TRACTION GROWS WITH THE LOAD!

New Fast-Hitch with Traction-Control and "Pilot Guide"
give you round-gaining ground grip...look-ahead farming!

It's new...different...unequaled—IH Fast-Hitch with Traction-Control and "Pilot Guide"! This IH weight transfer system continuously keeps just the right amount of pressure on tractor drive wheels to beat slippage.

Unlike other devices that abruptly lighten the load to match traction, IH Traction-Control Fast-Hitch gives you traction that grows with the load! You keep plowing full-depth when others shallow out.

To add up to a ton of "wheel weight," just pull a handy lever! Several lever settings match weight transfer to any field condition. "Pilot Guide" shows proper range of weight transfer and plowing depth.

Unlike hydraulic traction devices which rob engine power when needed most, the mechanical action of Traction-Control Fast-Hitch keeps every horsepower harnessed to the load. New Fast-Hitch retains Back...Click!...and Go! hitching—gives full control of cultivator with one hydraulic cylinder.

"POWER PUT TO BETTER USE!"

Ground-gripping traction that grows with the load puts power of new Farmall® 450 (above) to better use...pulling new McCormick® 4-furrow Fast-Hitch plow in hard, root-bound sod.


SEE YOUR INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER DEALER

International Harvester products pay for themselves in use—McCormick Farm Equipment and Farmall Tractors...Motor Trucks...Construction Equipment—General Office, Chicago 1, Illinois

Send coupon TODAY!

International Harvester Company
P. O. Box 7333, Dept. NFF-3, Chicago 80, Ill.

Tell me how new IH Fast-Hitch with Traction-Control can put power to better use on my farm. Send information on:

□ Farmall 450
□ Farmall 350
□ Farmall 230

[4-5 plow] [3-plow] [2-plow]

International 350 Utility (3-plow)

Name
Address

Post Office State

My IH dealer is

International Harvester Company
P. O. Box 7333, Dept. NFF-3, Chicago 80, Ill.

Tell me how new IH Fast-Hitch with Traction-Control can put power to better use on my farm. Send information on:

□ Farmall 450
□ Farmall 350
□ Farmall 230

[4-5 plow] [3-plow] [2-plow]

International 350 Utility (3-plow)

Name
Address

Post Office State

My IH dealer is
Fat cattle feeding experiments provide an almost unlimited field for study at the Moorman Research Farm. The object, of course, is to find combinations of proteins, minerals and vitamins which, when balanced with home grown grain and forage, produce the greatest gains for the least cost.

Here, too, as in every other division of our Research Farm, the scale and the sharpened pencil are the most important "tools" in this cost-cutting, profit-increasing procedure. For it is only by constant comparison of records of the amount and cost of feed consumed with amount and rate of gain that economical rations are developed.

February-March, 1957

That same careful record keeping is as essential in America's feedlots as it is on our research projects. The working end of a five cent pencil, properly applied, has caught many a possible loss and turned it into a certain profit.

Since 1885—72 years of friendly service

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

How to GROW Pasture Protein

Two ways to grow pasture on a permanent bluegrass sod are shown above.

The tall, lush bluegrass on the right got 300 pounds per acre of high-nitrogen, balanced fertilizer in the spring.

The sod at the left got 300 pounds per acre of 0-12-12 fertilizer.

Both sections of pasture provide good, green, protein-rich feed. But you don’t have to guess which yields the most, the fastest and the longest. In managing permanent pastures it pays to use enough nitrogen to get big yields and to maintain the best ratio of grass to legumes.

Good pasture provides the lowest-cost feed you can buy. Your livestock does the harvesting and much of the fertilizing and weeding. For every pound of nitrogen applied to pasture, you get 6¼ pounds of low-cost protein in a palatable, vitamin-rich forage. Nitrogen pays on pasture just as it does on other farm crops.

Nitrogen Division, long-time leading supplier of nitrogen to the fertilizer industry, is continuing to expand its facilities for supplying low-cost, easy-to-use liquid and dry nitrogen for all methods of application.

Grow with Arcadian®

High-Nitrogen Fertilizers for Profitable Farming
The National
Future Farmer
Owned and Published by the Future Farmers of America

FEBRUARY-MARCH, 1957 • Vol. 5, No. 3

EDITORIAL CONTENTS

About the FFA
FIA Calendar .................. 6
National FFA Week .............. 17
Iowa's Wonder Last ........... 20
How to Get Started in Dairying 22
Airborne Classrooms ........... 31
Calf Scorable, Fun and Profit . 36
The Haugeberg Brothers ..... 37

Features
 Hog Judging Contest Results ... 14
Fencing ..................... 21
Machinery Preview for 57 ... 32
Catfoot Caption Contest ..... 42

Sports and Fiction
Big Guns for Bushy Tails ....... 27
Bob-Tailed Outlaw ............ 36

Departments
A Fellow Told Me .............. 3
Reader Roundup ................ 10
Looking Ahead ................ 18
The First One Doesn't Have a Chance ....... 46

ADVERTISERS INDEX

Apparel, Hobbies
Future Farmers Supply Service ... 10
Peters Cartridge ............... 28

Feeds, Seeds, Fertilizers, Chemicals
Moorman Mfg. Co. .............. 3
Allied Chemical and Dye Corp 4
Elv Lilly and Co. .............. 11
Amour Fertilizer ............... 12
Rabbon Purina Co. .......... 15
DeKalb Agricultural Assn. ..... 16
Blatchford Calf Meal Co. ... 28
United States Rubber Co. ... 30
DuPont Grasselli Chemicals .. 39
Morton Salt ................... 41
Albers Milling Co. .......... 42
Wisconsin Alumni Association 42
Oyster Shell Products Corp .. 43

General
Proto Tools ................... 3
Weyerhaeuser Timber Co. ... 19
Keystone Steel and Wire Co. 26

Butler Mfg. Co. ............... 29
Anna Elizabeth Wade ......... 44
Bike Web ..................... 44
Blair of Virginia ............. 44
Creative Card Co. ............. 44
Home Study Educators ....... 44

Tractors, Equipment
International Harvester Co. ... 2, 55
New Holland .................. 7
Oliver Corp .................... 31
Allis-Chalmers ............... 36, 37, 48
Continental Motors Corp. ... 40
Wisconsin Motors ............. 43
Deere and Co. ................ 47

Transportation
AC Spark Plug ................ 9
Firestone Tire and Rubber Co. 13
Association of American Railroads ... 11
Chevrolet ..................... 16
Perfect Circle Corp. ........ 17
Dodge ......................... 35
Hotel Hamilton ............... 40
Cashman Motor Works, Inc. .. 44

Our Cover
A lot of planning goes into a good FFA program. And planning is what we have pictured on our cover—a chapter's executive committee in session. It could be your chapter but in this case it is the Amphitheater Chapter located on the outskirts of Tucson, Arizona. Under the guidance of Advisor W. F. Hendrix, this gold emblem Chapter has taken many state and national honors.

THE NATIONAL FUTURE FARMER is published bimonthly by the Future Farmers of America, Inc., at 818 Rhode Island Avenue, N. E., Washington 6, D. C. Entered as second-class matter at the post office at Washington, D. C. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 110a, 35 U. S. C. Single subscription is $1.00 per year in U. S. and possessions. Foreign subscriptions $1.00 per year. Single copies, 10c in U. S.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS: Send both old and new addresses to Editorial Offices, THE NATIONAL FUTURE FARMER, Box 26, Alexandria, Virginia.

February-March, 1957
Yours in Full Color
...and $8 for your chapter, too!

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

Home and Office Calendar (with 12 color photos)—size 8” x 17”
Indoor Poster Calendar (for public places)—size 16” x 26”

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

Do this:
• Have your chapter discuss sample copies sent to your advisor.
• Get a sponsor for your calendars now while it’s calendar ordering time.
• Send orders to The National Future Farmer, Box 29, Alexandria, Va.

You get this:
• Beautiful FFA calendars for you and your community.
• No money to handle, but 25% of gross is chapter’s profit.

Write to The National FUTURE FARMER if your chapter advisor did not receive sample copies, or needs more information.
How much is a leaf of hay worth?

THIS IS FLOW—ACTION!
—best friend a leaf ever had!

Exclusive new operating principle developed by New Holland and found only on the new Hayliner 68. No sharp corners to turn, no twisting, no wadding—just a gentle, flowing action from pickup to bale chamber. The Hayliner 68 handles hay less because it has fewer moving parts. It puts the most feed value into every bale. It’s the new way to bale hay.

The cost of producing good, medium or poor quality hay is almost the same—but the cost of feeding anything less than the best quality possible can be mighty high.

When it comes to judging the quality of hay, leafiness is one of the first considerations. Protein content is a result of leafiness and the maturity stage at which the crop is cut.

Here’s how important those leaves can be—in dollars and cents. For instance, 3 tons of alfalfa, cut right and cured right, will have about 57% leaves. In feeding value this is equivalent to a ton of linseed meal and a ton of corn and cob meal. Let it “spoil” to where it’s only 40% leaves—minimum requirement for U.S. Grade No. 1) and you’ve lost the equivalent of 700 lbs. of linseed meal and 400 lbs. of corn. Some farmers figure it would cost as much as $200 per acre to feed enough soybean-oil meal to equal the protein they’re getting from a high quality alfalfa-brome-ladino hay they grow.


NEW HOLLAND HAYLINER 68

February-March, 1957
A Fellow Told Me...

The Joys of Farm Life

All of us hear and talk about problems and difficulties because we have many to face. We become so well informed about what is wrong that we may forget what is right. This applies to all occupations, but especially to farming. Let us, then, examine some of the advantages of farm life.

Farming is one of the few businesses in which the whole family can share actively together. Most men have to leave their homes to do their daily work. Their wives and children cannot take part in the planning and doing of their husbands' jobs. In a farm home real, true partnership has a chance to cultivate and grow among members of the family. Farming is actually a privilege because the home is its center.

Nowhere else can children more surely grow into competent and trustworthy citizens. Farm children benefit from their early opportunities to assume responsibilities. Farm youngsters share in the care of animals, and in affection for them. They have chances to get into business for themselves and to learn early that faithful work pays off.

Farmers do not have to jam themselves into packed busses twice a day, or drive long distances to and from their work. They very seldom eat from lunch pails. The farmer of today does not have to pay dues to hold a job, nor go on strike at the order of some leader. No fellow worker scolds a farmer for doing too much and no boss berates him for doing too little.

A farmer's work is creative. He produces from soil and seed, from sun and rain, new wealth that is of great importance to his fellow men. As he plows, plants, and cultivates, he can see the results of his individual efforts. He knows that the more wisely he carries on his work, the greater his return will be. He can enjoy a kind of personal pride that is denied to millions who work in a mechanical routine.

On the farm one may not become very enthusiastic about the beauty of sunrises and sunsets, the excitement of storms, and the purity of the air. Yet these are all factors to be taken into consideration in country living. The singing of a bird is not nearly so annoying as a blaring radio from a nearby apartment. Even the antics of young animals are more entertaining than noisy streams of passing traffic. A landscape that varies day by day is more charming than unchanging buildings of brick and cement. Truly the privilege of living in the countryside is an asset of which to be proud.

Frank Von Konynenburg, Modesto, California, FFA Chapter

Hank got tied up with other matters and didn't get around to writing you. Thanks, Frank, for pinch-hitting for him.—Ed.
AC commends farm youth for their water-land conservation program!

Farm ponds are good investments! They produce more profit and pleasure than any other piece of land of equal size. Among their many benefits are stock watering, irrigation, fire prevention, water conservation, swimming, fishing and wildlife propagation. That's why so many young farmers, across the nation, are interested in and promoting the building of farm ponds. They know that the conservation of water goes hand-in-hand with the conservation of land!

The conservation of valuable farm equipment—cars, trucks, tractors and power implements—is equally important! Well-maintained farm machinery assures better efficiency, longer life and increased productivity.

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

Get AC Hot Tip Spark Plugs from your nearby AC Dealer!
Convention Comments

LeMars, Iowa
I enjoyed your articles about the National Convention very much, since I attended it this year. I hope that The National FUTURE FARMER can become a monthly magazine. Keep up the good work.

Milford Herman
Vice President, LeMars Chapter

Sargent, Nebraska
Received my copy of The National FUTURE FARMER this past week. Really enjoyed Hank's article, especially the part regarding the incident in Kansas City at the National Convention. I was ashamed of the boys myself. Surely glad mine were not involved.

Ted D. Ward
Advisor, Sargent Chapter

Laurens, South Carolina
I want to thank you for your good magazine. I think it is tops and read it from front to back. I wish it came once every month. I attended the National FFA Convention and think you have some good pictures of it in the December-January issue.

Jerry Mitchell
Hickory Tavern Chapter

Safety, First

Cleveland, Ohio
I was especially pleased to see the picture of the Star Farmer of America and his eighteen-month-old son on the cover of your December-January issue. However, as chairman of the Ohio Farm Safety Committee, I was shocked to see this eighteen-month-old child seated on his father's lap astride a farm tractor. Naturally, this picture does not necessarily mean that this practice is followed while the tractor is under operation. However, I can think of more fitting places to pose such a picture.

I am sure that you are aware of the number of small children who topple from their fathers' laps and are killed while such equipment is being operated. We in Ohio are attempting to educate farm fathers as to the danger involved in such practices.

T. P. Christen
Manager Farm Sales
The Standard Oil Company

Columbia, Missouri
I wonder if you considered the nullifying implications to the practice of farm safety which forbids children riding on farm tractors when you published the December-January, 1956-57 copy of The National FUTURE FARMER. We have evidence that children should not ride on tractors with the operator, as many serious and fatal accidents have resulted from this practice. I am sure this was merely an oversight on your part but a serious mistake, since the magazine is widely circulated.

Now, may I commend you for having developed a wonderful publication, and as a former teacher of vocational agriculture, I know how eager the students are to receive this magazine through the mail. In setting up our budget for the operation of our chapter, The National FUTURE FARMER was often placed at the top of the list, and I failed to ever hear a single student object to this procedure. I thought you would like to know this.

Trusting that this publication will continue to grow, as I know it will, not only in volume but in the hearts of the American people, I remain,

Earl S. Webb
Instructor, Agricultural Education
University of Missouri

Thanks for your letters. You are absolutely right. We just couldn't resist the human interest of the photo of Star Farmer Wesley Patrick and his young son. However, perhaps your calling our readers' attention to the poor safety practice in the photo will result in more safety precaution than if we had used another photo. We certainly hope so.—Ed.

Help!

Dacusville, South Carolina
I would appreciate it if you would send me plans for a post hole digger to mount on a John Deere MT. I would like to have an elevator to carry corn into crib and to carry hay into barn. I wonder if you could get me plans to build one elevator to do both jobs.

Louis Brown

Somora, Kentucky
I like the joke page. Reader Roundup, cartoons, and contests. I would...
Leslie Larson sums up his opinions about 'Stilbosol'-fortified supplements in this manner: "My experience with 'Stilbosol' over the past two years has been one of cheaper gains, and more gains per day."

"I never had daily gains like these heifers gave me"

53 heifers average 2 3/4 lbs. daily gain for 225 days—although on full feed only 75 days. Cost of gain only 15¢ per pound over all, 19¢ while on full feed.

By Eugene S. Hahnel

Leslie Larson, who farms 600 acres near Erwin, S. D., likes to feed 150 head of cattle a year. Usually, about two-thirds of them are heifers. During the 1955-56 feeding season, Larson ran 53 heifers on stalks and stubble plus 3 to 4 pounds of grain (per head per day) from November 1 to mid-December. From then until April 1 they were in drylot getting the same amount of grain and all the silage and alfalfa-brome hay they would eat. Starting April 1, they went on full feed of ground ear corn, cracked shelled corn, alfalfa-brome hay, and 'Stilbosol'-fortified supplement. Larson says that his heifers gained well over 3 pounds per day while on full feed.

"I never have had cattle go to market with the finish these heifers carried, especially on the amount of feed they took in," Mr. Larson declared. "Feeding supplement with 'Stilbosol' sure made my grain go farther. I never had daily gains like these heifers gave me. They just quieted down and put on beef."

Mr. Larson declares.

"Feeding supplement with 'Stilbosol' sure made my grain go farther. I never had daily gains like these heifers gave me. They just quieted down and put on beef."

Stilbosol

(Diethylstilbestrol Premix, Lilly)

Larson shows his 'Stilbosol'-fortified ration to D. E. Shanks (right), his feed manufacturer's representative. "I do business with my feed manufacturer because I know they have a quality product, and that they'll have new feeding advances in their feed," summarized Mr. Larson.

Larson uses this self-feeder for full feeding. He mixes his ration by elevating corn and supplement into the self-feeder from a self-unloading grain box. He reports no trouble with heifers separating supplement from grain. Mr. Larson is in his 22nd year of feeding cattle for market.

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

February-March, 1957
I like your magazine very much and always look forward to receiving it in the mail. If you have them, would you please send me plans for building a rear-mounted platform carrier for a Ford tractor. Thank you very much.

Joe Harrison
Secretary, Vanceburg Chapter

Lexington, Virginia

On behalf of the Effinger FFA Chapter I would like to compliment you on the fine work you are doing with the magazine. The members of our chapter are very interested in The National FUTURE FARMER and hope you will make it a monthly magazine.

The new ideals and good farming practices appear to be the most enjoyed by the boys and the fathers.

The Effinger Chapter is celebrating its tenth anniversary this year and we have 100 percent subscribing to the magazine.

We would like to make a power hack saw in our school shop. Could you send us the plans for it?

Keep up the good work.

Henry Hatcher
Reporter, Effinger Chapter FFA

Perhaps when our facilities are improved, as they will be when the FFA building is completed, we can give more attention to your special requests.—Ed.

Vinton, Iowa

I received the December-January issue and enjoyed it very much as I always do. Of special interest to me was your new hog judging contest.

I don't want it to be critical, but I would like to see a change made in scoring these contests. The way your present contest is set up gives awards to the boys getting the classes all right. It is very easy to switch a pair in any judging contest. Therefore, I think it would be better if you had a total number of points that one could reach and then award from there. This way a boy could miss maybe three points on each of three classes and get the other two right. It would be possible for him to come out with more points than a boy who got three classes all right and "blew" the other two. Most contests where you actually judge live hogs are scored in this manner.

Keep up the good work with this magazine. I think you stimulate interest in farming as the contest. Only thing wrong is that it should be a monthly.

Ronald Pauley

You are absolutely correct in saying that the contest should be judged on the basis of scoring each class of livestock. I hope we might be able to do this in the future.
Farmers you look to as leaders look to Firestone for farm tires

Old timers claim that the tallest timber in Michigan's virgin forest was lumbered off Isabella County. If that's true, it must have grown on Elton Salisbury's farm near Shepherd. Because where the rich earth once raised giant trees, Elton now grows something special in hybrid seed corn.

Some experimental corn plantings here carried as many as 140 miniature ears to the stalk. Others rivaled the trees themselves in size—with tassels that waved 25 feet above the ground. Isabella residents had a long-time bet that no visitor at the Salisbury corn plot could ever reach high enough to hang his hat on those ripe ears. And none of a thousand visitors ever could.

As in most other successful farming efforts in this Michigan heartland, Elton's crops are diversified. And, like other growers here, he shows a marked preference for Firestone Farm Tires.

"They hold up better," says Elton Salisbury of Firestone Tractor Tires, "and they grip and clean where others won't. Those are Firestones on the car and truck, too."

Firestone's First in Farm Tire Needs! Enjoy the Voice of Firestone on radio or television every Monday evening over ABC. Copyright 1957, The Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, O.
You still pay these "temporary" wartime taxes

During World War II, Congress levied special taxes on the passenger fares and freight charges paid to railroads and other forms of public for-hire transportation. One reason for these special taxes was to discourage the use of these transportation facilities in wartime.

The war ended more than ten years ago but these taxes go on—and on. They still add an extra 10 per cent to the passenger fares you pay, and they add 3 per cent to the freight charges on everything that moves by public carriers such as railroads.

The reason for these "temporary" wartime taxes vanished long ago. But they are still discouraging the use of our public transportation systems. And by so doing, these taxes are weakening our public carriers—essential to peacetime commerce and vital to national defense.

These discriminatory and burdensome taxes should be repealed—now!

ASSOCIATION OF
AMERICAN RAILROADS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

The future. However, when we receive thousands of entries, it means a time-consuming process to score each class, and we would certainly have to put two people on full time just scoring. Right now we don't have the facilities to do this.—Ed.

Wollaston, Massachusetts

I am a member of the Norfolk County Chapter of the FFA and attend the Norfolk County Agricultural School in Walpole, Massachusetts. I would like to congratulate you on a tremendous job in publishing The National FUTURE FARMER magazine.

Everyone in our Chapter receives the magazine and enjoys reading it. I found reading "Let's Make Money" in the October-November issue gave me many ideas for raising money for our Chapter. Our Chapter has one big money making event each year and that is selling Christmas wreaths and corsages. The treasury really profits from it.

Richard Morse

Tonkawa, Oklahoma

This is just a note telling you how much I appreciate The National FUTURE FARMER magazine. I hope that we will have some more judging contests because they're a lot of fun to work out whether you win or not. Thanks again for the magazine.

Larry Smith

Hog Judging Contest Results

Over 5,000 entries were received in the Hog Judging Contest with every state represented. How well you fellows judged is shown by the fact that 1,144 individuals got one or more classes placed perfectly. Of this number, 153 individuals just missed the winner's group while 11 made it. The 11 winners are:

George Rhodes, Brandon, Mississippi
Norman Stigge, Washington, Kansas
David Amert, Madison, South Dakota
O. C. Umbarger, Wytheville, Virginia
Bill Roberts, Ashburn, Georgia
Lowell Andersen, Walnut, Iowa
Bobby Redding, Oxford, Mississippi
Irvin Bares, Beach, North Dakota
Donald Leck, Washington, Kansas
James McAfee, Salem, West Virginia
Darrell Hubka, Washington, Kansas

We feel that this was a real hard contest but that it was evident many Future Farmers had fun placing them. Check your placings with the following official placings:

Duroc gilts ........... B A D C
Yorkshire boars ....... A C B D
Berkshire gilts ........ A B C D
Hampshire gilts ........ D A B C
Duroc barrows ....... C B A D
Winning blue ribbons with championship cattle and hogs is second nature with Farmer of Tomorrow Billy Fritts, who lives with his family on a 227-acre farm near Kearneysville, W. Va.

Billy's Purina-fed Angus steer was Grand Champion of all breeds at the 1955 Jefferson County Fair, Charlestown, W. Va. He has also won blue ribbons with his hogs and for curing meat.

The Fritts' family farm, which produces grain, milk, pork and beef, offers Billy an opportunity to become an all-'round farmer. In addition, Billy finds time to be active in school and church activities, and play baseball and football.

This Charlestown High School freshman is well on his way toward becoming a successful livestock and grain farmer. Already a school and youth leader, Billy now wants to become a veterinarian and continue to work with livestock as a profession.

Purina salutes this outstanding young West Virginian! Congratulations, Billy Fritts, on your accomplishments, and best wishes for your future—in school and on the farm!

... You will find that Purina Dealers everywhere are ready to help you solve your livestock and poultry feeding and management problems. And whether you are feeding for market or the show ring, remember, Purina can help you produce more meat, milk and eggs—at low cost.

Billy Fritts, Kearneysville, West Virginia, poses with his Hereford steer, Chip.

FEED PURINA...YOU CAN DEPEND ON THE CHECKERBOARD

February-March, 1957
1. YOUR CHOICE OF FIVE FINE TRANSMISSIONS
Chevrolet offers a transmission to suit every driver's taste—automatic*, overdrive* and manual.

2. PERFORMANCE REACHES NEW HIGHS
New choice of 5 engines—superb 6 and four silky V8's with up to 215 h.p. Also a special 270-h.p. V8 available at extra cost.

3. COMMAND POST CONTROL PANEL
A deeply hooded cove, directly in front of the driver, houses all instruments, controls and gauges.

4. LOOKS LONGER . . . AND IT IS!
Those longer, lower lines are no illusion. The '57 Chevrolet measures up to them. It is longer, lower—and every inch a beauty!

5. HEADLIGHT-HOOD AIR INTAKES
Here's a smart idea—ventilation air intakes cap the headlights for a new note in styling. And it's clean high-level air, too.

6. NEW SIZE WHEELS AND TIRES
Chevy now has 14-inch wheels, 7.50 x 14 tires. The velvety ride is even softer because air pressure is reduced to a new low of 22 pounds.

7. DRAMATIC NEW FRONT END DESIGN
The front bumper is combined with the grille for new massiveness and uncluttered purity of line.

*Optional at extra cost

THERE'S THE GREATEST CHANGE IN CHEVROLET!

For '57, Chevrolet comes up with a dramatic new departure in design! Plus new power, new comfort, new nailed-to-the-road stability, new ideas right down to the wheels it rolls on. It's Sweet, Smooth and Sassy!

Chevrolet's great design team has come up with a whole galaxy of sparkling new advances. You can see that a block away, in Chevy's proud new bumper-and-grille front, in the bold flare of its rear fenders, the clean-lined simplicity of its integrated taillight assembly. You can feel the difference, instantly, the moment you nudge the accelerator on any of Chevy's superb new engines. Matter of fact, there's so much that's new and wonderful about this new Chevy you can spend fascinating hours just getting acquainted with 1957's most distinctive car . . . Chevrolet Division of General Motors, Detroit 2, Michigan.
National

FFA Week

By John Farrar

Local FFA chapters throughout the nation will engage in special activities during National FFA Week, February 16-23, to gain the public’s attention and enlist its support for FFA.

The “kickoff” for the week’s activities will be a special radio broadcast during National FFA President John Hud. John, who will be traveling with the other national FFA officers on their annual Good Will Tour, will break away from the group and fly into Chicago on February 16 to appear with Everett Mitchell on NBC’s National Farm and Home Hour show.

Many radio and television programs, as well as special editions of local newspapers, will feature Future Farmers during this week. Several State Associations have made arrangements to obtain Governors’ proclamations honoring FFA. Window displays, posters, special school assembly and civic club programs, parent-son banquets, and vocational agriculture “open houses” are just a few of the methods used by local chapters to promote the organization during FFA Week.

The national organization is furnishing FFA Week window posters—enough for each chapter to have three—and a supply of FFA Week seals to be used on members’ correspondence. Approximately 200 of the seals will be given to each chapter.

In addition, the Board of Student Officers and Board of Directors budgeted $500 last summer to provide for the artwork and necessary engraving plates for a series of three editorial cartoons that can be printed in local newspapers. Mats of the cartoons will be made and provided to State Associations at cost.

National FFA Week was started in 1948, during the FFA’s Twentieth Anniversary year. For several years prior to that time, there had been an observance of “FFA Day” during the time of the national convention. When the officers and delegates decided to give more emphasis to the program, they selected the week of George Washington’s birthday for National FFA Week. Since many farm radio and television programs are scheduled on the week end, it was decided to include two Saturdays in the “Week.”

Next year, 1958, Washington’s birthday will fall on a Saturday, rather than in the middle of FFA Week as it usually does. The week of February 22 through March 1 has been chosen for FFA Week in 1958.
Looking Ahead

RISE IN FARM INCOME PREDICTED

The present farm price outlook indicates an upward trend through the next several months. Crop conditions in 1957 and Government programs will largely dominate the picture later in the year. Demand for farm products is predicted to continue to expand gently, while at the same time there will be some reduction in output.

BEFTER HOG PRICES

The outlook for hogs in 1957 is based largely on the reduction in supply already in progress. Because of a cut in farrowings last spring, slaughter of hogs dropped in October and will continue to be below last year's slaughter for most of 1957. As a result, hog prices are likely to advance during the remaining winter months and are expected to be generally the highest since 1954.

WHAT'S AHEAD FOR CORN?

The corn farmer's decision to return to acreage allotments and price supports for 1957 means a drastic cut in the number of acres now planted to corn for many farmers. Those producing within their allotments will be eligible for a price support of $1.36 a bushel. Because of small allotments many farmers are expected to ignore acreage controls, plant more corn than usual, and market it themselves. If a good crop is produced, it could cause market prices to sink well below the price support figure. A big crop of corn could also mean that prices of other important feed grains would be forced down.

PLAN AHEAD FOR ACREAGE RESERVE

At the time the winter wheat Acreage Reserve plan of the Soil Bank program was announced, the U. S. Department of Agriculture also announced that farmers entering the 1957 program for any crop would be allotted incentives to designate the same land in future programs. This incentive, 1958 Acreage Reserve payments will be 110 percent of the regularly determined 1958 payments for each identical acre continued in the 1958 Acreage Reserve program for that crop.

ACREAGE RESERVE PAYMENTS AFTER HARVEST

The USDA has announced that it does not expect to be in a position to deliver payment certificates to farmers who participate in this year's Acreage Reserve programs until about harvest time. This delay is necessary to make sure all regulations of the programs have been met before payment certificates are issued. Where only winter wheat acreage is involved, the Department expects to be in a position to start issuing payment certificates about the first of June.

THINGS TO WATCH

Livestock: Production of livestock will ease a little this year from last year's record volume. Hog slaughter will be down; prices higher. Prices of beef cattle, sheep, and lambs may also average slightly higher.

Dairy: Cash receipts from sales of milk will rise to another new record. Prices will remain at present levels for the next two months. Production will be up slightly from 1956.

Poultry: Production of eggs, broilers, and turkeys is likely to exceed the record levels established in 1956. With the possible exception of broilers, prices for these commodities are likely to average a little lower than last year.
good forestry practices perpetuate wood, water and wildlife...

On privately owned Douglas fir tree farms, timber is grown as a crop under plans that provide for wise use and renewal of water, wildlife, game and other forest resources.

In managing industrial timberlands for maximum use of forest resources, the primary goal of good forestry is to provide a perpetual wood supply. Under proper forest management, these lands also furnish other important benefits to society. The widespread acceptance of this multiple land use concept is due to the efforts of such men as Samuel T. Dana, forester, author and teacher. For many years, his writing, lectures and teaching have had a profound influence on both forestry education and timberland management policies throughout the United States.

Today, basic forestry practices by which tree farmers manage timber as a crop include the principles of multiple and proper land use. Long-range plans for tree growing and wood production consider food and shelter for wildlife and game, opportunities for recreation and watersheds protection.

In America, about 9,250 private owners are now managing more than 41 million acres of timberland as tree farms, growing wood for both present and future needs. Weyerhaeuser Timber Company forestlands are operated as certified tree farms. Write us at Box C, Tacoma, Washington for our free booklet on modern forestry, Promise of the Trees.

Weyerhaeuser Timber Company
Iowa's
Wonder
LUST

He was doing a man's job while still in his teens. Now he is established in farming—has a Star Farmer award to his credit.

An Outstanding Farmer in his own right is the best way to describe Larry Lust, a Future Farmer from Newton, Iowa. For proof we point to the National Convention of last fall when Larry was named Central Region Star Farmer and received the Foundation award of $500. This meant that Larry was one of four top FFA members from among the 365 who received FFA's top achievement degree, the American Farmer Degree.

Why has he been successful at farming? Because he is ambitious, energetic, and loves farming as a career is the way some have explained it.

Now 21, Larry is farming a total of 235 acres and making a good home for his widowed mother, Mrs. Mildred Lust, and his sister, Linda, 17. His father was killed in a train accident when Larry was a freshman in high school.

The family lives on a 17-acre place at the edge of Newton, county seat of Jasper County. Their 218-acre estate, which Larry rents, is near Kellog, about eight miles east of Newton. Larry commutes to the farm. At times he has rented additional land.

In his six years of farming, both in school and since he graduated from The National Future Farmer
Larry started with used machinery and equipment purchased with money borrowed on his own note. He first had a two-row tractor to work the 235 acres. Now he has bought a larger tractor with four-row equipment and is making plans to farm a larger acreage. Money for the increase in his machinery has come from farm profits and from doing custom work with his combine. Larry has only $6,804 invested in machinery since much of it was purchased second hand.

Last year Larry had 110 acres of soybeans, 62 acres of corn, and 27 acres of oats; plus 23 acres of pasture. He raised 99 market pigs from 11 gilts, an average of nine pigs marketed per litter, which is exceptionally good for gilts. He has a beef herd of 20 cows and calves. This enterprise was launched two years ago when he purchased 11 cows and a bull. Ten of his cows and his herd bull are purebred stock.

The 218-acre estate farm is owned jointly by Larry, his mother, and sister. Larry rents the farm from the administrator, and since he is one-third owner, he has a one-third interest in the net income. The farm had an $18,000 mortgage on it at the time of his father's death, so it will be some time yet before it is debt free. Larry has always applied his one-third of the estate income on the mortgage debt.

Larry makes a scientific approach to farming. He has his soil tested and fertilizes according to recommendations of Iowa State College. He follows the best recommended practices in his cropping and livestock feeding programs. It has paid dividends in higher grain yields, lower feed costs, and in the end, more profit. His neighbors have watched his farming operations carefully. In some cases they have picked up helpful management and feeding practices that they have put to good use.

The decline in farm prices in recent years has cut heavily into what Larry's farming profits might have been. But he is not discouraged over the long-range outlook. He believes this experience with low prices is "something every farmer has to expect over the long pull."

His worst financial blow came in the 1954-55 farming year. He had to sell 61 pigs at a price of $10.35 a hundredweight because of the low hog prices that fall and winter. This past year the drouth cut crop yields considerably and cut into Larry's farm profits.

People think well of Larry in and around Jasper County. "An outstanding young man who is bound to succeed," is the way he is described by Dale Purcell, his vo-ag instructor, who has worked with Larry for six years. He caught the eye of others because of his scholastic record made in high school, his participation in school and community affairs, and his willingness to work. At one time he owed a Newton bank $6,221.

Larry was president of the Newton FFA Chapter in 1952-53 and has completed one term as State FFA vice president. In 1953 he was Iowa's Star Farmer. He was on the honor roll in school, was elected by his church to serve as deacon for two years, and is president of the Christian Youth Fellowship. He is currently president of his local Young Farmers Club, and chairman of the membership committee for Iowa Farm Bureau Young People.

When Larry isn't busy with his own farming operations or caring for his livestock, he's busy doing custom work for neighbors, hauling something in his truck, or holding down a part-time job. Last September, for example, he was the "hired man" for a Jasper County farm family away on vacation. He milked and cared for a large dairy herd in addition to his own chores and holding down a part-time Government job of measuring cropland in connection with the Soil Bank program.

After looking at Larry's record, it's easy to see why his advisor said, "The honor (Regional Star Farmer) the FFA has bestowed on Larry Lust couldn't have gone to a more deserving young farmer." Agreed?

---

Larry borrowed money from his dad to buy first gilt. The next year he borrowed from a local bank to purchase five gilts of a better type. Now he raises all replacements.

A beef cattle enterprise was launched two years ago when he bought 11 cows and a bull. Now he has a diversified program that includes hogs, beef cattle, and field crops.
SHOULD I BE A DAIRYMAN—and what is the best way to begin? We have all probably asked ourselves this question at one time or another while studying vocational agriculture. The present high cost of foundation stock, land, and equipment may scare some away, but it can be done if you go about it in the right way.

In searching for the right answer, we turned to the four winners of the National FFA Dairy Farming awards. Since they have just had the experience of getting established in dairying, they should be the best ones to give you a practical answer. They are: Richard Van Auken, 19, Newton, New Jersey, national winner; and regional winners Allen Thiel, 18, Canby Chapter, Oregon; Danny Bird, Jr., 17, Bland, Virginia; and William Klein, 18, Versailles, Missouri.

You've got to be interested in dairying!

In their advice to you, the top FFA dairy farmers rated this one right at the head of the list. Danny Bird, of Virginia, says, "First of all, a person should have the natural urge and willingness to enter this type of farming. One must keep in mind that dairying requires long hours, though not necessarily extremely hard work."

Start early and grow into dairying!

Quoting from Paul Klein, "You should start your dairy projects early and invest all profits to buy more and better animals and equipment."

Since none of us can start any earlier than right now, let's see how these four dairymen had their beginning.

Robert Thiel started when he was in the sixth grade. His father worked off the farm till they could get their Grade A dairy going. That left milking and the other chores to Robert and his sister. Three years later, when his father quit his job and devoted full time to dairying, he gave Robert and his sister $300 each to invest in livestock. Robert bought five registered Holstein heifers, kept them until they had their first calves, then sold them to Mr. Thiel for $225 each. He kept raising calves for several years. When he entered vo-ag, he bought six heifers and a bull for the foundation of his own herd.

Richard Van Auken, the national winner, started with two dairy heifers, along with his other projects. He expanded the dairy enterprise each year as earnings permitted.

Paul Klein earned $80 raising pigs when he was 10 years old and used the money to buy a bred Holstein heifer. Two years later he sold her and a calf for $200 and bought a registered Jersey heifer. He bought his sister's cow when she went away to college and since then has kept adding to his herd.

Danny Bird's father operates a dairy but also represents his district in the state senate, so he is away from home much of the time. Much of the responsibility of operating the farm has fallen upon Danny. From his own earnings he purchased and brought to the farm the first registered animal, a Holstein. He also set up a program of testing and culling the cattle through the DHIA, and started to use artificial insemination for improved breeding.

Use good stock!

All dairy farming winners have registered animals in their herds. Though none recommended a particular breed, they did emphasize the need for good stock. Bird's recommendation is this: "Select the breed that is best suited for the locality. It is most important to purchase high producing cows or heifers from outstanding herds that will give greater returns on the investment. Then, with good breeding practices, the selection of calves from high producers, along with proper culling, the herd will continue to increase in productivity from year to year."

Paul Klein says, "Buy the best stock. Even if you have to pay a little more for, say, a Jersey, just remember that you are purchasing a well-bred animal. It's always better to start with good stock than it is to try to buy cheap and improve the herd later."
foundation animals you can afford, using records of their ancestry to determine their inherited production and type."

Some of the dairy winners used artificial insemination and others a herd bull, but all stressed the need to use the very best sire available.

Keep accurate records!
The dairy winners recommend that whenever possible you should have cows in some form of production testing. It is significant to note that all four winners are now members of a Dairy Herd Improvement Association. When his county was without a DHIA, Danny Bird bought some milk scales and kept up with the production in that manner.

And, of course, there are other records that must receive attention, such as feed costs and other expenses, receipts, breeding records, and the like.

Ownership vs. partnership?
The answer to this question depends entirely upon your own situation. Fortunately for them, three of the dairy winners either have formed a partnership with their dads or are considering some kind of partnership agreement.

Here is how Dick Van Auker managed this. By the time he had graduated from high school last spring, Dick had more than $1,000 worth of machinery and about $4,500 worth of cattle, along with other projects. He swapped his equity to his parents for a full 50 percent interest in all the livestock and equipment on the home farm, and promised to pay $7,500 for his one-half share of the 125 acres of land and buildings.

Robert Thiol has had a business-like arrangement with his father since he enrolled in vocational agriculture. Now they are considering a full partnership. Under such an agreement, the home farm would be in both their names and they would share expenses and receipts accordingly. Their farm is approximately 100 acres in size and they rent 80 additional acres.

Danny Bird is attending college at Virginia Polytechnic Institute where he is majoring in dairy husbandry. After graduation he plans to return to the farm and make dairying his career. His father just recently changed the name of their farm to "D. Woodrow Bird and Sons." They have 316 acres and a 53-cow dairy herd.

Paul Klein presently owns ten registered Jerseys. He plans to purchase a farm in the near future and make dairying his occupation.

Other ideas!
Buildings don't have to be expensive but must be conveniently located to save time and steps in promoting efficiency. If proper planning is carried out in erecting buildings, much high priced labor and drudgery can be eliminated.

Dairy farming today requires outstanding management in order to be successful in a highly competitive field.

A good way to learn the good qualities of better dairy animals is to show in fairs and dairy shows and be active in FFA dairy judging events. Actually, your showing can earn you some money. Klein points out that the income to their farm last year from fairs was $1,050. Van Auker has received $600.

It is important to build up the fertility of the soil in carrying out a successful dairy operation. This can be done with proper utilization of litter from the dairy balanced with commercial fertilizer.

Perhaps Danny Bird provides the best parting shot: "I think that dairy farming offers a bright future to a young man, as well as a challenge. Determination, along with the ability to withstand disappointment at crucial times, are factors that will turn an ordinary dairyman into a successful one."

So there it is. Want to be a dairyman?
GOOD FENCING will pay. Just like your machinery, it is a tool of production in this era of modern farming. But a fence must be built correctly if it is to give long years of service and add to the farm income.

Ask any six farmers how to erect a fence and you will probably get six different answers. However, as you well know, there is a right and wrong way to do it. When properly constructed, a fence should last 20 to 25 years, and some even go so far as to say it's a job you should have to undertake only once in a lifetime.

Don't just jump in and start fencing. Do a good job of planning beforehand and it will save you a lot of headaches later. Also, take time to clear your proposed fence row of all brush, weeds, and other obstructions before you start the actual job of fencing.

One of the first things you will have to decide when planning your fence is whether to use wood or steel posts. If you live near the steel centers where shipping charges are low, steel posts may be best for you. On the other hand, if wood posts are plentiful where you live, then wood posts will probably be your best bet.

Most wood posts should be treated. On an average, this will extend their life from 10 to 30 years, depending on the type of treatment and the kind of posts used. Some treated posts have been known to last more than 50 years.

Pressure-treated posts will usually give you the longest life. You will have to buy this type because pressure treating is an industrial process calling for heavy and expensive equipment.

You can, of course, treat posts yourself. Cold soaking is not unduly burdensome in either work involved, details of treating, or actual operating time. The cost is moderate, and posts so treated have proved satisfactory in most cases. One method that does the most good is the hot-and-cold-bath treatment. However, it is best adapted to use by groups because this method takes time, hard work, and heating equipment which calls for some outlay of cash. A few other methods have proved practical under certain conditions.

The practice of painting on the preservative with a brush has doubtful value when applied to fence posts. According to USDA, records of ten tests show that only one evidenced a definite increase in post life due to the brush treatment.

It is difficult to choose a preservative or a treatment. The large number of preservatives on the market doesn't make the job any easier. Pentachlorophenol and various creosote mixtures are proving to be two of the most popular types. Also available is a group of patented preservatives designed and promoted by their manufacturers for effective treating of posts. Many of these have proved satisfactory in tests to date.

At any rate, it is worth the extra expense in most cases to use posts that will last. Otherwise, a great deal of time and labor will be required later on to replace weak and rotten posts, thereby adding to the cost of your fencing over a period of years.

As to wire, you will find a type on the market for most every farm use. Barbed wire will prove satisfactory in the range areas of the West and wherever you plan to keep large animals, such as horses and cattle. But with smaller animals, woven wire is needed. The 26- to 32-inch high fence—or hog fence, as it is called—will keep most any kind of livestock if two strands of barbed wire are added at the top. For hogs, you will also want to put a strand of barbed wire along the bottom to discourage rooting.

When buying woven wire, keep in mind that the closer the stay wires and heavier the gauge, the longer the fence will last. Most woven wires come in 20-rod rolls, and barbed wire comes in 80-rod rolls. If you buy less than these lengths, your dealer will charge extra for cutting a roll.

When erecting the fence, give special attention to the corner and end posts for they are the “backbone” of your fence. It is best to take the time to put
them up correctly. They should be larger than the line posts; at least 5 or 6 inches in diameter. A post 8 inches in diameter is even better. They should be 8 or 9 feet in length, and placed 42 inches in the ground. They must be braced either horizontally, angle, or cross-braced, or anchored. A good formula for corner posts is to cut them big, set them down and brace them well. Some companies have metal corner post assemblies on the market which are quite good. Certain types are anchored in concrete.

Line posts can be smaller. If they're wood, they should be at least 2½ to 4 inches in diameter and 6½ to 7 feet long. Some experts recommend that they be even larger. Line posts should never be set over a rod (16½ feet) apart, and on rough, rolling ground, it may be necessary to set them 10 to 12 feet apart. The depth at which they should be placed in the ground is 2 to 2½ feet for wood posts, and 1½ to 2 feet for steel posts; although some recommend the 2½-foot depth. Posts set closer together than normal practice give more support and add strength to the fence.

A stretch post should be placed at the end of every 20-rod roll of wire in uneven ground and every 40 rods if the land is moderately rolling. When using wood posts, you should put in a grounding device at about every 50 rods for protection from lightning. A steel pipe or rod about ½ inch in diameter by 10 feet long is recommended, though the size may vary. Some specialists recommend that every third or fourth post should be steel in order to offer the same protection. With steel posts, your fence is grounded automatically.

The main factors affecting cost of fencing are labor, wire, and post. Staples and the equipment used, and a few other incidentals add to the cost. By cutting and treating your own posts and erecting the fence yourself, you can just about cut your costs in half.

In figuring your costs, though, keep in mind how long the fence will be used. That's where good fencing pays. If you use cheaper wire and inferior posts, your fence may last about 10 years. If you use the best wire and the best post, your fence may last about 20 years, even though the cost is not double. Therefore, the best fence is the cheapest when the cost is figured on a per-year or life basis. Another way to cut cost is to avoid long, narrow lanes and keep the area you are fencing as large as possible.

Never and better equipment has made fencing a lot easier in recent years. In some areas, fencing contractors will do the complete job for a given price. But for the average Future Farmer who is just getting his farm program going, it's a do-it-yourself job. And fencing is like most everything else you will ever undertake: "If it is worth doing, it is worth doing right."

---

You need to give special attention to these spots in your fence. (1) Gates should be built with treated lumber so they will last as long as the fence. (2) Dig and brace corner and end posts alike. Shown is double span horizontal brace design. Use sapling to tighten diagonal tension wires. (3) Line posts should be spaced one rod (16'6") apart; closer for stronger fence or uneven terrain. (4) In a low place a treated cross-piece bolted to bottom will anchor the post. (5) When using wood posts a grounding device (an 8-10 foot steel post) should be placed about every 50 feet. (6) Don't set a post in a gulley. Stretch wire across top, then put barbed or web wire across gulley. (7) Stretch posts should be 8' long x 4" in diameter. A line post may be used for a horizontal brace.
Pasture cuts Dairy Feed
Costs as much as 40%*

Fertilized legume pastures made lowest-cost milk production in Michigan State University study of dairy farms—as much as 40 percent less when cows grazed pasture classed as "excellent". Best rough-
age, including pasture, cut year-around costs by 25 percent.
Cows on best pasture also produced more milk per pound of feed fed during pasture season. Here's what pasture can do.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quality of Pasture</th>
<th>Excellent</th>
<th>Medium</th>
<th>Poor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lbs. grain fed per cow</td>
<td>1,009</td>
<td>1,307</td>
<td>1,722</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lbs. protein fed per cow</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lbs. milk produced per lb. of grain mixture fed</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feed cost per cwt. of milk</td>
<td>$2.97</td>
<td>$1.39</td>
<td>$1.47</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A pound of total digestible nutrients in roughages can be produced at less than half the cost of grain, according to a Montana study. Feed value per unit from roughages greatly exceeds that from grains.

Evidence suggests the dairymen can afford to convert still more croplands to grass. The study showed the economy of limited feed to supplement roughages, including pasture.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Butterfat Lbs. Produced</th>
<th>Cost of Producing Lb. of Butterfat</th>
<th>Return Over Feed Costs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Full feed</td>
<td>619.9</td>
<td>0.26</td>
<td>$132.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limited feed</td>
<td>584.1</td>
<td>0.22</td>
<td>183.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roughage only</td>
<td>478.0</td>
<td>0.19</td>
<td>160.53</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Use of fertilizer returned $40 for every $18 spent in a Texas pasture test. It produced 15 percent more milk at feed costs of 32 cents less per cwt. of milk produced. Carrying capacity was lengthened 1 1/2 times. More nutritious grasses replaced less desirable grasses.

*Evidence from bulletins of Michigan State University and Experiment Stations in Montana and Texas.

Keystone Steel & Wire Company
Dept. NFF-2-37
Peoria 7, Illinois
Please send me details on dairy feed tests and suggestions on how to get the most from pastures.

Name __________________________
Town __________________________
State __________________________

The National FUTURE FARMER
ANY SPORTSMEN, once they’ve climbed out of their teens, are inclined to belittle that lively, tricky little varmit, the bushy-tail. They seem to figure squirrel hunting too low a form of sport for their superior skill. Yet this little rascal can pack a hunter’s day full of fun and fill his pot brimful of a mighty tasty stew.

And usually a squirrel can hold his own when matching wits with man. I’ve sat for hours under a tree with my nose blue and my fingers stiff with cold, waiting for one clear shot at some wily old fox squirrel. The squirrel’s eyes are sharp, his ears are keen, and he knows every knot-hole in every tree and will streak for the nearest one at the slightest sound or movement.

Of course a hunter won’t find it hard to blast a bushy-tail out of a tree with a 12-gauge shotgun and a fistful of No. 6’s—that is, if he’s smart enough to get within range of the little booger. Probably this accounts for the contempt some shooters display toward squirrels and squirrel hunting. But mister, no matter what load you use—short, long, or long rifle—try putting a .22 bullet in the head of a running squirrel as he snakes along a branch 20 or 30 feet overhead. It takes a lot of doing, chum. I know. I’ve hunted squirrels for 45 years, and I miss plenty.

But let’s allow that you are so good that even this precision shooting bores you, that you can knock a squirrel’s head off two out of three tries. If you are that good it puts you in line to try a certain trick that the old-timers used—a trick that tests the skill of any hunter.

A stranger taught me this gimmick one frosty morning down in the Blanco River bottom, near Kyle, Texas.

I’d come to the river before good daylight. Parking my car, I slipped into a nearby pecan grove I’d spotted before. It was a great day to hunt squirrels—crisp and still. The leaves were damp with river mist and my tennis sneakers made no sound. There was an old pecan tree, gnarled and twisted with age, that stood near the water, overlooking a tree-top runway. I eased up to the big tree and sat down, with my back against its rough bark.

In Hays County, Texas, there are so many squirrels there is no closed season on them. The bushy-tails strip the cornfields and rob the pecan crops. They make nuisances of themselves, so the ranchers usually are glad to have them hunted—provided the sportman isn’t a bang-bang sort of fellow who shoots up the landscape, cows, horses, or anything else that comes in sight.

So here I was, with my .22 repeater and two boxes of hollow point long-rifles, all set for a morning’s good shooting. As the light grew brighter I could see the runway, or “squirrel road,” straight ahead and some 30 feet high. The “road” began where a matted growth of mustang grapevines climbed a tall pecan tree to my left just over a small hill. The squirrels, I knew from past experience, would climb this vine, run along the squirrel road, jumping from tree to tree, and scatter throughout the grove to feed. And right in front, and above where I sat, was a long bare limb that grew horizontally for about 10 feet. This was the limb I kept my eyes on.

Sitting still, the cold was chilling. It cramped my muscles and made my fingers numb. But I sat there for what seemed like hours, listening for the faint rustle of a traveling squirrel, or the “cutting” of some early-start fellow who had beaten his pals to the feeding grounds.

Nothing stirred. Then a crow settled in a tree-top and cawed raucously, just as the first shaft of sunlight spearred through the tree. He didn’t stay long. Another crow joined him and they took off noisy.

Then suddenly I heard a rustle. A fox squirrel’s shadowy form left the vines and ran up a small limb. A chill, kin to back-ague, chased up my spine as I gripped my .22 tightly. He was a big fellow and evidently had no idea I was anywhere about.

As he ran across the horizontal limb I’d been watching, I followed him in my sights. For one fatal moment he stopped midway, twitched his tail and looked around. My little rifle cracked thin and sharp in the still air and the big squirrel fell limply to the ground.

“Nicely shooting,” a voice behind me drawled.

Startled, I looked around, smack-dab into the grinning face of a broad-shouldered young fellow. He wore blue jeans, a wide-brimmed hat and cowboy boots. I figured he was a rancher, maybe the one who owned the grove I was in. I found myself right on both counts.

He eased down beside me. “I’m Joe Kline,” he whispered. “Thought I’d try for a big buck I seen down this way.”

Then I noticed the carbine he carried. It was a special .32 caliber, a handy gun for brushy country.

Joe seemed to be a nice fellow, but I wasn’t hankering for any company. I hoped he’d go on about his business before the squirrels got to running good.

But he sat where he was while I blasted another bushy-tail out of the tree with a head shot. Then I missed a third one. Finally he looked at me and his eyes crinkled at the corners. “You got the right idea, friend, and you know how to shoot,” he said. “But I bet five bucks I can beat you.”

“Reckon you can,” I answered, slightly peeved. “I miss ‘em quite frequently. Won’t take much to beat me,” Joe laughed softly. “Now, That’s not what I meant. What I aimed to say was I can knock one of them critters off a limb and not even cut his hide.”

I mumbled that over, looking for a catch. But all I could figure was that Joe would be out a flyer. “Covered,” I said. We settled down to wait.

Then, without so much as a rustle, a brown shape ran along the horizontal limb above us. Joe raised his carbine noiselessly, but the squirrel must have
seen a glint of metal for he stopped short and twitched his tail. Watching Joe, I thought how that soft point bullet would knock the squirrel into a dozen pieces.

The carbine blasted and a shower of bark splattered into the air.

“Missed him!” I crowed.

“What!” Joe grinned. “You wasn’t looking good.”

He leisurely got to his feet and walked over beyond the tree. He picked up a squirrel and came back to where I was standing. He held out the carcass and said quietly, “Check it.”

And, so help me, there wasn’t a scratch on that little varmint. Not one. Several bones felt loose like they might be broken, but the skin was whole.

“You win,” I told him, mystified. “How did you do it?”

“Easy when you catch on,” he said. “The old-timers did it all the time.” Then Joe went on to tell me how “barking” a squirrel was done.

In pioneer days our forefathers traveled light. Seldom did they have more than one gun. So this gun, of necessity, must be of large caliber. But those old boys and their families once in a while got the same hankering for squirrel stew that we get nowadays. What, though, would have happened had they rammed a charge of powder down the barrel of their muzzle-loader, shoved in a slug of lead larger than one of our .45 caliber bullets, then pulled the trigger on a bushy-tail 40 feet away? They’d be lucky if they found so much as a leg or two to throw in the pot.

So these ancestors of ours hit on a slick scheme to get the meat for their squirrel stew. And it was no trick for them, being crack shots. They’d raise their cannon, pull the trigger, and pick up their squirrel just as Joe had.

“They call it ‘barking,’” Joe explained. “They aimed just beneath the squirrel’s head, and the big lead bullet knocked up the bark with such force that the concussion killed the squirrel and left no mark on it.”

Joe handed me the carbine. “Try for yourself,” he said.

Doubtfully, I took the gun. I knew how to handle it for I had an identical one at home. We waited.

There was a rustle of vines, and a late sleeper ran along the limb above us. As I raised the gun, he saw us, as had the one before. This one stopped, too. He raised his forefeet and barked—an uncertain bark, for he wasn’t sure of himself.

That was all I needed. Carefully I squinted at him through the peep sight, and squeezed the trigger. As the shot noise bounced through the tree, I saw bark explode from the tree, and the squirrel sailed out, and down.

I ran over to pick up my kill. Lucky I did, for my shot had been less expert

---

SHOOT...

Peters "Thunderbolt" 22 shorts!

More BANG! More ZIP! More FUN!

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

Get a supply of Peters “Thunderbolt” cartridges at your dealer’s next time you stop in for ammunition.

“The farmer is the hunter's best friend—treat him that way!”

PETERS packs the POWER

The National FUTURE FARMER
BUTLER...the farm building that never loses its usefulness

No matter how your market conditions and farming practices change, the Butler building you erect for one type of farming will still be perfectly suited to your operation. For here is the one structure that serves so well for grain storage, for machinery storage and repair, as a livestock shelter and loafing barn, as a storage structure for feed, seed and hay.

Butler buildings are made of the perfect material for farm use—metal. They are firesafe, lightning-proof, vermin-proof, low in maintenance. Butler metal farm buildings last years longer than any other structure in their price class—and even match the life of far more expensive construction. Each panel is securely bolted to the frame for maximum protection against wind and hail. A strong steel framework provides wide-span interiors and straight sidewalls without a forest of posts to limit the usefulness of the buildings. And the special design of the building enables it to withstand grain pressures without troublesome brace rod pits throughout the floor.

A Butler building is an investment that pays off in lasting efficiency, protection and appearance.

FIND OUT ABOUT NEW and profitable ways farmers today are using Butler metal Farm Buildings.

Write for the bulletin "New Uses for Butler Farm Buildings."

BUTLER MANUFACTURING COMPANY
7321 East 13th Street, Kansas City 26, Missouri

Manufacturers of Farm Equipment • Buildings • Oil Equipment • Dry Cleaners Equipment • Outdoor Advertising Equipment • Custom Fabrication
Sales Offices in Los Angeles, Richmond, Calif • Houston, Tex • Birmingham, Ala • Atlanta, Ga • Minneapolis, Minn • Chicago, Ill • Detroit, Mich • Cleveland, Ohio • New York City and Syracuse, N.Y • Washington, D.C • Burlington, Ont., Canada

February-March, 1957
SOYBEAN GROWERS!

You can gain up to $870 every 40 acres with ALANAP-3 and SPERGON weed killer and seed protectant.

Annual weeds can rob up to 10 bushels yield — $22.50 per acre!

Do you want to control weeds in soybeans with fewer cultivations with a non-irritating pre-emergence weed killer? Then use Alcanap-3 to gain up to $21.75 per acre at a cost of only $4.20 per acre based on a 14" hand. You also get these added bonus benefits:

(1) Faster combining, less combine wear,
(2) No dockage,
(3) Fits weed control program,
(4) Weedy fields now become usable,
(5) Earlier harvesting, earlier grain planting.

Calculated on a 40-acre field Alcanap-3 can give you these gains:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Increased Yield</th>
<th>Cost Alcanap-3</th>
<th>Gain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$870</td>
<td>$163</td>
<td>$707</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

At the same time, order your soybeans treated with Spergon—the best protectant against "damping off" and other fungous diseases so rampant in cold, wet planting weather. Order your Spergon early and treat the seed yourself.

Here are the economics of Spergon-treating enough seed to plant a 40-acre soybean field:

You can get a minimum gain of 2 bushels per acre increased yield from Spergon-treated seed. Many growers report increases up to 6 bushels per acre. Assuming only a 2-bushel increase worth $2.25 a bushel (or $1.30 gain per acre) with a cost for Spergon of only 30 cents per acre providing a net gain of $4.20 per acre. Calculated on a 40-acre field, Spergon can give you the following gains:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Increased Yield</th>
<th>Cost Spergon</th>
<th>Gain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$180</td>
<td>$12</td>
<td>$168</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Now look at your total possible gain from use of Spergon-treating and Alcanap-3 weed control:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alcanap-3</th>
<th>Increased Yield $870</th>
<th>Cost of Alcanap-3 $163</th>
<th>Gain $707</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spergon</td>
<td>$180</td>
<td>$12</td>
<td>$168</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Yields $1600 cost $160 gain $870 Total possible combined gain $5,770 per 10 acres or $21.75 per acre. Order your Alcanap-3 and Spergon early. Send for your free copies of booklets giving full information on use. OR visit your nearest dealer.

**Conservatively $21.75 per acre current price average.

United States Rubber

Naugatuck Chemical Division

Naugatuck, Connecticut

4135 S. Pulaski Road, Chicago 32, III. 9 Overwood Road, Akron 13, Ohio

The National FUTURE FARMER
"Now here's what I mean by a farmer's tractor"

"Let me say right off, I've always been partial to Oliver. But the way I look at it, so's Oliver been partial to me. It just stands to reason. I'm their big business—me, the farmer. Why, right here where I'm standing, I can reach out and touch a dozen things that show where Oliver's got the farmer in mind. The power steering, for one. 'Hydra-lectric' controls. The rubber spring seat. Now there's even a power-shift to change the rear wheel spacing! And the Independently Controlled PTO—the others are still catching up with that one. So when you talk about a farmer's tractor, I just naturally think about Oliver—I know Oliver thinks about me. Oliver gives me the power to produce at the lowest possible cost."

YOUR OLIVER DEALER REMEMBERS: "Oliver has always thought of the farmer first. The very first gasoline tractor was an Oliver. The first line of diesels—Oliver. Look to Oliver first—for the finest in farm machinery."

The Oliver Corporation, 400 W. Madison St., Chicago 6, Illinois.
New high-speed spreader with front end delivery and turbine type slingers is offered by Allis-Chalmers. Rate of spread is 2 to 14 loads per acre, 110 bushels per load. Width of spread is 12 feet. According to makers, loading and storing is easier, spreading is down and to the side.

A Farmall 450 heads International Harvester's new tractor line for 1957. A fast hitch enables operator to couple plow without leaving seat. Traction control matches traction to load eliminating wheel weights under most conditions. Plow is protected by a spring-trip on each beam.

Up to 10 tons per hour is possible with this new MH-3 baler by Massey-Harris. No lubrication required except universal joint fitting. Adjustments made from standing position. Easy travel through gates and on highways. Measuring hay with almost the same care farmers use in measuring feed, new Hayliner 68 baler brings bigger baling capacity to average-size farms. The New Holland product turns out bales with sturdier corners and uniform density.

Here is a Preview of farm machinery for '57. These are the machines you'll be seeing in your dealer's showrooms and on farms this year. Maybe you will be owning some of them yourself? If so, you're in luck. Most are designed for speedier operation and easier handling. They will cut the amount of time needed for doing your farm work and make it more enjoyable at the same time. Because of the interest Future Farmers have in machinery, we thought you would like your own preview.
Complete line of attachments is available for this crawler type tractor, a Caterpillar D4. It has a sliding gear transmission with five speeds forward (1.9 to 6.1 mph) and one reverse. Rated as four- or five-bottom plow size.

New compact, general-purpose tractor has 10 forward and two reverse speeds, power steering, and hydraulic 3-point hitch control of implements. This Minneapolis-Moline 335 utility model has independent live power take-off and auxiliary front power take-off for side mount machines.

Comfort for plant setters, 98 percent perfect plant set, and maneuverability are features in the new mounted transplanter introduced by New Idea. Handles all transplanted crops, including tobacco, vegetables, and tree setting.

Sharp turns without interruption of power is possible with this new baler introduced by Oliver. The hitch of the Model 60 is easily set at direct trailing position for transporting, or at offset position for field work.

To match growing use of liquid fertilizer John Deere is offering liquid fertilizer attachments for their planters. Liquid flows directly through easy-to-set metering heads into soil. Gravity system keeps rate of flow constant.
**Airborne Class**

Ever thought about studying farm management from the air? Future Farmers in Fairfield County, Ohio, did. They took part in one of the first farm air tours ever held in Ohio on a county basis as a part of their study of farm management. These tours were staged by the seven vocational agriculture departments of the county and included both the adult and young farmer groups.

Here is how they did it. Mr. Howard Taylor of the Ohio Aviation Board was instrumental in helping plan the tour. He met with the vo-ag teachers on several occasions to formulate plans and to secure the planes. On the day of the tours, he assisted in coordinating the program.

A Columbus aviation company provided three planes at a nominal fee. Each plane could carry three students. A trip lasted about 25 minutes. The tours were mapped out to include examples of soil conservation practices and watershed projects set up with the assistance of the Fairfield County Soil Conservation Service. The youths also flew over their own farms for a “bird’s eye” view. Many carried cameras to take photos of their farms and conservation practices. These pictures will be used later in farm management classes.

The air tour began about 8:30 a.m. and continued throughout the day with the last trip being completed around 5:00 p.m. Trips were scheduled at the time of regular vocational agriculture classes. Tickets were sold in advance so no time was lost in loading and unloading the planes.

Permit slips signed by their parents were required for Future Farmers. Local boards of education were asked to approve the tour before the youths were permitted to participate. Special aviation insurance was included in the cost of the fare. No one was required to take part in the tour but a majority of students took advantage of the opportunity.

Teachers went on the first trip to acquaint pilots with the area and special scenes they wished their students to see. The pilots were then able to point these places out to the students on subsequent trips.

Seven vo-ag departments participated in the air tour—Amanda, Bremen, Carroll, Lancaster, Liberty Union, Pickerington, and Pleasantville.

The teachers and students feel that this event was worthwhile. Plans are being made to make this a regular event during the farm management year in vocational agriculture.

By Fred Body

**Machinery Preview**

continued

No manhandling is necessary with this new 4-row swing type cultivator. The Ferguson product is shown with the Hi-40 tractor. Attached by one man in 15 minutes. Both front and rear gangs handled by tractor hydraulic system.

Outer gang of this 16-foot disc folds on top for passage through gates, added weight for 10-foot cut, and easy storage. The Case product has hydraulic lift for precise depth control; wheels gauge depth and speed transport. There is more than a ton and a half of working weight.

For the first time, Ford is offering tractors with an LP gas system in addition to their gasoline models. Fuel tank is built right into tractor hood as shown on this model 960. Front end options are single-wheel tricycle, dual-wheel tricycle, or adjustable front axle.

The National FUTURE FARMER
POWER to lighten every load

(including the load on your budget!)

New Dodge Power Giant V-8's develop a full 204 hp. on regular gas—up to 31% more power than competitive makes! With extra power in reserve, your big Dodge V-8 won't strain under heavy loads. The engine works less... wears less... needs far fewer repairs!

Top performance. You enjoy passenger-car pep in traffic, on hills!

Easiest to drive. Exclusive push-button automatic transmission*! Tightest turning, easiest steering!

Most payload. You can haul up to 73% more in your Dodge pick-up!

Top styling. New hooded headlights, new chrome-sweep grille, new alligator hood, new colors.

Drive a Dodge Power Giant V-8 or 6 today! And get your Dodge dealer's deal before you decide to buy any truck!

*Available on all low-tonnage models.

Take your choice of Dodge farm stakes.
Four body sizes—7'/2, 9', 12', 14'. Max. G.V.W. from 4,500 lbs. to 21,000 lbs.

New DODGE PowerGiants

WITH THE FORWARD LOOK

February-March, 1957
speed...

**AND SHORT-DROP PLANTING**

**GET YOUR CROP IN ON TIME**

Uniform stands... at speeds up to 5 miles an hour... at the depth you set! That's what you get with a fully mounted Allis-Chalmers Drill Planter.

Allis-Chalmers 2 and 4-row Short-Boot Drill Planters drop seed straight down, only 14 inches to ground — with a minimum of bouncing and bunching — to assure uniform spacing of seed, more growing room... even at high tractor speeds.

Hoppers of the most modern design with precision-built plates meter the seed uniformly. Press wheels follow closely to gauge planting depth accurately. A ribbon of fertilizer is placed on each side of the seed.

Fully mounted, and quickly attached with Snap-Coupler hitch to Allis-Chalmers tractors, these planters are adjustable to row spacings of 28 to 42 inches. See your dealer NOW — be ready to go.

Snap-Coupler is an Allis-Chalmers trademark.

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

---

**Calf Scramble Fun and Profit**

Ever been to a calf scramble? It's a sight to see, and most stories about them end when the calf is caught. This one, however, goes further. It tells what happened to the calf that was caught.

It started when Don Liston, then president of the Provo, Utah, FFA Chapter, caught a 320-pound Hereford calf in the State Junior Livestock Show's annual calf catch-it contest held at Spanish Fork. Don broke the animal's resistance after a 60-minute struggle in which most anyone would have bet odds that the calf would win his freedom. Don ended up with 17 bruises, three cuts, total exhaustion, and a well-mannered feeder calf.

To qualify for the "grab-it" contest, Don exhibited an Angus steer which would much rather chase him from the pen than munch on rolled hay. Next qualification was to be one of the 20 contestants drawn from an eligible list of 100 exhibitors. Don passed both requirements.

After he won his calf, he carried out a feeding, training, clipping, and caring program for the next 12 months with but one interruption. This was long enough to attend the National FFA Convention in Kansas City.

A year later Don took the calf, now a 1,000-pound steer, back to the livestock show. On the second day, the calf was spotted by leaders of the Utah Cow Belles organization, the ladies' auxiliary of the Utah Horse and Cattle Growers Association.

The Utah Cow Belles purchased the Liston calf to give away at an event they were holding at Spanish Fork. Don sold the calf to them at a premium over the market price.

As a result of having the calf given to him (or rather earning it), he realized over $100 from his labor income. Don feels that it was well worth the 17 bruises, three cuts, and total exhaustion.

By Fred Cornaby

---

**ALLIS-CHALMERS**

---

**SHORT-DROP** tubes let seed fall straight into the soil... prevent bouncing and uneven planting.

**LISTEN to the National Farm and Home Hour — NBC — Saturday, February 16, for a special report on National FFA Week.**

---

The National FUTURE FARMER
the Haugeberg Brothers

Mention the FFA in Ward County, North Dakota, and people think of the three Haugeberg brothers. The only children of Mr. and Mrs. Haugeberg of Max, North Dakota, they are outstanding members of the Minot FFA Chapter.

Carl, the oldest, was awarded the American Farmer Degree at the recent National Convention. He is the first member from his chapter to receive FFA's top achievement degree. His younger twin brothers, Arvid and Arnold, added further FFA honors to the family by receiving their State Farmer Degrees the same year.

When each of the brothers enrolled in vocational agriculture, it took some family planning to provide them with projects. A good example was one December afternoon in 1950 when the family held a conference to discuss how Carl could expand his farming program. The result was that Carl rented a half section of land. He gave the owner one-fourth of the crop for rent and his father one-fourth for seed and the use of machinery.

The twins joined their older brother on the daily 23-mile drive to Minot High School during 1952. They followed him into the vo-ag classroom and the FFA. Soon they launched a sheep enterprise through the chapter's revolving sheep project. All the brothers include beef cattle in their farming programs and own a pure-bred bull in partnership with their dad.

Carl is now married and lives on a 640-acre rented farm. He was unable to be in Kansas City to receive his American Farmer Degree, as his son was born the day it was awarded. Offices Carl has held in the FFA include Chapter secretary and president, and secretary of the North Dakota FFA Association in 1953-54.

Arvid has been assistant reporter, sentinel, and secretary of the Minot Chapter. He is now working in Minot but continues his livestock enterprise on the farm.

Arnold was local treasurer, reporter, and president. He is studying at North Dakota Agricultural College to be a vo-ag instructor. By Raymond Skorheim

accuracy...

HELPS YOU GET FULL VALUE FROM SEED AND FERTILIZER

A new high in band seeding accuracy...for top yields and greater profit! That's the fully mounted ALL-Crop drill, built by Allis-Chalmers for the Model CA, WD and WD-45 Tractors.

Separate band placement of seed and fertilizer means there's no "burning" of tender roots and plants, yet young seedlings can take full advantage of the extra plant food...thanks to Allis-Chalmers twin-boot design.

Non-clogging MICRO-FEED meters grain kernels individually, instead of in bunches. Each plant has a chance for a full yield. Force-Flo agitators in the fertilizer hopper break up lumpy plant food for even distribution.

For precision seeding at modern tractor speeds, check the many advantages of the ALL-Crop drill. See your Allis-Chalmers dealer today.

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

TWIN-BOOT dispensers place seed and fertilizer in separate bands, for better germination and growth.

LISTEN to the National Farm and Home Hour — NBC — Saturday, February 16, for a special report on National FFA Week.

ALLIS-CHALMERS
The Bob-Tailed Outlaw

The ugly cat was an outlaw to all. No weak creature was safe within reach of his sharp claws and dagger-edged teeth.

By Ewart A. Autry

It was barely sundown when a covey of quail sailed up from its feeding ground in Barlow Valley and settled at the edge of a thicket of sedge and low huckleberry bushes. In single file the birds disappeared into the thicket to seek shelter from the cold wind which rushed through the willows on the creek, then came up on the hill to walk softly among the pines. For a few minutes there were soft chatterings as they settled in the warm grass, then silence, as each weary bird found his place in the roosting circle.

A bluejay on his way to sleep in a stand of scrub oaks flew low over the thicket. When halfway across he paused in mid-air and gave an angry scream. Instantly there was a roar of wings and a frightened chee-cheeing as the quail came out and scattered into the gathering shadows.

There was a moment of silence, then a rustling in the thicket. Soon a big bobcat with baleful eyes and a scarred face came out on the valley side and sat on his haunches. All day he had slept in the grass, and was just stirring when the quail came to roost not more than a dozen feet from his bed. He had begun to stalk them when the bluejay spied him and screamed the warning which sent them away.

The ugly cat was a notorious outlaw to all who knew him in Barlow Valley. To man he was an outlaw because of his confirmed habit of raiding pig pens and chicken houses. To the animals of the woods he was an outlaw because he killed more than he needed for food. No weaker creature was ever safe within reach of his sharp claws and dagger-edged teeth. Many times he killed and never touched a bit of that which he had slain. To his own kind he was an outlaw because he seemed to take a fiendish delight in entering unguarded dens and destroying the young.

For several minutes he sat at the edge of the thicket and searched the wind with his nose. It brought him no hint of danger nor of food. A low-flying bat passed just over his head. He slapped at it with a paw and almost brought it down. Slowly then he started toward the valley. He had just reached the edge where the wind brought him the warm scent of deer. He crouched...
Another in a series on Du Pont research

Two operations in one. This rig is planting cotton and applying Du Pont Karmex® DL to control weeds so the cotton can grow with less hoeing.

Every year chemistry finds new ways to increase your efficiency and cut your costs

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

An outstanding example is "Karmex" DL. It's a weed killer developed by Du Pont and known to chemists as a substituted urea herbicide. When sprayed on the soil at the same time cotton is planted, it controls weeds up to eight weeks and saves as many as four hoeings.

While weed control in cotton is one of the first uses for "Karmex" DL, other formulations of "Karmex" are giving outstanding results in asparagus, citrus, sugar cane and grapes at low rates of application. With other crops, the search goes on to find the right formulations and to work out the best methods for using them.

"Karmex" plays an equally important role in keeping irrigation and drainage ditches free of weeds. One application controls weeds for a season or longer, saving the cost of hand maintenance and reducing the loss of water due to weeds.

"Karmex" is another example of how Du Pont chemistry helps the American farmer do a better job and do it easier.

Better Things for Better Living
...Through Chemistry

February-March, 1957
low and wiggled his stubby tail. During his lifetime he had brought down several fawns and found them good. He waited, and his whiskers twitched as the scent became stronger.

A buck, closely followed by two does, came in sight down an old trail. A half-grown fawn lagged a little way behind. If they continued on their course they would pass within a few steps of the cat. The shrewd old outlaw's eyes gleamed as he quickly formed a plan. He would let the fawn pass between him and the fawn. They came slowly, pausing occasionally to nip at saw briers and tender sprouts.

All might have gone well for the cat had it not been for the wind. It blew his scent away from the deer until they were almost even with his position, then there was a pull in its blowing. It was only for a moment, but that was long enough for the deer to catch the hateful scent of the cat. The buck snorted angrily and turned to face the outlaw. One of the does moved from the trail and took her stand behind the buck. The other raced back to the fawn and urged him from the trail. When the bewildered youngster didn't move fast enough to suit her, she nudged him with her nose. Carefully she maneuvered him to a position behind the other doe, then took her stand behind him.

The cat laid his small ears flat on his head and growled. He had no notion of attacking the buck. Experience had taught him that to do so was a sure way to invite disaster. The scars over his right eye had been garnered from the hoof of an angry buck. The growl was pure bluff aimed to frightening the well-antlered fellow in front of him.

It didn't work. The buck pawed the ground angrily and advanced a step toward the cat. The outlaw opened his mouth in a snarl. The buck advanced another step, and poised for a leap which would send his hooves slashing like knives at the vitals of his enemy. The cat, sensing the danger, backed hurriedly, and with a final snarl, trotted away.

His temper was bad when he came upon a young male of his own kind with a half-eaten rabbit. Without even a growl of warning, he launched a vicious attack. Though taken by surprise, the other cat fought back furiously. For a few minutes the air was filled with their angry yowling as they tore at each other with tooth and claw. Soon, however, the fighting experience of the outlaw began to tell. He pinned his opponent to the ground and was probing for a death thrust into the throat when the other made a desperate lunge and broke free. That ended the battle. The younger cat retreated a few paces, then turned to watch hungrily as the scar-faced one devoured the remainder of the rabbit.

When he had finished the rabbit, the outlaw snarled a warning at the other cat then walked away without a backward look. He moved across a small sedge field and on to a trail which led across the narrow valley. Before reaching the creek he met a 'possum ambling along the trail. The shuffling fellow moved to one side and waited for the cat to pass. But he did not pass. Instead, he leaped upon the 'possum, and with a quick thrust, ended his life. Only great hunger would have caused him to eat the flesh. Since the rabbit had partially satisfied his appetite, he simply flung the lifeless 'possum aside and walked away.

As he crossed the creek on a log, he noticed a raccoon eating a crawfish on...
New Butterfat Record Set

Byron, Ill., Nov. 26—A new world’s record of 1,523 lbs. butterfat in a 365-day test has been established by Gewina, right, owned by R. B. McLaughlin. The old record of 1,511 lbs. butterfat had stood since 1953. Gewina is 8 years old and is rated "Excellent" with 93 points. She was second high on the National Honor List in 1953 and again in 1955.

WHAT MAKES A WORLD’S CHAMPION?

“Attention to little things”

Emphasizing the importance of attention to detail in the breeding, management, and feeding of dairy cows, Mr. McLaughlin points out: "One example of 'little things' that are mighty important are the trace minerals in the ration. Although our Champion gets trace minerals in other feeds, I want to be sure she gets them in her salt, too. That’s why she always has Morton T-M in front of her all the time. Also, we feed T-M to the entire herd.* free choice. In my opinion, Morton T-M is the finest. We use no other brand. It works like magic, so little does so much.”

*Slingerland Rock River Farms has a herd of 170 head of registered Holsteins, with a milking herd of 110 cows.

MORTON Trace-Mineralized SALT

Although a small part of any livestock ration, Morton T-M Salt is still the best and most economical way to be sure your animals get the trace minerals they need. So, whether you feed dairy cows, beef cattle, hogs or sheep, it makes plain common sense to feed Morton T-M Salt, free choice, loose or in blocks. It’s the finest Trace-Mineralized Salt in the market.

New Morton Salt Bowls • Rugged reinforced Permelite • No-waste rim • Rust-proof fittings • Easily attached to iron or wood stanchions or to walls. • Ideal for handy feeding of economical loose salt.

February-March, 1957
Big Growthy Calves
with
Blue Ribbon Bloom

Calf Manna, from the very first day, is the story behind the story of show-cattle winners from coast-to-coast. More champions are fed on Calf Manna than on any other feed. Calf Manna helps you get those big growthy calves with the “Blue Ribbon” bloom and finish judges recognize. But, look at the complete Calf Manna story:

1. Big growthy calves.
2. Early rumen action.
3. Fewer scour problems.
4. Less calf mortality.
5. Profit-making “bloom” and uniformity.
6. Low cost due to higher concentrated nutrition.

ANY DEALER CAN GET CALF MANNA FOR YOU

ALBERS MILLING COMPANY, Dept. NF37
1016 Central St., Kansas City 5, Missouri

Please send me “10 Private Feeding Formulas,” plus a free sample of Calf Manna.

Name

Address or RFD

City or town, State

ATTENTION RABBIT FEEDERS! If rabbits are your project... you can use the profit-building combination of Albers Rabbit Family Ration for does with litterers and Albers Rabbit Breeder Paks for bucks and single does... PLUS the Albers Plan for raising rabbits. Write for free Albers booklet, “Raising Rabbits.”

ALBERS MILLING COMPANY
A DIVISION OF CARNATION COMPANY

robbor rat dies
when you
warfarin-ize

a nearby sandbar. The raccoon looked up at the bobcat for a brief moment, then went on with his eating. The cat leaped ashore and walked around to the edge of the bar. The raccoon turned to face him squarely. The outlaw crouched as if for attack and gave a low growl. The raccoon showed neither fear nor anger. He even seemed half asleep as he gnawed at the crawfish and calmly surveyed the surly cat.

Again the cat was bluffing. He had not hesitated to leap upon the helpless possum, but a raccoon was different. He was a good-natured fellow if left alone, but a tough customer if pushed into a scrap. In his younger days the bobcat had mistaken one's good nature for fear, and had attacked him. The raccoon had clawed large patches of skin off his stomach, bitten him through the foot, then rolled into the creek with him and almost drowned him before he could break free and beat a hasty retreat. The memory of that disastrous battle had stayed with him. When he saw that the big fellow on the bar would not be bluffed, he returned to the trail and went on his way.

He was at the edge of the hills when the hateful dog odor came to him on the wind. He stood very still, sniffing the air and listening. He hated dogs, but did not particularly fear them unless they were accompanied by men. He could always climb a tree and escape from the dogs. His fear of man was partly instinctive and partly due to a load of bird shot which had stung him as he fled from a chicken house.

He could not hear the baying of hounds, nor did the odor become stronger. Slowly he advanced into the wind, intent on discovering its source. As it became stronger he sank close to the ground and crept forward cautiously. Finally, he discovered that it was centered around the brushy top of a fallen pine. He slipped into a clump of bushes twenty steps away and watched the top closely. Nothing moved, but soon he heard the whimpering of puppies. He knew enough of their language to understand that their mother was not with them.

Boldly he advanced to the top and found four bright-eyed collie pups in...
a warm bed of pine straw. Hearing his approach they squealed with delight, thinking their mother had come. These were changed to frightened whimperings as he sprang roughly among them. In less than three minutes he was gone from the top, leaving behind him a vast silence which would not be broken by the delighted squeals of the four collie puppies.

From there, the outlaw made his way up the valley toward a pig pen he had visited on a previous night. He found a sow and seven pigs asleep in a corner of the pen. Cautiously he mounted a fence post downwind from the sow. He did not wish to arouse her. To do so would spoil his chance of getting a pig. He was too wise to venture into a pen with an angry sow. No mother would defend her children with more ferocity. Only death would stop her, and to slay her was beyond the power of the bold-tailed outlaw.

His plan was to snatch a pig and be out before she knew what had happened. Quietly he slipped down the post. His padded feet made no noise as he approached the sow and her litter. Quickly he snatched the nearest pig, but not before it had managed to give a single squeal. The sow sprang to her feet and became a raging demon as she pursued him to the fence. So close was she to him that he heard the clacking of her teeth as he leaped to the top of the post.

Safe outside the pen, the cat sat down a few feet from the fence and began to feast on the pig. The sow raged back and forth just inside, tearing at the wire and throwing her weight against it, but it was new and strong, and held even against her angry strength. It left her to watch helplessly as the ruthless marauder devoured her young. With the fence safely between them he growled boldly at her rage.

Back near the pine top the young collie trotted gaily toward the place where she had left her puppies. She had been back to her master's house where she had found plenty of food waiting for her. Some remaining instinct of the wild had impelled her to select the pine top as the birthplace of her puppies. Early each night since their birth she had gone to the house for food. On her first trip her master had grinned and patted her on the head.

"Think you're smart, Little Girl, don't you?" he had asked. "Never mind, we'll find them and bring them home one of these days."

The collie was almost to her bed before she caught the scent of the outlaw. Her bristles rose, and with an angry growl she hurried to her young. Frantically she nosed the tangled mess which had been her bed. Whimperingly she nuzzled each lifeless form, and knew that Death had come while she was away. Sitting back on her haunches, she pointed her slender nose toward the stars and howled softly.

Suddenly she ceased howling and put her nose to the ground. Carefully she sought the trail of the murderous marauder. When sure of it, she raced away from her despoiled house. Within her was the same anger which had sent the sow lunging against the fence. Noiselessly she ran through the night. Nothing mattered except the trail of the outlaw.

The cat was just finishing the pig when the collie ran into the opening beside the pen. He was surprised and startled by her sudden appearance. Expecting her to circle and bay as he had seen other dogs do, he flattened his ears and snarled as she approached. But there were no preliminaries. She

---

**Background for Farm Progress...**

**WISCONSIN-POWERED EQUIPMENT**

- As a future active shareholder in Modern Farm Progress, don't overlook the role of Engine Power in the forward march of Agriculture. Write for Bulletin S-195 covering all Wisconsin Engines.

---

You Can Always Count On PILOT BRAND OYSTER SHELL...

---

More Eggs
Eggs with Stronger Shells
Higher Quality Eggs

And this perfect eggshell material costs less than five cents a year per hen. Keep Pilot Brand before your flock at all times. It can make more money for you.

---

Oyster Shell Products Corporation
New Rochelle, N.Y.
St. Louis 9, Mo.
rush to the attack. As she came in he flung himself backwards with claws unsheathed, ready to tear at her vitals as she came over him. But she did not go over him. Instead, she came in with head low, and seized his exposed right thigh with such force that he screamed and leaned forward to rip at her face with his front claws. His right foot tore a bloody path the full length of her right ear. Quickly she released her hold on the thigh and crushed that foot with a single snap of her jaws.

Several times in his glorious life the outlaw had been able to defend himself successfully against a single dog, but never before had he fought a mother whose young he had slain. The battle had lasted no more than three minutes before he began to look for a tree to climb. The nearest one was fully thirty yards away. Once he made a break for it, but the collie bowed him over before he had gone three feet. As he went over he glimpsed a nearby fence post. The next time he broke free he managed to dodge the collie and scramble to the top of the post.

Thus did he near the end of his long life of crime. The collie, not to be outdone by a five-foot post, made a flying leap at his breast. She hit him with such force that he toppled backwards into the pig pen. The sow was upon him by the time he struck the ground. For a few seconds the air was filled with his yowling, and then there was a silence save for the whooping of the pigs as she gathered them remaining pigs into a corner of the pen.

The collie trotted silently back along the edge of the hills. The gash in her ear stung like fire, and there was a raw streak across her nose. Otherwise she had suffered no damage. She went to the pine top and once more nuzzled her lifeless pups, then sat back on her haunches and howled softly at first. Gradually the hounds became high-pitched wails which ran across the creek and brought back echoes from the hills beyond. Above her the pine trees nodded their heads solemnly as if they understood.
The farm truck that's built to move costs you least to own!

The first thing you'll notice when you get behind the wheel of an International Truck is the way it moves out in traffic—in passing—on hills.

You'll be delighted, too, with the easy handling and the quiet, relaxing comfort.

And when you own it, you'll soon find out an International keeps rolling, keeps moving your loads long after other trucks are down for repairs. That's why, over the years, International Trucks cost least to own!

That's a fact, backed up by signed statements of professional fleet truck operators all over the country. Their cost records prove it for them—and for you!

The time is right for cutting your hauling expenses—and so is the truck. It just takes a trip to your International Truck Dealer's. Why not do it today?

International Harvester Company • Chicago

February-March, 1957
The First One Doesn't Have A Chance!

Small Boy (running into a store): “Quick, help me! My father is being chased by a bull.”
Clerk (excitedly): “What can I do?”
Small Boy: “Put a film in my camera. Boy, that ought to win first prize.”
Gary L. Dittifsen
Franklin, Nebraska

An Irishman named O'Shea came to America and wanted to attend a big league ball game. To his dismay, he found all seats were sold out. However, the management gave him a high flag pole seat. When he returned to his own country, his people asked him, “What kind of people are the Americans?”
He said, “Fine people. They gave me a special seat at the ball game. Just before the game started, they all stood up and sang, ‘O'Shea can you see?’”
C. T. Bell
Longford, Kansas

Wise lady to traffic officer: “Sure I know this road is dangerous. That’s why I’m hurrying to get over it.”
Tommy Stanley
Nakina, North Carolina

Football player: “Coach, I’m a little stiff from bowling.”
Coach: “I don’t care where you’re from. Get out there and play football.”
Connie Jo Vance
Carthage, Illinois

Mother: “Jimmy, I wish you’d learn better table manners. You’re a regular pig at the table.”
After a deep silence on Jimmy’s part, his father, wishing to further impress him, said, “Do you know what a pig is, Jimmy?”
“Yes,” Jimmy replied, “It’s a hog’s little boy.”
Richard Verhey
Browerville, Minnesota

The wife told her husband that he was getting old and stuffy and ought to stay at home. “What happened to the zip you used to have?” she asked.
“Well,” replied the husband, “I’m beginning to feel my corns more than my oats.”
M. L. Rice
Wedowee, Alabama

Mother found Johnny shaking and scolding his pet rabbit impatiently. “Come on now, tell me. What’s five and five?”
“What are you doing, Johnny?” his mother demanded.
“Well,” explained Johnny, “Father said rabbits could multiply rapidly, and this dumb bunny can’t even add.”
Robert A. Kuhnheim
Denbigh, North Dakota

“Breakfast, dinner, supper! Dad-blast it, if it ain’t one thing it’s another!”
A group of farmers were bragging about how early they got up in the morning. One claimed he was the earliest riser in the neighborhood. “I’m always up by four a.m.,” he said.
“Shucks,” retorted a neighbor. “I’m always up by three.”
Doubting that, the first farmer hurried on the neighbor’s door at 3:30 a.m. and asked the woman who answered, “Where’s your husband?”
“Well, now,” she replied, “he was here early this morning, but I just haven’t seen him since breakfast.”
Bill Petermann
Stillwater, Oklahoma

Two small boys were playing in a city park one afternoon. “I wonder what time it is,” said one.
“Well, it can’t be four o’clock yet,” replied the other, “because my mother told me to be home by four—and I’m not there yet.”
Alvin C. York
Grimsley, Tennessee

The wife told her husband that he was getting old and stuffy and ought to stay at home. “What happened to the zip you used to have?” she asked.
“Well,” replied the husband, “I’m beginning to feel my corns more than my oats.”
M. L. Rice
Wedowee, Alabama

Mother found Johnny shaking and scolding his pet rabbit impatiently. “Come on now, tell me. What’s five and five?”
“What are you doing, Johnny?” his mother demanded.
“Well,” explained Johnny, “Father said rabbits could multiply rapidly, and this dumb bunny can’t even add.”
Robert A. Kuhnheim
Denbigh, North Dakota

Cartoon Caption Contest

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

PRIZES: First $15. Second $10. Third $5, plus 10 honorable mention prizes of plastic FFA billfolds, with the winners’ names lettered in gold!

RULES: Find a caption for this cartoon in any of the advertisements in this issue of The National FUTURE FARMER. You must clip the word or words you choose, paste on a postal card and give the page from which you clipped the caption. Then mail to CARTOON CONTEST, BOX 29, ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA, before February 26, 1957. Your caption may consist of as many consecutive words or lines as you think necessary. In case of duplications, the one with the earliest post mark will be considered. Entries will be judged by the staff of The National FUTURE FARMER. Winners will be announced in the April-May issue.
MOST POWERFUL Row-Crop Tractor on the Market!

The New JOHN DEERE "720"

Official Nebraska Tests prove it!

Just recently, three John Deere "720's"—a gasoline, an LP-Gas, and a Diesel model—broke the horsepower record for row-crop tractors...and the Diesel set a new fuel economy record!

When it comes to work capacity, no other tractor can produce like a John Deere "720." Here is row-crop power that will replace two tractors on many farms at plowing-disking time and cut labor costs to the bone...here is general-purpose utility that will handle every power job the year around...here is fuel and maintenance economy that will slash operating costs to new lows...all in a tractor with every modern feature to make your work far easier, much more enjoyable.

Your John Deere dealer is eager to tell you all about the exciting new "720" and demonstrate it on your farm. See him soon and learn all about this new Power, Performance, and Value Leader of the row-crop tractor field.

*Each model developed more than 58 b.h.p. (Sea level, calculated, based on 10°F. and 29.92 in. Hg.)

See the new John Deere Tractor Family at your John Deere dealer's. There are power sizes and types for every need, and each is entirely new in looks...performance...and value!

6 Power Sizes... 30 Basic Models

SEND FOR FREE LITERATURE

JOHN DEERE • MOLINE, ILL. • DEPT. Z55

Please send me further information on the new John Deere Tractors checked below:

☐ "520" SERIES ☐ "620" SERIES ☐ "720" SERIES

Name

R.R.

Town

State
All muscle ... no fat

Remember when Jack Dempsey held the championship of the world ... pitting 187 pounds of muscle against bulky heavyweights scaling up to 245 pounds?

That's the way it is with tractors today. It's muscle that counts ... not just size or weight.

The dynamic WD-45 is all muscle—no fat. Fuel-wasting, soil-compacting, tire-wearing, hard-steering "dead" weight has been engineered out ... two thousand pounds of it!

Saving that expensive ton of difference enables you to move faster, do more, save time, make money ... gives you up to one-third more work-power per dollar ... plus longer tractor life!

Yes, the 4-plow, 4-row WD-45 tractor is truly a champion worthy of the name. On your farm this trained cost-fighter will make money for you on every job it tackles, and backed by Allis-Chalmers True Original Parts and Service ... T-O-P-S ... it will always remain in peak condition ... TOPS!

It's easy to own a WD-45. See your Allis-Chalmers dealer today!

ALLIS-CHALMERS
Engineering in Action