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International Harvester products pay for themselves in use—McCormick Farm Equipment and Farmall Tractors... Motor Trucks... Construction Equipment—General Office, Chicago 1, Illinois
Farmers you look to as leaders look to Firestone for farm tires

In Mercer County, Ohio near the Henry Kunkler farm, some of the soil is so rich that it is actually sold by the pound—to nurseries and home gardeners. The rest of this Ohio county is just as precisely measured by the acre. And most of these acres are tilled by farmers who have made agricultural success a lifelong habit.

Henry Kunkler, for one, profits from the use of modern agricultural practices in every phase of his farming. His model dairy operation, for instance, is all-automatic, from milking to cooling. It was one of the first such installations in Ohio.

Mr. Kunkler also profits from his wise practice of using Firestone Tractor Tires. Here he reflects the choice of most other Mercer County farmers. That's because Firestone tires deliver longer tread wear when dry spells accentuate the abrasive qualities of Mercer County soils. Henry Kunkler and his neighbors know, by experience, that the Firestone Champion Ground Grip* can add to farm profits by giving extra years of tractor tire service.

Firestone
BETTER RUBBER FROM START TO FINISH
Builder of the first practical pneumatic farm tire

FIRESTONE'S FIRST IN FARM TIRE NEEDS!

Enjoy the Voice of Firestone on radio or television every Monday evening over ABC

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April-May, 1957
Agricultural scientists studying the feed value of corn find that nitrogen fertilizer increases the percentage of protein in the crop. Now they are studying the building blocks of this protein—the several amino acids that make up protein. Tests show that nitrogen fertilizer increases the amounts of the two amino acids—lysine and tryptophane—considered most essential for good gains in livestock.

Since nitrogen builds bigger total yields of corn as well as higher protein content, you can get a major increase in high-value protein per acre by using plenty of nitrogen fertilizer.

For example, a field of 34-bushel corn with no nitrogen fertilizer contained 7.6% protein, for a total protein yield of 146 pounds per acre. The same soil with 60 pounds of nitrogen produced 62 bushels of corn per acre, containing 10.3% protein. The total protein per acre was 358 pounds—a 145% increase.

Other tests show protein increased 2% to 4.5% by adequate nitrogen fertilization, with total yield of corn protein per acre increased by 75% to 244%.

Agronomists and nutritionists are continuing their work in discovering more facts about corn protein, and about the several amino acids that make this protein most valuable as feed for different kinds of livestock. In the meantime, it will pay you to use enough nitrogen to get a high yield of protein in your corn crop. See your dealer now for high-nitrogen fertilizers.

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
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OUR COVER — Photo by Bob E. Taylor
A part of the FFA is giving recognition for a job well done. It's shown on our cover. Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Hamilton, son Bob, and FFA Advisor Paul Vance enjoy one of Bob's trophies. They're all from Chandler, Arizona.

THE NATIONAL FUTURE FARMER is published bimonthly by the Future Farmers of America, Inc., at 410 Rhode Island Avenue, N. E., Washington, D.C. Entered as second-class matter at the post office at Washington, D.C. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103(e). Single subscription is 50c per year in U.S. and possessions. Foreign subscriptions $1.00 per year. Single copies, 15c in U.S. CHANGE OF ADDRESS: Send both old and new addresses to Editorial Office, THE NATIONAL FUTURE FARMER, Box 28, Alexandria, Virginia.

April-May, 1957
A Fellow Told Me...

...These are the Winners of the Cartoon Contest in the February-March issue. The latest information I have, 1,923 of you sent in entries this time. Again, there were many who selected the same entries, and in those cases, according to the rules, only the ones with the earliest postmarks were considered.

First Prize, $15
"Hoppers of the most modern design." Bobby Wilkins, RFD 4, Hodgeville, Kentucky.

Second Prize, $10
"Where the rich earth once raised giant trees, Elton now grows something special." Mrs. Paul Watwood, Route 3, Franklin, Kentucky.

Third Prize, $5
"That will slash operating costs." Robert Core, RR 2, Spencerville, Ohio.

Honorable Mention, plastic FFA billfolds with names lettered in gold.
"It's new ... different ... unequalled" — Patrick Chamberlain, Route 2, Alvaton, Kentucky.
"Unlimited field for study." Jimmy Brandenberg, P. O. Box 1273, Homestead, Florida.
"One sure way . . ." Norman Tonn, Rt. 1, Box 495, Hood River, Oregon.
"You don't need experience." Jim Morrison, Route 3, Box 240, Wapato, Washington.
"I never had daily gains like these." Mary Ann Holt, 923 North Carson, Brush, Colorado.
"Forging ahead." Henry A. Milam, Pittsville, Virginia.
"Amazing!" Carlos Heatherly, Jr., Route 2, Greenback, Tennessee.

...Charlie Ocker joined the magazine staff the first of October. He was a finalist in the National FFA Public Speaking Contest in 1950, and National FFA Student Secretary in 1952-53. Charlie was a Missouri State Officer the year following his graduation from Cameron, Missouri, High School in 1950.

He attended Missouri University, where he was President of the Collegiate FFA Chapter, before Uncle Sam beckoned him to serve two years in the Armed Services. He served in the Army's Anti-Aircraft Artillery Branch, and spent a year of his Service time in Alaska.

Charlie owns a 154-acre farm adjoining his dad's place, and was farming when he accepted the job with The National FUTURE FARMER as Regional Advertising Manager. He will serve the Midwest Region, including the states of Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, and Kentucky. His hobbies include reading, hunting, and fishing.

P.S. Tell your community about the FFA EVERY DAY with the Official FFA Calendars. (They're in full color, and your Advisor has samples and complete instructions.) It's simple to do . . . and you'll make some money, too.

Hank

The National FUTURE FARMER
Take the brakes off haymaking!

THE moment the mower's cutter bar meets the first blade of hay in a field, the curing begins. The primary object of curing is to reduce the moisture content to a safe storage point, but the trick is to avoid overwilting (one of the most common causes of poor quality hay).

Overwilting is the penalty you pay for running a slow mower. The first swaths cut often become overwilting before the field is done and ready for raking. With a modern, high-speed mower—like New Holland's—working behind your tractor, you get more uniform curing for the entire cutting.

You get speed with New Holland's new 40-series mowers. And it's speed you can depend upon. Cut as fast as five acres an hour with a New Holland—without worrying about breakdowns.

You can easily add a New Holland Hay Crusher to any 40-series mower. Or, if you own a model 440 Mower-Crusher combination, you can detach the Crusher when you want to use the Mower alone.


New Holland makes all types of mowers: trail-type Model 46 (above), fully-mounted Model 45 and semi-mounted Model 44.

April-May, 1957
Grandfield, Oklahoma

I have never seen a letter from a girl published in this magazine. Could it be because girls are not supposed to read it? I have two brothers who are in their second year of agriculture, and I read all the pamphlets and magazines they bring home and find them to contain interesting articles on all subjects. The jokes and cartoons are tops, and the readers' roundup is one of the best.

I hope you don't mind my reading your magazine and keep up the good work.

Wanda Lou Green

I am sure Future Farmers will be proud to know you read their magazine. Our reader surveys and daily correspondence consistently reveal that many girls read The National FUTURE FARMER. Also 81.25 percent of the subscriber's mothers read the magazine.

—Ed.

FROM THE ADVISORS

Wendell, Idaho

Recently the February-March issue of our magazine has been received. For the first time in three years one of our members did not receive his magazine. Congratulations on your part for a job well done, because we have had 100 percent subscription for three years and this is the first time a member has not received his magazine.

There was more comment on the swine judging contest than ever before, due primarily to the competition. Thanks again for your time and effort and also for a wonderful job done. Gary Bradshaw, Box 337, is the boy who did not receive a magazine.

Roy Irons

Our records show that Gary's original address was submitted as Box 233 instead of 337. We are making the necessary correction on our mailing list. Since the magazines are sent second class, it is important that complete and correct addresses be given.—Ed.

Wheatfield, Indiana

I have a freshman member who is not receiving his copy of our wonderful publication. Our subscription list was sent in by the state office in October or November of 1956. This is a new one-year subscription, and the subscriber's name is Homer Howard, RR 6, Rensselaer, Indiana. Would you please check and see if his copy of the magazine is being mailed from your office.

James B. Wilson

Homer's name and address appear on our mailing list exactly as in your letter. Could it be that Homer's magazine is going to another Howard family? I suggest you contact the local postmaster.—Ed.

Forsyth, Missouri

Our renewal subscription is late but I am happy to report that Forsyth FFA Chapter is a 100 percent subscriber to The National FUTURE FARMER. The boys are very proud of their magazine and look forward to receiving their copy each time. It is their hope that soon the magazine can go to a 12-month basis.

Forsyth FFA Chapter wishes to commend the entire staff for the wonderful work you are doing and the fine FFA magazine we have.

Amon Herd

FISHERMAN

Bishopville, South Carolina

I am writing to thank you for the camera that you gave me for being a winner in the fishing contest. I am a little late in responding, but I have been very busy on the farm.

I met you at the Convention and thanked you, but I would like to extend my appreciation. I have enjoyed using the camera, and I know it will be of service for many years to come.

When I went fishing that afternoon I never knew what it would amount to. When I threw the plug into the water, and got a strike, I did not know that it would win third prize in the nation. It was really a thrill to "drag" him to the shore, but it was nothing compared to the thrill of your letter saying that I had won a prize in the contest.

Dargan B. Watts

We are glad your magazine could add to the thrill you had in landing a prize-winning catch. You'll be interested in seeing the announcement of The National FUTURE FARMER 1957 Fishing Contest, page 25 of this issue.—Ed.

The National FUTURE FARMER
AC commends farm youth on their interest in systematic irrigation!

Conservation of water is becoming increasingly important in modern agriculture! Systematic irrigation—water when and where you want and need it—is one assurance of bumper crops. Whatever the source . . . mountain reservoirs in the Far West, deep wells in the Southwest, farm ponds and creeks in the rest of the nation . . . water must be controlled and distributed to do the most good. That's why so many young farmers are actively interested in systematic irrigation in their agricultural conservation programs.

The conservation of valuable farm equipment—cars, trucks, tractors, power implements and stationary engines—is equally important. For instance, pump engines operate under peak load for prolonged periods in irrigation. They must deliver maximum horsepower when they work.

So, be sure to follow the manufacturer's recommendations on the upkeep of all farm engines, including the changing of spark plugs. When you do replace them, use AC Hot Tip Spark Plugs—they burn away fouling carbon and oil deposits as soon as they form. They stay clean longer to deliver faster starting and maximum horsepower.

Get new AC Hot Tip Spark Plugs from your nearby AC retailer.

AC Spark Plug® THE ELECTRONICS DIVISION OF GENERAL MOTORS

Action starts with AC SPARK PLUGS

AC SPARK PLUG

Watch WIDE WORLD—NSC-TV

April-May, 1957
Healthy Animals mean Greater Profits

Stockmen all over the country are changing their thinking about animal health products. Time was when animal health was thought of only when the animal got sick. Animal health products were used as loss minimizers. That is, they made a bad situation less bad.

But a change is taking place. Stockmen are finding that animal health products are tools of production just like fertilizers in the production of field crops. Tools that add up to greater gains—and more profits.

Terms like antibiotics, hormones, and minerals are finding everyday usage. Words like penicillin, terramycin, streptomycin, and aureomycin are being made a part of a farmer's daily vocabulary.

How can you use animal health products? Here are some examples, the results of recent tests.

Antibiotics increased the growth rate in lambs ranging up to 30 percent with daily gains averaging 10 percent. Beef cattle fed terramycin and stilbestrol brought $9 per animal more. Those fed stilbestrol alone brought $5.50 more. In a Louisiana herd, phenothiazine paid $9.84 over the cost of the medication in the control of internal parasites. There are many similar cases involving these and other products.

Results like these are leading scientists to say that needless losses in livestock and poultry production can be prevented by wider and more efficient use of antibiotics, hormones, and other drugs. They predict that chemicals will play a big part in increasing meat production during the next 20 years.

One scientist put it this way, "Generally speaking, for every dime a farmer spends on chemicals, he gets back a dollar."

But a few modern drugs will not do the job alone. You must use everything from sunshine and clean ground on through sanitation, medicines, good nutrition, and constant attention to the health of animals. The alert stockman keeps in touch with his sources of supply of animal health products; namely drug stores, veterinarians, feed stores, hatcheries, and others.

You'll be hearing more about animal health. The month of April has been designated as Animal Health Month by the animal health industry. During this month, the positive concept of animal health will be promoted. An attempt will be made to link animal health products in the American farmer's minds with profit-making yield increases.
Never-say-die dependability!
Proved on the Alcan Highway!

Six new Chevy trucks tamed the rugged Alcan Highway in one round-the-clock sprint (supervised and certified by the AAA). They covered the grueling route in less than 45 hours to prove their durability (normally a 72-hour run)!

Up towering grades, through washouts, clouds of dust and pounding gravel—these Task-Force huskies tested every component on the Alcan Highway and came through with flying colors! As a special test, two of the engines were not stopped once during the entire trip. Gas mileage ranged up to 18.17 miles per gallon! Put an Alcan-proved Chevrolet truck to work on your farm. No job's too tough for these champs!

... Chevrolet Division of General Motors, Detroit 2, Michigan.

New Task-Force 57
Chevrolet Trucks

The "Big Wheel" in trucks

April-May, 1957
Control grain quality in BUTLER Flat Storage

Here’s another new Butler flat storage building—the kind you’re seeing on more and more farms throughout the country.

Butler buildings like these are really quality control centers for grain—extra strong, tight and dry—fire-safe, rodent-proof. And Butler Force-Aire grain conditioning equipment prevents overheating, provides perfectly balanced cooling, drying and circulating to maintain grade.

This is the kind of continuous grade protection “grain businessmen” like yourself need. Whether you store for a season, a year or several years you want assurance that the grade you take out is the grade you put in. Butler will give you your best storage protection.

Even without grain, a Butler building is an asset

The same features that make Butler superior for grain make it ideal for other uses. Since there are no extra sidewall structural members to hold grain pressures, brace rods to the floor are eliminated. The floor is smooth and level to walk on, to work on.

Your Butler Builder will show you why “Commercial Elevators” have gone to Butler flat storage for lowest-cost per bushel safe storage. See him today, or write direct.

BUTLER MANUFACTURING COMPANY
7332 East 13th Street, Kansas City 26, Missouri

Manufacturers of Buildings • Oil Equipment • Farm Equipment • Dry Cleaners Equipment
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Chicago, Ill. • Detroit, Mich. • Cleveland, O. • New York City & Syracuse, N. Y. • Washington, D. C. • Burlington, Ont., Can.
Purina Feeder Lloyd Hanna, Jr., a "Farmer of Tomorrow," has earned distinction in the show ring and in the farrowing house.

Club work lays the foundation for a youth's college education

As a university freshman next fall, Lloyd Hanna, Jr., will explore new fields. However, much of the groundwork—gained through livestock projects—has already been laid.

Lloyd is well on the way toward becoming an accomplished swine breeder and showman...his practical farming bent and abilities have emerged...and, his scholastic and leadership strength has been demonstrated.

Lloyd, who helps his father operate a 1056-acre farm near Farmersville, Illinois, began working with purebred Hampshire hogs six years ago. Since then, this young Purina feeder has captured nine state and county grand championships. His swine program has been adjudged the best in the county the past two years. All of his litters have qualified for Production Registry. And, he has earned his "college money."

Yes, at 17 Lloyd Hanna, Jr., is truly a "Farmer of Tomorrow." Congratulations and success from Purina!

You will find that Purina Dealers everywhere are ready to help you solve your livestock and poultry feeding and management problems. Whether you are feeding for the show ring or for market, remember, Purina will help you produce more meat, more milk, more eggs—at low cost.
**DURASET-20W**

Prevents Fruit Drop
Assures Uniform Top Quality

**increases lima bean yield**

80% to 100%

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

1. Increases yield—insures first pick
2. Gives more uniform bean maturity
3. Allows a continuous planting schedule
4. Insures continuous harvesting operations
5. Is easy to use

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

Order DURASET-20W from your local supplier today.

Write, wire or phone us if unable to locate source of supply.

*U. S. Patent No. 2,356,665

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**FFA Donor's Meeting**

**JOHN L. McCAFFREY,** Chairman of the Board of International Harvesting Company, Chicago, Illinois, has been elected Chairman of the Sponsoring Committee for the Future Farmers of America Foundation, Inc.

He succeeds Clark W. Davis of E. I. duPont deNemours & Company, Inc., Wilmington, Delaware. As Chairman of the Sponsoring Committee, Mr. McCaffrey will be responsible for soliciting funds to continue the FFA Foundation's award program during the coming year.

Representatives of 89 donors to the FFA Foundation attended the meeting at Washington, D. C., in which Mr. McCaffrey was elected.

A 1957 budget of $193,690 was adopted by the Foundation's Board of Trustees, according to a report made at the meeting by Dr. W. T. Spanton, National FFA Advisor and Chairman of the FFA Foundation Board of Trustees. A review of 1956 revealed that contributions totalling $181,374 from 277 donors was received during the year. Miscellaneous income and interest on reserve funds brought the total income to $190,511.87.

Foundation expenditures during the year amounted to $170,036.84, of which $146,905.51 was for Future Farmers of America prizes and awards, $14,378 for New Farmers of America awards, and $8,753.33 for printing and other administrative expenses.

The FFA Foundation is administered by a 15-member Board of Trustees composed entirely of men who are working in the field of agricultural education. The business and industrial concerns, organizations, and individuals who contribute to the Foundation have organized a donors' "Sponsoring Committee" for the purpose of raising funds. It is this committee that Mr. McCaffrey will head during the remainder of 1957.

In general, the Foundation program for 1957 will remain similar to last year. Significant changes include increasing the amount of Star State Farmer awards from $100 to $200; providing funds to help State Public Speaking winners with transportation expenses to Regional contests; and adopting a five-zone system for figuring American Farmer awards so that boys will receive $75 to $175, depending upon distance travelled to Kansas City, instead of the flat $100 prize that has been provided in the past.
"...my gains on 'Stilbosol' feeds are 4¢ per pound cheaper..."

That's the difference between profit and loss these days!"

As told to Eugene S. Hahnel

Henry Tietjens is a careful, experienced cattle feeder from near Bryant, Iowa. He generally feeds about 200 head a year on his 300-acre farm. The 1955-56 feeding season was his second using 'Stilbosol'-fortified supplements. Mr. Tietjens knows exactly what his gains and costs are because he weighs his cattle regularly to keep track. It was his own set of records that sold him on the value of including supplements with 'Stilbosol' in his rations.

"'Stilbosol'-fortified supplements increased my gains from 2.75 pounds per day to 3.14 pounds per day," Mr. Tietjens reports. "I could increase my gains in other ways, but the 'Stilbosol' way is much cheaper. I figure my gains are 4¢ per pound cheaper. That's the difference between profit and loss these days. I can't afford not to keep feeding 'Stilbosol.'"

Commenting on how much help was provided by his feed manufacturer, Tietjens says, "I could name several ways my feed manufacturer helps me. One way is to help me plan my management through a farm inventory. And, of course, they make sure I receive the latest feeding information that can help me increase my profits."

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

April-May, 1957
Looking Ahead

SOIL BANK DEADLINE NEARING

April 15 is the last day for signing Soil Bank Conservation Reserve contracts. Chance of another extension is slim. To take part see your county ASC committee before the deadline.

BABY CHICK PURCHASES DOWN

Farmers plan to buy 9 percent fewer chicks than last year. Differences between plans and actual purchases depend on egg and feed price relationships. All areas show a decrease except East South Central and Pacific Coast States. There intended chick purchases are up 2 and 4 percent respectfully. Farmers now plan to purchase 40 percent straight run chicks, 54 percent pullet chicks, and 6 percent cockerels.

STEERS GAIN ON DROUGHT SILAGE

Drought-corn silage helped produce good gains on wintering cattle according to Iowa State College tests. Yearling steers weighing 700 lbs. gained an average of 1.6 lbs. per head per day. Daily ration was 45 lbs. of drouth silage, 4 lbs. of high-quality brome-alfalfa hay, and 1.5 lbs. of protein supplement and minerals.

BEFORE MOVING CATTLE

Cattle movement from one state to another has been under USDA control since January 1. This is to curb the spread of brucellosis. Exceptions are steers, spayed heifers, and calves under 8 months old. Better check with local veterinarian or your state livestock sanitary board before moving your animals across state lines for the spring livestock shows.

BIG CORN SUPPLY

Corn supplies in 1957, are largest in Nation's history. USDA hopes the '57 Soil Bank Acreage Reserve program will help bring these excessive supplies into line with needs. This big supply not only tends to depress corn prices but on other feed grains as well.

DAIRY HEIFERS NEED LESS GRAIN

Feeding tests at Beltsville, Maryland show that dairy heifers need no more than 360 lbs. of concentrates to attain normal growth from birth to first calving—if they are fed a variety of high-quality forage rations. In these tests, milk feeding of heifers was successfully discontinued at 60 days and grain feeding at 9 months. The dairy nutritionists say that the use of large quantities of high-quality hay in dairy heifer rations can materially reduce the cost of raising dairy herd replacements.

PREVENT MILK FEVER

You can prevent milk fever in high producing cows by feeding a vitamin D supplement just before calving, says Dairy Scientist K. E. Harshburger of the University of Illinois. The recommended feeding rate is one pound per cow daily for six days just before calving. The feeding of this vitamin for too long a time, Harshburger warns, can be harmful. It should not be fed for more than seven days.

ANIMAL HEALTH MONTH

April is Animal Health Month. Take a good look around your farm and at your livestock to see what you might do to prevent a disease rather than fight it once it attacks your animals. Diseases among animals are costly—in numbers of losses as well as the price of recovery. It always pays to take preventive measures—rather than try to bring back to health a sick animal.
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.

April-May, 1957
A hard task lay ahead for Robert. He had no money but he wasn’t discouraged.

A Young Man And His Goal

He dreamed of the day when he would be successfully established in farming. He wanted to reach the top in the FFA.

Robert Worley had wanted to be a farmer all during his boyhood. But he was a long way from that goal when he enrolled in vocational agriculture at Mercer, Pennsylvania, in the fall of 1949. He had no money—but he wasn’t discouraged. He knew there was a way, so he set out to find it.

For money, Robert has learned to borrow wisely and to keep his credit in good standing. Profits from projects are reinvested to expand his enterprises, while improvements come slowly.

Now married, Robert and his wife, Delores, have a one-year-old son, Gary. They own and operate a 151-acre dairy farm and raise some broilers and hogs in addition to growing supporting feed crops.

That Robert is achieving his goal of successful establishment in farming was evident at the National FFA convention in Kansas City last fall. He was tapped for the Atlantic Region Star Farmer award on the basis of his advancement in farming, and leadership in the FFA and his home community.

When he enrolled in vocational agriculture, Robert borrowed $40 from his father to buy his first dairy animal, a registered Jersey calf. He also had five acres of project corn that first year. Later he borrowed again from his...
father to start his swine project. By his senior year in school, he had a broiler project of 1,250 birds going.

The broiler enterprise is financed through a local bank. The notes are paid off when the broilers are sold. In 1954, he had a labor income of $2,291.53 from broilers but returns have dropped considerably since then. He cut the number to 2,200 broilers last year.

Shortly after Robert was graduated from high school, a nearby farm was offered for sale. He took his savings, borrowed from his grandmother and the First National Bank of Mercer, and bought it. He was also able to finance some equipment. It was shortly after this, in the summer of 1953, that he and Delores were married.

Robert's farm is about a mile from the farm where he was reared and where his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Glenn E. Worley, now live. A brother, John, has since been graduated from high school and is farming with his father. Another brother, Ralph, is a senior in high school. John and Ralph are also members of the FFA.

Robert owns about $6,000 worth of farm machinery, including a tractor and most of the other equipment needed for operation of his farm. He uses his baler on his father's crop in return for the use of Mr. Worley's combine and cornpicker. Altogether, his assets total about $41,000. He still owes about $21,000 on the land and buildings.

Robert's achievements have not come easy but each successive year has seen him nearer his goal of sound establishment in farming. The loss of two of his highest producing dairy animals due to injuries, and the reduced price for milk and broilers, has been a handicap. In spite of all of this, his enthusiasm for farming has not been dampened.

The dairy herd is growing nicely in numbers and production. The livestock he now owns is a result of money saved from his projects and money borrowed from the Farmers Home Administration.

Robert is working on improving the farm. He has eliminated several old fence rows to get larger fields, and has renovated some pastures. He wants to build a silo and build more storage space for grain, and make other improvements.

Robert's leadership has been outstanding. He held two offices in the Mercer FFA Chapter and was Pennsylvania FFA President in 1953-54. He also was a member of the school band and played guard on the football team. Since graduation from school he has become an active member of the Farm Bureau and of the Mercer County Dairy Herd Improvement Association.

Bob looks far into the future when it comes to farming. Though his son, Gary, is only one year old, Robert has already registered some of his Holstein cows under the name of "Robert L. Worley and Son." So it looks like the name Worley will remain in Future Farmer circles for years to come.

Robert, Delores, and their one-year-old son, Gary. Some of their dairy animals are already registered under the name, "Robert L. Worley & Son."

This is a part of Robert's herd of 40 producing cows and growing heifers. Most of them are registered Holsteins.
Advisors Forest Arnold and Don Jobes. This truck is from a fleet of four owned by the Cypress-Fairbanks FFA Chapter. The local department owns facilities and equipment valued at $180,000 which has been bought with FFA funds.

HARRIS COUNTY'S little A. and M. College is the way the Houston Chronicle recently referred to the vocational agriculture department of Cypress-Fairbanks High School in Texas. And that was no understatement. For there Future Farmers have worked a miracle while contributing to agriculture and the community—and they have had a lot of fun doing it.

Perhaps no other FFA Chapter in the United States can equal their record. Through their own efforts, these teenagers have bought and paid for vocational agriculture facilities and equipment valued at $180,000. That's right—it hasn't cost the taxpayers and the local school system a cent.

Behind all of this is a remarkable success story. It began about 12 years ago when all the Chapter owned was a puny looking goat. But six boys with Saturday afternoons off wanted to start a rodeo. Advisor Forest Arnold suggested they collect scrap iron to buy a few calves. After that, they spent Saturday afternoons roping the goat and the calves. Before long, people in the community began turning out to see their performances. The crowd grew. The Chapter's bankroll grew, and the Future Farmers invested $2,100 in lights and a loudspeaker.

Then someone got the idea of building an arena. So FutureFarmers built it. Bigger and stronger pens for livestock were needed. They built them, too.

Today there is about $30,000 invested in this arena which hasn't cost the school anything. Future Farmers even
built a section of steel bleachers last year that experts said was impossible for high school students to build.

Explaining this, Arnold said, "You see, the boys didn't know they couldn't engineer and build the project, so they just went ahead and built it."

The rodeo has become a tradition at Cypress-Fairbanks. Last year, the school administration declared a "Western Day" in honor of FFA members; and the Future Farmers put on a rodeo for an assembly program.

Rodeos are held on Friday nights during the summer. From 3,000 to 5,000 people overflow the 2,250-seat stadium. They come from Houston, Humble, Tomball, Sealy, Cleveland, El Campo, Katy, and other surrounding towns. Professional cowhands are on hand for a rip-roaring rodeo, Texas style.

An Interscholastic League rule does not permit FFA members to ride and rope in the professional rodeo. Instead, they man concession booths and sell hot dogs, popcorn, candy, soft drinks, and tickets. The rodeo nets the local Chapter more than $12,000 a year.

Last fall, 3,000 delegates of the National Association of County Agricultural Agents were meeting in nearby Houston. Harris County Agent Daniel D. Clinton brought them to Cypress-Fairbanks for the October rodeo's command performance. When asked why he chose to bring the delegates to CyFair, Mr. Clinton smiled. "I think you FFA boys put on the best rodeo in the country," he answered.

The Chapter has about 60 members now and enrollment has gone as high as 100 members.

Arnold feels that 80 percent and possibly as high as 95 percent of the vo-ag students at Cypress-Fairbanks have continued their careers in the numerous fields of agriculture after their classroom days were over.

Arnold began teaching vocational agriculture at Cypress-Fairbanks when the department was opened about 20 years ago and he has been there ever since. He was joined three years ago by Don Jobes as co-advisor.

The Cypress-Fairbanks school has a 125-acre campus. The FFA Chapter uses 85 acres of this land for agricultural purposes, growing mostly grasses for their cattle and rodeo stock. With adequate rains, their pastures will often support a cow to the acre. Adjoining land carries about one cow to every eight acres.

The Chapter now owns 27 cows and 27 calves plus their rodeo stock of 44 horses and 30 of the best bulls in rodeo business. Only recently the Chapter bought 15 bucking horses from Everett Colburn, world's champion rodeo producer of Dublin, Texas.

The local Chapter makes wise use of the money earned from its rodeo. It pays for department improvements and other operating expenses. It has been used at times to finance members' projects and pay other expenses such as going to the National FFA Convention.

When viewing their $180,000 worth of equipment, it is hard to realize it all belongs to one local FFA Chapter. For instance, they have a fleet of trucks that includes a '55 model trailer truck with a 34-foot bed, a '47 model with a 31-foot trailer, a '49 bobtail truck with a 12-foot bed, and a 500-gallon capacity syrup tank truck complete with pumps, blowers, and heaters.

Looking around one can see all the equipment found in the average vo-ag department and more, too. Things like three tractors with all the needed attachments, a large grain and hay elevator, a 16-inch hammer mill, three electric welders, and acetylene welding equipment, to mention a few items.

Their farm buildings include a large 40 by 90 foot hay barn, two sheds, two feed barns for grain storage, and a round all-metal grain bin which holds 1330 bushels of shelled corn.

A feed mixing mill is in their plans for the future. They estimate it will save them $10,000 a year in feed bills. It will be operated exclusively for the Cy-Fair chapter livestock and members' projects. Other plans include poultry houses and barns for feeding hogs. In all, their new developments will cost about $60,000 and is to be paid from the FFA fund.

School officials are quick to point out that the academic aspects of the program are not neglected. Principal Dr. Karl Bleyl is quoted in the school's paper, Cy-Fair Reporter, as saying, "I have seen a good many vocational agriculture programs in operation in schools in many states and I say the Cy-Fair department is one of the most varied and outstanding in the nation.

"Mr. Arnold and Mr. Jobes go far beyond the requirements for such a program. It's because of their efforts and interest that the FFA program is more than a high school course. For the boys who take it, for the teachers who teach it, it is a way of life."

Future Farmers build bleachers that experts said were, "impossible for high school students to build." Their rodeo arena is valued at close to $30,000.
Ideas that may mean money to you now on your home farm—and success in the future are included in this report on the work of the FFA Foundation Winners

What is soil and water management? How can I use it on my farm? These two questions strike right at the heart of your farming program. No two factors you work with can control production as much as soil and water.

In its simplest terms, good soil and water management means using farm practices that will improve soil productivity, prevent erosion, and result in efficient use of water resources. It's being done all over the country by Future Farmers. Here is how four of them who's work has been outstanding applied these practices to their farms. They are national winners in the Soil and Water Management contest offered by the FFA.

Ronald Scott, a member of the Letcher FFA Chapter in South Dakota worked closely with his dad to protect the land from wind and water erosion. They built three miles of terraces in two fields which were sheet eroding. Where gullies existed, grass waterways were established. In other areas, he practiced strip cropping using corn, alfalfa, and summer fallow. He leaves crop residue amounting to approximately 500 acres a year by disk tilling. Grazing of pastures is carefully controlled to insure a good cover of grass, and where needed, to permit the grass to form seed. He sets from two to eight acres of trees per year for windbreaks to stop wind erosion.

Certain cropping systems protect the soil, maintain, and increase soil productivity. These Future Farmers set out to find out what they are—and to use them.

Ward Ross, Jr., of Cody, Wyoming called on Soil Conservation Service technicians and his vo-ag instructor to
help map their farm into 13 fields. They set up a long-time program for the development of each field, including 31 conservation practices and a plan of crop rotation.

"To date, I have worked on all but four of these practices and the rotation schedule has been followed," Ward says.

In some areas, range land can be restored and maintained profitably. This calls for such practices as developing vegetative cover, developing livestock water needs, constructing fireguards, constructing fences, and grazing land management.

Scott sowed crested wheat grass on permanent pasture hills tops. With his father, they constructed two stock dams; one in permanent pasture and the other near cultivated land to supply water when livestock pastured on cropland for roughage. He repaired two wells for water in the permanent pastures. They use the rule of thumb guide for grazing, "take half and leave half." For them this allows about five acres per animal which gives an abundant supply of grass. In case of drought, they still have pasture.

In Texas Terry Johnson, of the Maybank Chapter found that he needed to conserve agricultural water to increase production. Here is how he went about doing it. He bedded land on the contour before spring rains came. In the fall, it was subsoiled to obtain the benefit of winter snow and rain. Ditches were constructed to hold water on hillsides. He used a breaking plow with half blades to pock mark pasture for added water holding capacity. In some fields, he levied land for irrigation purposes.

Johnson owns part interest in a crawler type tractor which he used in building four stock ponds and an eight-acre lake for irrigation. He irrigates with gravity since the pressure behind the dam is so great that a power pump is not required.

On some farms, drainage of low areas will add more cultivatable acres. Scott helped his dad drain a 15-acre field that had drowned out each year. It was planted to alfalfa and oats. Six other small drainage ditches were constructed to drain pot holes and two larger ditches are maintained for drainage purposes.

Typical of Johnson's drainage work was a bog that he brought into production with a drainage system. Formerly worthless, the land produced six tons of hay per acre last year.

Ward Ross called on SCS to help plan a drainage system for their Wyoming farm. One problem encountered was a drainage ditch built several years ago. The grade was too steep and flowing water was causing serious erosion. Ward used scrap lumber and built check dams for temporary correction. Future plans call for filling the old ditch and building a new one on proper grade, with permanent checks of concrete.

Good soil and water management practices require the utilization of farm woodlands, the Future Farmers found. In South Dakota, Scott prepared trees for windbreaks to stop wind erosion so he plants from two to eight acres a year. Last year, this work was done under the direction of the State Game and Fish Department. Before it had been cropland blowing on the farmstead and snow piling up in the yard. Now this has all been stopped.

Johnson planted pine seedlings on his Texas hillsides and plowed fire lanes around wooded areas. He constructed ditches so that runoff water was spread over woods and a higher rate absorbed. Both Ward Ross of Wyoming and James Snover of Newton, New Jersey, set out trees in their conservation program.

A bonus for good soil and water management practices is the addition of wildlife and fish to the farmstead.

Speaking of his South Dakota farm, Ronald Scott says, "We have deer living south of our farmstead. Quite often we see from six to eight in a herd roving the pastures. Pheasants are in abundance. From our window, we have seen them roosting in the shelterbelt trees by the hundreds. The two ponds have furnished our family and friends with many hours of recreation. In summer, it's swimming and fishing—in winter, skating."

And even in New Jersey, James Snover says that he has seen deer feeding on his corn and alfalfa.

Is soil and water management worth the trouble? Terry Johnson, the national winner, describes his work in this way: "My soil conservation practices have been costly but have paid good dividends in livestock, crop, lumber, and wildlife production. I believe the value of my farm per acre has been doubled since I put soil conservation practices into use."

Future Farmers at Conrad, Delaware set willow cuttings on stream bank to control erosion. Ward Ross, Jr., makes use of this method on his Wyoming farm.

Woodland areas are used by all of the Foundation winners to help control erosion, provide cover for wildlife and also bring a cash return to the farm.

Farm ponds figure prominently in soil and water management work done by Future Farmers. In above photo, a farmer enjoys an afternoon of fishing.
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**Fishing Contest**

*A Prize for Everyone Who Enters!*

**ANY FISH YOU CATCH IS ELIGIBLE FOR ENTRY!!!**

**HOW TO ENTER**

It's easy! Using the entry form on this page, fill in all the information accurately (and please print)! Have your entry countersigned by your parent or vo-ag teacher. Send to Fishing Contest, The National FUTURE FARMER, Box 29, Alexandria, Virginia.

**Contest Rules**

1. Anyone can enter the fishing contest if he is under 21 years of age at the time he catches the fish.
2. Your fish must be caught between April 1 and September 1, 1957. Your entry must be postmarked not later than midnight, September 1, 1957.
3. Your fish may be caught in the waters of the United States or its possessions, or in the waters of Canada or Mexico. You must comply with the fishing laws of the place where you catch your entry.
4. You must catch the fish yourself unassisted, but it can be caught with any kind of rod, reel, or line and on any kind of lure or bait.
5. You must submit a close-up side view photograph of your entry if it is a smallmouth bass, pickerel, or walleye. For all others, a photo is not required but we would like to have one.

6. Each contestant will be eligible to win one prize only (except in the case of the grand prize), though he may submit as many entries as desired. In the event someone submits more than one entry, the top place entry will be considered.

7. In case of ties, the one with the earliest postmark will be declared the winner. Judges are the staff of The National FUTURE FARMER, and decisions of the judges will be final. Entries cannot be acknowledged or returned. Winners will be announced in the October-November issue of The National FUTURE FARMER.

**THERE ARE TWO DIVISIONS AND SEVEN CLASSES**

**FRESH WATER**

**Classes**

1. **Largest Fish**—Each fish will be judged on the basis of how close it comes to the record catch of its own species.
2. **The greatest total weight** of pan fish caught in any one day.
3. **The greatest number of pan fish** caught in any one day.
4. **Catfish**—The largest catfish caught regardless of species. (Not eligible to compete in class one.)

**Prizes!**

Three top prizes will be given in each class.

- First Prize—Rod, reel, line, and lure.
- Second Prize—Reel.
- Third Prize—Rod.

**SALT WATER**

**Classes**

5. Largest fish—Each fish will be judged on the basis of how close it comes to the record catch of its own species.
6. **The greatest total weight** of pan fish caught in any one day.
7. **The greatest number of pan fish** caught in any one day.

**Prizes!**

To the first-place winners in each of these three classes goes a rod, reel, line, and lure.

* A pan fish is described as a small fish suitable for frying whole.

**Grand Prize!**

A Grand Prize of an Oliver 6-h.p. motor goes to the largest catch based on how it compares with the world record catch of that particular species.

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**ENTRY BLANK**

THE NATIONAL FUTURE FARMER FISHING CONTEST FOR 1957

Your entry must be postmarked not later than midnight, September 1, 1957. (It is not necessary to use this entry blank but your entry must include the information requested on this form.) Please print.

1. **For classes 1, 4, & 5:**
   - Kind of fish: ____________________ Weight: __________ lbs. __________ oz. __________ length: __________
   (Exact name, whether trout is Brook, Rainbow, Lake, or whether bass is largemouth, smallmouth, etc.)

2. **For classes 2, 3, 6, & 7:**
   - Weight of fish caught: __________ and/or number of fish caught: __________
   - Kind: ____________________ Date caught: __________, 1957.

3. **Where caught:**
   - Check: Caught in fresh water; or salt water: __________

4. **How caught:**
   - Check: Caught in fresh water; or salt water: __________
   - Rod manufacturer: ____________________ Rod model: ____________________
   - Lure manufacturer or kind of bait: ____________________

5. **Caught by (your name):**
   - Age: __________
   - Address: __________ Route & Box No.: __________ City: __________ State: __________

6. **Signature of ag teacher or parent:**
   (Your ag teacher or one of your parents must sign your entry by signing it. When asking them to sign your entry you must tell them of their responsibility. They do not have to see you catch the fish, but must see the fish. They must certify the kind, weight, and length of your fish; or in the case of the pan fish classes, must certify the number or weight of your catch.)

Mail entry to Fishing Contest, The National FUTURE FARMER, Box 29, Alexandria, Virginia.
WITHOUT the Future Farmers we'd never have been able to do it...and they are still working!” the principal of Sandalio Marciano Rural Junior High School said feelingly. With but little change, this same statement might have been heard in any one of the 23 chapters visited within the hurricane path.

Betsy, or Santa Clara, as she was named here from the saint on whose day she came, swept a destructive course diagonally through the center of Puerto Rico. Twenty towns were hit but rural areas suffered most severely.

Future Farmer chapters were on duty 24 to 48 hours after the worst was over. They delayed only long enough to care for their own families.

Here are the activities FFA chapters found themselves doing:

Sixteen chapters served as guides to teachers, Red Cross, Civil Defense, and other personnel making damage surveys. They also supplied necessary data about the farms visited. In several cases the Future Farmers themselves formed survey teams.

Eight were busy instructing people about meetings, the steps to take to secure aid, and when and where food and other supplies were to be distributed. Three chapters cooperated with the distribution.

Fifteen FFA chapters set to work clearing school grounds and nearby roads of trees and debris. Next came minor or temporary repairs to buildings.

As a rule, this meant locating and replacing zinc roofing. In three cases these emergency repairs were necessary to provide shelter for families left homeless.

At the Limones Rural Junior High School of Yabuco the FFAers installed temporary showers and electrical services for the refugees. This district and the neighboring one of Mauulabo were the worst hurt because Betsy changed her mind. She swung in from the Caribbean Sea, turned about and went back to sea, only to return and continue her disastrous way over the mountains to the north coast and the Atlantic Ocean.

For most schools, however, the repairs meant classes could resume more or less normally. Public schools had opened just one week earlier on August 6. At one school, though, Future Farmers had to help put up army campaign tents to serve as temporary classrooms while buildings are rebuilt.

Five chapters assumed responsibility for seeing that refugee families, almost entirely from the poorest homes, used the latrines properly and kept them clean, and maintained order in the buildings where they were staying. Three chapters joined forces with Future Homemakers to serve food from the school lunchrooms. At one school, high on a mountain top, where the water supply was inadequate, they carried water for their unfortunate “guests.”

Community service in the way of minor repairs for families where there was sickness or no man to do them was given by six chapters. This enabled many to continue to live in, or return to, their own homes.

Having taken care of things requiring immediate attention, eight chapters began to replant school farms and home gardens. Seven started vegetable seedbeds for themselves and their neighbors; while three, whose gardens had not suffered, prepared seedbeds for the rest of the people.

Two chapters planted trees at school and in the community to replace the thousands of trees uprooted or shattered by the winds.

Among other agencies turning to the Future Farmers of America was the Puerto Rican Department of Agriculture that asked many of the rural junior high schools to prepare tobacco seedbeds for replanting farms ruined by the hurricane. Thirteen chapters of those visited are among the ones cooperating with the program.

Three chapters carried on a campaign of animal vaccination to prevent the outbreak of disease following the storm. One gave penicillin to animals injured.

Home and schools were partially or totally destroyed, carefully prepared home projects wiped out and plans for the year’s work turned topsy-turvy. Yet not one discouraged Future Farmer or FFA sponsor was encountered in the chapters. “This is what we’re doing and what we plan to do,” was the substance of every conversation. And evidence of this future look was to be seen everywhere.

By C. Virginia Matters
men work with nature to keep tree-growing lands productive...

A major benefit resulting from scientific forestry is assurance that tree farms can always produce wood for use as lumber, plywood, paper and some 5,000 other products.

The key to a perpetual supply of wood for America lies in man’s ability to manage commercial forestlands for maximum productivity. To attain this end, industrial foresters skilled in the art of silviculture are working to grow crop after crop of trees in endless cycles. Applying principles of good forestry, they also provide for the wise use and perpetuation of other forest resources on their lands.

Weyerhaeuser Timber Company forestlands are scientifically managed by trained graduate foresters who supervise harvesting, growing, protecting and reforested activities. They are supported by others who are engaged in a continuing program of both applied forestry research and long-range planning. Together, these men are the nucleus of a forest management team dedicated to the objective of keeping all of our timberlands productive...supplying wood and other forest benefits, forever.

The private forest industry in the United States now employs about 60 per cent of all graduate foresters. Many supervise the 41 million acres of tax-paying timberlands operated as certified tree farms. Write us, Box C, Tacoma, Washington for a booklet on tree farming, Promise of the Trees.

Weyerhaeuser Timber Company
How to get started with Irrigation

By J. M. Eleazer

Recurring droughts have taught us the need for irrigation. But, first, we must find the water. If you don't have an adequate economic source, irrigation is not for you.

In most of the irrigated West, they have little local water. It is brought from deep wells, distant snowfields, and rivers—often at great expense. But in most of the so-called rainfall belt it is different. The rainfall is fairly ample. The main trouble is that it often fails to come when we need it most.

All manner of conservation practices must be used to get water into the soil for there is the best and cheapest place to store it for crop use. And then we must, with ponds and reservoirs, store a lot of this life-giving water on the surface where we can get hold of it.

Unless it is a river, the running stream usually proves a rather uncertain source of dependable water for irrigation. When you need it most, the stream will have likely dwindled to a mere trickle. However, some small streams with strong springs in their upper reaches, and with ponds on them for the accumulation storage of the runoff, offer fine sources of irrigation water.

In some areas, wells are feasible. At places where the country is rather low and level, we can often get a lot of water from cheap shallow wells. And at other places we can get deep artesian wells that yield well; some of these even flow. By pumping from these into storage basins, a large amount of irrigation water can be kept in readiness.

But many farms have none of these sources of water. Their main bet is dry-land ponds.

Another source of water is the dug pond in areas where water tables are rather high. Simply select a low bay or springy spot on the farm and with a dragline dig a big hole. It's best to first put down a shallow well to measure the height of the water table so you will know what to expect. Some of these have remarkable recovery rates when pumped heavy for irrigation, while some, in impervious soils, do not recover fast as desired. Boring and pre-examination of the underlying soil structure can shed light in advance on this.

When we have found the water, we need to have it examined to see if it's suited for irrigation. Some streams may be too contaminated, especially for vegetable crops eaten raw. Near the coast, some sources contain too much salt, and others from deep wells contain too much calcium for certain crops, like tobacco.

In South Carolina, the agricultural college at Clemson tests water samples sent in by farmers in the state to see if it is suitable for irrigation. Other states may do the same.

Another important thing in surveying for a source of irrigation water is

An expensive system is not always required. Thousand of acres are irrigated annually in the U. S. by the border and furrow method. The even flow of water in this field indicates that a good job of leveling had been done beforehand.

It may not cost as much as you think! And once you have added this important production tool, a bountiful harvest is yours.
to make sure it does not drain areas with certain diseases in the soil that might be carried in drainage water.

When we start to irrigate, we have a whole new agriculture to learn. Our every practice now is predicated upon drought. We use those varieties, spacings, fertilization, and things that best suit drought. We have gained our knowledge from experiment and experience. And both of these have had droughts to contend with in all of our historic past. Therefore, the things we do are those which will stand drought best and still give us some crop. But now we bring in irrigation and banish droughts from our fields. In order to enable irrigation to pay off best, we have to build a big yield potential for the abundant water to work with. Our spacings, varieties, fertilization—everything must then be attuned to the new element that has come to our fields.

Just what crops should you consider irrigating? Naturally you buy it for the high money value crops. But once you get it you are then liable to find it profitable, too, on pastures, grazing, corn, grain, and other crops that you might not have originally bought it for.

We have the know-how for good yields. And we can make 'em, if we get the water! When irrigation time comes, we can’t count hours. Maybe we can work around the clock, or stagger such labor as we have, and keep the life-giving water going to thirsty crops at the critical times. Remember, we have a lot invested in that irrigation system and we must let it do its stuff when the moisture crisis is on. But the equipment is durable if taken care of and can be depreciated over quite a few years.

Most farms are suited to sprinkler irrigation in the rainfall belt. Out West, it is furrow or gravity irrigation almost altogether. But rolling land with an occasional need of irrigating each field makes a portable system a natural.

There are several types of sprinkler irrigation. But inquire around of any neighbors who have tried them and of your professional help and you won't have much trouble selecting the type. In fact, the very type doesn’t mean much. The important thing is to have it figured out scientifically as to pump power and volume size of laterals, sprinklers, and the like. And there is abundant help from the above mentioned sources on these matters.

Can I afford irrigation? As one peach grower put it, “I can’t afford to not have it.” And he pointed to his crop of large marketable peaches, while adjoining orchards were having their output dwarfed into marbles by drought.

An agricultural worker in Florida told me, “You can tell the farmer here who irrigates by the car he rides in. His is a fine new one. The other fellow is sputtering along in a weather-beaten model of years past, barely holding on.”

We have a lot to learn about irrigation in some regions. But experiment and experience are fast bringing the answers. We are learning that all crops have a critical time for water. They can suffer without hurt. Then give 'em water at the critical time and yours is the abundant yield of quality crop. For instance, eight years of work at Clemson have shown that the critical time with corn is at tasseling time. It can suffer a lot before that. But give it water then and your yield is about as high as if you watered it the whole dry season through.

As we develop that practical touch for irrigating, we have a farming future that carries a security we have not known before. In the past, recurring droughts have taken a mighty toll and kept most of us poor. Banish it and we have put a stability into our farming operations for the future that the past did not have. We do not have more arable lands. We can’t continue to push the boundaries out, as in our historic past. We will have to push the yields up—“vertical farming,” someone has called it. On top of all present know-how, and science can be counted upon to constantly improve that, water as needed by crops can add greatly to our production potential on the acres we now have under the plow.

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Large nozzle irrigating grain. It was used later in season on peaches in the background, saved both from a drought.

This dam was designed to catch winter run-off and seepage water from the irrigated orchard located on hill above.

April-May, 1957

How Much Does It Cost?

Some engineers figure it down to a gnats’s hear. For instance, they show it will cost $3,000 to get set up to irrigate 20 acres, or $150 per acre. Now that calculation would be all right for the dry lands out West but in the other areas, it is quite different. That outfit designed for 20 acres will likely find uses on far more during a year.

In the rainfall belt, where droughts are intermittent and often so destructive, I've seen an irrigation outfit designed for 20 acres do these things in the course of a year. The corn crop had enough moisture to bring it up. But the cotton was planted a little later and shallow. So drought caught it. An inch of water was thrown on the 20 acres of cotton and it popped right up. Adjoining cotton had to be planted later and the boll weevil practically ate that late stuff up, while the early cotton did well.

Soon after the irrigated cotton was up good, it was sweet potato and tobacco transplanting time. It was still too dry for those jobs. But the farmer went right ahead. He set them out in the dry dust, put on an inch of water, and got perfect stands. He made bumper crops while neighbors had to replant three times, winding up with mixed ages and poor yields.

It was rather dry in June. So he held his limited water until needed most. Out in July it really got hot and dry and his corn was bunching for tassel, the critical time with corn. So he shot the water to the corn that had wilted bad through late June. He made a bumper crop, while non-irrigated corn made but a few nubbins.

Then in late July cotton got to hurting too. He irrigated that and added a half bale per acre.

There was rain in August. But September was dry and hot, delaying early seeding of grain. But this man seeded his in the dust, shot some water to it, and it came right up ready to make quick growth before cold weather. Even fall rains did not come as needed. So he top dressed this grain and put some more water to it when it was a month old. He had a fine turf and good grazing when winter finally came. Other fields in the community were still struggling from a late start and gave no winter grazing.

Instead of being used on the 20 acres, it was designed to cover, the system was used on four or five times that acreage. But not at the same time. Instead of saying it cost that man $150 per acre to put in irrigation, that figure needs to be divided by about five, which would give a very reasonable investment for each acre.
Little Fish with Lots of Fight

By Matt Thomas

N o matter when or where you decide to fish—summer or winter—from coast to coast and from the top of the country to the deepest South—panfish give a top-rating account of themselves. They are always anxious, and you can fish for them nearly all the time, nearly everywhere.

Bullheads are a good example. The country over they probably swallow more baits—hook, line and sinker, too—than any other fish. New York state, for example, puts bullheads at the top of the list in numbers caught, and the world record bullhead—an eighth-pounder—was hauled from a New York lake. But on the West Coast, too, bullheads are caught by the millions. There they were not natives, but the early settlers took their bullheads with them. And in Iowa, in the very heart of the nation, bullheads are top-ranking favorites, too. All across the nation you'll find plenty of bullheads wherever there are sluggish, muddy streams and weedy ponds.

Like all catfish, bullheads are most active at night, on dull and dark days, or in roily waters. And since they feed on the bottom, you put on enough weight to get your bait down to them. Generally, too, you'll use a bobber which signals when you have a bite, and as soon as it dips down deep and out of sight, you can haul in your catch.

Bullheads aren't particular about what they eat. You can fish with worms or with anise-scented wallpaper cleaner, or with chicken entrails. They find your bait by its odor, and so the riper your bait the better. And they like big bites, too.

There are three common species—brown, black, and yellow. But they all taste about the same and put up the same sort of fight—unspectacular, perhaps, but bulldog-like. They're the best flavored and most firm in early spring, according to most fishermen, and when they're caught from muddy or polluted waters, they can be freshened by keeping them for a while in clean spring water.

The channel catfish is another commonly caught catfish. He is more of a fighter than the bullhead. Also, most bullheads weigh less than a pound. Two-pound channel catfish are common, and they may go as high as ten or twelve pounds.

Channel catfish are bluish in color and have a forked tail. They live in swift water and will often take an artificial lure. Or they can be caught on regular catfish baits, too.

Another panfish, the yellow perch, is considered by many as the best eating of all fresh-water fish. Furthermore, they're plentiful and can be caught summer and winter in sluggish streams and in lakes and ponds throughout the Midwest and the East. In many of these waters, in fact, there are so many perch that they are stunted in growth.

Perch are schooling fish, and so as soon as you catch the first one, you should be in business for quite a while. But in the evening their schools break up and the fish drop down to the bottom to sleep. Fact is, you'll get your best fishing for perch right at midday—which happens to be a dull period as far as most other fishing is concerned.

Perch will take both natural baits and artificials, and in the slow-flowing, murky inland streams you may catch one of their slim relatives—the sauger. Or on larger lakes, you might take a walleye. Both, like perch, are topnotch fare for any meal.

The sunfish family is the largest family of freshwater fish. Black bass belong to this group, for example, but to a panfish specialist, it's best known for crappies, rock bass, bluegills, pumpkinseeds, reeders, and others.

In the big lakes of the South, crappies are the mainstay of the sport fishing, but they are equally common in other sections of the country and can be caught, in fact, in all 48 states. Like the perch, crappies are a schooling fish. Sometimes fishermen attach a balloon to the first one they catch and then follow it to keep with the school.

A crappie's mouth is paper-thin. If you set your hook hard or try to jerk them in, you'll be likely to lose your fish. But if you're gentle and you're fishing at the peak of the crappie-catch season, which is spring, you can catch enough to keep you busy baiting up.

Minnows are the most-preferred crappie bait, but they can also be caught on grubs, worms, pork-rind strips, and on many kinds of artificials. Fly fishermen take them on both wet and dry flies. Some fishermen troll slowly to catch crappies. Others fish from the bank. In deep water you'll catch fewer fish, but you'll get larger ones. For frequent catches, stick to the shallow bays and inlets.

There are two species of crappies—black and white. But between them they share more than 70 different common names. If the fish is silvery white and has dark bars along its sides, chances are it's a white crappie. If it is greenish and has blotches instead of bars, it's probably a black crappie.

Rock bass, or goggle-eyes, are not the most plentiful of the panfish, but they furnish plenty of sport for stream fishermen. There they are companions for the smallmouth bass in rocky, cool waters. They hit hard on both natural and artificial baits, but they don't fight long.

This energetic, rambunctious fighting technique is common with sunfish, in fact. It is also true with bluegills that the initial surge is the biggest punch in the fight. Bluegills, of course, are common nowadays in farm ponds. Even so, many fishermen miss the sport of catching them by using tackle which is too heavy. On light tackle, bluegills offer terrific sport. They seldom make long runs, preferring to stay right on the scene and fight it out. Big bluegills are wary, and there are some fishermen who make a specialty of catching them.

Almost any sort of bait is good for bluegills, either natural or artificial. At times you can even take them on a bare hook, if they are hungry or if you are bothering a nest. At other times they are suspicious and you must use the greatest degree of fishing skill to make your catch.

When you class panfish as pan-sized fish, you can deal in many other species, too. White bass and yellow bass seldom exceed this size. Even the highly praised brook trout is most frequently taken in panfish size, and chain pickerel furnish many hours of fishing fun for anglers in the East.

Fact is, the fish which get above the panfish class are rare, and so you are gearing yourself for the maximum amount of sport when you go light-tackle fishing for little fish.
How DODGE PowerGiants help keep the cost of farming down!

Look at it this way: the more power you have in a truck, the quicker and easier it is to get your farm hauling jobs done. And a Dodge Power Giant gives you the most powerful V-8 of the low-priced three.

This extra power helps cut corners on costs, too, because it means less strain on the engine. Less strain means less wear and fewer repair bills. What's more, Dodge Power Giants, both 6's and V-8's, deliver full power on regular gas.

Dodge saves you time, as well as money, because it's built to haul heavier loads. In fact, the Dodge 300 pick-up can haul up to 73% more than other low-priced pick-ups. Why not see your Dodge dealer and drive a new Dodge Power Giant yourself? Try the extra convenience of a push-button automatic transmission*. . . there's nothing like it.

DODGE TRUCKS Most Power of the low-priced 3

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APRIL IS DODGE Extra-Dividend Month
Get extra dividends in power, extra dividends in payload, extra dividends in performance . . . plus a special extra-dividend deal on a new Dodge Power Giant.

SEE YOUR DODGE TRUCK DEALER NOW!

*Available on all low-tonnage and Forward-Control models.
Passing of the Grayback

By Edward L. Johnson

This was spring. The soft jade of pointed poplars, mingling with weathered green of great yellow pines, formed a patchwork of panoramic color on the steep slopes that climbed out and up to the gray sandstone cliffs two thousand feet above the valley floor. And on either side the great peaks rose, soaring upward still, like great daggers aimed at the heavens that were slowly filling with the light of new dawn.

The great gray wolf stood motionless, his dusky coat, weathered and tattered by winter's storms, was indiscernible against the mossy face of the sheer cliff wall. His battered old head moved once—ever so slightly—and his gray-green eyes, narrowed to thin slits in the increasing light, swept the untamed wilderness that fanned out below him; then came back to the little clearing in the valley far down and away. He was motionless again. An hour passed. His muscles knotted and twitched beneath drawn skin. Even in the distance he saw the movement and his great head swung up to the sky. His jaws parted, ever so slightly, and his howl of protest rang out through the morning stillness. It was a terrible call, filled with rage and hatred, and it swept out and down into the valley and up to the peaks again.

Down the steep slopes, a half mile to the rolling foothills and out into the cleared valley where a log barn stood on the banks of a tiny winding stream, a man stood up, yawning. His gray eyes, reddened from lack of sleep, peered out from the open mow door, scanning the valley and nearby slopes. The morning sun shone warm against his weathered features, glinted softly from the graying stubble of a week-old beard. He heard the wolf howl then, long and loud and terribly vengeful, and his ancient old face formed a thin smile despite the tingling that climbed up and down his spine.

The old wolf had beaten him again. Even from his lofty heights, more than a half mile up and away, he had found him in the mow door. But the grayback would not always beat him, for he had the bait that would keep him coming back. And when he lost it would be for keeps. He broke the shotgun down and removed the shell and came down to the box stall where the she wolf was chained.

Only then did the man realize that he must have dozed during the long hours of the night; for the wolf had been there. In a crafty maneuver he had come in to the barn on the opposite side from the mow door. He had torn away a board and come through the cow stalls and up through the manger and down into the box stalls where his mate waited. In his frantic effort to free the mother of his starving offspring, he had dug great holes about the two posts between which his double-chained mate was held taut, and the rusted chains were brightened with many teeth marks.

The man was suddenly overcome with a thought that sent him into violent mo-
More and healthier pigs at half the farrowing feed cost*

Research shows hog raisers should look into greater use of pasture and cheap roughages to cut farrowing costs. Feed cost can be cut as much as 50 percent. Sows are leaner and can farrow more pigs per litter. Pigs are stronger and healthier.

Many farmers can plan now to seed such grasses as Balbo rye for use in pasturing sows in late summer, fall and winter.

A Kentucky study is applicable to middle and southern states where late fall and winter pasture is possible. One group of sows were on full feed in drylot—the other on limited feed in Rye pasture. Here are results:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Rye Pasture</th>
<th>Drylot</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of sows</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avg. No. of Pigs Farrowed</td>
<td>10.7</td>
<td>8.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avg. No. of Pigs Farrowed, Alive</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>7.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avg. Birth Weight Per Pig, lbs.</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avg. Gain in Wt. Per Sow, lbs.</td>
<td>17.4</td>
<td>23.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Feed Cost Per Sow</td>
<td>771.4</td>
<td>771.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feed Cost per live Pig — Cost of Pasture Not Included in Feed Cost</td>
<td>$13.97</td>
<td>$26.99</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*One sow lost her litter at farrowing time.

Gilts on limited feed in a University of Wisconsin investigation produced more embryos than gilts on self-feed, as shown by after-slaughter tests. Limited feed, before heat periods and during gestation, can mean an extra pig with less feed cost. Researchers, using 16-30 percent ground corn cobs or poor-quality alfalfa in regular feed, got leaner and more efficient hogs that were ready for market after the seasonal glut. Moreover, hogs on special rations gave a greater percentage of leaner cuts after slaughter.

*Research data from bulletins of the University of Kentucky and the University of Wisconsin.

Keystone Steel & Wire Company
Department NFF-47
Peoria 7, Illinois

Please send me details on pasture-sow test and suggestions on how to build fences.

Name ____________________________

Town ____________________________ State __________

April-May, 1957
MOW... faster... smoother
... without sickle chatter!

Just a quiet whirr — that's all you hear from the new Allis-Chalmers no-pitman mower. Acres of hay melt away, faster, smoother, cleaner than you've ever seen hay cut before.

Twin-Wheel drive makes the difference. The moment you see it in action, you know Allis-Chalmers Engineering in Action has made the mower pitman a thing of the past.

Two rotating wheels with balancing counterweights replace the pitman. Regardless of cutter bar angle, driving action is always in the same plane with the sickle.

The new No. 7 Mower really "runs like a watch." That means bigger capacity . . . smoother cut . . . longer life!

And — you can mow steep banks or ditches — from straight up to 45 degrees below horizontal.

See the mower that's making national news — the great new No. 7 — at your Allis-Chalmers dealer's.

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LISTEN! National Farm and Home Hour — NBC — every Saturday

ALLIS-CHALMERS

Tell your community about the FFA EVERY DAY with Official FFA Calendars. (They're in full color, and your Advisor has samples and complete instructions.) It's simple to do . . . and you'll make some money, too.
it in two great bounds, mouthing it easily so as not to kill it. The hare squealed and he bit it gently through the neck at the base of the skull, a paralyzing blow that left it limp yet alive. He hurried across the rocky rim of the buttress and down the farther side to the den that lay far back in a cavity in a garden of tumble-colored boulders.

He found one cub dead, the other weak and whimpering. He tore skin from the hare's flank and lay it before the cub, but it was too weak and young to partake of raw flesh. A drop of blood came out and the cub lapped it. He slashed the hare's throat and held it up by the rear quarters so that its blood came out and down to form a pool on the tunnel floor that had been packed to the hardness of stone by countless padded feet throughout countless ages past.

The cub sniffed the blood and began to lap, timidly at first, then fiercely. A faint, tiny growl came out of its throat and its ears lay close to its neck. And the old wolf, holding the hare high till every drop of blood should be drained out, grinned in his own malevolent fashion and his fierce eyes softened a bit. He came up out of the den and melted into the forest shadows. Before

In Memoriam

Three times in the past year the FFA has suffered great losses in the death of men serving the FFA on a national level.

Dr. Dowell H. Howard, National FFA Treasurer since 1941, died of a heart attack on February 23, the 40th anniversary of the signing of the Smith-Hughes Act that created vocational agriculture in its present national structure.

Dr. Howard, who was Virginia's State Superintendent of Public Instruction at the time of his death, had served many years in the field of vocational agriculture. Mr. R. E. Bass, State Supervisor of Agricultural Education of Virginia, has been elected National Treasurer to succeed Dr. Howard.

J. C. Cannon, a member of the National FFA Board of Directors at the time of his death, passed away February 2. He was State Supervisor of Agricultural Education of Alabama, and had given 32 years of outstanding service to vocational agriculture and the FFA of that State.

The earlier loss to the FFA was H. B. Scandlin, who was Assistant Chief of Agricultural Education at the time of his death last May 19. He, too, had served vocational agriculture and the FFA for many years . . . and his red shirt, loud ties, and Texas hat, of which he was so proud, were sadly missing at our past National Convention.

He had served for years as advisor to the Nominating Committee and as FFA's Ambassador of Goodwill to all foreign visitors at the Convention.

RAKE

... wider for fast work
... gently to save leaves

You can rake hay fast, yet save leaves with a 2-speed Allis-Chalmers power rake. The full-floating reel is wide to cover big fields faster — PTO-driven — with two raking speeds to handle light crops gently, or lift heavy crops out of stubble.

Shift a lever to reverse the reel for tedding to get faster curing and added crop quality. Built to "take it," full-jeweled construction includes 33 ball and roller bearings and roller chain drives.

You'll like this easy-handling, big-capacity power rake. Also available with front and rear tandem wheels for rough land or irrigated fields.

Visit your Allis-Chalmers dealer and find out how this wide power rake can help you make better hay . . . faster.

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

LISTEN! National Farm and Home Hour — NBC — Every Saturday.
the hour was up he was back with a woodchuck and the cub ate again.

The bite of frost was in the air. A full moon rode out of the east, cutting a wide golden swath across the starry heavens and glinting softly on the gray back of the wolf as he waited on the cliff-top.

He heard the yammering of hounds and one by one he began to pick them out where they were picketed in the back yard of the house far down and away—a dozen of them.

He knew as well as the man that they were to be placed on his trail should the rose at the barn fail, and he slunk back from the rim. He knew no fear for himself, for he could run across three counties without slowing his pace. But there was the cub, now that the problem of food had been solved. He could not leave the cub.

Once he lifted his head and his mating call rang sweet and sad through the darkened aisles of the forest, down and away until it echoed in the valley far below. He waited until a feeble answer, filled with the whimper of pain and fear, came back to his lofty heights, then turned away.

A hundred yards back from the cliffs, where the back slopes of the mountain turned sharp down to the steep canyon-like valley that claimed a vast expanse of untamed wilderness, the wolf paused. He was on his second trip that night from the den that had sheltered him throughout all of his days, and he knew that it would be his last. He lay the cub down to look about for a cache, then placed it in the hollow bole of a great oak. He came back across the mountain rim and drifted into the night without a sound.

The man lay in the barn loft, shivering a bit from the chill of the spring night, and pulled the blanket close about him. He was glad now that he had made himself comfortable. He heard the she wolf whine and he was suddenly tense, his eyes clinging to the hole in the side of the barn and his finger hard against the trigger. He knew that the dog wolf was near, and that he would be nothing more than a fleeting shadow in the yellow moonlight as he came and went. He wanted to score with the lone charge in his single-barrel; but if he failed the shot was to signal the release of the hound pack that was chained in the farther corner of the yard.

Like a fleeting shadow the wolf came, darting from cover to cover until he lay behind a clump of yellow sedge some two hundred feet from the barn. His gray-green eyes, wide now and searching, found the loose board and caught the glint of moonlight on the tip of the protruding gun barrel.

He dropped back and circled wide, swinging in now until he was square...
If conditions in the field are just too much for the ordinary pickup you're using, then the INTERNATIONAL Model S-120/4x4 is the answer! Four-wheel-drive, full-size cab and body, 7,000 lbs. GVW. Choice of three pickups, two stakes, and Travelall® body.

The farm truck that makes its own roads costs least to own!

When the going gets tough, that's when the INTERNATIONAL light-duty four-wheel-drive truck really begins to show its stuff.

Ideal vehicle for all general farm hauling or stationary power jobs. Wade through mud, snow, sand to any job. Power take-off, optional winch and generator make it a power plant on wheels. Backhoe or scraper blade available for even greater versatility.

On the road, this model S-120 (4x4) handles with the kind of ease you'd expect of a passenger car.

With all these features, you'll find INTERNATIONAL Trucks cost least to own. Cost records of fleet owners—whose trucks roll millions of miles a year—prove it!

Stop in and see your INTERNATIONAL Truck Dealer today.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY • CHICAGO

April-May, 1957
away from the mow door. A quarter hour he lay, silent and motionless, then came swiftly in to the barn and up the side to the box stall where his mate was chained between the two posts. She thrust her muzzle into a crack and he showed her the meat that he had carried from the slope above. He placed his jaw hard against the crack and caressed one time the cool damp tip of her muzzle with the point of his tongue, then whirled and was lost in the night.

He was halfway up the slope when he heard his mate cry out, and he would have made it back to the cub and away had not that cry taken the man by surprise there in the mow loft and caused him to jump so violently that he accidentally discharged the gun which he held tense in his hands. The gun slammed hard against his shoulder, driving him back into the loose hay, and it was some minutes before he could right himself.

He dashed down the dark stairway and out of the barn, trying to hold up the looking of the pack, but he was too late. The sun, drowsing over a cup of steaming coffee there in the kitchen, had lost no time. And before he could be stopped he had cut the chains from five hounds. They held up the balance of the pack and tried to call in the five, but already they were out and away. Hoping that they were on the trail of a fox and that they would move on out of the valley, the man went back to his post in the barn and the boy went back to his coffee.

The wolf heard the shot and then the sudden singing of running hounds and he came about, his ears alert and his great muscles knotted and tense. He heard them cross the open and start up the mountain. He knew then it was his trail that they were on, and the fear for the safety of his young that had danced in the back of his brain throughout his cautious maneuvers of the night burst suddenly in upon him. He came back down the steep incline to a ledge of gray sandstone boulders that he had just passed and flattened himself behind them, his tawny coat not unlike the weathered leaves that carpeted the forest about him.

He swept out into the center of the pack as they passed and the first hound was cut to ribbons before he could turn about. The second died violently, his bellow of fright ending in a gurgle as the wolf tore out his throat with a single blow from his monstrous jaws.

The wolf turned then and dashed away, cutting aslant to the high rim and drawing the pack away from the cub that waited in the hollow oak. The lead hound was upon him in a hundred yards and he snapped about. The hound died on his feet and the two that remained were so shocked by the violent death that had so suddenly overtaken their three trail mates that they turned and fled, quitting the chase.

The wolf came on across the mountain into the laurel flats on its back slopes and wound some five miles of
"Now here's a baler that thinks of the farmer"

"You find out on your very first turn. You know how it is with most balers? How you have to swing wide...then jockey around to pick up the windrow? Not this Oliver 60! It's almost like part of the tractor—stays on your windrows no matter how they snake around. Your power moves on a direct line from PTO to flywheel. Same with your hay; it moves direct—no waste motion to shake out your leaves. Like most farmers, I'm working more grassland these days. Sure glad I've got the farmer's baler—I've found Oliver gives me the power to produce at the lowest possible cost."

YOUR OLIVER DEALER ADDS: "Your Oliver baler saves your raking time, too: no worrying about windrows being just so. When Oliver thinks of the farmer—and that's all the time—Oliver goes the whole way!"

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SPRINKLER IRRIGATION
a New Dimension in
POWER FARMING...

An Expanding Field
of Service for
WISCONSIN
HEAVY-DUTY Air-Cooled
ENGINES

The many benefits of Sprinkler Irrigation are now widely known and firmly established among progressive farmers who are alert to the importance of producing more and better crops on less acreage.

In setting up a sprinkler irrigation system, however, the selection of an engine-powered pumping unit best suited to this work is of great importance. WISCONSIN Heavy-Duty Air-Cooled Engines, "tailor-made" for irrigation service, offer not only efficient, trouble-free cooling in all field locations, but also provide easy portability because of their light weight, plus continuous-service operating dependability. High torque load-lugging ability and heavy-duty stamina are factors that keep the engine going and the water flowing.

For more information on this subject, write for our irrigation folder 5-181 and Bulletins 5-195 and 5-207, with detailed data on all Wisconsin Engines from 3 to 56 hp.

This Model SS-3H-10 CMC "Rain-Master" irrigation pumping unit, made by Construction Machinery Co., Waterloo, la., operates at pressures of 40 to 75 psi, with a pumping capacity of 130 gpm at 75 psi and 230 gpm at 60 psi. It is powered by a Model TFD 2-cylinder 15 hp. Wisconsin Air-Cooled Engine.

WISCONSIN MOTOR CORPORATION
MILWAUKEE 46, WISCONSIN
World's Largest Builders of Heavy-Duty Air-Cooled Engines

confused trail before he came back to the cliff-top. The moon was square overhead and he lifted his muzzle to it in song, then waited in vain for an answer.

He drifted back through the shadow to the hollow oak and found the cub trembling with fear. He carried it to the mountain rim and sat for half an hour, straining his sensitive ears but finding only the routine sounds of the forest night. Again he lifted his muzzle and his lament rang sweet and low, crying out to the moon and the stars and the silent forest night: still no answer. It was the first time that his mate had failed to answer his call since they had mated on the back slopes of the mountain more than eight years ago, and he knew now that she had eaten the meat that he had carried from the slope—a poisoned bait that she would not have touched under other circumstances.

The wolf turned slowly about, the female cub clutched tenderly between his great jaws, and pointed his course straight away. The burning yellow light had left his eyes and he slipped with irresolute step into the night. A twig snapped as he moved away. Forest shadows closed in upon him and he was gone; and canis nubilus, great gray timber wolf that shadowed the continent for ages past, vanished forever from the rugged slopes of the Southern Appalachians.

More Wham! More Zip!

SHOOTERS! Try sensational new Remington "Rocket" .22 shorts. Exclusive "Sham-Bore" priming—no gun cleaning to spoil the fun! Great for plinking and small game hunting. Comes in handy flat pack. Look for this display at your dealer's!

“OFFICIAL WORLD’S RECORD* FAT PRODUCER HAS ALWAYS BEEN MILKED WITH A DE LAVAL MILKER,”

writes: R. B. McLAUGHLIN, owner of Haven Hill Crescent Gewina Count.

*1523.0-lbs. FAT 38,878-lbs. of 3.9% MILK

“Our record-breaking cow, Haven Hill Crescent Gewina Count, has always been milked with a De Laval Milker (Magnetic). We never have mechanical trouble with our units, nor has there been any udder damage. Probably the besttestimonial I can give for the De Laval is that the udder of this great cow has retained the same shape, and is as soft and pliable as when she was a two year old. Moreover the entire mammary system was officially classified “Excellent” last February. During her life she has probably been milked by from 25 to 30 men, who with all their individual traits, made no apparent difference since the actual work was done by the De Laval unit.”

R. B. McLAUGHLIN also writes: “RECENTLY WE INSTALLED A DE LAVAL COMBINE MILKER® ALONG WITH A DE LAVAL BULK COOLER, WHICH WE BELIEVE WILL HELP US CONTINUE TO PRODUCE HIGH QUALITY MILK WITH GREATER SAVINGS THROUGH LESS TIME AND LABOR REQUIRED.”
BOB COUSY, star player of the Boston Celtics, Boston's entry in the National Basketball Association, was passed up several times by pro teams in the 1950 player draft. But he has proved that the experts can be wrong. Bob has developed into one of basketball's most versatile players.

Cousy's first lessons in basketball came with the Catholic Youth Organization team of St. Albans, New York. Even in those days he often wasn't noticed. The coach of Andrew Jackson High School in St. Albans overlooked Bob several times. But after watching him display his left-hand hook shot in a local city league game, this same coach asked Bob to come out for the high school team.

Bob established an outstanding high school record and won both the All-Queens and the All-NYC schoolboy honors. He entered college at Holy Cross and went on to rewrite the collegiate record books.

After graduation in 1950, Bob was finally drafted by the St. Louis Hawks, who soon traded him to a Chicago team that folded before the season began. Other teams picked up most of the Chicago players but none wanted Cousy. Standing six feet one inch tall, Bob is not considered a big man in basketball and the experts were not certain that his fancy ball handling would fool the pros. Finally his name was drawn from a hat by the Boston Celtics and President Walter A. Brown has never regretted that drawing.

Although Cousy was successful in pro basketball right from the start of the 1950-51 season, this success had not come overnight. Bob uses both hands with equal ease and has exceptionally wide side vision. But he has worked hard and put in long hours of practice. His fantastic ability to dribble a ball even fools the referees at times and has earned him the nickname of "Rapid Robert." Even his own teammates often miss the play. He has been known to pass a ball through an entire team, dribble the ball behind himself, and even shoot or pass off while in mid-air.

Cousy's one-hand push shot is considered the best in the game. He uses it anywhere on the court and at any time. His talents do not end with his push shot, as Bob has led the pro league in assists for the past four seasons with an average of almost nine per game. In one game he had a record 19 and in his first six years in NBA competition Bob has compiled a record of 3,046 assists in 421 games.

Bob's records and stories of his amazing career would fill a book. During a play-off game with Syracuse on March 21, 1953, Bob sank 10 field goals and 30 out of 32 foul shots (18 in a row) for a total of 50 points. He also saved this game by scoring five points in the last 13 seconds of an overtime period.

After completely dominating play during the entire overtime period in the 1953-54 NBA East-West game, he was unanimously voted the most valuable player. He has been named to all six of the NBA East-West games and has been chosen on the All-NBA team for the last five years, a record equaled only by George Mikan.

At 28, Cousy is in his seventh year in the pro ranks and it is said that he has not yet reached his peak. Many predict that Bob Cousy will be setting new records and pulling games out of the fire for the Celtics for at least another six years.

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We give you hand-finished hunting and fishing knife you've ever had! 4-INCH LONG, highly tempered steel blade—VERY SHARP! Attractive handle. We send knife FREE to accompany you with our fellow-wholesaler bargain. Please send 25c for handling. NO LIMIT—just send 25c handling for each knife.Order TODAY.

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Big selection for cars, trucks, implements and tractors.

**295**

Prices start at only

Your B.F. Goodrich dealer is listed under Tires in the Yellow Pages of your phone book

April-May, 1957
Sweetheart from Germany

F OR the first time in 19 years, a girl was enrolled in vocational agriculture at Reardan High School in Washington. She not only kept up with the 11 boys in the class but as a matter of fact, she was ahead of them most of the time. She received "A's" both semesters in agriculture, as she did in most of her other subjects. That she was also attractive and popular was attested to by her being chosen Chapter Sweetheart by Reardan FFA members.

Who was this girl? Her name is Renate Bockholt, and she was a 17-year-old exchange student from Germany, sponsored by the National Grange. Renate spent a year in this country making her home at the Harold Rux farm five miles west of Reardan. Her parents operate an 80 acre diversified farm in Germany.

Renate says that the school system in Germany is somewhat different from ours. One big difference, she pointed out, is that about 15 different subjects are carried each year. They are the same subjects every year, only more advanced. Classes are easier in America, Renate said, because there are only five to six subjects to concentrate on. Students, she found, are more friendly especially in a small school like Reardan. Another difference, the school year in Germany starts at Easter and runs all year. Vacations are varied throughout the year, so that actually the same amount of time is spent in school as is done here.

While here Renate spoke to over 20 groups and visited many fairs and other functions and numerous farms in the area. On the farm, she participated in all types of farming work: milking, feeding, cleaning grain seed, baling hay, driving a truck, operating the big D-6 crawler tractor, not to mention housework.

Renate has adopted American ways of dress and makeup. Most noticeable was the change in hair style from the bun at the back of her head to a modern cut.

In Germany, she says, fairs are completely commercial. No one exhibits

Feed to win with Calf Manna and Suckle

Leading breeders know that Calf Manna can make the difference in the final judging as the experts make their careful appraisals...of show beef, dairy animals, hogs and sheep. And the reason Calf Manna makes such a difference is because of its special formulation, never yet duplicated. Fed from the very first day, Calf Manna gives animals the growth, fleshing and overall development with bloom and finish that marks a winner. More champions are fed on Calf Manna than on any other feed.

And, with Calf Manna, it takes so little to do a big job... only a pound a day for dairy or beef calves; only 1/2 lb. a day for sheep; only 1/2 lb. a day for hogs. Increased amounts can be fed for extra bloom and finish. Let Calf Manna help your good ration develop your animals into real winners and profit makers.

Start your show animals now on Calf Manna. Any dealer can get Calf Manna or Suckle for you.

ATTENTION RABBIT FEEDERS!

If rabbits are your project, you can use the profit building combination of Albers Rabbit Family Ration for does with litters and Albers Rabbit Breeder Pak for bucks and single does. Send for free Albers booklet "Raising Rabbits." It gives you the complete Albers Two-Feed Plan.

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Renate is made a sweetheart of the Reardan FFA Chapter in Washington.

Tell your community about the FFA EVERY DAY with Official FFA Calendars. (They're in full color, and your Advisor has samples and complete instructions.) It's simple to do... and you'll make some money, too.

"Aren't you a little too old to be carving initials in your desk?"
STRAN-STEEL FARM BUILDINGS—"PRODUCTION TOOLS" THAT PUT MONEY IN YOUR POCKET...

Low Maintenance Cost
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Quonset 40—Most dollar value in a farm building! Post-free storage for machinery and farm crops. Ideal for livestock. And it's designed for the Quonset Grain Drying System.

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Detroit 29, Mich., Tecumseh Rd.
Houston 5, Texas, 2444 Times Blvd.
Kansas City, Mo., 6 East 11th St.
Minneapolis 4, Minn., 708 S. 10th St.
New York 17, New York, 405 Lexington Ave.
San Francisco 3, Calif., 1707 Central Tower Bldg.
Washington 6, D. C., 1025 Connecticut Ave., N.W.

April-May, 1957

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Detroit 29, Michigan

□ Rush me your illustrated 24-page catalog,
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45
IS YOUR TRACTOR READY to meet these long, steady hours of farm work? Regularity is the keynote to proper lubrication. Yet, it is surprising how much abuse the modern farm tractor will take and still operate. Sooner or later, without proper lubrication breakdowns will occur. And it always comes when you need your tractor most. One tractor repairman said that about 75 percent of the breakdowns he worked on could have been prevented by proper lubrication.

Your tractor was made with the same precision as a fine automobile. Clearance between bearing surfaces may be as fine as a ten-thousandth part of an inch. If oil is expected to lubricate these surfaces, it first must get there. It should be heavy enough to prevent metal-to-metal contacts, yet not so heavy that it cannot get between moving parts with close clearances. Therefore, weight or viscosity of oil is very

Regular checking of lubrication pays. Important. Oil, besides lubricating, helps to keep your engine and other moving parts cool and clean.

Your operator’s manual will tell you much. You will find that regular attention to lubricating is stressed. A lubrication chart is always included. This chart is prepared specifically for your make and model only. It will show the type and weight of oil needed.

The type and weight of oil to use will depend on where it is used and the air temperature. Your operator’s manual will also recommend the frequency of lubricating needs, based on the number of hours your tractor is operated.

Your tractor’s engine may need more frequent checking or oil changes under certain conditions. Hot, dusty conditions will make it difficult to keep the oil clean. Extreme cold weather may cause more use of oil as well as oil dilution by unburned fuel getting into the system at time of starting the engine.

Your oil filter should be changed each time the engine oil is changed. This filter is designed to remove dirt, sludge, and other solids from your engine oil.

Oil in your hydraulic system should be changed twice a year, preferably before the spring and winter seasons. The weight of oil used will again depend on air temperatures.

Transmission, differential, and final drives may also need changing due to a difference in air temperatures. Be sure to check with your operator’s manual if you are not sure.

Grease gun points are usually well marked on a diagram of your tractor in your operator’s manual. Most of these fittings will need several shots of grease after each day’s operation.

Some other lubrication services that you should check are listed here in order of most frequent needs first: air cleaner, generator, power shaft clutch, power shaft clutch housing, distributor, power steering, brake pedal shaft, steering gear, distributor shaft, rear axle bearings, and front wheel bearings.

A record should be kept of the date and type of lubricating services per-

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- You can get steel fence posts in almost every color of the rainbow these days.

But there’s only one GOLD BAND. And that means something! It’s the exclusive symbol of Mid-States Steel Posts—your guarantee of the finest. Available in either “T” rail or studded-tee styles. Both have curved-face construction that provides added strength and rigidity. This special shape minimizes shear, snagging and rust spots on the fence wire.

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Barbed Wire  •  Steel Trussed Gates  •  Automatic Baler Wire

Bale Ties and other steel products for the farm

Lubricating helps to cool your engine. Formed on your tractor. Your local dealer or oil company will probably have a handy record chart for the asking.

Your tractor is equipped with various safeguards such as an air cleaner, oil filter, crankcase breather and ventilator — safeguards designed to keep dust, dirt, and other abrasives from reaching operating parts. You can increase the efficiency of these safeguards by using clean containers for storing and handling all the lubricants. See that only clean lubricants go into your tractor.

Improper lubrication of your tractor may result in loss of power, excessive fuel consumption, and undue wear.

The National FUTURE FARMER
“Made-it-himself” air pump works fine!

Mr. Neuroth operates a 240-acre farm, raising cattle and pigs in addition to general crops. In his spare time, he bales hay for his neighbors, averaging 20,000 bales a year.

The air compressor saves a lot of time and labor in pumping up truck and farm machinery tires. It also comes in handy for Marfak lubrication of his machinery. Mr. Neuroth uses other Texaco products, too.

Like thousands of progressive farmers everywhere he has found that it pays to farm with Texaco products, and he likes the service he gets from Consignee Edsall.

HOMEMADE AIR COMPRESSOR is the ingenious "invention" of Cletus Neuroth, of Marshalltown, Iowa, shown here with popular Texaco Consignee D. E. Edsall (right). He utilized the compressor from an old refrigerator, a section of a discarded hot water tank, and the wheels from a child's wagon.

DEPENDABLE TEXACO GASOLINE is supplied to Roy L. Hale of Hood River, Oregon, by Texaco Consignee Joe B. Young. A successful orchardist, Mr. Hale uses Fire Chief gasoline and other Texaco products in his farm operation and appreciates the Texaco on-time, neighborhood delivery service he gets from Consignee Young.

NO DISAGREEMENT HERE: Texaco Consignee C. B. Singleton, Jr., and James Crisp, of Trenton, Tennessee, agree that Advanced Custom-Made Havoline Motor Oil wear-proofs truck, tractor and car engines — gives added power, longer engine life, greater gasoline mileage. Mr. Crisp is a real Texaco booster.

IN TOWN OR ON THE HIGHWAY — in all 48 states — you'll find Texaco Dealers with top-octane Texaco Sky Chief gasoline, supercharged with Petrox, for maximum power and to cut engine wear... Texaco Fire Chief gasoline at the regular price, both 100% Climate-Controlled. Also, Marfak Lubricant and Havoline Motor Oil.

ON FARM AND HIGHWAY IT PAYS TO USE TEXACO PRODUCTS


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

TUNE IN... Metropolitan Opera radio broadcasts every Saturday afternoon. See newspaper for time and station.

April-May, 1957
Easiest on-and-off. Latest model full trailing New Idea mower has many new features for greater convenience and longer life, better mowing.

**Famous Full Trailing New Idea mower has 4 Exclusive Features**

**Trails perfectly, makes square turns, fits any tractor**

This is the original full trailing mower, proved by tens of thousands of farmers on millions of acres of hay in the U.S. and Canada. The famous New Idea mower has recently been redesigned to include several improvements suggested by farmers.

**Easiest on-and-off.** The new mower has simplified hitch, permanent type safety shielding, snap-on PTO connection. It trails perfectly, makes square turns, mows efficiently when going is toughest.

**For convenience, long life, efficiency.** Here are just a few of the features that make this new full trailing New Idea mower unexcelled for years of mowing:

- quickest on-and-off—has snap-on PTO connection.
- heavy duty 3/4" cutter bar gives better shearing, longer life.
- power shaft has permanent type safety shielding.
- makes square turns easily—location of power shaft support prevents binding and chatter.
- cutter bar has nine hold down clips and wear plates.
- heavy duty semi-rock guards with reversible bolsters are standard equipment, assure permanent alignment.

**Plus 4 exclusive features.** You will find these big advantages in no other full trailing mower:

- PTO operated power lift is standard equipment.
- Precision built gear drive gives smooth, quiet operation.
- Pitman straps are easily opened or closed by a special cam arrangement.
- Hardened fly wheel crank pin operates in a needle roller bearing as standard equipment.

All of these features are either unavailable in other full trailing mowers, or only at extra cost. See the full trailing New Idea mower at your New Idea dealer's, or write for new literature.

**New Idea Farm Equipment Company, Division of AICO Distributing Corp.**
Dept. 124, Coldwater, Ohio

Send FREE hay tool literature checked.

- Full trailing mower  - Full-type parallel bar rake  - Side rakes and Tedders
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**Land Judging**

INTERESTED in land judging? If so, there is something that will interest you. It's the National Land, Pasture, and Range Judging School and Contest which will be held at the Oklahoma City Fair Grounds on Thursday and Friday, May 2-3, 1957. This will be the sixth annual national event. Members of the FFA are among those eligible to participate.

The available cash awards total better than $2,500. The cash prizes for the FFA and 4-H teams are approximately $200 for the first place and about $40 for the high scoring individuals. In addition to cash prizes, trophies and medals will also be given.

The first day, May 2, will be devoted to a training school in order to familiarize contestants with the judging score cards, the local soils in the vicinity of Oklahoma City, and the local pasture plant. The land judging contest will be held during the morning of Friday, May 3, and a separate contest of pasture and range judging will be held that afternoon.

Tentative plans are being arranged for a leader's meeting, or representatives of each of the States, on the night of May 2. The awards dinner will be held at approximately 6:30 p.m. the night of May 3. Entries are open to every state in the Union, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, and Alaska as well as other countries. In the past, as many as 16 countries have been represented in the event.

For further information write Jack Stratton, Farm Radio Director, WKY-TV, Oklahoma City, or Ed Roberts, extension soil conservationist, Oklahoma A. and M. College, Stillwater, Oklahoma. You may obtain a brochure, bulletins, and sample judging cards on land judging and pasture and range judging.
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In cooperation with leading agricultural colleges throughout the country, Alcoa has developed nine plans for practical pole-type buildings that can be built at savings up to 75%. More important than first cost are the long-range savings on upkeep and the increased livestock production that result from the animal comfort which aluminum brings.

You can have one complete set of these building plans free by writing for it. In addition, there’s a big catalog describing these plans and giving a run-down on the savings and other advantages of building with aluminum.

If you have questions about aluminum on the farm, why not give Alcoa a chance to help you answer them? We’d like to hear from you. Meanwhile, here are some materials you’ll be glad to have in your files. Write for them.

Your Guide to the Best in Aluminum Value

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(Please send items checked)

☐ One complete set of nine pole-building StePlans.*
☐ Pole Barn Plans Catalog. Lists Alcoa plans available to farmers.
☐ Pipelines to Profit. Booklet on portable irrigation.
☐ “Right as Rain” 28-minute sound-color film on portable irrigation.
☐ “Barn Raising, U.S.A.” 18-minute sound-color film on pole barn construction using aluminum roofing and siding.†
☐ Alcoa Farm Gate literature. Facts about aluminum gates.

*Trademark of Aluminum Company of America
†Films may be borrowed for public showing. Specify dates wanted.

Name
Address
Post Office and State

April-May, 1957
HERE'S another outstanding FFA family—the Williams family of Villisca, Iowa. These four brothers have all been outstanding members of the FFA and they are using the training received to further their vocational interest. Their parents are Mr. and Mrs. Paul G. Williams, who farm four and a half miles southwest of Villisca.

Their family record of leadership in their local chapter: three presidents, one vice president, two secretaries, two treasurers, two reporters, and one sentinel. Three have received the DeKalb award as the outstanding senior agricultural student and Don, the youngest, is a sure contender for the award this year.

On the state level, two have been vice president of the Iowa FFA Association, and all have received the Iowa Farmer Degree. John was a member of the Iowa FFA Chorus for four years.

From left, John, Robert, Don and David.

David has received his American Farmer Degree and John was a member of the National Chorus one year.

What are they doing at present? Robert, the oldest, is a rural Methodist minister. The next son, David, is farming with his father and together they operate 770 acres. John is enrolled in college and studying to be a minister. Don is president of his local FFA Chapter and vice president of the Iowa FFA Association. He farms at home with his father and brother. Robert, David, and John are all married.

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I KEEP BUILDING UP SOIL FERTILITY EVERY YEAR.

YOU MUST SPEND A FORTUNE ON FERTILIZER.
NOPE. I JUST GROW LOTS OF ALFALFA, CLOVER, OTHER LEGUMES. I INOCULATE EVERY LEGUME SEEDING WITH NITRAGIN.

COSTS ME ABOUT A DIME AN ACRE PAYS ME BACK DOLLARS ON THE DIME IN NITROGEN FERTILIZER MADE OUT OF THE AIR BOOSTS THE STAND, INCREASES YIELDS, BUILDS THE SOIL, TOO.

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New capacity!

The completely new Forward Control 'Jeep' FC-150—the first time a 4-wheel-drive Truck has so effectively combined maximum cargo capacity with exceptional maneuverability! New Forward Control design puts a 74" pickup box on an 81" wheelbase. And the FC-150 retains famous 'Jeep' ruggedness and versatility.

New maneuverability!

It's the world's shortest turning 4-wheel-drive Truck! For safer off-road maneuverability, it gives you up to 200% greater forward visibility. Powered by the engine that made 'Jeep' vehicles famous, the new FC-150 provides the extra traction of 4-wheel drive for off-road travel, shifts into 2-wheel drive for highway travel.

New style!

The new look and feel of tomorrow! The FC-150's Safety-View Cab combines beauty with utility. Its new wrap-around windshield is the largest in the 5,000 GVW class. There's plenty of extra leg and head room. Here is new styling, comfort, convenience and safety all in today's most advanced 4-wheel-drive Truck.

New 'Jeep' Forward Control FC-150

Willys... world's largest makers of 4-Wheel-Drive vehicles

...other members of the famous 'Jeep' family:

Universal 'Jeep' 'Jeep' Truck 'Jeep' Utility Wagon

See 'Jeep' vehicles at your WILLYS dealer
City Barnyard

By Barbara Flanagan

City kiddies were down on the farm in droves during the Minnesota State fair. Youngsters crawled and clambered about the new Children's Barnyard exhibit sponsored for the first time this year by the Minnesota Future Farmers of America.

Behind a big, red "barn" facade, ordinary barnyard animals were on display. In clean, friendly pens young two-legged "animals" peered at young four-legged beasts.

The Future Farmers who played the parts of "Farmer Jones" for the youngsters allowed head-pating activities, if parents of both parties were standing by.

Among the animals "at home" there during the 10-day fair were a coffee-with-cream-colored Jersey cow. Its calf mooed timidly when small, eager hands tried to give it a pat on the head.

Other "residents" included a Shetland pony named "Chocolate Lady" and its foal, "Kokomo." Two burros—"Flip" and "Flop"—also were on hand.

A Yorkshire sow with a handful of tiny piglets was a favorite. "Runy," the midget of the litter, was the barnyard sweetheart. All of the children were on Runy's side in the fight for food.

Other favorites were a Shropshire ewe and twin lambs: a Toggenburg nanny goat and twin kids: a duck pond full of paddling ducklings, and an incubator crowded with baby chicks.

The free exhibit was never deserted during the exposition. It proved so popular with young and old fair visitors that it's certain to become an annual addition to the state fair.

For TOPS IN CROPS
Specify RAIN BIRD SPRINKLERS

A sprinkler without the Rain Bird name just isn't the same, for only Rain Birds have all the advantages that have made them world famous.

There's a Rain Bird designed for your specific irrigation needs. Every Rain Bird sprinkler advancement has been field-tested... and in the field, Rain Birds never have been bested!

For top yields... top quality... specify Rain Bird! See your dealer today, or write for helpful literature.

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$3 without bath

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Stratford Arms
117 W. 70th St. — just East of Broadway

Tell your community about the FFA EVERY DAY with Official FFA Calendars. (They're in full color, and your Advisor has samples and complete instructions.) It's simple to do... and you'll make some money, too.
Land for Loan
By M. De Palma

Many FFA chapters may be overlooking a golden opportunity to obtain cost-free project land. For example, in the southern California city of Tustin, just south of Los Angeles, the FFA Chapter is taking over operation and maintenance of a four and a half acre orange grove which someday will be the site of an office building.

Owners of the grove, the Allstate Insurance Company, are turning over its care to the local FFA Chapter until the acreage is needed for future company expansion. Not only will FFA members gain practical experience by operating this land but financial returns from the orange trees will go to the Chapter.

The cost-free lease signed recently will expire in two years with renewal options. The only stipulation made by company officials is the FFA members keep the area free from weeds and maintain the grove's appearance on a dignified and usefully beautiful level.

The Tustin Future Farmer Chapter was selected to handle the grove because of the group's reputation for high caliber membership, responsible adult supervision, and achievements and initiative which have contributed to the betterment of the community.

Raymond H. Loewe, company representative, said the insurance group was fortunate to find a non-profit, charitable organization like Future Farmers to take over the grove.

"It is our intention to obtain a profit but rather to allow Future Farmers the fruits of their own labor," said Loewe. "Any profits accumulated by their efforts will belong to them and to their organization."

Tell your community about the FFA EVERY DAY with Official FFA Calendars. (They're in full color, and your Advisor has samples and complete instructions.) It's simple to do . . . and you'll make some money, too.

For a good "TOP HAND"?

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

In the West
JOHNSON MOTORS, INC.
267 W. Colorado St.
Pasadena 1, Calif.

In the East
THE TRIUMPH CORPORATION
Towson, Baltimore 4
Maryland
The First One Doesn't Have A Chance!

Two small boys were camping out one evening. Soon the mosquitoes started to bother them. So they got under the blankets and hid.

Later one boy peeped out and saw several lightning bugs. He remarked, "We might as well give up, Tony. Now they're searching for us with lanterns."

Lawrence Amos
Elizabeth, West Virginia

Coming upon a football which the farmer's son had brought back from school, the rooster called the hens around him. "Now, ladies," he said diplomatically, "I don't want to appear ungrateful, or to raise any unnecessary fuss, but I do want you to see what's being done in other yards."

Harvey Day
Phoenix, Arizona

Tell your community about the FFA EVERY DAY with Official FFA Calendars. (They're in full color, and your Advisor has samples and complete instructions.) It's simple to do ... and you'll make some money, too.

The boy friend was sitting in the living room patiently waiting for his long-time fiancee to come down. Making conversation with her father he said, "You know, I've been going with your daughter for exactly ten years."

"Well, what do you want," her father asked, "a pension?"

Florence Zener
Belgrade, Minnesota

GET SHOT
"Don't forget your vaccination against polio. There is still time for two shots, two to six weeks apart, before summer. Two shots give considerable protection. Get the third shot next fall. Protection is very important for teen-agers and teachers because of their group contacts." —Dr. C. E. Turner

Boy to girl: "I can't possibly see how I can ever say good night."
Voice from bedroom: "Stay a few more minutes and you can say 'good morning.'"

Bruce Heilig
Chicago City, Minnesota

A little boy was playing where they were repairing the street and got hit with a steamroller. They carried the little boy home, but no one was there, so they slipped him under the door.

Kaye Antesberger
Fremont, Ohio

Said one farmer to another, "I have a rooster so lazy that every morning when the rooster on the next farm crows, mine just listens and nods his head in approval."

Larry W. Mitchell
Washington, West Virginia

Heard on the radio at midnight: "The next six hours of Blessed Silence is sponsored by BSTY Mattress Company."

Sonny Warner
Crossville, Tennessee

Charlie, the Green Hand

"I figure it will increase my incentive to give them the best of care."

The National Future Farmer will pay $1 for each joke published on this page. Jokes should be submitted on post cards addressed to The National Future Farmers, Box 29, Alexandria, Virginia. In case of duplication, payment will be made for the first one received. Contributions cannot be acknowledged or returned.
The 2-2-plow John Deere "420" Tricycle with 4-Row Quik-Tatch Cultivator working in soy beans.

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