition—money-makers in your corn.

Ask your MM Degler for the facts on the Huskor that's right for you. Find out why MM husking makes corn pay . . . as no other pickers can!

### MINNEAPOLIS-MOLINE MINNEAPOLIS 1. MINNESOTA



MM PULL-BEHIND HUSKORS-For years the Corn Belt fovorite-now better than ever with a host of new advantages. MM pullbehind Huskors ore available in 1- and 2row models.



MM MOUNTED HUSKORS-Champion MM performance in a compact 2-row Huskor that mounts on your MM tractor. Avoilable for MM Models ZAN, ZAU, ZBN, ZBU, UBN, UBU, UTN, UTU.



MM QUALITY SHELLERS—the leading sellers by far! Give your snopped or husked corn preferred treatment with MM Shellers. Two models, capacities from 175 to 1200 bushels per hour, both belt or PTO powered.

## YOU SAVE UP TO 1/2 NEW TIRE PRICE



## WITH Firestone NEW TREADS

Why waste time trying to get your work done with worn tractor tires when it costs so little to get new tire traction and performance?

You can have Firestone Champion New Treads put on your old tires for as little as one-half the new tire price. If your worn tires are not retreadable, you can get Firestone Champion New Treads which have already been applied on sound, guaranteed tire bodies. Firestone Champion New Treads guarantee new tire traction and performance, because they have the same high quality tread materials as used in new Firestone tires. The curved bar tread design, the tread depth and tread width is exactly the same as you get in a brand new Firestone original equipment Champion.

Only Firestone Guaranteed Factory-Method New Treads give you all these new tractor tire advantages. See your nearby Firestone Dealer or Store.

### Always Buy Tires Built by Firestone, Originator of the First Practical Pneumatic Tractor Tire

Get More Traction
with Firestone
Tires on Your
Car and Truck



The Town and Country is the greatest mud, snow or ice passenger car tire ever built. A quiet highway tire as well as a traction tire.

The Super All Traction truck tire takes hold and moves the load in mud, in snow, or on wet or icy roads.

## You Put a New Twist in Your Work —

WHEN YOU USE PROTO PROFESSIONAL-QUALITY ADJUSTABLE & PIPE WRENCHES



You can do your work better, faster and with less effort when you buy adjustable and pipe wrenches with these great features:

PROTO ADJUSTABLE WRENCHES are streamlined, with thin, extra strong jaws for narrow spaces, yet deep enough to fully seat both hex and square nuts. Sturdy I-beam handles give you great strength with less weight.

And PROTO PIPE WRENCHES have jaws forged from alloy steel, with deep, sharp teeth to give you a better "bite".

See your dealer for the complete line of PROTO adjustable and normal or heavy-duty pipe wrenches. Send 10¢ for catalog of entire line to

#### PLOMB TOOL TOMPANY

2267H Santa Fe Ave., Los Angeles 54, Calif.



Eastern Factory, Jamestown, N.Y. . Canadian Factory, London, Ont.



## The National

Owned and Published by the Future Farmers of America

FALL, 1955

Vol. 4, No. 1

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### ON OUR COVER

PARTNERS is the name of our cover painting by Harold Anderson. And it tells quite an interesting story. The pride a father holds in his son knows no more joyful moment than that day the boy has reached the stage of mature judgment and knowledge that justifies his being made a full partner in operating the home farm. The father will have many more years of useful work, but he welcomes the vigor of youth in his enterprise. The investment amassed over a lifetime will provide the foundation for even greater achievement by father and son continuing to work and prosper together, realizing that, in a coming generation, another boy will stand on this hill with Dad, viewing the heritage that was wrought by God and developed by the toil of partners.

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CHANGE OF ADDRESS: Send both old and new addresses to Editorial Offices, THE NATIONAL FUTURE FARMER, Box 29, Alexandria, Virginia.



"You might call us a 'Quonset family,' "
says Hugo Medow, Seward, Neb. "I liked
my machine shed so well that I have
since got anather Quonset 32 x 60 building that I use as a cattle barn."



"My Quonset 24 x 72 machinery storage building gives me plenty of headroom and floorspace at a price I can afford to pay," soys F. Gordon Stockin, Chaffee, N.Y.



This is the shop section of the Quonset 24 x 84 which serves as a machine and tool shelter, pump house, and farm shop for P. H. Hanes, Jr., Clemmons, N.C.



Harlan Kelly, Aqua Dulce, Texas, converted his Quonset 32 x 60 machinery building to grain drying and starage. He says, "Very pleased with its versatility."

## An insulated interior lining makes the $40 \times 20$ shop end of the Borcherding Quanset $40 \times 80$ a comfartable place to work bath in winter and summer.

## Add years of life to your equipment with a Quonset® machinery storage and farm shop building

"Keeping our equipment out of the weather in our Quonset adds up to 50 per cent to its trade-in value—one year of weathering is worse than five or six years of actual use," says G. W. Borcherding, Moore, Montana. "And we save time with our Quonset 40 x 80 machinery storage and farm shop building." adds Mr. Borcherding, "because we can put our equipment in shape during bad weather. Having equipment ready to go helps get the job done on time—which means dollars in any farmer's pocket."

The Quonset on the Borcherding ranch is adaptable to other uses, too—it serves as a grain storage building when needed.

A Quonset farm machinery storage building will save money, time and labor for you, too. See your Quonset dealer today.

Quonsets are easily financed on the Quonset Purchase Plan.

### STRAN-STEEL CORPORATION

A Unit of

NATIONAL S	STEEL (A)	CORPORATION
	RATIONAL	

STRAN	N-STEEL	CORPORATION
Ecorea	Detroit	20 Mich

Please send me the latest literature on Quonsets for farm service buildings.

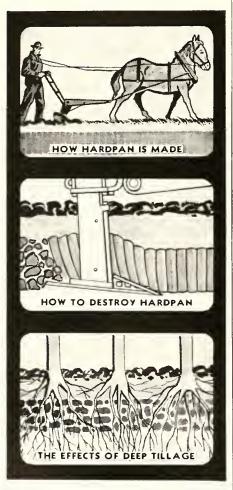
Name	 	 	
Address			

## Catching on Like. WILDFIRE!

### Deep tillage opens up a whole new farming dimension

It helps make better use of fertilizers, stimulates crop growth, speeds moisture penetration. The ultimate result is higher yields at less cost, so it's natural that more and more farmers are swinging to deep tillage!

The complete deep-tillage story is told in this latest film, "Dividend in Depth." It shows how to destroy plow pan and hardpan with modern deep-tillage equipment. Here are scenes from the sound-color movie, "Dividend in Depth":



Order a free-loan reel of "Dividend in Depth," full-color 19-minute, 16 mm. film from your nearest Caterpillar Dealer. Be sure to ask him for companion literature, "Farming the 3 Dimensions" and the cartoon booklet, "Power Farming." You'll find his name in the telephone book. For additional information, write us.

CATERPILLAR TRACTOR CO. Dept. NF-105, Peoria, III., U.S.A.

CATERPILLAR\*

**EDITORIAL** 

### A Fellow Told Me...

That magazine staff is a busy group. Take the last time I dropped by. They were right in the middle of getting out the Fall issue and were making plans to attend the National Convention in Kansas City, Missouri, October 10-13. They told me this convention is going to be a "hum dinger" and were talking about seeing many of you fellows out there. They're going to set up a booth in the exhibit room (little theater) just off the auditorium lobby so you can come by for a visit.

If you haven't looked on page 62, you're going to be mighty pleased when you do. There's another big judging contest waiting there for you. This time it's dairy cattle, five big classes in all.

As you remember, seven hundred thirty-two prizes were awarded in the livestock judging contest last fall. Whether more will be given away this time will be determined by you and the judges.



Look them over carefully

Guess what? When I dropped in on the staff the other day, I found another Jimmy at work for the magazine. You remember 1 told you about Jimmy Dillon in the last issue. This time it was Jimmy Willis, from Me-

Coll, South Carolina, who was National Student Secretary two years ago during FFA's 25th anniversary year.

On inquiring, I found that Jimmy has been employed in the advertising department and will work in advertising sales. He is making trips to such cities as Detroit, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, and others in that area. He visited many of these cities as a National Officer on the annual good will tour.

Jimmy received his Bachelor of Seience Degree in Agricultural Education at Clemson College, Clemson, South Carolina, in June. He first took a job teaching vocational agriculture but changed to the magazine staff in August. At present he is living in Alexandria, Virginia, near the magazine office. He

finds himself classed with the eligible bachelors, since he is unmarried.

Here's another thing I learned. Your magazine will be starting its "six in '56" schedule with the next issue. That means the next copy should reach you about the middle of January, and then every two months thereafter.

You might like to know that your magazine is still growing in circulation, too. Since the first issue came out, an average of ten thousand additional Future Farmers have subscribed for each issue. That is some kind of a record for sure. With the increased number of issues for next year, at no additional cost to you, we're wondering if you won't break your own record.

As ever,







STANDARD FACTORY EQUIPMENT ON MORE NEW VEHICLES THAN ANY OTHER MAKE



#### Taday's young farmers are using INTERNATIONAL FERTILIZERS as their dads and grandads have for nearly 50 years

When fathers and sons pool their agricultural know-how, you see some scientific, high-profit farming. One thing young farmers are learning from their dads and their teachers, is the importance of using heavy applications of top quality fertilizer.

Leading colleges and agricultural authorities recommend this to get maximum production from every acre of cropland and lower unit cost of production to give higher net profit.

Since 1909, farmers have been using dependable International Fertilizers to increase their farm income. These quality fertilizers are made right for easy application and they deliver the well-balanced ration of rich plant foods your crops need for a quick start and healthy growth. You can get International Fertilizers in all locally recommended regular and multiple strength grades. So, remember ... now, and when you're farming on your own . . . use International Fertilizers for Satisfaction at Harvest Time.

Flont Food Division



#### INTERNATIONAL MINERALS & CHEMICAL CORPORATION

General Offices 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago 6



#### Olney, Illinois

I am a member of the East Richland FFA Chapter and have been during my four years of vo-ag in high school.

I received my copy of The National FUTURE FARMER magazine. I, as well as the rest of my family, have read it from cover to cover and find it the most interesting magazine that we have ever read. I am very happy to hear that there will be six big issues for '56. I sure hope that this magazine will become a monthly before long.

One of my hobbies is writing letters and I promise to answer any letters that I receive from other FFA boys.

Best of luck to each and everyone of you mighty fine folks.

Bill Spitz

#### Arlington, Texas

I am an FFA member at the Arlington High School and in the Green Hand Class. I wanted to let you know how I enjoy The National FUTURE FARMER. I have just received the magazine and read it from cover to cover. I am very pleased there will be more in 1956.

Keith Rhodes

#### Gresham, South Carolina

I received one of your National FUTURE FARMER magazines and like it very much. I will be glad when we receive six issues a year, and hope it will soon come monthly. I will be in the 10th grade next year.

Lamar Skipper

#### Dacusville, South Carolina

I am an FFA member of the Dacusville Chapter. I am glad to see that the number of issues will soon be inereased. I enjoy your magazine very much, even though this is only my second issue I have received I can truly see that this is a welcome magazine.

Louis Brown

#### Frederick, Maryland

Dear Hank: When I was at the Silver Anniversary Convention in Kansas City, I subscribed to The National FU-TURE FARMER. Ever since I have been reading and enjoying it.

I read about issues printed every other month, and I would like to know if the price will be raised. I also would like subscription blanks for the rest of my classmates, for I am the only one in a chapter of 95 boys that gets the magazine.

Stuart E. Bruckey

#### Fairforest, South Carolina

I am a member and reporter of the Fairforest FFA Chapter, Fairforest, South Carolina. I enjoy the national magazine very much, and I sure was glad to hear it was soon to be published six times annually. I would like to see more fiction stories in the magazine, as in the Spring issue.

Jim Holcombe

#### Montevideo, Minnesota

I just finished reading The National FUTURE FARMER magazine and enjoyed it very much. Once you start reading it you just can't stop. I was very happy to read that we will be getting six issues in '56. I sure hope that The National FUTURE FARMER becomes a monthly magazine.

I have been in FFA for one year and have been elected Secretary of the Chapter for the coming year. I am very proud to participate in all FFA duties and activities. I would appreciate it very much if you would send me an FFA Supply Catalogue.

Kenneth D. Weckwerth

#### Polson, Montana

I just received your (The National FUTURE FARMER) magazine and sat down to read it. I am glad there will be six copies in '56. And I hope that it will soon become a monthly magazine. Will you please send me an FFA Supply Catalog, and the booklets listed on page 47 of your Summer issue. If it is possible, please send two copies of each, as my brother-in-law would like one of each, too. Thank you.

Jim Morris

#### Jonesville, Michigan

I enjoy your magazine very much. Glad to hear the number will be increased.

Harold Fuller

#### Gibbon, Minnesota

I am glad to hear that you are going to send out six magazines in 1956. I enjoy reading them very much.

Lyle Lochner

## B.F.Goodrich



"LESS SLIPPAGE pulling giant loads," says Charles Wiese, Alda, Nebraska



LESTER NITTLER, Elsa, Tex., reports "up to 60% more traction than other makes".



"NO SKIDDING pulling out of bogs," Berry Rigdon, Alma, Ga., reports.



"I NEVER NEED chains on wet fields," says L. E. Flood, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

## Why these farmers pick Power-Grip tractor tires when they need maximum traction

Hauling giant loads in Nebraska, pulling over slick cover crops in Iowa, out of bogs in Georgia or through



B. F. Goodrich
Truck Tires
Only \$20 95

plus tax and your recappable tire 6.00-16 EXPRESS

The Express is ideal for your pick-up and delivery truck. It has the same tread design that came on new trucks, the same tread thickness as tires for far heavier service. And it's fully guaranteed. All popular sizes proportionately low priced. Convenient terms.

hard pan in Texas—no matter what the job—these farmers report B. F. Goodrich Power-Grip tractor tires give maximum traction.

Why? Because Power-Grip tires are bigger all around—they have bigger shoulders and bigger cleats. Size for size, no other tire is wider than Power-Grip. And time after time you'll find that in the same size no other tire has more cleats.

That means this B. F. Goodrich tire takes a firm grip on the soil. You get maximum traction in forward or reverse, even in the toughest going. Power-Grip cleats are higher, too. They penetrate deeper for greater drawbatpull, wear longer because they're rein-

forced to stand rigid on hard surfaces.

Why not switch to Power-Grip tractor tires today. You'll agree with farmers all over the country who say that no other tire can beat it. See your B. F. Goodrich retailer—the address is listed under Tires in the Yellow Pages of your phone book—or write The B. F. Goodrich Co., Tire & Equipment Division, Akron 18, Ohio.





## Buy a Dodge truck pocket the difference

And the difference will surprise you! Compared with other popular makes of trucks, you now save as much as \$94 on a ½-ton pick-up . . . as much as \$188 on a 1-ton stake!

Remember, these are DODGE trucks, famous for dependability, bearcats for work. They're as much at home on the "back forty" as on the road. And whether you choose a thrifty 6 or a top-powered V-8, optional at extra cost, you'll find Dodge a standout for economy.

When it comes to style . . . well, you'll find lots of people who ride to church, meetings or the movies in their smart-looking Dodge trucks. So why not visit your Dodge dealer soon . . . and see the new moneysaving Dodge trucks!



Job-Rated RUCKS

WITH THE FORWARD LOOK



## Reader Roundup

#### Kansas City, Missouri

Your Summer, 1955, issue is terrific... and not just because of the Bob Feller article! Although we are deeply grateful for that article, I think your make-up, breadth of advertising and your editorial certainly have given you a well-rounded, interesting book.

The "Master Farmer" article by Ken Hieronymus is one of the most powerful I have ever read. Thanks again, on behalf of Bob Feller and me . . . and if you don't get out here before convention-time, I'll see you then.

Chris Stritzinger Butler Manufacturing Company

#### Spring Glen, Pennsylvania

I want to compliment you on the fine work you are doing with *The National FUTURE FARMER*. I certainly was glad to hear that we will receive more of them in '56.

Rodney R. Unger

#### Mountain Grove, Missouri

I never miss a single copy of your magazine as all my family read it and all like it very much. I read and reread my (The) National FUTURE FARMER all the time. Your article on "Master Farmer" was a wonderful article. It shows what we can do if we have plenty of faith and trust in ourselves,

Eugene Simpkins

#### Golden Acres, Texas

I have just finished reading my copy of *The National FUTURE FARMER*. I had a hard time getting to read it since my family was all so interested in the article by Ken Hieronymus entitled "Master Farmer."

Larry Headley

#### St. Paul, Minnesota

I have just been reading the last issue of (The National) FUTURE FARMER magazine. It is so good that I just must write and tell you how I like it. It is very readable, both for the members and for the directors. I like the photographs because they tell so much about the great program, in a very definite way—or as we sometimes say, "hit the nail on the head." Again, congratulations on your fine magazine!

F. A. Erickson

#### Hager, West Virginia

I am an FFA member at Hamlin High School. This is my second year in vo-ag and FFA. I just received your (The National FUTURE FARMER) magazine and enjoy it very much. I sure hope it will become a monthly magazine. The magazine is getting better and better, so keep up the good work.



## Always in the Winners Circle



Yes, that's the Anderson boy. He and his dad were voted, "Farmers of The Year."

Rolland's Grand Champion Barrow won over all breeds at the 1954 National Barrow Show, Austin, Minnesota.

Earlier, Rolland, son of Oscar Anderson, Leland, Illinois won Grand Champion Barrow over all breeds at the 1954 Chicago International.

To exhibit the Grand Champion Barrow at either show is a singular honor, but to exhibit both winners in the same year is a real first. Oscar Anderson and Sons have done an outstanding partnership job in the show ring for many years. Another constant partner on their farm and in the ring is Calf Manna. Says Mr. Anderson, "We have used Calf Manna for many years. It really puts 'finish' on our show hogs."

When It's Results that Count Count on Calf Manna



Write for your Copy of "Raising Better Livestock" with Calf Manna and Suckle"

Dept. 133
Albers Milling Company
314 Fairfax Bldg.

314 Fairfax Bldg. Kansas City 6, Missouri





## Lilly

## 5,000,000 cattle prove 'Stilbosol' can slash your beef costs...

Cost of gain reduced 2 to 6 cents a pound
Cattle feeders report extra gains averaging 20%

**N**ow you can take a confident, new look at cattle-feeding margins. Beef supplements with 'Stilbosol' can cut your cost of gain. There's proof aplenty. In less than a year, thousands of cattle feeders have seen test-tube promises jell into extra feedlot profits. Supplements fortified with 'Stilbosol' are delivering extra gains averaging 20% with frequent reports as high as 40%. Feed costs are being cut by 10 to 25% with cost of gain lowered from 2 to 6 cents a pound.

Rations with proper levels of 'Stilbosol' have put an extra ½- to ¾-pound gain per day on market cattle. Total gains have hit ¾ and 4 pounds per day for sustained feeding periods. Profit margins per steer have jumped as much as \$25 to \$30. 'Stilbosol' delivers benefits you can weigh and sell. As one veteran feeder put it—"It feels good to know we've got a beef gain-booster we can count on. 'Stilbosol' has given me new confidence in the cattle-feeding business."

Starting off at a fast pace, use of 'Stilbosol' has grown month by month. Estimates show that by September 1, 1955, over 5 million steers and market heifers had been fed 'Stilbosol' in their rations. More than one-third of the nation's cattle feeders had already used this gain-booster in their feedlots. Within nine months after it became available, estimates indicate more than one-half of the nation's

feedlot cattle were getting 'Stilbosol' in their rations.\*

That's said to be the most rapid adoption of a new practice in the history of American agriculture. Cattle feeders say 'Stilbosol' has made good in the feedlot because it has consistently helped them get more beef at less cost—under a wide variety of feedlot conditions.

Feeders generally agree that cattle getting 'Stilbosol' gain faster, gain more, eat more, stay on feed better, are quieter, founder less often, weigh more than expected, make lower-cost gains, dress out well and hang up excellent carcasses.

Veteran feeders offer two suggestions— For best gains, cattle should have a well-balanced ration, ample protein, and all they want to eat. Then, feed your cattle as many days as usual. Sell more pounds of high-quality beef.

'Stilbosol' has stimulated gains and cut feeding costs under a wide variety of feedlot conditions. If you aren't feeding a supplement fortified with 'Stilbosol' to your market cattle, you should consider doing it. Your dealer can supply you. 'Stilbosol' can help you get *more* beef at *less* cost and, in that way, help you increase your beef feeding profits.

\*Estimates based on USDA figures for cattle on feed January 1, April 1, and July 1, 1955.



Mechanical feeding methods help the Ruser Feeding Co. fatten 10,000 head per year in their yards near Omaha. New yards will give them capacity for 40,000 cottle a year. Supplements with 'Stilbosol' cut their cost of gain 2¢ a lb.



R. L. (Bob) Ruser, abave, and brother, Dale, conducted a 140-day comparison test to check 'Stilbosol' benefits. "That sold us," the Rusers agreed. "We'll be using 'Stilbosol' in the future. Extra gains and lower costs mean \$5 a head to us."



Results from the Rusers' comparison test were convincing. A lot of 28 steers fed 'Stilbosol' averaged 2.78 lbs. daily gain—1/3 lb. more than the control lat. Cost of gain was 24.5¢ in the control lat and 22.5¢ in the lot fed 'Stilbosol.'

## Reader Roundup

You may question my name, but it is my real name. I am sending you a cartoon and a few jokes.

Shorty Plumley

#### Charleston, Illinois

I just received my copy of *The National FUTURE FARMER* today. Of course, I always read the last page first, so I will get the drop on all my friends. I enjoy the magazine very much and look forward to each new edition. I have been out of high school for two years, but I still take my FFA magazine so I can keep in touch with what is going on.

Today, more than ever before, we need to encourage young men still in high school, to stay on the farm where they were raised, and to make their life work a living monument to others. I am enrolled in college at the present time, but some day I hope to get back to the farm. I would like to take this opportunity to thank those members responsible for putting out such a wonderful magazine; they are really doing a great service to mankind.

Darrell Elder

#### Burkburnett, Texas

I am sure the 40,000 members of the Texas Association like myself, felt proud and honored on seeing our State President David Risinger and Sweetheart Martha Banks on the Summer issue of The National FUTURE FARMER.

We have just returned home from what we think was the greatest state convention in the history of the Texas Association. For many who have completed their schooling and for others, like myself, who have one more year, it set our minds to thinking whether to choose farming or some other occupation. Yes, farming may not make us millionaires but it gives us the peace and satisfaction of serving as a strong and independent group. After hearing President Bill Gunter speak, I'm convinced I shall stay in some field of agriculture.

We are making plans to attend our first national convention in Kansas City and we know that we will find friends from all over the great 48, just as we did in Houston.

A few issues back, something was said about a national sweetheart contest. We haven't heard a thing about it since. Let's not let this idea die. It would be a great thing for the FFA to sponsor a national contest of this sort.

I would like to say to continue the good work on *The National FUTURE FARMER* and thanks for the article on irrigation, something that would be very practical for this section of Texas.

Alden Smith

### Owners say: "Cleaner Grain, Greater Economy, Easier to Handle"



Masscy-Harris 90 Custom Special . . . the biggest capacity combine on wheels

## Massey-Harris Self-Propelleds—

put more grain in the tank

THERE you have the reason so many farmers give for owning a Massey-Harris . . . grain-saving with economy and ease of handling — the reasons they enjoy fast, low-cost combining season after season.

Many farmers call it their harvest security. You'll see why they do when you drive a Massey-Harris 90, 80 or 60 Self-Propelled . . . or work with any of the Massey-Harris pull type models.

The solid feel of it... the smoothness of its operation tell you this combine does more than the usual. You see it the instant grain pours into the tank... fast, clean, thoroughly threshed.

This grain-saving performance of a Massey-Harris is in the loose, open, controlled flow of grain and straw the magic of Balanced Separation with its perfect relationship between each unit in size, speed, capacity.

You'll find the Massey-Harris is easier to handle in rough fields, less tiring over long hours — the result of its naturally placed controls, the comfort of its wide platform, the stability of its low design and balanced weight distribution.

Farmers tell us, too, that economy in a Massey-Harris is more than low fuel consumption. It's the low maintenance of fewer repairs and greater stamina, the new improved sealed bearings, the longer life in every part.

Next time you see a Massey-Harris at work in the field, stop and get the story first hand from the farmer. Or contact your nearby Massey-Harris dealer — he'll be glad to invite you to his next demonstration, Massey-Harris, Quality Ave., Racine, Wis.

MAKE IT A

## **Massey**·Harris

You know its the <u>Best</u> Buy because its the <u>Best</u> Seller

## Why Railroads Support an Up-to-Date Transportation Policy

Consider the extraordinary situation that the railroads of this country face today.

Here is a fundamental industry, performing a service essential in peace and irreplaceable in war; which directly employs over one million people; which provides, maintains and improves, at its own expense, the roadways and other extensive facilities which it uses — and which pays taxes on those roadways and facilities. Here is an industry operating with constantly increasing efficiency; which is conservatively financed, with a steadily decreasing total of fixed charges.

Yet here is an industry which earns a return on investment of only about  $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ —among the very lowest of all industries; an industry so restricted by the application of laws governing transportation that frequently it is not permitted to price its services on a competitive basis.



How can such a situation have arisen in a nation devoted to the classic concepts of free enterprise and equal opportunity?

An important part of the answer is elearly indicated by the recent report of the Presidential Committee on Transport Policy and Organization created last year by President Eisenhower. This Committee consisted of five members of the President's Cabinet and two other high government officials. It was charged with responsibility for making "a comprehensive review of over-all federal transportation policies and problems."

The report of the Committee, released by the White House in April, opens with this sentence:

"Within the short span of one generation, this country has witnessed a transportation revolution.

"During this same period," the report continues, "government has failed to keep pace with this change ... regulation has continued to be based on the historic assumption that transportation is monopolistic despite the ... growth of pervasive competition. The dislocations which have emerged from this intensified competition, on the one hand, and the restraining effects of public regulation on the other, have borne heavily on the common-carrier segment of the transportation industry.

"In many respects, government policy at present prevents, or severely limits, the realization of the most economical use of our transportation plant."

To the end that all forms of transportation should be developed to their greatest economic usefulness, the Cabinet Committee recommended, among other things, that:

"Common carriers... be permitted greater freedom, short of discriminatory practices, to utilize their economic capabilities in the competitive pricing of their service..."



Legislation to give effect to Committee recommendations has been introduced in Congress.

Passage of this legislation would not give railroads any rights that other forms of transportation do not already have or would not receive. The legislation recognizes that each of the competing forms of transportation has advantages in handling different kinds of shipments, moving between different points and over different distances. It proposes that each type of carrier be given the freest opportunity to do the job it can do best, at the lowest reasonable cost.

That's the way toward the best and most economical service, to the benefit of businessmen and taxpayers — and of the consuming public which, in the end, pays all transportation costs.

For full information on this vital subject write for the booklet, "WHY NOT LET COMPETITION WORK?"

## Association of American Railroads TRANSPORTATION BUILDING, WASHINGTON 6, D. C.



### ...for the asking

The booklets listed below are free. To get them, all you have to do is send your name and address (and the names of the bulletins you wish to receive) to The National FUTURE FARMER, P. O. Box 29, Alexandria, Virginia.

WORM CONTROL INCREASES LIVESTOCK PROFITS; free, I2 pages. All livestock are carrying internal parasites. This booklet tells how a two-way phenothiazine program will make money for the livestock producer by ridding your livestock of these pests. (E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co.)

LIVESTOCK: HOW A TRIP IN TIME SAVES NINE (poultry management), and FEEDING CATTLE FOR PROFIT. These two free booklets give you valuable management tips. Available in single or bulk orders. (Nutrena Mills, Inc.)

LIVESTOCK: Valuable information on various phases of production and management, with excellent coverage of their subjects, is contained in the following free booklets: FITTING BABY BEEF STEERS; RAISING BETTER LIVESTOCK; A PROVEN PLAN FOR DEVELOPING MORE PROFITABLE DAIRY COWS; SELECTING, FEEDING AND SHOWING DAIRY COWS; ALBERS SIX MONTHS CALF REARING PLAN; RAISING RABBITS. (Albers Milling Co.)

POLE-TYPE FARM BUILDINGS; free. Considering pole-type buildings for your farm? These two booklets will give you valuable assistance: POLE-TYPE FARM BUILDINGS (plans eatalog) and EASY STEPS IN BUILDING POLE-TYPE FARM BUILDINGS. (Koppers Co., Inc.)

ACTORY-ENGINEERED LP-GAS TRACTORS; free, 20 pages. This booklet is of special interest if you are considering the purchase of an LP-Gas tractor. It will help you determine whether an LP-Gas model is your best investment as well as give other information about LP-Gas. (John Deere.)



A glance at the snapping rolls above reveals a new, advanced concept of corn harvesting efficiency.

Notice, for example, how the ears of corn drop off to the side, rather than riding on the rolls where wasteful shelling occurs. Notice, too, the smaller diameter of the rolls. This reduces wasteful butt-shelling. And although these snapping rolls are smaller in diameter, their sure-grip action reduces clogging.

In numerous field tests, the new Ford Mounted Corn Pickers have reduced shelled corn losses fully 50 percent. In addition, bothersome and dangerous stalk clogging has been minimized.

The combination of this new picker and one of Ford's famous Tricycle Tractors makes a harvesting unit that's unmatched for performance. It's another example of Ford's contribution of better machines for better farming. Tractor and Implement Division, Ford Motor Company, Birmingham, Michigan.

Ford Farming

GETS MORE DONE ... AT LOWER COST.



## How To Help Your Chapter Grow

Use Friendly Advertising, an Osborne Company plan for local FFA Chapters.

Friendly Advertising spreads your FFA story to the public. It gains you valuable support of local advertisers who sponsor your local program, at no cost to you.

Mail the coupon below for more information about an Osborne Friendly Advertising plan for your chapter.

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I would like more information about Osborne's 1956 and 1957 Future Farmers of America Calendar.
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State

## Looking Ahead

#### EATING HABITS CHANGE

One of today's big farm stories is being made at our dinner tables. Everyone knows that we will need more food as a result of our growing population. But our eating habits are changing, too. As we learn more of the value of vitamins, proteins, iron, and calcium, we're shifting from high-caloric foods to more protective foods. That means more foods of animal origin. We're eating over a fourth more meat and poultry than we ate 20 years ago. It looks as though this trend will continue. This means that over the years, farmers have big opportunities for expanding the production of eattle, swine, and sheep.

#### **NEW FORAGE CROPS**

New forage-crop plants are being developed down South. They are crosses of sorghum and Johnsongrass growing to 18 feet and yielding more than 30 tons an acre. They're being developed in cooperative research between USDA and the Mississippi experiment station at State College. Now under field-evaluation tests before possible release, the new plants promise increased opportunity for livestock production and diversified agriculture in the South. If the tests prove successful, release of at least some may be expected as soon as seed supplies are available.

#### FATS AND OILS

Our familiar fats and oils—lard, cottonseed, soybean, peanut and other oils—may soon find surprising new uses. Changed chemically into new substances, these products may be used to keep foods fresh longer, make spreads spreadable over a wide variety of temperature, produce top-quality plastics and even enhance milady's complexion. The unusual modified fats and oils have been produced by acetic-acid treatment of ordinary fats and oils, at USDA's Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans, Louisiana.

#### PLACING FERTILIZER

Ample, well-placed fertilizer, and lime where needed, would save lots of forage seed and pasture otherwise destined to fail. At USDA's Research Center, Beltsville, Maryland, plots seeded several ways to put high-phosphate complete fertilizer near the seeds averaged 2,210 pounds of weed-free forage per acre, first crop. But plots with either fertilizer or seed broadcast had 40 to 70 percent weeds and averaged only 410 pounds of desirable forage. ARS agronomist D. F. Beard says stand failures cost farmers \$50 million a year in wasted seed alone. Not enough fertilizer and poor placement of it are big causes of loss.

#### THINGS TO WATCH

LIVESTOCK: Profits in cattle feeding this coming season may be about average due to lower feed prices. Hog prices are seasonally low, probably going lower, but will be offset somewhat by the lower price of corn. Heavy meat animal production again next year is almost certain. There will be plenty of feed and the numbers of livestock on farms are high.

POULTRY AND EGGS: Increased marketings of broilers, expected about the time you read this, should bring a substantial drop in prices. Egg production looks favorable for the next few months. Early season prices for turkeys probably will be higher than in 1954. However, hatchings rose in June and July and the price outlook is less favorable for heavy turkeys sold in November and December.



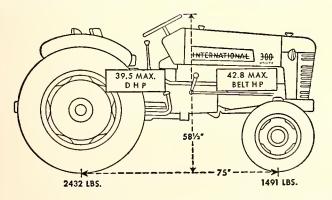
How IH engineers coordinated

Power and weight for pull and performance in the

## **NEW INTERNATIONAL® 300 UTILITY TRACTOR**

IH engineers designed the new International 300 Utility tractor around a heavy-duty tractor engine delivering 42.8 hp on the belt, 39.5 at the drawbar. Then, to provide the *correct power-weight ratio* for full 3-plow capacity, they strategically built in up to 1,000 pounds more weight than is common to tractors of this type. The result is *strength and stamina* for the long-pull . . . a cardinal principle of IH design.

Further, IH engineers made it possible for each user to obtain the degree of power flexibility he needs to match particular requirements. In addition to Fast-Hitch and adapter for 3-point equipment, the new International 300 may be obtained with:



- Torque Amplifier drive, providing two speeds in each of the five regular gears, enabling the operator to change speed and boost pull-power on the go.
- Power take-off, either completely independent or transmission-driven.
- Hydra-Touch equipment control—live hydraulic power with one, two, or three-valve control of single or double-acting cylinders. Front and rear mounted equipment may be controlled individually or simultaneously.

The result of International 300 Utility tractor design is exceptional tractive efficiency, combined with operator comfort and convenience that raises utility tractor performance to new high levels!

## The correct power-weight ratio for heavy-duty service

This drawing tells why the International 300 Utility tops the all-duty tractor field for strength and traction: up to 1,000 pounds more built-in weight! Weights shown include Fast-Hitch, Torque Amplifier, and 3-valve Hydra-Touch; without operator, fuel, or coolant. Weight is correctly distributed for maximum strength and stability and efficient traction.

**IH engineering teamwork** produced the versatile new International 300 Utility—a tractor truly designed and built for the long pull. IH research, engineering, and manufacturing men are constantly poaling time and talent to provide equipment of improved performance to make the user's wark easier while boosting production.



## INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER

International Harvester products pay for themselves in use—McCormick Form Equipment and Farmall Tractors... Motor
Trucks... Crawler Tractors and Power Units... Refrigerators and Freezers—General Office, Chicago 1, Illinois

## the Chief way

to ship and travel



Shippers and travelers call Santa Fe the Chief way, because it is the only railroad under one management between Chicago and California. Santa Fe is the Chief way, too, for linking

Chicago, Colorado, Texas and points in the busy southwest.

When you ship and travel in the vast southwestern territory, we would like to have the opportunity of serving you the Chief way—via Santa Fe.

> R. T. Anderson, Genl. Possenger Traffic Mgr. F. H. Rockwell, Genl. Freight Troffic Mgr. Chicogo 4, Illinais





By BILL GUNTER National FFA President

THERE are many things that I would like to share with you in this pre-convention message. I would like to tell of the innumerable experiences enjoyed this year with so many of you fellow Future Farmers . . . of the year's travel, visiting 40 states and covering 50 thousand miles representing you . . . or talk about the contacts made on the National Good Will Tour and other occasions with men in business and industry, and especially representatives of donors to the Future Farmer of America Foundation. Then there's the association enjoyed with our adult advisors . . . meeting your parents at the state conventions, chapter banquets and in your homes . . . and many other pleasant moments.

Yes, there are many things that I would like to share with you in these remarks. However, the following statements are necessarily limited to two important topics.

Very important, I believe, is the challenge our organization presents to you to take advantage of the invaluable opportunities made available through voag and the FFA. Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson recently said, "There are more opportunities in farming today than any time in history." But we must be more than good farmers. We must learn to take leadership responsibilities in our rural communities and throughout the nation. We prepare for this and we develop the abilities we have through FFA activities.

Secondly, the National Convention is a time for learning, for establishing new friendships, and for setting goals. Our responsibility, if we attend, does not end with ourselves, but in addition, it extends to every member of our home chapter who cannot be present. In strengthening our local chapters and state associations, we add strength to our own stature as successful farmers of tomorrow. As convention time approaches, think upon these things.

May I take this opportunity to extend to each of you an invitation to join the national officers, Phil, Jay, Charlie, Bobby, Lowell, and me in Kansas City, October 10-13, for the Twenty-eighth National Convention of Future Farmers of America.

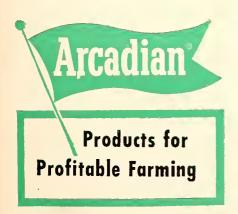
America's New Railroad

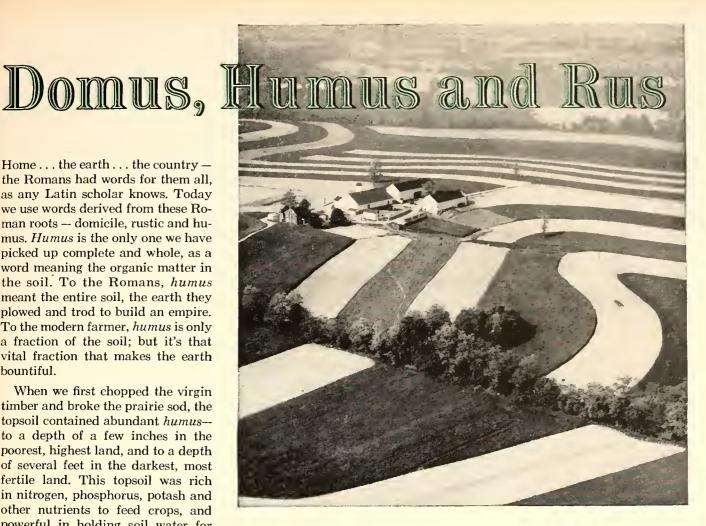
Santa Fe

Home . . . the earth . . . the country the Romans had words for them all, as any Latin scholar knows. Today we use words derived from these Roman roots - domicile, rustic and humus. Humus is the only one we have picked up complete and whole, as a word meaning the organic matter in the soil. To the Romans, humus meant the entire soil, the earth they plowed and trod to build an empire. To the modern farmer, humus is only a fraction of the soil; but it's that vital fraction that makes the earth bountiful.

When we first chopped the virgin timber and broke the prairie sod, the topsoil contained abundant humusto a depth of a few inches in the poorest, highest land, and to a depth of several feet in the darkest, most fertile land. This topsoil was rich in nitrogen, phosphorus, potash and other nutrients to feed crops, and powerful in holding soil water for crops to drink. It was teeming with soil bacteria that live on organic matter, slowly tearing it down into available plant foods.

The land was good for awhile, until organic matter was depleted by constant cropping, especially on land not manured or grown to sod or cover crops. Straw and stalks seemed to reduce yields when plowed in, so they were often burned. In thinner topsoils, humus disappeared fast, and before long, domus - the home and farm - disappeared, too. Rus-the country-began to go back to brush, to forest, to wilderness. At





best, it turned to poverty grass, to broomsedge and moss-at worst, to sand blows, gullies and dust bowls.

This road led to poverty and starvation. Yet today, on old land, we grow an abundance of food and fiber for a rapidly increasing population. The answer is fertilizer and organic matter - the humus building team developed by agriculture to maintain and improve the productivity of the soil.

Fertilizer returns nitrogen, phosphorus, potash, lime, sulphur and numerous minor plant foods to the soil. We plow back roots, stalks, straw, sod, cover crops - and fertilizer - to build organic matter. We use enough nitrogen to stimulate soil bacteria to break down organic matter into humus. By building up humus, we hold and develop fertility to yield bigger harvests.

The Romans had a word for the good earth - humus. But they failed to conserve it and an empire died in imported grain and circuses.

We, however, have reached into the rich deposits of the earth to get phosphorus and potash and calcium. We have reached into the air to capture nitrogen and harness it into forms plants can feed on. And we have combined all these with a system of plowing back parts of the crops we grow to build humus and soil fertility that will last us long.

With the help of nitrogen especially, the plow that broke the plains and scratched the hard-pan hills now hurries back into Mother Earth the humus that builds profitable and permanent farming.

Nitrogen Division, long-time leader in providing nitrogen products to the fertilizer industry and to farmers, is again expanding its production and developing new, better, easier-to-use forms of nitrogen to make farming more profitable.

NITROGEN DIVISION Allied Chemicol & Dye Corporation

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## 12 feet high...or knocked flat by a hurricane



## - New Holland's corn head gets it all!

There's no need for special down-corn attachments because New Holland's corn head with exclusive fender design and longer snouts sweeps up row crops in *any* condition . . . as much as 24 tons an hour.

Channel between the fenders is wide enough—30 inches between points—to take the heaviest stalks while gathering chain fingers extend enough to hold and carry thin short plants.

Few choppers offer the many features of the New Holland. Use of 1, 2, 3, 4, or 6 knives, exclusive Flo-Trac Feed, adjustable axles and quick change of length of cut from ½" to 4½"—all these and many other features are yours on the New Holland. Machines costing hundreds of dollars more can't touch it.

Drink more milk Eat more meat for a healthy America and a strong agriculture



NEW HOLLAND "First in Grassland Farming"



OU COULD CALL IT "the luck of the Irish," but there's much more than that to the success story of Doyle Conner. To Future Farmers in Florida, he is a living example of the FFA motto.

Doyle was National FFA president in 1948-49, and holds the American Farmer degree. He first went to the Florida legislature when he was 21, the youngest member of the 1951 session, and returned in '53 and '54. During this time, he also finished work for his degree in agriculture at the university.

Veterans of the Florida house, who at first were amused at his youth and victorious campaigning, soon came to respect his ability and charm. This was no easy accomplishment in a group composed predominantly of successful lawyers with many more years of service.

Doyle is one of three sons of Mr. and Mrs. Leon Conner, whose 400-acre farm is located near Starke, Florida. Their main enterprises are strawberries and truck crops. During his years in vocational agriculture, Doyle carried truck crops and an extensive livestock improvement project. Even the name of his home community is somewhat prophetic—it's called Rising.

When the Starke FFA Chapter was organized in 1943, Doyle became a charter member. He served as its president for two years before being elected state president in 1946. He also placed in district public speaking contests. In addition to FFA offices he was president of his high school class during his freshman, sophomore, and junior years, and was a star football player at Bradford County High.

The ability of the Florida youth was soon recognized by others. As a feature of the National Outdoor Writers' Convention held in the Sunshine state in 1947, the St. Petersburg Junior Chamber of Commerce picked Doyle Conner as the outstanding Florida Boy of 1947. This choice was based on his qualities of leadership, and more specifically on his accomplishments as President of the Florida Association

Doyle loves politics, as his record shows. After entering the University of Florida to study agricultural education, he campaigned successfully for the office of vice-president of the Freshman Class. During his Sophomore year, he was elected national FFA president. He left school to fill the heavy schedule of engagements demanded as the head of the national FFA organization.

Hardly had Doyle settled down at school again before he was tapped by the State Jaycees for their annual Distinguished Service Award, as one of the five outstanding young men of Florida. About the same time he announced his candidacy for State Representative from Bradford County.

During the 1953 legislature, the youthful representative served as Chairman of the Agriculture Committee and as a member of Finance, Taxation and Rules, Public Welfare, and Resolutions Committees.

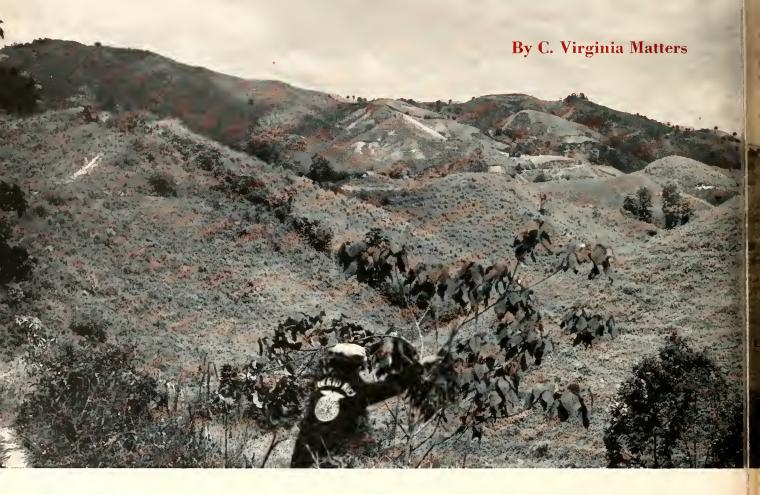
In June, 1954, Doyle married a Marianna girl, Miss Johnnie (Kitty) Bennett. He met Kitty at a political rally. Later she became his secretary, and made many friends among the legislators and their wives. They spent their honeymoon campaigning for his election as Speaker of the House in 1957.

In the early days of the present legislative term. Doyle was named Speaker of the 1957 House. He will be 28 at that time. This position is sometimes regarded as a stepping stone to the governor's chair. Some say that in this particular case, a more appropriate office might be to succeed Commissioner of Agriculture Nathan Mayo, when he retires. In Florida's form of cabinet government, this could be a more important job than governor. Whatever Doyle's political future, it seems it will be bigger and better.

Confidence in himself and in his training, ambition, and a pleasure in doing his work account for Doyle's achievements, but he gives full credit to his parents, his vo-ag teacher, Mr. V. H. Ferguson, and the FFA. Doyle's career of combining politics with ranching is living evidence of what the application of FFA principles and leadership training with wise farming practices can mean to a farmer and his state.

Doyle Conner has made many speeches to Future Farmers. He is famed for pointing out in each one that "you can do it, too." And there's something about the gleam in his eyes and his easy grin that makes it convincing.

## Dad let me take over



lGHTY MILES from San Juan, Puerto Rico, lies the little town of Collores, and the home of Future Farmer Angel Rodríguez. Once a scene of discouragement, the farm of Angel and his father is now a fruitful acreage of coffee trees, tobacco, plantain, and sweetpotatoes.

Why the change? The story is that of Angel Rodríguez, and it began four years ago after Angel had been a Future Farmer for two years. But the story is Angel's . . . we'll let him tell it.

"Some years ago my father was always complaining about the crop harvests. They vere poor in quantity and quality, and did not yield enough to pay back the money we spent. He was tired and disappointed with farm life. The land he worked and loved did not produce enough to give a decent life to our family of four. I had lived there all my life and hated to see the land in strange hands. I knew, too, about the social problems of my country because of emigration.

"I tried to convince my father of his bad practices and wrong methods in farming, which were the real reasons for his crop failures. I explained to him the best I could the new, scientific methods for crop production that I had learned in my vo-ag classes. But he did not understand. He persisted in the idea of selling the farm and going away.

"One day, worried because he was so determined to sell, I decided to talk to him, man to man. I proposed signing a four-year contract with him to manage the farm. During that time I would be responsible for everything, but I wanted a hands-off policy to do it my own way. My father approved the plan and signed the contract. It was a great responsibility for me, but I had so much faith in the new principles of agriculture that I was learning and practicing in school that I felt sure I could not fail.

"My father's farm has about 40 acres. At that time it was planted to four acres in tobacco, four in sweetpotatoes, three in pigeon peas, three in coffee, three in plantain, and the rest in pasture. My father did not use crop rotation.

"I started to work at once. I visited my vocational agriculture teacher and told him about our agreement. He promised to help in every possible way. We studied the

soil and planned where we were going to plant the next crops. I began plowing and studying the best soil conservation practices for my land.

"My father used to pile up the stalks and plant refuse and burn them. I turned them under to improve the humus of the soil. I dug ditches around the land to be used for the next tobacco planting, and piled plant refuse along the rows. Grass was planted on the sides of the contour ditches to prevent erosion. Beans were planted where tobacco had been before; the tobacco field was turned into pasture; pigeon peas where sweetpotatoes had been; plantain where pigeon peas were before.

"After my first year of hard work in running my father's farm, everything was changed. The crops were in different places, the farming methods new; the place looked different, but the harvest was not yet what it should be. I was certain I was not going to fail, however."

The first year brought other changes, too. Angel's work earned for him the State Farmer Degree. He also finished Collores Junior High School and had to go to the senior high school at Jayuya, some five miles away. The many problems were difficult at best, but Angel took them in his stride.

"Each year," Angel continues, "we were surprised at the crop increase we were having. My father, who distrusted my judgment at first, began helping me to terrace the coffee plantation and to build contour ditches around the sweetpotato and tobacco fields. An increase in coffee price helped to buy fertilizer and other materials to further improve the farm.

"Last year my contract ended. I turned over the farm and the accounts to my father. Having kept a careful report of all the farm work, I could show that there had been a profit. My father was converted to my new ideas on how to make our farm yield its utmost through planned cultivation,

At right, Angel and his calf, a cross of native stock and Holstein. He hopes to add pigs using an imported strain. Lower right, Angel, his father and brother estimate yield of this year's coffee crop which has the branches bending. Below, Mr. Rodriguez smiles approvingly as they look over

crop rotation, soil conservation, and prevention of waste. Now he practices what he learned from me and passes on his experience to his neighbors and friends."

Angel didn't mention the fact that there were other obvious signs of the profits he had made . . . the new refrigerator, and the fresh paint job on the house. His cow and calf, a cross of native stock and Holstein, are the start of a good herd. He is now experimenting with crossing New Hampshire Reds with native chickens.

"Looking back over the past four years," Angel says, "I can say, speaking from my own experience, that the practices and knowledge learned during my years in the FFA have helped me to develop and maintain my father's farm at a better production level. It also changed my attitude toward the farm, and helped me find my vocation."







## The Amphitheater Story

Was there a place for FFA in this desert area of Arizona? Three students said yes. Now, five years later, we see what happened.

By Charles J. Hoffman

IVE YEARS AGO, most people in Pima County, Arizona, had never heard of the Future Farmers of America. Today, however, the situation is quite different.

It all started in 1950, when three Amphitheater High School students went to talk to school officials about vo-ag and FFA. Two of the students

had taken vo-ag and belonged to the FFA in schools in the Mid-West before moving to Arizona, and they thought there was a need for this in Pima County.

School authorities were a little skeptical about the idea, however. Pima County was primarily a desert area and besides there was no qualified instructor readily available. They agreed to make a survey of the high school students, though, to determine their interest.

The results were overwhelmingly in favor of vo-ag and the FFA, and school officials immediately started looking for an instructor. With the help of the Arizona State Department of Vocational Education, they found just the man they were looking for. William F. Hendrix, who was then serving as supervisor of veterans on-the-farm training programs, was hired and the FFA Chapter was soon organized.

The first year, 1951, Chapter members won honorable mention in a national FFA stock judging contest. Later, they won a silver plaque in national judging competition among the top FFA chapters in the nation.

More recently, the Chapter has won a gold emblem in the National Chapter Contest and was Pacific Region winner of the Farm Safety Contest. In the state, they have a first in FFA Pest Control Contest, first in the Parliamentary Procedure Contest, first in the Public Speaking Contest, and a Master Chapter Certificate of Arizona.

Every Chapter member knows that winning takes work. Take the Pest Control program that brought Amphitheater FFA State honors. Their program called for eradicating rodents on farms and ranches, teaching farmers and ranchers how to control them, spraying 1590 head of beef cattle, 1396 head of dairy cattle, 462 trees, 5166 acres of field crops, killing 1230 rats, 1714 mice, 1429 gophers, 164 rattle



To win their many honors the Amphitheater Chapter has had to produce an outstanding FFA program each year. Shown with Advisor W. F. Hendrix are a group of Future Farmers planning programs and activities for another eventful year.







A few Amphitheater activities are shown here: left, explaining the mysteries of a soil testing kit to the Chapter Sweatheart; center, repairing Christmas toys; and right, discussing chick co-op that provides funds for the Chapter.

snakes, 590 blackbirds, 135 scorpions, 27 tarantulas, 23 hawks, six ringtail cats, three bobcats, one badger, one bear, and one mountain lion. They also eradicated 43 miles of weeds on ditch banks, sprayed 82 acres of garden crops and 167 chicken houses.

The program which won the state and Pacific Region safety title called for placing 300 safety stickers on hazardous farm machinery and equipment, mailing 150 safety letters, holding safety assemblies at school, making fire hazard surveys, participating in a television safety program, showing safety movies at school and to various civic groups, and mailing out safety guides to local farmers, ranchers, and merchants.

One of the most unusual FFA projects in Arizona is their Chapter fertilizer business. Given a brand name of "Gro-Mor" and registered with the state board of fertilizer control, it is made, packaged and sold by the Chapter to feed stores and nurseries in the Tucson area. It is composed of a mixture which includes eight parts of phosphate to 10 parts of nitrogen with a barnyard manure base and is sold at the rate of 10 pounds for 75 cents. In addition to making money for the Chapter, students learn a lot about soil conditions in the Pima County area and what they can do to improve the soil. And the business experience is invaluable.

Another outstanding activity of the Chapter has been its loan committee. More than \$14,000 has been loaned to individual members to help them get started in their projects. Ranging from \$25 to \$2,000, the loans are approved by the loan committee and backed by a local bank. Small loans are made directly from Chapter funds. The com-

mittee has never had a member default on a single payment.

It would take a lot of space just to name all the things the members have done. However, none of their work has been more outstanding than their work in the area of cooperation. "If singled out, the fostering and advancing of this spirit could be considered one of the Chapter's most worthy accomplishments," says W. F. Hendrix, advisor.

For example, in the area of cooperative marketing, broilers produced by members are sold through the Chapter.

Belonging to the Amphitheater FFA is no easy task. It calls for a boy interested in farming and willing to work hard. Through the work of the scholarship committee, members are encouraged to keep their grades high in all school work.

Though a busy group, these young men also find time for recreation. Some of the main events held are dances, hayrides, recreation nights, ball games, and swimming parties.

Future Farmers have learned that the Arizona desert with its boiling sun, hot sands, and barren wasteland can be used for agriculture. Much to their surprise they have learned that they can grow a variety of crops on the desert such as alfalfa, cotton, tomatoes, squash, pepper, egg plants, onions, radishes, lettuce, strawberries, chili peppers, cucumbers, and watermelons, in addition to good stands of citrus fruits.

The Amphitheater FFA Chapter has come a long way since its organization. It has brought recognition to the community, has helped to improve agricultural practices, and it has provided a social and educationl program for Pima County.



Members stress farm safety. Here they check a tractor with the help of their advisor. The tag tells the owner that it does not meet the safety standards.



A member stops his tractor long enough to discuss his project with Advisor Hendrix. Cotton is one of the most important crops grown in Pima County area.

## My Trip to Europe

An Illinois Chapter gave a heifer to farm boys in Germany and their advisor delivered it. Here he tells his story.

### By Carl C. Lewis

OW CAN WE best use some of our chapter funds? That problem faced the Hampshire FFA Chapter till members decided to give a heifer to a group of farm boys in Germany. These boys no longer have homes of their own, yet their love for the land is so great they still want to farm. Victims of war, they are now in a home known as Maximilian-Kaller-Heim at Arnsberg.

Our heifer became a part of "Heifer Project Ine." This is a cooperative effort of churches and welfare organizations to provide assistance to needy families trying to become rehabilitated on the land. Bred heifers are donated by any organization or individual and the U. S. Government pays for the ocean transportation.

As Chapter advisor, I was giving the project considerable thought. One morning at breakfast an idea struck me. Someone would have to go along to take eare of the heifers on the ship. Might one of these people be me? I applied for the job and got it.

Sixty heifers and one bull were loaded aboard the eargo ship in New York harbor. Four breeds were represented in the shipment: Holsteins, Guernseys, Jerseys, and Brown Swiss. Heifers for Austria were required to be Holsteins or Brown Swiss. Most European countries want their eattle to produce considerable meat.

On the ship the heifers were penned three or four to a stall with straw bedding. They were fed hay and a ready-mixed dairy fitting ration of grain.

We had good weather for the crossing and after ten days on the water, docked at Bremenhaven, Germany. We were there two days unloading eargo before sailing up the Weser River to Bremen. It was a beautiful sunny morning and the top deck over the pilot house provided an ideal place from which to view the country. That part of Germany is low and flat, with most of the land used for hay and pasture.

We passed a huge concrete structure, which our German river pilot told us Hitler built for a submarine bunker. The war ended before it was completed. There had been a Big Three (Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin) meeting there at one time. After the war our Air Force tried to destroy it by bomb-

ing, but failed. Some of its walls are said to be reinforced concrete, 30 feet thick.

The cattle were unloaded, one at a time, in a crate by one of the many dock cranes. They were trucked to a barn at the edge of the city. The cattle going to Germany were held in quarantine for about two weeks. Those going to Austria were loaded on a freight train after eight days.

Meeting us at the ship was Mr. Wendell Rolston, also of Hampshire, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Rolston had decided to devote a year of their life to Heifer Project Inc. in Germany. With Mr. Rolston was Horst Berendt, his interpreter and driver, and Sam Robins, another worker. Horst is a boy from East Berlin who "escaped" to the West Zone.

The Heifer Project Committee selects the group of refugee farmers to receive the heifers. Each farmer must have sufficient land, feed and shelter. He also agrees to return the first female calf after weaning to the Committee for assignment to another family.

Sometimes there are very touching scenes when the heifers are delivered.



Glen Button, from lowa, and the author holding two calves born aboard ship. They were included in the shipment of dairy type heifers given families in Germany and Austria.



Advisor Carl Lewis and Hampshire, Illinois FFA members with a dairy heifer their Chapter gave a group of farm boys in Germany. Lewis delivered the Holstein heifer in person.

One old man gently bit the ears of the heifer his family had drawn. Many of the wives wept and kissed the animals.

It had been previously arranged that the Hampshire FFA heifer was to go to Maximilian-Kaller-Heim. Since it had been specified that she go to a home with children of high school age, it seemed most appropriate that a home for youngsters should receive her.

Most of the boys at the home are from 14 to 18 years old. There are also a few girls. All the boys came from East Prussia. Many are orphans, or have become separated from their parents, and do not know where their parents are. There were about 50 of them there last summer.

One of the instructors, Dr. Ewald Deitmer, and his driver came for the heifer with a trailer behind his small car. They spoke little English, and I spoke still less German. Under such circumstances, one does a lot of guessing at what they wish they could understand. Sign language is very inadequate, but fortunately the wife of Dr. Deitmer spoke English quite well. Their home was at Balve, in part of the

Great Spirit, help me not
To judge another
Until I have walked two weeks
In his moccasins.

school building where the boys went to school. And the secretary at the school did very well as an interpreter, so we got along.

The heifer was a great subject of interest when the boys came in from the farms. I wish every member of the Hampshire FFA could have been there

The boys at Maximilian-Kaller-Heim work on farms for six months during the summer, and go to the agricultural school six months in the winter. The farms are limited to a distance of about five miles from the home. Boys ride their bicycles out to the farms early in the morning and return about eight p. m. to sleep at the home. Some of the older boys live right at the farm except on Sunday.

In the winter they ride their bikes about two miles to the agricultural school at Balve. From the instructional material shown me by Dr. Deitmer, it appeared that they studied much the same kind of material that our American vo-ag students study.

And I'll bet their classroom discussions for awhile will center around a certain heifer from an FFA chapter in Illinois.

After three interesting days with Dr. Deitmer, and Director Otto Harwardt, of Maximilian-Kaller-Heim, I proceeded on my visit to several other European countries and England before returning.

## I Worked on a Farm in SWEDEN

By Paul Miller

be like to work on a farm outside the U. S. A.? Last year I had that experience. I'll never forget it—a summer on a farm in Sweden.

Each year the town of Brattleboro, Vermont, where I am an FFA member, selects a Community Ambassador. Last summer I was chosen to represent the agricultural field and went along with the group in the Experiment in International Living. It was an exciting experience!

In June a group of us about the same age boarded a student ship and sailed for Rotterdam, Holland. Landing was a double thrill. We were in Europe and we witnessed an eclipse of the sun while docking. We then boarded a train and made a rapid trip through Holland, Germany and Denmark—and finally reached our destination—Sweden!

For the first two weeks I lived with a city family—a doctor, his wife and their son and daughter. During this time I was able to learn a lot about the country, which helped me a great deal in the stories I was sending to the hometown newspaper. That was part of the responsibility of being selected—telling the folks back home about it.

Sweden, I found out, has a total land area about the size of New York state, while the population is about as large as New York City. It's said to have a higher standard of living than the U. S., and of all the businesses the one producing the largest income is agriculture. Even so, according to our



Paul Miller is shown above with a prize heifer from his dairy herd. Below is a peaceful farm scene located in Sweden.



Courtesy Embassy of Sweden

methods, her agriculture stands in need of improvement.

After I became a little acquainted with the people and got used to hearing the language, I had the privilege of staying at a Swedish farm. This was my most remembered experience of the summer, for there I really got to meet the Swedish people.

A typical day for the family I lived with was greatly different from what I was used to back in Vernon, Vermont. Farmers, like most everyone else in Sweden, work only 48 hours per week. We slept till seven, had a light, but hot, breakfast, and went to the fields. Then at 9:30 we had a break when everyone ate about five sweet rolls and drank coffee. Later we had lunch, which lasted about an hour and sometimes more, and then at three we had another rest!

It was hard for me to figure how this farmer made a living. He had eight head of cattle producing about 10 to 15 pounds of 3.2 percent milk a day, three horses, a tractor and several implements, and employed two full-time hired men. The only other visable income was from a few acres of raps and wheat. Raps is the same as our kale and is raised as a cash crop from which the oil, in pods, is harvested and made into oleomargarine. Somehow I think he was subsidized. However, we cannot be critical of this or Swedish agricultural methods, because she is one of the few European countries producing food to export.

The breeds of cattle kept in Sweden are Swedish Red and White, Holstein-Friesian, and a small white kind kept up in the north. The Red and White are a breed originating from crossing Shorthorn, Ayrshire and Guernsey. I didn't see any beef cattle, but the Red and Whites are quite chunky for dairy cattle.

Second to farming the forestry business is Sweden's biggest industry. Their forest management is remarkable. For every tree harvested, according to law, two must be planted. All areas are "cultivated" to remove stunted or poorly formed trees. Another important factor is the way every part is saved. The whole of the pine, one of the main tree groups, is salvaged. The butts are used for timber; those too small are put into pulp wood and limbs are used for firewood.

1 enjoyed most of the food in Sweden, since it is much like ours, but since Sweden is a coastal country, the people eat a lot more fish than we do. Pickled herring is tops to them, and dried eels are among their delicacies. They are a common sight in all grocery stores. 'Another favorite worth mentioning is blood pudding, made by drying pig's blood until it is quite thick. This is mixed with flour and baked. Personally, it didn't appeal to me.

Sweden has an active young farmers club which acts similarly to our FFA but 1 didn't have any contact with the members, unfortunately. The main reason for this, it seems, is that many of the fellows were serving their summer in the army. They are required to serve part of each summer for several years instead of one straight term.

After leaving the farm, 1 met our group and we toured southern Sweden and into Denmark. Everywhere we went we enjoyed a strange type of hospitality which only the Scandinavian people seems to possess.

Ours was a sad group that left Sweden. We had enjoyed such a marvelous trip. Our boat trip back carried us through two of the worst fall hurricanes to hit the North Atlantic in years. Yet, I advise all FFA members never to pass up a chance to travel.



Because of damp weather their method of haying differs from ours and is done with a minimum of equipment. Photo courtesy American-Swedish News Exchange.

## Gifts for Lebanon

THE OHIO ASSOCIATION of FFA has made a contribution to world understanding and at the same time has created good will abroad for the Future Farmers of America.

Working in cooperation with the Christian Rural Overseas Program, the Ohio Association donated three heifers and two bulls to improve the dairy enterprise in Lebanon. The animals were a gift to the Rural Fellowship Center, Jibrail, Lebanon.

The project started last year during the FFA camp program when Rev. Clyde Rogers of the Ohio Council of Churches discussed the possibilities of such a project with the state FFA officers. The officers accepted the responsibility to supply the animals, and by appealing to the chapters in the state obtained enough through donations to purchase the cattle. Many chapters made contributions ranging from one dollar to \$20.

The heifers were purchased in the Barnesville, Ohio, area which is noted for good Jersey cattle. Jerseys were selected because they are better adapted to the climatic conditions which prevail in Lebanon than any other breed. They were all well-bred, high-producing animals. Through the cooperation of the farmers who had heard about the project the state association secured the animals for an average price of \$150 each.

A dedication ceremony was held on April 14, when the Jerseys were delivered to the Heifer Project assembly center near Radnor, Ohio. Taking part in the ceremony were FFA members, religious and educational leaders, representatives from CROP, and Miss Selwa Khoury, extension worker from Lebanon. Miss Khoury officially received the animals for the Christian Rural Fellowship Center of Jibrail.

Miss Selwa Khoury of Lebanon accepts one of the heifers given by the Ohio Association to her country. At right is Neil Milner, State FFA president.



## Good Will Mission

Max Berry, Oklahoma, tells of his interesting trip to England as an exchange student. Others who went along are Larry Royer, Illinois; Joe Faure, California; and Frank Wilson, Pennsylvania.

### By Max Berry

HAT ARE THE BRITISH people like? How do their farming methods compare with ours? What are their Young Farmers like?

Four of us pondered these questions as we embarked on the *Queen Mary* for the crossing that would give us the answers. And what a pleasant summer we had...working on farms and sight-seeing, observing British farming, getting used to the practice of afternoon tea, and driving on the left-hand side of the road!

After touring London, Larry and Joe traveled together while I went with Frank. Everywhere we were impressed with the intensiveness of the farming. Areas which we would consider submarginal in the United States were producing the finest quality wool and milk for the British millions. And don't get the idea that their way of farming is backward. None of the farms we visited were without a tractor and necessary equipment and almost every farm had a Land Rover, similar to our jeep, for a runabout. A 500-acre farm had a hay dehydrator which provided dried grass pellets for winter cattle feeding. They milked I20 cows in a modern barn.

True, hand labor is used in many instances, as we soon found. We wore our hands raw helping Geraint Jones, who represented the Young Farmers in the U. S. last year, put up 100 tons of grass silage!

But no matter how hard the work, tea-time was punctually observed every afternoon. It was actually another meal, consisting of tea, bread, butter, cakes, and cookies.

Not all of our time was taken with work and we saw many historic and beautiful spots. We visited castles and cathedrals, and thought of the feudal lords who had walked there centuries before us. We toured colleges, some plants and factories, and saw a cricket match.

In observing their young farmers,

Britain's equivalent to the FFA, we learned that both young men and women between the ages of 15 and 25 belong. They hold county rallies with competition in stock judging, tractor driving, cake making, sewing, and the like. Frank and I had the pleasure of presenting the awards at one county rally.

A big thrill was the trip to the Royal Show, which eovered 160 acres of agricultural exhibits. Thirty-eight other exchange visitors from all over the world were there, as was the Queen. When she came in, to view the prize-winning livestock in one of the judging rings, Larry and I decided to try going in with the press photographers for closeups. I'm sure our FFA jackets did the trick! Frank got an extra thrill when he was chosen from the four of us to be introduced to the Princess Royal Mary, aunt of the Queen.

While in Herefordshire, we saw the livestock auctions in action. Although they are similar to those in the U. S. the prices were higher in England than in this country. Our greatest interest was in the Hereford cattle, which originated in this area. One visit took us to the farm where they were first developed. Although Herefords are not bred there today we walked through the buildings and saw for ourselves the birthplace of America's largest beef breed.

One of the many interesting times

Courtesy Staffordshire Sentinel



Author Max Berry, left, and Frank Wilson, right, enjoy a visit with two members of Newcastle District Young Farmers Club.

we had was at the Tamworth local fair where, at the Young Farmers' insistence, we entered a dairy-judging contest. Much to my surprise, I placed third!

It's hard to realize that before the war very little cereal grains were grown in Great Britain. During the war the island had to produce its own bread and feedstuffs, which it soon did. Production is high and farming intensive. The crops are undersown with grasses and clover to provide hay the following year. Through good management. Britain today imports only one-third of the food consumed, as compared to two-thirds before the war.

All good things come to an end. it seems. We longed to stay in England to learn more about their agriculture and way of life, but we had to return to the life of ordinary farm boys in the United States. All we can say is thanks to the British people for showing us their way of life. May we become stronger and better farmers the world over by such exchange programs.



Frank got a thrill at the Royal Show in Nottingham. He was introduced to the aunt of the Queen, Princess Royal Mary.



### By George Dillon

HEN THE CALL FOR HELP came in to regional headquarters at Missoula, Montana, we smoke jumpers looked at each other grimly. Someone had neglected to put out a cigarette or campfire, and now a large section of the unspoiled wilderness area in central Idaho was burning.

Earl Cooley, first man ever to parachute to a forest fire, hoisted up his pants with quiet determination. "Well," he said, "putting this one out is strictly up to us. Every available ground fighter in the whole area is ninety miles away trying to check that blaze in Nez Perce National Forest. If we don't stop this fire quick it can be even worse. Be ready to fly in twenty minutes."

We made it in fifteen, but it was getting dark as we roared down the runway in the old tri-motored Forest Service plane. An hour passed and then we didn't have any trouble seeing the forest fire we had been sent to put out. It was blazing brightly over several acres of timber on the precipitous slope of a mountain, making a warm, lovely glow in the darkness.

Excitement roared up in me like a crown fire. "This," I thought breathlessly, "is the moment I've been waiting for. This is my first jump into a flaming forest. It's for real!"

Earl dropped a small drift chute, proportionately weighted to gauge the wind drift and to determine the exact spot where we must leap from the plane. We who were to jump made a last in-

spection of our static-line parachutes and our smaller manually-operated emergency chutes. Everyone went about this with quiet, grim efficiency, looking at each other and smiling stiffly. Each of us double-checked the parachute gear on the back of the man in front of him.

Then we pulled on our football helmets with their steel-wire mesh masks. We were jumping into the rough, rocky brush and timber-covered side of the mountain. At last we were ready, and I gave a hitch to my courage.

"Hook up!" Earl commanded.

We fastened the end of our staticlines to a rod inside the plane. Earl raised his hand and signaled the pilot to cut the motors. Jim Jaekson, our squad leader, opened the door, and Earl slapped him on the shoulder as a signal to jump. Jim took off. Harry and Big Bob followed immediately.

My turn now. I tried to swallow, but my throat wouldn't work. My mouth was dryer than the floor of Death Valley. For a second I wished I hadn't come. Why, I wondered wryly, hadn't I gotten a soft, safe desk job so I could do all my vertical traveling by elevator?

I took a couple of deep breaths. "Relax, bub," I told myself. "You've jumped before. Risking your life because someone has been careless may not be pleasant, but it has to be done. Get down there now and put out that fire."

Stepping to the door of the plane I tried not to think of the rough landing waiting for me there in the darkness. When I felt Earl's slap on my shoulder, I leaped. The wind caught me and down through space I hurtled with ever-increasing speed.

That static-line was only thirty feet long, but it seemed like a thousand. I began to worry. On down I went, turning slowly. Wasn't that chute ever going to open? Something must be wrong!

Then I caught sight of that 28-foot silk canopy blossoming above me, and I felt a violent jerk. Man, what a wonderful feeling! I admired that lovely silk spread out against the black sky.

I started guiding the chute by its Derry slots toward the landing spot. Those slots, invented by Frank Derry of the Forest Service, often meant the difference between a safe landing and a disastrous one.

I had to maneuver the parachute just right to avoid getting smashed against the rocks and tree trunks, or spiked by dead branches. I had to be careful not to allow my chute to be collapsed between two tall trees, giving me a fatal fall from their heights.

The dark earth was moving up to meet me. Ah, there's what I'd been looking for—small, green pine trees. I crashed into them, and spilled the air out of my canopy and gathered it in. A featherbed landing!

Freeing myself from the jumping paraphernalia, I rushed to help Jim and the rest of the boys pick up our fire-fighting packs. Each pack contained a shovel, pulaski, K rations, canteens, water bags, compass and personal gear.

We broke out tools and made our way to the edge of the burning forest.

This team of smoke jumpers and their pilot get a last minute briefing before they leave to fight a forest fire. Note the heavy jumping suits they must wear.

Now our real work began—the toughest, dirtiest, most dangerous work in the Forest Service—putting out a fire.

"Get going, smoke eater," I was thinking feverishly, "isolate that fire! Dig a trench. Throw dirt at the base of the flame. Try not to think of those twelve smoke jumpers and the ground fighter who lost their lives in the Gates of the Mountain area of Helena National Forest. Wipe that sweat out of your eyes, but don't stop shoveling. Stand those burning logs on end—they go out quicker that way." This was plenty rugged, but that was the reason we'd been kept in tip-top shape between jumps.

Flame licked hungrily at the great trees. I reached up and chopped off their lower branches, then frantically scraped the burning duff and litter from their bases. A crown fire is really dangerous! It races like a quarter horse, throwing sparks and pieces of burning bark before it.

"Keep those weary, aching muscles going," I told myself. "Get a trench around this blaze before daylight again brings on high winds. Hey! There's a windblown spark starting a new fire behind you. Beat it out. Don't mind your stinging, smoke-filled eyes and lungs. Keep going."

I thought wrathfully that maybe a taste of this would cure those careless jerks of throwing away lighted cigarettes, or leaving their campfires still smoldering.

Hours went by. The sun climbed over a mountain east of us, and with its coming the breeze strengthened. For a few desperate hours it seemed the fire was getting away from us. Then about noon, I glanced through the smoke and saw that we were beginning to win. We brought the ends of the trench together, completely encircling the fire. But the job wasn't done. The flame could still leap the trench.

"Go through that burning area now. smoke eater. Chop the fire out of every blazing stump, tree and log. Test every doubtful heap of ashes with bare hands. If they're too hot for your hands, they're still dangerous."

At last our job was done. We straightened up to rest our aching backs. The firefighting frenzy went out of us and we returned to a normal world. Our faces were blackened and our eyebrows singed. We packed up our gear and hung it in a tree, marking it with streamers so the pack-train could find it later and carry it out.

"Well," Jim said, "Let's look at our map and see how far we have to walk to get out of here."

"Wow!" Big Bob groaned. "Eighteen miles!"

"All in the life of a smoke jumper." Harry said. "I wonder why we risk our necks to do a job as rough and dirty as this?"

"Can't be fame," Big Bob put in.
"There ain't no cheering crowds around
to see us perform. And it can't be
fortune. I know a lot of jobs that pay
more."

Jim grinned. "You lugs just want to prove to the gals that there are still some real, rip-snorting he-men around!"

Ignoring our hoots, he picked up his pack. "Come on," he said. "Let's get to hoofing it out of here. There is probably another fire burning somewhere they want us to put out."





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## FFA at 25

Tr's COMING! A book that has been long awaited by FFA members and vo-ag teachers—the history of the first 25 years of the FFA—will be rolling off the presses this fall.

The book, FFA at 25, was written by John Farrar, Director of FFA Information and Public Relations. It delves into the past and paints a clear picture of those exciting first years when the Future Farmers of America was little more than a gleam in the eyes and a hope in the minds of farm boys and agricultural educators.

Author Farrar, after examining hundreds of records and documents, has picked up the threads of the early events and tied them together with the important happenings of later years. He tells in a vivid and inspiring narrative the story of the birth and growth of the FFA.

How did the FFA get its name? Where did the now-famous blue jacket originate? When did the Star Farmer Awards start? The answer to these questions and the record of many other traditions of the FFA are woven together into a complete tale of one of the most amazing stories in rural America.

It is doubtful that the small group of farm boys and their instructors who met in the old Baltimore Hotel in Kansas City in 1928 had any idea of what they were starting. They certainly had high hopes but little did they know that only 25 years later their organization would be 363,000 strong with members in 48 states, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico. Or that the Kansas City convention would attract 12,000 Future Farmers and many distinguished guests, including the President of the United States.

FFA at 25 tells you how the organization was able to attain such a strong position from such a humble beginning in such a short span of time.

By Bill Sorem

(Editor's Note: Bill Sorem, national vice president during FFA's 25th year, is now with General Mills, publisher of "FFA at 25." Bill informs us that complimentary copies will be mailed to all vocational agriculture departments.)



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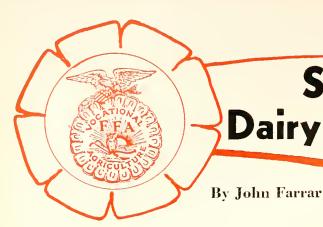
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## STAR Dairy Farmers



G. Ford

HE BIG SHOW WAS BEGINNING! A surge of band music brought to a hush the murmur of the crowd in the big Coliseum of the National Dairy Cattle Congress at Waterloo, Iowa. More than 300 blue-jacketed Future Farmers poured into the arena and began a march around its perimeter.

They carried placards indicating the states they represented, and leading the parade was a banner proclaiming the fact that these Future Farmers were in Waterloo for their national judging contests.

But it was the second banner in the parade that was getting the attention. It said "Star Dairy Farmers," and four young men walking abreast behind the banner knew that their anxious wait would soon be over.

National FFA Vice President Lowell Gisselbeck of Watertown, South Dakota, was on the platform in the center of the arena now. As the band music faded, he spoke on the P.A. system to tell about the work of the FFA, about the national judging contests, and finally, to call attention to the Star Dairy Farmers and report that four of the FFA's most outstanding young members would be honored.

Then the introductions!

"J. W. Foster, a member of the Monett FFA Chapter, Monett, Missouri, the best FFA dairy farmer in the Central Region."

"Sterling Griffiths, champion dairy farmer of the Pacific Region at 16 years of age—a member of the Beaver, Utah, FFA Chapter."

"Eldred Hitchcock, of the Rush FFA Chapter, Elk Lake Joint School, near Montrose, Pennsylvania, star dairy farmer of the North Atlantic Region.

"George Ford, dairy farming award winner from the Southern Region, a member of the FFA Chapter at Quincy, Florida."

It had been a long pull for them all—starting with a dairy

George Ford, National Star Dairy Farmer, with his cows.

program as a vocational agriculture freshman, or earlier; studying, working hard, filling out applications—and then the honor of winning the top award medal for their chapters.

Another application, more waiting, and finally at the state convention learning that they had won the \$100 state award. The field had narrowed down now, and competition was getting stiff. Then in August the word from the state office that they should plan to go to Waterloo.

With these thoughts running through his mind it was a little hard for George Ford to concentrate on what Lowell Gisselbeck was saying. Somehow he heard the national officer giving brief outlines of the other boys' farming programs.

Those boys are good! You'll be lucky to win this one, George.

And then, Lowell was talking about dairy farming in Florida. That's your program. How you took that heifer calf your dad gave you and started building a herd. You worked, borrowed, and kept your natural increase to build up a herd of 32 cows and 19 young stock by the time you graduated from high school last spring. Dad had helped a lot. Most of all when you came home with good ideas he let you put them to work. You started artificial insemination to improve the herd. It was you who started that program of planting improved pastures for more grazing—on a year 'round basis. You were responsible for getting that silo, too, so you could preserve cheap roughage. Dad had been a Future Farmer in high school days, too. He knew the kind of help and encouragement a young fellow needs, and he gave it. Now you're his full partner.

But now they were calling names again. "J. W. Foster." He stepped up to get a check for \$200. "Sterling Griffiths... Eldred Hitchcock..." Will they give everybody a regional award and then pull the winner out for a second time and give him another \$50?

"George Ford," and you find yourself moving out to the center microphone—"winner of the Southern Region—and NATIONAL Dairy Farming Award." This was it!

#### REGIONAL STAR DAIRY FARMERS







E. Hitchcock



J. Foster

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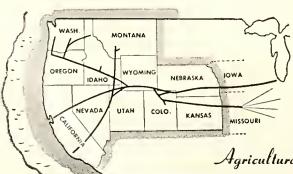
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Scholarships which have been granted for 35 years to students of vocational agriculture, by Union Pacific, are just an introduction to efforts we will share with you in the years ahead, in the eleven western states served by Union Pacific Railroad.

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Our first interest shall always be to provide you with the best in shipping and travel services on our lines. But we know, too, that what is good for agriculture is good for our country — and that is good for all of us.

Agricultural Development Department

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

OMAHA 2, NEBRASKA

### Cartoon Contest Winners

IT WAS A HARD CHOICE! So many of you sent in clever captions for the cartoon contest in the Summer issue of *The National FUTURE FARMER* that the judges really had a time! Finally though, out of 927 entries, we decided on these three:

First Prize \$15.00

"Speak to me Henry!"

Dale Slettedahl, Wood Lake, Minnesota.

Second Prize \$10.00

"Class dismissed!"

Arthur Hodgdon, South Royalton,

Third Prize \$5.00

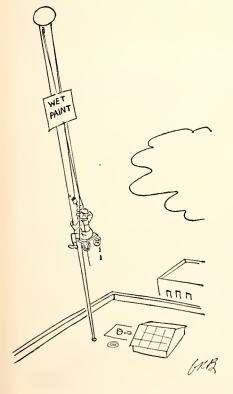
"Hey, come back! You still have ten more minutes!"

Frank Smith, Lufkin, Texas.

Winners of Honorable Mention and a plastic FFA billfold with their names lettered in gold are Dick Godkin, Neligh, Nebraska; John Crews, Richland, Washington; Terry Stoock, St. Edward, Nebraska; Jim Freeman, Fairview, Oklahoma, and Evans Medlock, Fairforest, South Carolina.

M. J. Smith, Valliant, Oklahoma; Johnny Cox, Owosso, Michigan; David Ballenger, Columbus, Kansas; Dean Meadows, Mountainair, New Mexico, and Billy Hensley, Kiowa, Oklahoma.

(Watch for another big Cartoon Caption Contest in the next issue! Thanks to all of you who entered this contest—you made it difficult to select the winners. Editor.)



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## Water Insurance

By J. M. Eleazer



ATER — GOOD, FRESH WATER—is becoming more of a critical item in this country. And this applies to all uses. Water for towns and villages, for industry and livestock, and water for irrigation.

In this article I'm thinking principally of water for irrigation, our greatest undeveloped potential. Streams will be used where available. And wells, too, are supplying good water at places. But most farmers will have to impound water if they are to be assured of having it. Small ponds are beginning to serve a great purpose for livestock, also.

People in certain areas are prone to speak of their "abundant rainfall." In much of the rainfall belt it is rather abundant. But it often comes very irregularly. When drought strikes and we need it most, it has run away to the sea, and our land becomes parched for the lack of it.

In areas of the Southeast, the Almighty dumps close to 50 inches of water on the land in a year. Just think, if it stayed where it fell for a year, and there were no evaporation, there would be a lake four feet deep that you could swim in! But the trouble is, it does not stay, and is not there for use when recurring droughts strike.

The best way the average farmer has for holding some of that life-giving water for use when he needs it is to impound it near where it falls. And that calls for ponds and reservoirs of all sorts. It also calls for conservation farming. This entails reforesting the steep places, sodding and close cropping the rolling lands, and contour farming, terracing, and strip cropping the rest.

Ponds? Yes, of all sorts, to hold the water. And in South Carolina, as in many other states, they are building them fast. Reports show that 1,866 farm ponds of varying sizes were constructed the past year. That brought the total number up to 8,292 or an average of 180 to the county. This year, hundreds of others have been built. The Soil Conservation Service technicians tell me all available heavy equipment is booked months ahead in construction of new ponds and cattle watering holes.

Few of these ponds supply all the water that's needed for irrigation. But they help as far as they go, insuring at least that much crop.

For the past four years we have had deficient rainfall, and many of the dryland ponds have never filled up. However, judging by the past, we know it will rain again sometime in sufficient volume to put water in these storage basins.

Hundreds of farmers have put their government aid (farm allowance) in ponds. A pond was an approved prac-

tice in most counties in recent years, and the money allocated to a farm could be used, among other things, on building water storage. As long as his allowance lasted, 10 cents per cubic yard would be paid from it. Most farmers got their ponds dug and dams built for 15 cents a cubic yard. So, it actually cost the farmer only a third of the total cost as long as his allowance lasted. This is seen as a most constructive use of that government aid. For, properly constructed, the pond will stay there and bring dividends for years to come.

What we need to know most is when to apply the water—and how much is the least amount that will do the most good. Then our limited storage can be used to best effect. We need to fertilize and plant such acreage as our available water will take care of.

A tobacco farmer told me his irrigation outfit paid for itself the first year, and he didn't even use it! Knowing he had it, he planted thicker and fertilized better. Sufficient rains came and the increased crop yield more than paid for his irrigation outfit, yet he never used it

That is just what supplementary irrigation is—INSURANCE! And farm water storage is the basis for it, in most instances. For example, in South Carolina they are building many dry-land



### ... Today's Finest Tractor for four-row farming

From your first look at this new Case "400" tractor you're in for a lot of thrills. It's simply out of this world in its smart styling and brilliant two-tone color combination ... and when you take the wheel, you'll truly experience a revelation in power, speed and conveniences that are almost heyond imagination.

There's the new "Powr-Range" transmission with eight distinct forward speeds, including two creepers, and two reverse . . . new "Powrcel" diesel engine or new "Powrdyne" engine for gasoline, LP gas or distillate . . . new "Uni-Thrust" ball-point front suspension for "so-easy" steering and turning (power steering optional) ... and a host of other new things that truly make the "400" a dream to drive.



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So simple ... so fast ... so unbelievingly easy ... you'll marvel at its new, unique design as much as you will at its rigidity, strength and superior work. You merely drive and guide the tractor into this "400" Series Cultivator . . . effortlessly attach it in a matter of minutes . . : take it off just as handily. Lifts high and level ... adjusts for 28 to 42-inch rows.





Name Address

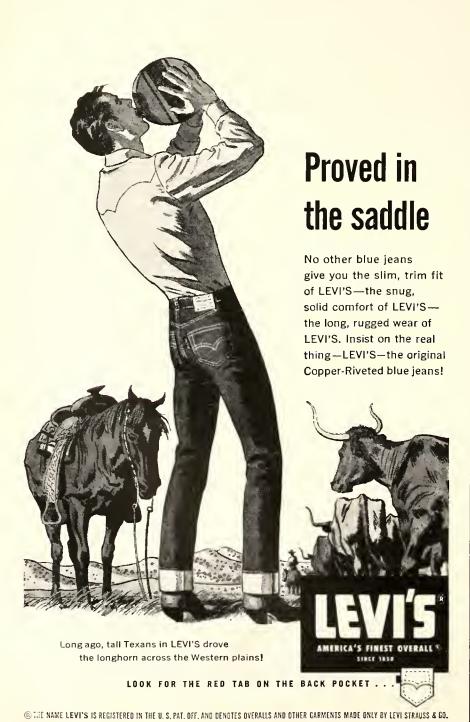
I farm \_\_\_\_\_ acres. Student? ponds in the up-country, designed to catch the rainfall run-off. During normal times, several so-called wet spells occur each year, filling these ponds. And of course, farmers are building ponds on streams and spring-heads, too, where these exist. They are better because they refill all along.

In the more level low-country, folks are digging water holes in the low, swampy places that abound. There the run-off and seepage water accumulate. Some of these have remarkable recovery rates when pumped out. Maybe they won't furnish all the water you want, but it will help to increase the crop yields that much. One small farmer told me last year he had 17 acres of corn, all alike. He had only enough water to irrigate one acre. That acre made more corn than the other 16.

In the low-country we are also getting good wells. These are six to teninch wells that pierce the artesian strata and yield quite nicely on sustained pumping. One of the best of these saved 200 acres of corn last year that otherwise wouldn't have produced anything.

But, as stated before, ponds are to be our main source of irrigation water. They should be properly engineered as to location and construction. Fortunately the farmer has competent aid for this in his SCS technicians and extension engineers.

We have much to learn about irrigation. But many results already gotten are proof that a great new frontier of insured abundant production lies in it.









#### NEW **EDUCATIONAL FILM** AVAILABLE

Available about October 15: "Egg Layers—from Jungle Fowl to Hy-Line." 16 mm. sound-color picture. Will run 28 minutes. Marlin Perkins, Director of Chicago's Lincoln Park Zoo, narrates the introduction.



#### LOOK FOR THE Hy line TRADE-MARK

Every authorized Hy-Line Chick distributor displays the registered Hy-Line trade-mark at his place of business and on his chick boxes.

### EFFICIENT WHITE EGG LAYER!

- CUTS FEED COST per dozen eggs
- AVERAGES MORE EGGS per bird housed
- GIVES HIGHER laying house livability

#### CUTS FEED COSTS PER DOZEN EGGS:

In 46 feed comparison tests (1954-55) Hy-Line 934 averages 30 lbs. less feed per case of eggs than Leghorns. Poultry raisers in 9 states obtained this result under practical conditions. In the 1953-54 Florida National Laying Test, Hy-Line 934 commercials (only grade we produce and sell) ate 27 lbs. less feed per case of eggs than the contest-quality Leghorns. At 4¢ a lb. for feed this saving would amount to \$1.08 per case of eggs. Just multiply this extra \$1.08 per case by the total cases of eggs produced by 1000-bird flock in a year. Then figure the extra profits from Hy-Lines!

#### AVERAGES MORE EGGS PER BIRD HOUSED:

Hy-Line 934 layers average more eggs per bird per year than the better strains of Leghorns. They do this under practical conditions ... on the floor . . . in laying cages. In 1953-54 Florida National Laying Test, these white egg layers averaged 270 eggs per bird. That was 37 eggs more than the contest-quality Leghorns averaged.

#### GIVES HIGHER LAYING HOUSE LIVABILITY:

In 86 comparison tests in 1954-55, Hy-Line 934 layers averaged much less depletion (mortality and culling) than Leghorns. In 6 months of lay, Hy-Line 934 layers averaged 1% less laying house loss per month. Poultry raisers in 12 states obtained these results under practical conditions.

1220-A Mulberry Street, Des Moines 9, Iowa

# BANDIT in the night

By Erwin A. Bauer

IME HAD ALMOST blurred the memories of an old bandit coon we ran several times last winter. There was a final chase in late November, which failed like all the rest, before winter set in solidly and hunting ended for the season. The troublemaker, veteran of half a dozen escapes with pelt intact, was almost forgotten. Almost.

A year passed.

Now it was autumn once more and a bumper crop of geese was loitering on the Scioto River and the water supply reservoirs north of town. They were providing other problems. Frank and I had just finished a sunset session with the honkers, had plucked a pair of them, and were relaxing around steaming hookers of toddy. Fragrant, moist aromas were coming from the kitchen: it was the finest hour of the day. We were in the middle of post mortems when there was a knock on the door. It was John Gerrold, one of Frank's night-hunting accomplices, and he was excited.

"That old boar coon is back," he began. "We've got to get him this time."

Then John described what happened in his chicken house. After dinner, he'd just settled down to a TV newscast when bedlam broke out among his chickens. He hurried outside, but not in time to catch the trouble. Two hens were dead; another was missing. He headed straight for Frank's house.

All the fine aromas in the kitchen went to waste temporarily in the rush to pull boots over tired feet again and to load Frank's pair of black and tans, Trumpet and Ben, in the station wagon. Five minutes later we put them down in John's barnyard.

The trail must have fairly steamed, for the dogs exploded into the night in full cry. The chase headed straight and true toward busy U. S. Route 33 a scant half mile away. Trump of the fast soprano chop led all the way, with Ben turnishing a deep, kettle drum off-beat. It was a hound dog symphony that ended too soon.

We followed the dogs, but it was a waste of effort. They had crossed the highway safely, but were milling, con-

fused, beside the Scioto. For a few moments they cast around the bank to pick up the trail, but there was nothing doing. Evidently the coon escaped by swimming the river, wide and deep at that point. It was the same old story. It had happened before. Frank leashed the dogs again, for he knew there was no use going to the other side. Just a short distance from the far bank there was a wide expanse of limestone quarries. We knew, from sad experience the year before, that the coon would climb one of the cliff-like walls and escape into the hollow place. Frustrated again, we returned to Frank's kitchen and the aromas we'd left behind.

We were up against a curious situation. Here was an old raccoon—a rogue—thriving on the outskirts of civilization, even within the corporation limits of Upper Arlington, Ohio. He was a product of the times, a critter that today is getting along well with people and progress. Or, perhaps, in spite of them!

There was a time when conservationists believed that coons needed plenty of large den trees to survive in numbers great enough for a hunting and trapping season. But it isn't necessarily so. Nowadays, coons move into dry culverts and drainage tiles, into rock piles, and even in groundhog dens to rear young, to rest in daylight, and to hibernate. They're that adaptable. Hunting in Franklin County, site of Columbus, the state's Capitol, and Upper Arlington, is at least as good as it was when the land was a wilderness.

Coons are adaptable in other ways, too, for they're omnivorous. That means they'll eat anything: animal, vegetable, or mineral. Crayfish, frogs, fish, insects, earthworms, bird eggs, berries, grain, and fruits are easiest to get—so they concentrate on them. But occasionally an old-timer develops a taste for barnyard fryers or for garden sweet corn and they get in bad. Our limestone coon was one of those.

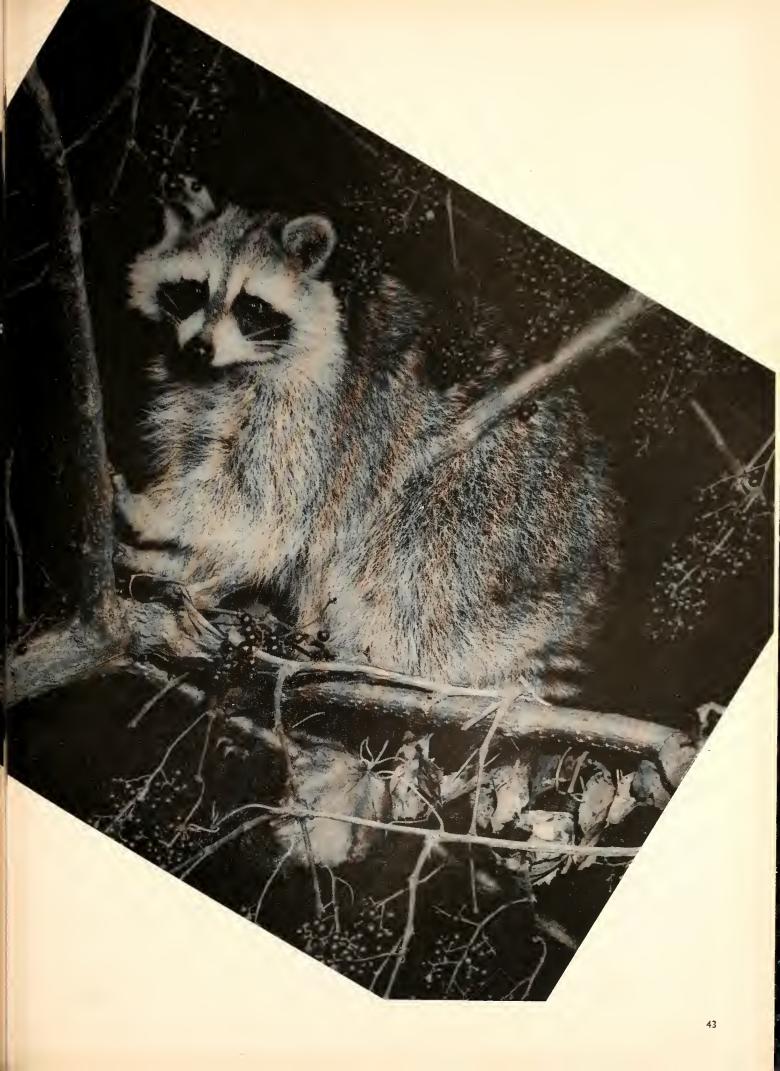
Of all wild creatures, none are such gluttons about food. Hunters occasionally find them after a night of foraging with bellies too full to climb trees and escape the dogs. Ordinarily, by



hook or crook, they reach a comfortable tree-top bunk and snooze away the intervals until another night of gorging. Biologists and scientists, while making the tests that established coons as America's most intelligent wild animals, also found they suffer bad attacks of indigestion. Maybe that sometimes accounts for the switch to farm yard fowl.

Raccoons are extremely capable in water—swimming, catching food, and handling dogs. Many a top-notch fighting hound has taken a shipping in the water from a coon only a fraction his size. Last season a prize redbone was drowned that way in northwestern Ohio.

These black-masked, smaller cousins of bears have another strange habit that





should interest coon hunters. When the day suddenly comes, late in the season, when it's no longer possible for dogs to make a strike, it's not because coons have been eliminated from that region. They're merely beginning a long sleep. Raccoons do not hibernate in the manner of other animals; their body processes do not slow down when temperatures fall below a certain point as with bears and woodchucks. They just sleep soundly until it seems warm enough outside to forage around. After a whole fall of fattening up, they usually can hold out a long time if necessary.

After the first chase ended at the river, Frank and John began night hunting in carnest. The geese were forgotten. It was a good season, the nights were warm, and they had more action than they had had in years. The dogs were performing like champions. I went along occasionally, but not nearly as often as I would have liked. I had other work to do that required burning midnight oil. It was late on one of these nights when Frank saw the light in my study and stopped at the house.

Earlier in the evening he'd had a call from a farmer with a raided chicken house, just outside of the corporation line, so with John he investigated a now familiar scene. A coon—a large one—had evidently climbed a peach tree to reach the roof of the chicken house and then miraculously forced its way into a window high off the ground.

Frank brought the dogs. Without hesitation they followed the culprit right to the river. The trail couldn't have been more direct if it had been plotted out by surveyors.

I prepared a pot of coffee. While it was brewing, Frank began thinking out loud.

"I helieve I know a way to collect that coon once and for all," he started.

"Next raid he makes, I'll call you up first thing. You pick up Ben and drive across the river as fast as you can and then take a position just about opposite where he crosses."

"Meanwhile, then, John and I will put Trumpet on the track. If he goes for water as usual, you'll be on the other side waiting to pick up the trail before





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New Overdrive is optional on ½-ton models at extra cost. Truck Hydra-Matic is available on ½-, ¾- and 1-ton models, optional at extra cost.



#### Six New "High-Valtage" Engines

The most modern engines in the industry! All six feature a new 12-volt electrical system for faster, surer starts; increased generator capacity.



#### New Pawer Brakes, Tubeless Tires

Driving safety is increased with Power Brakes! Standard on 2-ton models, optional at extra cost in all others. Tubeless tires standard on ½-ton models!



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BE SURE TO STOP AT ROYAL CREST HOTELS



he can get into the quarry. Then we'll join you as fast as possible."

It sounded much too easy. But it sounded like action, and Frank had a eustomer.

Nothing happened for a month or so and hunting began to slow down. Some nights the coons were out and foraging; others, the dogs found no fresh trails on ground that was hard with frost. On one occasion, when the dogs were cast loose around a farm pond, they picked up a cold track and unravelled it until the scent of coon was strong. Then they proceeded to push the animal westward to the river where they lost him. Frank and John are divided about whether they were dealing with an old adversary or another coon that also knew safety lay across the water.

The next two trips were fruitless and for me, coon hunting was all finished for the season. Fact is, I was comfortably settled for the ninth round of the Friday night fights when Frank rushed over to the house.

'Take Ben," he said, "and get over to the river.'

Haste makes waste. I've lost good bass by earelessly tying a bug to the leader just to make the first cast. I missed a shot at a magnificent gobbler turkey once by trying to take him too soon. Experience hadn't taught me,

and this time I merely added a hunting coat and duck hunting pants to what I was wearing. And I arrived on the river bank without a lantern or flashlight. But it was too late to go back. I climbed onto the bole of a giant overturned sycamore and tied Ben to one of the exposed roots. Less than a quarter of a mile to the east, I could see the headlights of traffic moving north and south along Route 33.

The minutes ticked by and I waited for action. But nothing developed. According to my watch, half an hour had passed since I left the house. It was a cold, clear night and pretty soon I was shivering in an outfit far from suited to that kind of business. whined and strained at the leash. I figured something was wrong and was ready to head for home when I heard Trumpet, faintly at first, and then clear above the sound of traffic, magnified by night.

Straight as a die he came. I could feel the bristles on my neck curling and I had goose pimples on my goose pim-The plan was working like a charm. I untied the dog and held the leash, ready to release him. Nearer still, Trump was coming in high gear and bragging about it all the way. I listened for movement in the water. The coon should be coming across any minute now.









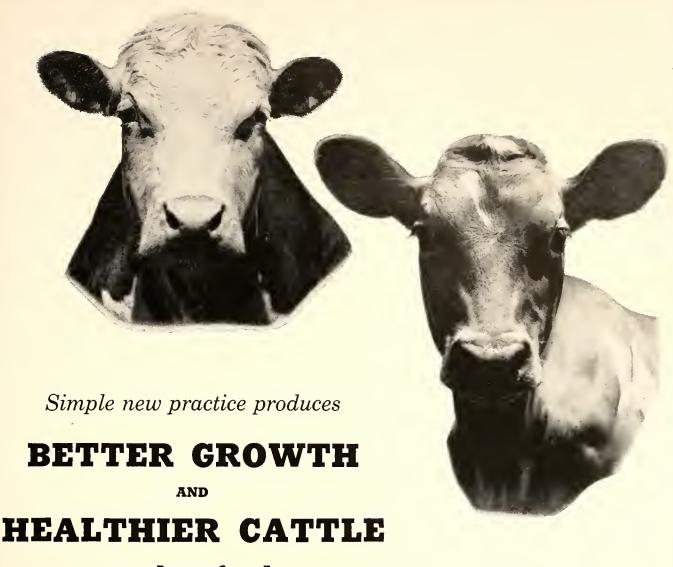






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#### on less feed

CATTLE RAISERS have found an unsuspected source of new profit right in their own animals. Research has pointed out that worm control—in animals that don't look wormy—can be a paying proposition in practically every herd in the country.

Most cattle have worms, even in northern states where severe winters were once thought to control worms. But most infections are light, and there are no symptoms like anemia, diarrhea or "bottle jaw" to show the damage. Just the same, there's a steady drag on growth, vigor and profit\* unless they get effective treatment.

Fortunately, treatment is easy. The drug Phenothiazine, known for years to control more worm parasites than any other drug, is recommended in a two-way program. First, remove adult worms with doses of Phenothiazine in feed or as a drench; then prevent reinfection with continuous low-level feed-

ing of Phenothiazine in supplement, mineral mix or salt.

This new program fits right in with regular feeding practice. Talk it over with your advisor. Tell him Du Pont has an 18-minute movie on this subject and a booklet, "Worm Control Increases Livestock Profits," which are available on his request. E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. (Inc.), Grasselli Chemicals Department, Wilmington 98, Delaware.

\* Two-year tests were conducted with 600 weaner calves, all of which appeared healthy. Those treated with Phenothiazine under the two-way program produced better gains than the untreated group... on only 34 as much supplement.



BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING . . . THROUGH CHEMISTRY

There was still no coon when I first had a premonition that something was all wrong. It was, too, for Trump hit the far shore and stopped up short, as usual. He began casting around there and in a few seconds turned upstream in full cry. It was a change in the script. Maybe the old boar had a premonition, too, or maybe he just figured it was time to change tactics. Anyway, the chase was now headed north and that's the way we went, too, on the opposite bank to try to make an interception somewhere

above. 1 unleashed Ben.

It was ragged going along the steep slope. I clambered and slid over loose rock and became involved in a jungle of blackberries, and wound up knee deep in the icy water of the river getting around it. It's tough enough going at night with a head-light or lantern. I was contending with darkness, too. Clear of the berries, I could feel warm blood trickling down my face from scratches received on unidentified ob-

Once I lost a shoe, and had a miserable time finding it; I'll never leave boots at home again. Then—abruptly—I was aware that it was quiet all around. I couldn't hear Trumpet. He didn't have long enough to get out of hearing and he didn't . . . then there was one deep bawl maybe a hundred yards ahead and Ben was in the act. His part was brief, though he covered the width of a meadow as fast as four long legs would carry him. In a tangle of grape vines stretched between a cluster of trees, he announced a coon was treed.

I made the trees about the same time as Trumpet. After he had heard Ben, evidently, he waded across a riffle behind the coon and made straight for his kennel mate—and bedlam. Both tried to claw and climb into the tangle above them for a coon they couldn't see. I shook the vine, but without success, so I sat down to wait. Twenty minutes later, Frank and John arrived-soaking wet. They'd pretty well figured out what had happened and had plunged right into the river rather than waste the time of going back for a station wagon.

Frank's light probed into the vine and immediately they picked him out. Calmly the old rogue tried to look away from the lights-they pinpointed him from both sides. He was a dandy, a

real jumbo coon.

John needed just one shot with his .22 and the coon tumbled out and the dogs pounced on top. But there was nothing doing there. The veteran of so many chicken house campaigns was also the pelt John wanted.

There's just one thing that still bothers me about that hunt. The hunting season closed on New Year's Day and all three of us turned to getting fishing tackle in shape. But one evening Frank was running the dogs, just for exercise. We'd had several unseasonably warm days and only a short distance from the car, they picked up a hot trail and hit for the next county.

Know which direction they took? Toward the Scioto River!



'Hug him back, dear, he acts like he's starved for affection."

## ITHACA BOMBSHELLS for '55

New for 1955! Features the amazing new Ithaca Front Sight, Big Beavertail Forearm, Handcheckered Stock, Pistol Gripcap, Exclusive Bottom-Ejection, Left-handed safety if wanted — A whale of a lot of gun for game or target shooting, all for only \$92.95! A really DELUXE gun, the Ithaca Model 37 Deluxe.

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#### MORE TIPS FOR TEEN-AGERS-ON SAFE DRIVING



## "Fine drivers treat cars with respect," says Oldsmobile Test Driver Stanley Miller

"Here at the General Motors Proving Ground, it's our job to wear cars out *on purpose*—so our engineers can keep making improvements.

"But out on the open road, it's a shame the way some drivers take a great piece of machinery and abuse it.

"I mean the show-offs who zoom away from stop lights—travel like a blue streak—take curves with screeching tires—and hit the brakes so hard they leave stripes on the pavement. Even the best car in the world will spend time in the repair shop with that kind of abuse.

"But when I see a man handling a car with the respect it deserves, I know he's a real 'pro'—even though he doesn't drive for a living.

"From start to stop, his driving makes it seem there's honey in the tank. He starts smoothly, cruises smoothly, and stops smoothly.

"Sure, he's lots safer than show-offs are-but that's only

the beginning. He gets thousands of extra miles from his tires, his engine, and his running gear. And smooth drivers always get much better gas mileage than fast, jerky drivers.

"It's a fact, careful driving not only can save your neck—it saves you money too!"

This series of driving hints is presented in the interest of national highway safety by

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## That Inspiring Past

Another state history is now on record. And it's a must to read and place in your chapter library.

A S PART OF THEIR 25TH ANNI-VERSARY celebration this year, the Minnesota FFA Association has published a 200-page book entitled That Inspiring Past. Well-illustrated with photos, it vividly traces the history of the FFA in Minnesota.

Though written primarily for Future Farmers in Minnesota, some of the book's 20 chapters are of interest nationally, such as "The FFA—What It Is and What It Does," "Origin and

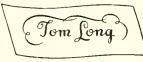


Progress of the National Organization," and "The Ag Teacher," and others.

"To our knowledge, it is the only state FFA publication that is printed in book form," says W. T. Kortesmaki, Minnesota executive secretary. He pointed out that a number of states do have pamphlets and booklets.

You will want to add a copy of this interesting book to your bookshelf or the vo-ag department. Two types of bindings are available for your selection. The hard-covered copies are \$2.00 each and the paper-covered copies are \$1.25. All orders with remittance should be submitted to the Minnesota FFA Association, Vocational Division, Shubert Building, 488 Wabasha Street, St. Paul 2, Minnesota.





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DETROIT



# Moorman expands dairy research with modern metal buildings





**Elevated roof section** at left is 40 x 36-foot feed starage room. Concentrates are fed to 32 head at a time in room at right.



Feed bunk apenings at sides of hay storage barns make feeding easy, save hay handling time, cut lobor costs.

Continuing research in scientific feeds and feeding, as related to efficient milk production, is being carried out in six new Butler metal buildings by Moorman Manufacturing Company, Quincy, Illinois.

**Moorman, world's largest manufacturer** of mineral feeds and protein concentrates for livestock and poultry, will have about 150 dairy cows "on test" in this research project.

The six Butler buildings include two 36 x 120-foot open-sided loafing barns, two 28 x 60-foot open-sided hay storage barns, a 36 x 100-foot feeding

barn, and a 40 x 120-foot stanchion barn under construction.

**Cows being milked** go from the loafing area to the feeding barn, then to the milking parlor, in groups of 25 to 30, on a definite schedule. Between 50 and 60 cows can be milked per hour.

Moorman chose Butler buildings for this research project because the buildings were available in the sizes and arrangements they needed. They were erected quickly, and can be expanded easily and moved conveniently, if needed. Buildings are permanent, fire-safe, never need painting or re-roofing.

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P. O			***************	

### They Make Money Feeding Lambs

By Earl Schweikhard

EARNING WHILE LEARNING is what Oklahoma FFA members are doing with their commercial lamb projects. They're learning how to feed and market the animals and at the same time they are making money! As in other states, they are finding it is a

good way to get their project programs started and on less land than is required for other livestock.

This was demonstrated by nine members of the Putnam Chapter, who marketed 224 head of woolies this year after feeding them 69 days and marked up profits ranging from \$1.50 to \$2.86 per hundred pounds. And this was the result of dry lot feeding during a drought year. Those profits go to \$4.00 and \$5.00 per hundred during years when winter wheat pasture is available.

"Practical" is the way Putnam Advisor Dwight Rymer describes the commercial lamb feeding program. "These fellows made money when sheep pasture was really hard to get."

Probably the most outstanding job of feeding commercial lambs in recent years was done in 1954 by Lonnie Mc-Kee, Wakita, who made a profit of \$1,000 on 100 head, or \$10, each.

Commercial lamb feeding, while not new to Oklahoma, is gaining in popularity. The chance for better profits during good years is encouraging more members to take on lamb projects. Another incentive to the project is a \$100 scholarship given each year by the National Commission Company in Oklahoma City. The youth who does the best job of feeding and shows the largest profit wins the award.

The Commission Company also helps



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Spencer Chemical Company joins the rest of Kansas City in extending a cordial welcome to all visiting Future Farmers of America during your 28th annual convention, October 10-13. Our General Offices are close at hand in Kansas City's Dwight Bldg. We hope you'll find time to drop in and get acquainted with us personally.



Spencer Chemical Company produces Spencer "Mr. N" Ammonium Nitrate and supplies fertilizer manufacturers with SPENSOL Nitrogen Solutions.

### PURINA VISITS

## Frank Millican

#### DAIRYMAN OF TOMORROW

Young in years—but seasoned in experience in dairy operations is 14-year-old Frank Millican, Zachery, Louisiana. Frank is right-hand man to his father, Thomas W. Millican, who has a Holstein milking herd. He is learning by doing, through work at his father's dairy and through his club projects.

Frank has won honors at fairs and shows in his parish. Last year, he won champion ribbons with his Purina-fed heifer at the Baton Rouge Fair. He believes in good breeding as the foundation for a good dairy herd. He's presently grooming registered heifer, Piper View Foreteller Louis, for showing this year and to be added to the Millican milking string.

For the future, Frank plans to have a herd of his own. He likes working with dairy animals—likes farm life. We congratulate Frank Millican, dairyman of tomorrow, for his achievements and wish him continued success.



 Frank Millican raises good stock for his milking herd of the future.



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The future of farming depends on today's youth

RALSTON PURINA COMPANY
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these young men get started. They buy lambs in carload lots, and will consign a minimum of 25 animals to each member for a down payment of one dollar per head, the balance to be paid at time of sale. As a result, a number of Oklahoma chapters buy lambs. Each par-



Members of Putnam Chapter marketed their lambs just 69 days after getting them. They toured the market to learn more about the business end of farming.

ticipating member must take at least 25 head to compete in the scholarship contest. Lambs are bought in September or October and shipped to a central point in the state, where they are picked up by the chapters.

Here is how the Putnam Chapter carried out its lamb feeding program. Members received their lambs, Westerns, from Fort Stockton, Texas, at a price of 14½ cents per pound. They fed them in dry lots for two days and then vaccinated for enterotoxemia (lamb overeating disease). The lambs were then held in dry lots for ten days with only dry hay for feed to prevent gorging.



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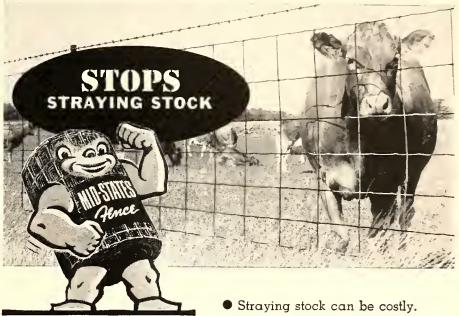
CHICAGO

Feeding was started with about 0.2 pound of oats per lamb, allowing them to run on pasture. The grain ration was stepped up about 0.1 pound of kaffir every day, up to 1.5 and 1.6 pounds of kaffir or maize with alfalfa free choice. The oats ration was dropped on the twentieth day.

The group aimed at having their lambs ready for market around the middle of January. They took them to the Oklahoma City stockyards on January 17, just 69 days after unloading them, at an average weight of 95 pounds. The animals brought 17½ to 19 cents per

pound, most of them selling at the higher price, and a majority grading choice. Three of the fellows had lost three lambs each, to drowning and to dogs.





Not only do you face loss of

crops but unscheduled, unfortunate breeding, too.

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A typical project was that of Rex English, who paid \$279.50 for his 25 lambs. He spent \$3.25 for vaccine, \$39.60 for hay, \$84 for grain, and \$1.40 for salt and minerals, for a total of \$407.75. His sale price was \$463.30 on 24 head and \$15 for the runt of his flock, so he netted about \$70.

Good winter pasture can eliminate much of the feed cost. Rymer says that lambs can actually be graded choice after feeding on good wheat pasture only. Under ordinary conditions, he says, it can eliminate the need for alfalfa hay and cut much of the grain consumption. Some feed just enough grain to keep them gaining at the rate desired.

The Future Farmers also learn about

marketing. With Fred Heep, commission man who started the commercial feeding programs and scholarship, Putnam members toured the yards and watched and listened to the morning hassle of buying and selling. In addition to the nine cooperating feeders, 20 other Chapter members went along, accompanied by a group of 32 parents and businessmen from Putnam. They listened as Heep talked with buyers and watched him sell their lambs.

Taking advantage of available feeds is an important part of the commercial lamb project. Members who were new at the business read extensively on the feeding of lambs. Then a Chapter panel discussion was held on the merits of different feeds. In this way they developed a program that each one can follow to fit his available feeds and needs.

The young farmers found that lambs are easy to care for. They provided sheds, which can be open on one side, and fencing to keep the lambs in. Many would hand feed at intervals to watch for any sickness in their flocks.

Feeding programs followed by other chapters are flexible enough to allow marketing any time between January and March. The various chapters spread out the marketing period so the market will not be flooded at any one time. Mr. Heep works closely with all chapters, recommending feeds and advising when to sell.

Dads like commercial lamb projects because, in Rymer's words, "they give boys practical experience and responsibility, and don't overstock the land." In fact, many dads and other farmers are closely watching the projects and starting feeding programs themselves.

What do Oklahoma Future Farmers think of commercial lamb feeding? The Putnam Chapter probably has the best answer to that. They're taking another earload this winter—and are hoping for bigger profits this feeding way.

### A TEAM of TOP WINNERS

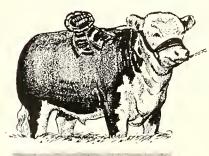


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The question above is only one of scores of questions you will find answered to help you add necessities and comforts, the time- and labor-saving devices, that increase your enjoyment of the independent life of successful farmers.



#### These pages are typical of the contents



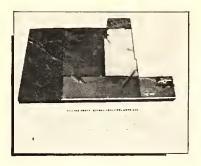
Every Practical Land Use plan is tailored to a specific farm. Your Red Brand fence dealer can explain the steps to follow to get a plan worked out for you, the book explains on this page.



When the land is classified, a Practical Land Use plan combines facts to make each acre most productive; where limestone, potassium, phosphorus or other conditioner is needed.

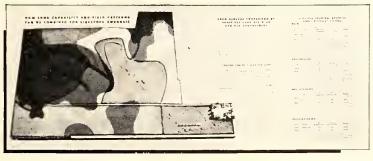


Some acres are more willing than others. You must know the class of land, or land capability, on each acre of your farm. Pages 24 and 25 explain and define the 8 classes of land.



Field patterns are developed for a balanced rotation program. This page tells how a farm was planned for a grain program with field laid out for rotation according to capability.





Naturally, livestock emphasis should be analyzed for every program. On these pages, land capability and field patterns have been combined for suggested livestock program. Records to check the results are

Records to check the results are recommended. Typical results that can be expected are shown in chart form, so that benefits may be analyzed as the program proceeds.

Your RED BRAND® fence dealer will be glad to let you study his copy of Willing Acres, which he keeps on hand for reference. If there is no Red Brand fence dealer near you, kindly enclose \$1.00 with your name and address and we will send you a copy.

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## The Oakley Family

SIX VO-AG GRADUATES and six FFA officers—all in one family. Can your Chapter top this record? It was made by the Oakley family of Nicholson, Pennsylvania . . . a family with an outstanding record of achievement in vocational agriculture and FFA.

All of the six sons in the family graduated in vo-ag from Nicholson High School and all six were FFA members for four years. Each held a Chapter office, while three of them were local Chapter presidents.

At the Father-Son Banquet last year, Herbert Oakley, father of the boys, was awarded the Honorary Chapter Farmer Degree in FFA. All his sons were present to see their father receive the degree. Mr. Oakley, himself, had not missed a banquet of the Nieholson Chapter since 1938.

Stratton B. Stevens, local teacher of vocational agriculture, taught all the boys in his vo-ag classes. He attributes

their success to the close cooperation among father, sons and the local voag department.

Mr. Oakley, a dairy farmer, has given each of his sons an opportunity to become established in dairying. He owns a fine herd of registered and grade Holstein cattle which has given him a world of experience to pass on to his sons.

Five of the Oakley men are presently engaged in farming, although one is



Here is the Nicholson, Pennsylvania, Oakley family. Front row, left to right are vo-ag teacher Stratton B. Stevens, Eugene Oakley, Herbert Oakley, father, and Hilbert Oakley. In back row are brothers Glen, Louis, Paul and Ivan Oakley.

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MUSKEGON, MICHIGAN

temporarily in the army. The other son works for a telephone company but has a small farm on the outskirts of town where he raises most of the meat and vegetables for his family. Mr. Oakley also has two daughters. Hilbert and Louis Oakley have both received the Keystone Farmer Degree, Hilbert having been the first ever to receive it from the Nicholson Chapter.

The National FUTURE FARMER salutes the Oakley FFA family!



"He's still a little gun shy."

## town boys...big operators Extra Work Output with LESS TRACTOR

By M. W. Hollinger

FEW YEARS AGO, members of the Blaine, Washington, FFA Chapter had only \$300 in their treasury. Today their current net worth is valued at \$20,000. To make the story even more remarkable is the fact that the Chapter has only 19 members, and most of them live in town.

In 1946 these fellows decided they would have to create their own farming situations if they were to receive adequate vo-ag training. Starting with their \$300 they purchased a tractor and several pieces of equipment. Some of the men then in FFA remember working that first tractor around the clock in eight-hour shifts to meet the payments.

The Chapter has owned 12 new tractors since those days in 1946. At present they have three, and over 40 other pieces of farm equipment. This includes a one-and-a-half ton truck and a half-ton truck with an enclosed rear cab, with windows and a seat, which makes it ideal for hauling anything from two large animals to all of the members.

The Chapter does custom work of most every kind. Members earn money running sometimes into hundreds of dollars, either working for the Chapter or doing custom work through the Chapter. They farm 20 acres of school land cooperatively, in addition to renting or leasing eight other pieces of land ranging from one to 27 acres. In most cases the land was wasteland or badly run down when the Blaine Future Farmers took over. Much of it had to be cleared of brush, small trees, blackberries, and trash before it could be utilized. Recently they turned back a 40acre farm they had been operating because it was too far from school.



It takes a lot of repair work to keep all the machinery owned by the Blaine Chapter rolling. Here members use the welder on a cart they are constructing.

An extensive hog-raising setup has been developed that started with 10 sows and two boars. The farms include four hog houses, automatic watering, farrowing pen, feeding platforms, breeding and shipping crates, and the like. A registered stud boar is kept at the school for project hogs and outside breeding.



The pole-frame barn under construction.

## FATIGUE WR STEER HANDLES UP TO 90% OF STEERING WORK

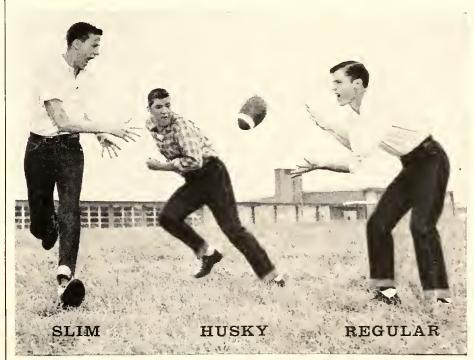
Drive Relaxed in stony, rough country and mud or soft ground! No "hacklash"; you work fas-ter...longer... with less fatigue. You're in Complete Control of the tractor—less danger of tipping or having the wheel snap your

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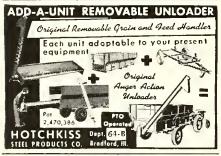


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FIELD & FIRESIDE CO. BOX 548, CHAPEL HILL, N. C. (DO IT TODAY) Two more sows and project pigs of members are kept on their farm.

With the help of the veterans the Chapter constructed a 52' x 117' Doane Pole Frame all-purpose building three years ago. It's used for housing their beef, dairy, poultry, crops, and equipment. Recently they completed a balcony for a poultry setup and raised their first flock of 1200 broilers and laying pullets. This section is quite complete, including all the usual brooders, feeders, waterers, and other equipment necessary for the chicks. They also have a killing unit with scalding and cooling vats and an industrial feather picker.



Three members are shown starting chicks in balcony of the all-purpose building.

Most of the grade beef and dairy animals were sold last year and a start made toward a 50-head Angus herd. Presently two registered Angus, one registered dairy cow, three grade beef heifers, and a steer make up the Chapter herd kept on the farm. Also, a number of project dairy and beef animals are being kept with the herd. Beef equipment consists of fencing such as barb wire, electric and cedar rail, and two loafing sheds. Feeding areas with movable mangers and storage for feed and bedding are provided in the large all-purpose building.

Work has been completed on six bulk bins for grain storage with a two-and-ahalf ton capacity each. They are filled at harvest time and the grain used for mixing feed for Chapter livestock and project animals. Some mixing is done for members' parents.

Last year members put up hay for 26 farmers in addition to 125 tons for the Chapter. For some farmers they just baled; however, for others they raked, baled, and put the hay in barns. The largest field was 30 acres. One member was in charge of mowing and raking, one in charge of baling, and another in charge of loading, hauling, and unloading. Eight members worked on this project in addition to the men and boys hired to help during the rush season. The group harvested 30 tons of grain and 25 tons of straw for farmers.

Future plans include the construction of a bunker silo, a four-sow removeable hog house, a 10-calf moveable calf barn, bale elevator, overhead bulk grain bins, electric feed mixer, and a small size buzz saw.



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DETROIT

#### CHAPTER OFFICERS' PINS AND GUARDS

At right is pictured the chapter officers' emblems and the guard, with chain designating the office held. Pins and guards made of silver plate.

ltem	Price	Federal Tax	Total Price
CO I thru 8-Officer Pins	S .75 each	\$ .08	\$ .83

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FR 103.A	Bing (INK gold)	7 25	73	7 99

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#### PLAIN RING

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FR-100-A Ring (10K gold)	15.00	1.50	10.50

#### STANDARD RING



#### STANDARD RING

This ring has a very attractive design. The side shows the eagle at the top perched on a shield bearing the letters FFA. A very massive ring. The sterling silver ring will give extensive service, and the IOK ring should last a lifetime.

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Item	Price	Tax	Price
FR-101 Ring	(sterling) \$3.50	\$ .35	\$3.85
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Ring Size For Measuring Finger



BE SURE TO INCLUDE RING SIZE WITH

## Dairy Cattle Judging

It's all in fun and every chapter member can enter the contest. You aren't competing with one another, it's between you and the judges.

#### Entries close November 15, 1955

HOW WELL DO YOU KNOW dairy cattle? Here is a good place to find out and you might win a valuable prize. Then, too, it will help put you in shape for the chapter judging team next spring. The rules are simple, and you aren't competing with other Future Farmers. It's just between you and the judges, all of whom are recognized authorities in their fields. (We'll tell you how the judges place them in the next issue of The National FU-TURE FARMER.)

#### **PRIZES**

Every contestant who gives the correct placing on all five classes wins an official FFA belt buckle . . . and how proud you will be to wear it! It's a large buckle made of bronze and the FFA emblem appears on it, as do the words "Future Farmers of America."

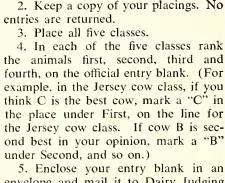
Every contestant who gives the correct placing on any four of the five classes wins an official FFA mechanical pencil! It has a gold body with blue trim and is imprinted with the FFA emblem and motto.

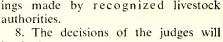
#### SIMPLE RULES

- 1. Use the official entry blank. No
- 2. Keep a copy of your placings. No

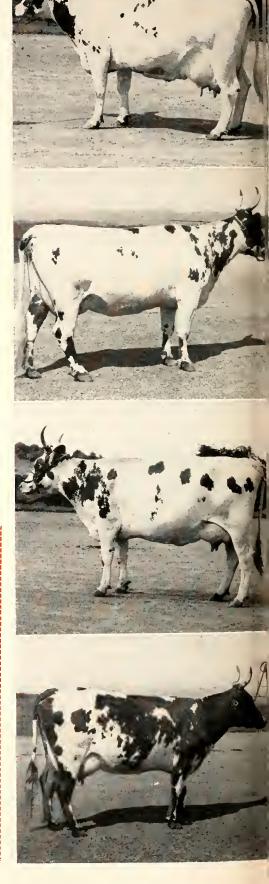
- envelope and mail it to Dairy Judging Contest, The National FUTURE FARMER, Box 29, Alexandria, Vir-
- 6. All entries must be postmarked not later than midnight, November 15, 1955.
- 7. All entries will be scored by the staff of The National FUTURE FARMER on the basis of official placings made by recognized livestock

#### others considered.





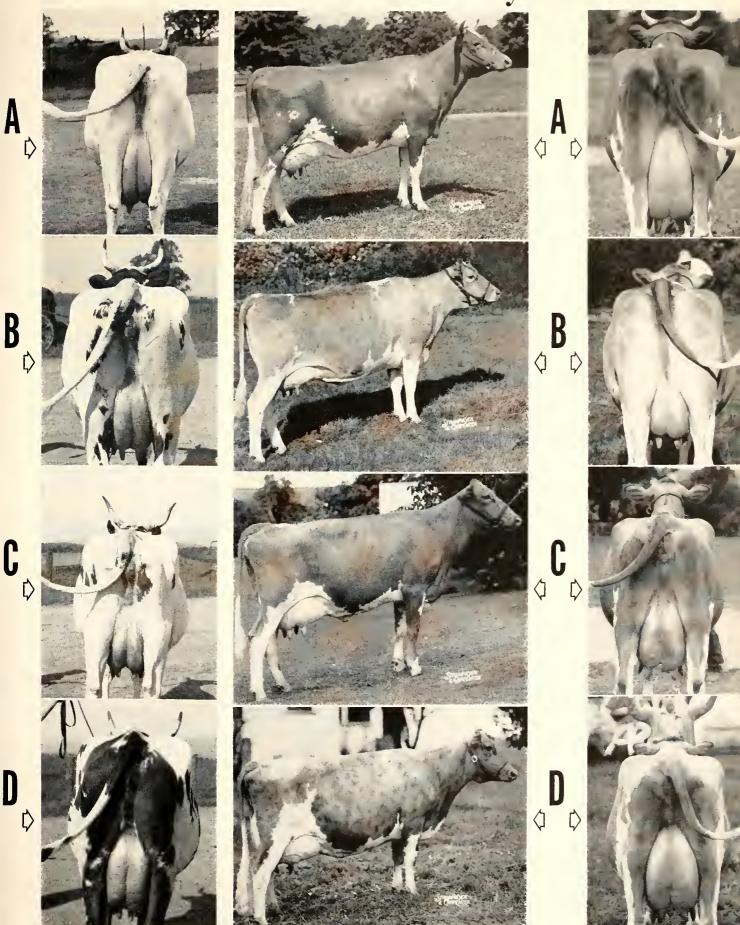
OFFICIAL ENTRY BLANK					
Mail before Noven	The Nation Box 29	Dairy Judging Contest  The National FUTURE FARMER  Box 29  Alexandria, Virginia			
CLASS	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	
Ayrshire Cows					
Guernsey Cows					
Holstein Cows					
Jersey Cows Milking Shorthorn Cows					
Your name (Please	print)———	·			
R. F. D. or Street —					
City.—			State ————		



Ayrshire

### ows

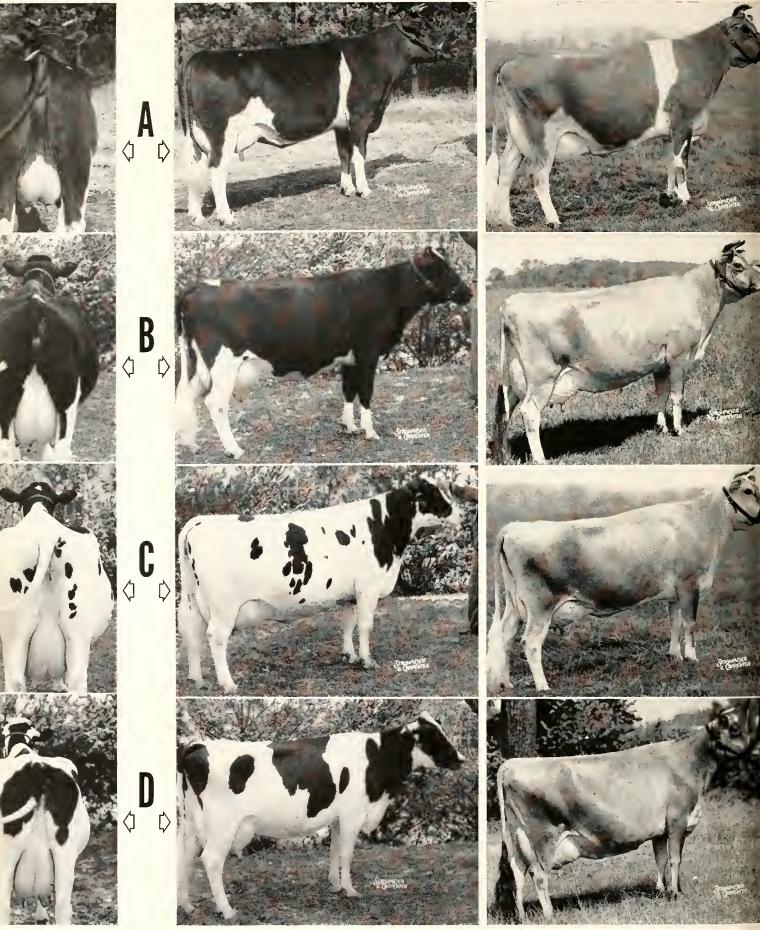
## Guernsey Cows



63

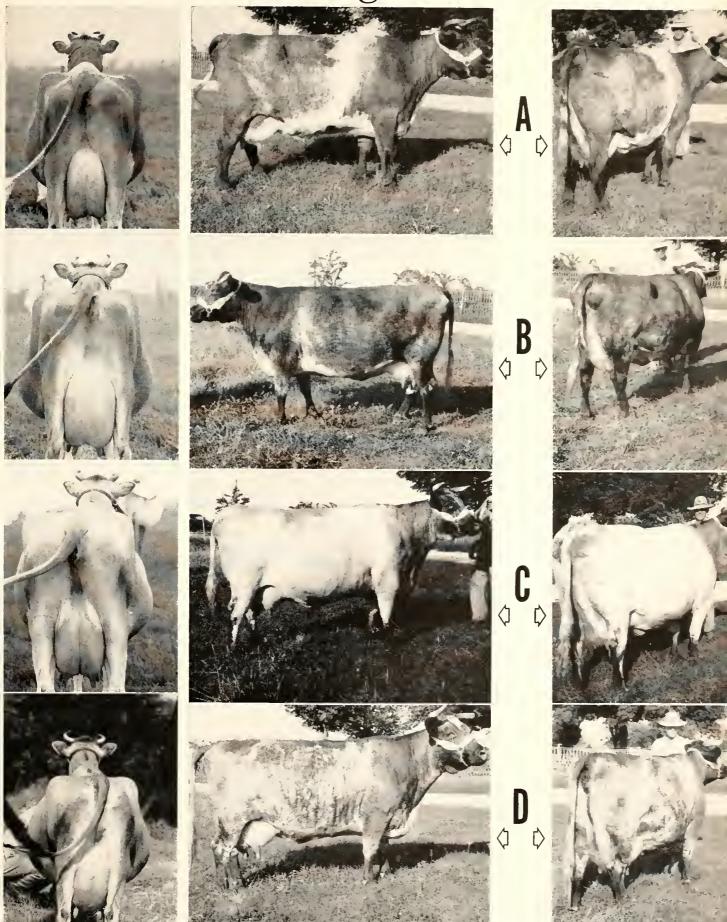
## Holstein Cows

## Jersey



### ows

## Milking Shorthorn Cows



## The First One Doesn't Have A Chance!



The wife of a mountaineer had just become a mother for the 17th time. The ever-growing family seemed to be of concern to an inquisitive 8-year-old in the group. One day, lolling idly in the field, he spotted an airplane, the first he had ever seen. As he watched, several men parachuted out. He ran home, grabbed his father, and said, "Get your gun and come a'runnin', pa! The stork just flew over and he's droppin' 'em full grown now!"

Katherine Nevela Wiborg, Kentucky

Late one night a drunk was knocking on a street lamp post. A kindhearted policeman happened by and remarked, "I don't believe there is anyone home there."

The drunk replied, "There musht be shombody home 'cause der's a light upshtairs."

Charles Hains Litchfield, Nebraska

A minister was visiting the home of one of his more influential church members. The men were conversing seriously when the four-year-old daughter tried to whisper to her father. She was sent away three times, only to return. The father finally said, "Whatever you have to say, say outloud."

The little girl replied, "Mommy says for pity sakes don't ask the minister to stay for dinner."

Mae Vaught Spanishburg, West Virginia

An old man from the hill country took his first trip to a large city. Walking into one of the skyscrapers he saw a doorman standing by a special kind of door. An old lady stepped in, a light flashed red, and she was gone. A moment later the elevator descended, the door opened, and out stepped a beautiful young girl.

"By golly," said the old man, blinking his eyes, "I should have brought my old woman with me!"

Roger Hahn Battle Creek, Nebraska



A motorist who had just run over a hen was eager to pay the farmer for his loss. "I suppose 50 cents will square things," he said. The farmer was about to take the money when he paused.

"No, I don't think that is enough,"

he said. "I have a rooster that thought a mighty lot of that hen, and the shock may kill him, too."

> Billy Hines Camden, Mississippi

Don: "My dad is an Elk, a Lion, and a Moose."

John: "Gee, how much does it cost to see him?"

Sam Lacey Goldwaite, Texas

A four-year-old boy got a severe sunburn and his skin began to peel. One day as he washed his face his mother heard him mutter to himself: "Only four and wearing out already."

Mack Cummings Pryor, Oklahoma

A policeman walked up to the corner street light, where a rather drunk fellow was down on his hands and knees feeling around the pavement.

"What's the trouble, fellow?" asked the policeman.

"I lost a half-dollar," replied the drunk, turning around and pointing up the street, "right up there."

"Well," said the cop, "if you lost it up there, why are you looking for it down here?"

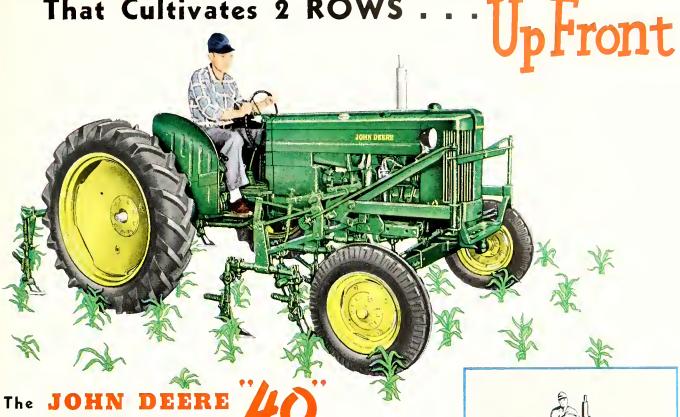
"The light's better," said the tipsey one. Aubrey Fine

Washington, D. C.



The National Future Farmer will pay \$1 for each joke published on this page. Jokes should be submitted on post cards addressed to The National Future Farmer, Box 29, Alexandria, Virginia. In case of duplication, payment will be made for the first one received. Contributions cannot be acknowledged or returned.

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That Cultivates 2 ROWS . . . IT T



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#### Complete Power-Helper Power

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mechanical muscle that puts hustle in all your farming jobs.

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Easy-acting clutch assures smooth take-offs; shock-resistant steering means easier handling in all conditions. Wheel treads adjust as wide as 80 inches for straddling two rows and can be set in as narrow as 48 inches. Remote hydraulic system is available for drawn tools.

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