Cherry blossom time comes to our Nation's Capital

April-May, 1956
Modern farming has gone piggy-back, so
This Farm Fleet has a One-Man Crew!

Motomation has reached the farm!
With a Minneapolis-Moline Uni-Farmor, you command a self-propelled squadron of machines that lets you harvest virtually every crop you grow... and you do it from a single power source. You cut hay with the Uni-Windrower, bale hay with the new Uni-Balor. You turn hay or row crops into silage with the Uni-Foragor. You harvest grain, bean, or seed crops with the Uni-Harvester; pick corn with the Uni-Huskor or pick and shell your corn with the Uni-Picker-Sheller. And, all SIX Uni-Farmor machines mount on the same Uni-Tractor. One man runs them all!

Only Minneapolis-Moline builds the Uni-Farmor. It is another of the outstanding engineering achievements that have given this 131-year-old company idea leadership in the farm machinery industry. The Uni-Harvester is one more reason why thousands of American Farmer-Businessmen look first to MM for machines to make farming pay a better profit. It is on this firm rock of acceptance and trust that MM builds for American Agriculture.
PULLS BETTER . . . LASTS LONGER . . . COSTS LESS!

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Compare the Firestone "Deep Tread" with other tractor tires in its price range. You will find the price is low and the famous Firestone quality will give you much more for your money.

Although low in price, the Firestone "Deep Tread" tractor tire has more tread rubber for longer tire life . . . deeper curved and tapered bars and big powerful shoulders for maximum drawbar pull . . . and flared tread openings for positive cleaning in any soil condition.

The new Firestone Safety-Tensioned Gum-Dipped® cord body is the strongest built today. The Safety-Tensioned Gum-Dipped cord body lasts longer and resists costly impact breaks.

Let your nearest Firestone Dealer or Store show you the many money-saving advantages of the Firestone "Deep Tread" tractor tire. He will be glad to quote you the low exchange price for your tractor tire size.

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Enjoy the Voice of Firestone on radio or television every Monday evening over ABC.
Bud Bridgman’s all-Quonset farmstead at Plain City is one of Ohio’s neatest and cleanest

BUT THIS FARMER REPLACED 5 BURNED BUILDINGS WITH QUONSETS AND FOUND THEM PROFIT-MAKERS

Back in 1947, fire cost America’s farmers about 90 million dollars. Last year the bill came to around 150 million dollars. One of the first to feel it was O.W. “Bud” Bridgman of Plain City. On Sunday morning, January 16, 1955, fire broke out in his hay barn. It ate up five buildings, leaving only a house and small shed on his 340-acre, tenant-operated farm.

Four days later Bridgman called his Quonset dealer, Paul Reed, and told him to replace the buildings with steel Quonsets.

Forty-five days after it got warm enough to pour the concrete for these buildings, the Quonsets were up and working for Bridgman and he was back in business.

Quonset 32’ by 36’ stores, dries 2,500 bushels ear corn and 3,600 bushels small grain, or 7,000 bushels shelled corn.

Bridgman says this Quonset 24’ x 60’ machinery storage building is doing a top-notch job of protecting one of his biggest investments.
Bridgman's Quonset 24' x 48' beef cattle shelter and 32' x 72' hay storage and self-feeding barn practically eliminate cattle chores.

And he's happy. "My Quonset farmstead gives me much greater fire safety, and that's mighty important to me after losing a full set of buildings in one fire," Bridgman says.

He's found, too, that there's more profit in owning Quonset buildings. "Maintenance of my old buildings used to cost me quite a bit each year," he says, "but these Quonsets put most of that money back in my pocket. This all-steel construction takes very little upkeep."

Bud's farm is a beef cattle, hogs and cash crop operation, with corn, oats and soybeans the principal crops. And his Quonsets are tailored to fit his needs.

He's got a 24' by 48' Quonset beef cattle shelter, a 32' by 72' hay storage and self-feeding building, a 32' x 36' combination corn and small grain drying and storage building, a 24' by 60' machinery storage shed and a 21' by 21' garage and workshop.

"I like the flexibility of these Quonsets," Bud says. "Each one is tailored to do a specific farm job now, but if my needs change, they can be easily adapted to new uses."

Bud's worries about fire are pretty well minimized now. And he's well pleased that his Quonsets have shown him how buildings can boost profits.

"I'm getting maximum profits from minimum labor because these buildings are designed to do jobs that make other jobs easier," he says.

**STRAN-STEEL CORPORATION**
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With about 60 hours of fan operation, Bud dried 1,800 bushels of 18% moisture oats to 12.5%, dry enough for spoilage-free storage.

This ear corn drying system lets Bridgman pick early, reduces weather worries, cuts field loss, gives bigger yield.
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ON OUR COVER
One attraction of our nation’s Capital in the spring is the Cherry Blossom Festival that takes place about the first of April each year. Visitors like the Future Farmers on our cover come from all over the United States to see the beautiful and rare Japanese cherry trees surrounding the Tidal Basin at Jefferson Memorial, the white monument in the background. The Memorial is one of the most visited shrines in the District of Columbia.

NATIONAL FFA OFFICERS
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The exclusive AC Hot Tip keeps spark plugs clean longer. It burns up carbon and oil particles before they can deposit and foul plugs. That's why you can expect all these benefits: quicker, easier starting... more horsepower... greater gasoline mileage... smoother, more dependable operation. Always replace with AGs—the only Hot Tip Spark Plug.

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AC SPARK PLUG • THE ELECTRONICS DIVISION OF GENERAL MOTORS
A Fellow Told Me...

Gee, it's almost Spring! And along with spring we start thinking about state conventions, going fishing, and the like. Oh yes, and doing some farming, too!

But speaking of state conventions, I heard that the magazine is planning to send a staff member to a number of conventions this year. And there's a special reason for it. The National FUTURE FARMER is presenting a plaque to honor each state Association that has attained 100 percent subscription to the magazine! It's made of beautiful mahogany and bronze and will be appropriately engraved. It'll look nice hanging in your state office. But don't get the idea that the 100 percent states are the only ones they'll visit. They're planning to have a representative at several other conventions as well.

Guess another introduction is in order. This time it's Wilson Carnes, the associate editor. Wilson has been around for over a year now and writes a lot of the stories and ag articles you see in your magazine. He also keeps an eye open and an ear peeled for any story about the FFA, or other subjects for that matter, that you Future Farmers might like to read about.

Wilson hails from Albertville, Alabama, where he was active in the FFA and earned his State Farmer Degree. He farmed for a couple of years after high school. Then he saw Army combat service in Germany during World War II, and upon returning from the service, Wilson got an ag education degree at Alabama Polytechnic Institute. After teaching for a year he went with the Alabama Department of Agriculture in Montgomery as a market news analyst, doing some part-time work in farm radio. Later he joined the state staff in Alabama as FFA and Vo-Ag News editor. Wilson remained there for two years before he joined the staff of The National FUTURE FARMER in January of 1955. Wilson is married and has two daughters.

Stop! And look on page 26! There's a brand new contest offered to you for the first time. We've heard some pretty tall fish tales from you fellows so here's a chance to prove them. And look what you can win! A 1956 Johnson Sea-Horse motor, an Argus Super 75 Color Camera Kit, a Remington Electric Shaver, and lots of fishing equipment. In addition, the first 250 entries will get a free copy of the 1955 Fisherman's Handbook, which is just packed with information every angler will want to know. That makes nearly 300 prizes in all! The rules have been carefully studied to give each of you an equal chance to win! Read them carefully and cash in on one of these valuable prizes.

That's about all I found out on this visit. However, I got leads on several other things about to take place in the magazine office. You can bet I'll keep snooping till I find out all the details and let you fellows in on them.

As ever,

Hank
Win your race with spring...go faster...go farther each day with these new work-speeding features

Go!...and keep going when time is money. Sail through tough spots non-stop with new TORQUE AMPLIFIER that instantly boosts pull-power up to 45 percent! Change travel speed on-the-go...make time-saving full-power turns with this Fast-Hitch tandem disk. Choice of 10 forward speeds!

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Fast-Hitch to save field time. Just back...click...and go with a 2 or 4-row FAST-HITCH planter. Raise it hydraulically...transport it in high. Change jobs in seconds, from the tractor seat. Fast-Hitch allows instant control of every implement action for top work with low-cost Fast-Hitch equipment.

Control implements instantly, precisely...to gain rounds with new HYDRA-TOUCH. Three handy levers hold and return automatically, give you "live," 2-way hydraulic power. You control left, right, or rear gangs, on new quick-attached 4-row cultivator individually or all together!

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Tell me how new Farmall features can help me win my race with rush work at every season! Send catalogs checked:
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D Farmall 100    D Farmall Cub

Name______________________________Student__________________________
Address______________________________State__________________________

Send for FREE catalogs
Sure it'll be tough... but young farmers can get started

The average well-equipped general farmer has about $17,000 invested just in equipment for tillage, planting and harvesting. His land is worth from $50 to $200 or more an acre. His barn cost as much as his house. He has a big investment in livestock and needs substantial working capital.

On the surface, it looks pretty tough for a young fellow to even think about a start in farming.

But there's no need for a beginner to start off with the kind of capital investment found on established farms. Land can be rented or farmed on shares... and the better your 4-H standing, the easier you'll find a man who'll rent to you.

A good tractor, modest in price like the Ferguson 35, has all the power you'll need for many years to come. With this versatile tractor and a few basic tools for tillage and planting, you're in business. Custom harvesting or exchange work with neighbors will get your crops off for you.

It'll be hard work! But, if your heart is really set on farming, you'll make it. You'll do it by putting to use the things you learned in school and in club work. You'll shoot for higher producing cattle... higher yields per acre... the biggest possible return on every hour of labor and every dollar invested.

If you start with Ferguson equipment... the most modern in the industry... you will be working with tools designed to meet the needs of today's most advanced farming methods. Ferguson, Racine, Wisconsin.
Looking Ahead

PLASTIC PRESERVING

According to the Foreign Agricultural Service, a company in South Africa has developed a machine which coats citrus fruit—oranges, lemons, limes, and grapefruit—with a plastic film. It is said that this coating will preserve the fruit for six months, and it eliminates the need for refrigeration space, pre-cooling and special trucks. It is further said that the plastic will not affect the taste or condition of the fruit.

LOOK AT 1956

Eggs and Poultry: This year promises to be another of large output of both eggs and poultry. Egg and broiler production will probably be higher than in 1955, which was a record year. Turkey production is likely to be higher than 1954 (it was 4 percent off last year). This means that prices for eggs and poultry are likely to be lower.

Dairy Products: While there was some improvement in the dairy farmer's situation last year, that doesn't mean much, since supply still exceeds demand. According to the experts in the field, there isn't going to be much, if any, improvement in the present dairy situation.

Wheat: About all you can say is that we have a lot and, according to the experts, we are going to continue to have a lot.

Feed: Here it looks like another record carryover. Supplies are up—prices will probably average lower than last year.

Livestock: Prices are now expected to continue low, at about present prices, probably until late in 1957. Instead of a drop in the number of cattle on farms, as was expected, there is an increase of about 1 million head. Hogs on farms have increased by about 9½—so there isn't much chance here for an increase in price, either.

Summing up: It all adds up to the fact that the "cost-price squeeze" will continue in 1956.

POSSIBLE PROPS

Price supports. Possible. Very possible. If it happens, they will probably be temporary to check the declining farm prices. Best advice at this time is not to count on them—but don't overlook them in planning for 1956 and 1957.
Lyman, Nebraska

I'm glad to hear that we will have more issues of The National FUTURE FARMER coming through the mail in '56. I think it's a good start toward becoming a monthly magazine. All the boys I've talked to are greatly pleased with the magazine's articles.

Larry Ott

Eubank, Kentucky

I am a member of the Eubank FFA Chapter. I have been receiving your magazine for the past year and I enjoy it very much. I am very pleased about getting six issues yearly. I wish to comment on your fine work of publishing The National FUTURE FARMER. Mr. Lewis Estes, my vo-ag teacher, says this magazine is very inspiring and shows the great courage and true spirit of the American farmer. Keep up your fine work and we will have better farmers in the future.

Junior Taylor

Clarinda, Iowa

I am a member of the Clarinda Brokaw Chapter and I am also Chapter Reporter. I enjoy reading The National FUTURE FARMER, and I think it is the finest magazine I have ever read. It has given me many new ideas on how to make money for the chapter. The best idea we have gotten is the use of our "Vendo" Milk machine. It has proven a very profitable machine. We are also selling the "Step Saver" for mailboxes. This has proven a very profitable project and they are also fast-selling. Keep up the good work of publishing this fine magazine for the Future Farmers of America.

Cliff M. Joelker

Chiliwack, British Columbia

We are a chapter of Future Farmers of Canada and are very interested in your magazine, The National FUTURE FARMER. We had a subscription before and would like to renew it for five years. If we find useful hints, etc., and just see what a boy can do. Thank you very much.

Walter Lutz, Sec.

Kenton, Ohio

This is my second year in FFA and I like FFA and The National FUTURE FARMER very much. I think they help you a lot.

Ray E. Davis

Plainview, Texas

I enjoy all the contests you put in The National FUTURE FARMER, especially the livestock judging contests. Keep up the good work.

Hulan Hill

Maybee, Michigan

My brother was president of the Monroe Chapter of Future Farmers and he receives your magazine, The National FUTURE FARMER. Not only my brother, but I also enjoy reading the magazine very much. I read your jokes and thought I might try to get one published in the magazine.

Donna Lee Straub

Whitestone, Georgia

I am a Future Farmer and have been since I started high school and I really enjoy The National FUTURE FARMER. Why can't it become a monthly? Could you send me an FFA Supply Catalog? Thank you very much.

Lee Roland

Beulaville, North Carolina

I am a junior at the Richlands High School. I have taken vo-ag for two years, but I cannot take it this year because I can't get my schedule fixed so I can take ag. I would like to tell you that I think that you are doing a mighty good job with your magazine. I believe that The National FUTURE FARMER is the best magazine of its kind being sent to the homes in North Carolina.

Luther King

Robards, Kentucky

Could you please send me some information on how and where to get a subscription to The National FUTURE FARMER?

I am a sophomore at Henderson County High School, Henderson, Kentucky. I have started my first year in vocational agriculture. I am to gain my Green Hand Degree next week.

David Mays

RANCH BORN...
ROdeo-BRED RIDERS

with 20 "Tough-Tailored" extras!

For the young chap who loves action—like Casey Tibbs, 1955 World's All Around Champion Cowboy, and most rodeo stars—only Lee Riders are so action-free! The authentic Western jeans, they slim your hips, trim your looks; rugged as rope with double knees for extra wear. Sanforized, too! In slims, regular and huskies, Lee must fit better, look better, wear longer—or you get your money back or a NEW GARMENT FREE!

LEISURES: LEE COMFORT CLOTHES FOR WORK AND PLAY THE H. D. LEE COMPANY, INC., KANSAS CITY, MO.
NEW FORD FLEXO-HITCH DISC HARROW

Notice above how the left tractor wheel has dropped into a dead furrow. On most lift-type harrows this would make the left-hand gangs dig in and the right-hand gangs ride high, leaving a strip of undisced ground.

But not with a Ford Flexo-Hitch Disc Harrow. Regardless of the rock and roll of the tractor on rough ground, this disc follows ground contours, discing all the ground to a uniform depth. The difference in smoother discing is quickly evident. But that's not all.

The Ford Flexo-Hitch Disc Harrow is heavy for deep penetration . . . strong for long life . . . flexible for smoother discing . . . adjustable for control of discing action . . . lift-type for easier operation. All these advantages and many more combine to establish a new, higher level of discing performance.

This is another of the ever continuing parade of better designed implements for better farming . . . by Ford. Tractor and Implement Division, Ford Motor Company, Birmingham, Mich.

LIFT-TYPE, TOO! The harrow "rides" to and from the field. Turns at point rows, and headlands are made without dirt ridging. Grassed waterways can be crossed without stopping.

Ford Farming IS NEW DAY FARMING
Reader Roundup

Stockport, Ohio

I got my first copy of The National FUTURE FARMER magazine. I have just read it through and like it very much. Your stuff is doing a great job, I think, just keep it up. I am pleased that we get the great magazine six times a year now. I liked the story "Turkeys led the way," and another one. I want to take time out once more to thank each and everyone for doing such a great job on The National FUTURE FARMER at Alexandria, Virginia.

Kenneth Albertson

Fostoria, Michigan

I enjoy The National FUTURE FARMER, and the good reading it inspires young men to want to farm, and farm scientifically. It's a very interesting magazine.

Ronald Kennedy

Jasper, Texas

I am sending you my joke in hopes that it will be put in The National FUTURE FARMER magazine.

The National FUTURE FARMER is a good book to look at and is a lot of help to young girls or boys that are going to be future farmers. I am sure that in years to come The National FUTURE FARMER magazine will have ideals that can help the old farmers also.

Barbara McClelland

Elkader, Iowa

I am a member of the Garnavillo Chapter of the FFA and I like The National FUTURE FARMER magazine very much. I like the wonderful stories that are in the magazine. I would like very much if it would be published monthly.

I like the judging contests and would like to see them in every issue. Thank you.

Gary Kellogg

Tecumseh, Nebraska

I am a member of Tecumseh FFA. I have received about three magazines, and like your sports stories and stories about leading FFA boys. I wish the magazine could come more often.

John Greene

Clifton, Illinois

I wish to renew my subscription to The National FUTURE FARMER. Enclosed you will find $2.50 for coming year's time of enjoyable reading.

I can in no way tell you in words how much I enjoy my subscription, and I really enjoy the Livestock Judging Contest.

Thank you, and I hope to receive my next issue soon.

Russell Rosenboom

---

KILL QUACK GRASS

Quack grass is licked! Now MH not only reduces quack grass growth, but also eliminates this nuisance, in areas devoted to high-value crops. MH is so safe that seeds of vegetable and field crops can be planted on treated areas as soon as plowing and preparing the soil are completed. No soil toxicity.

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new trees follow the old on industrial tree farms...
Dodge tops all pick-ups
IN PAYLOAD, PERFORMANCE, COMFORT

Dodge is built to haul up to 475 lbs. more than other pick-ups!

... and now Dodge offers you the LOWEST PRICED TRUCK with automatic transmission!

Facts prove it! Dodge leads the field—gives you more all-round value than any other make.

1. Highest payload per dollar—up to 22% more capacity.
2. Biggest cab—gives you added roominess, greater comfort.
3. Most modern V-8 engine (optional) — highest power-to-weight ratio for extra hauling power, more zip.
4. Biggest wrap-around windshield—for a better, safer view of the road.
5. Lowest price of any truck with automatic transmission, the new big plus so many farmers want.

Don’t buy a truck in the dark! Compare—see for yourself how much more Dodge gives you per dollar.

Dodge is the TRUCKS
job-rated

GET YOUR DODGE DEALER'S DEAL before you decide
I want to develop this farm to a point that the soil is just as good as it was when my grandfather cut the first trees.” That was Ben Greene, from Ripley, West Virginia, talking and he must have meant it, for today, at 19, he is a long way toward achieving that objective. In addition, since he made that statement, he is $250 richer, having won the national Soil and Water Management award in FFA last year.

Going back a few years, though, we find that the situation was quite different. The Greene farm was pretty typical of those found in Jackson County at the time. Broom-sedge and running briars covered most of the farm land, including the now fertile Class 1 bottom land. The farm didn’t quite support 12 beef animals and a team to supply farm power. The hill land had been corned time and time again. Each year grain and hay were bought in Ohio and hauled to the farm to finish the winter’s feeding. Most of the pastures were gullied and the farm was almost bare of timber. Income was low.

Then in 1942 Ben’s father and grandfather placed the farm under a Soil Conservation District Agreement. Ninety-two acres were to be laid out in strip crops; diversion ditches and other soil improvement projects were to be established over a long-time plan. Ben’s work in soil and water management has largely been a continuation of this program. Even though several steps had been taken to conserve the soil there was plenty of work left when Ben enrolled in vocational agriculture and joined the FFA back in 1952. The farm had been in the family a long time and Ben, a serious-minded young fellow, realized that some day he would have the full responsibility of operating it, so he went right to work.

Knowledge learned in the vo-ag classroom was quickly applied to the farm. Ben learned to operate a farm level and used it to lay out contour strips in a ten-acre field, and to locate a 335-foot diversion ditch he dug. He built and planted two sod waterways and laid 1,175 feet of tile to drain a swampy area and turn it into a good meadow.

Working with his own resources and little cash, Ben learned how to stop ditches without using much money by packing stones out of fields and pastures to build check dams in bad gullies. Brush and pasture clippings were then hauled to fill in spaces between the dams. Most of them have now been sodded over.

The Future Farmer learned to take soil samples and as a result of test on the pasture land soils, the Greenes have added during the last three years 146 tons of ground limestone, plus an annual application of 300 pounds per acre of phosphate fertilizer.

In order to get to one of the pastures with machinery, Ben helped build a three-fourths mile road. He has cleared and developed six springs in pastures for livestock water supply and helped build three concrete water troughs. Other work includes helping to build, fence, and stock one pond with fish, fence woodland, and set 6,000 young trees as part of the conservation plan.

The results of all this work are beginning to show. There are now 56 good Hereford cattle getting fat on a farm that wouldn’t provide enough feed for 12 in 1942. Meadows that produced only one ton of hay per acre a few years ago are now yielding over three tons of green, leafy, well-cured hay which has wintered the cattle without too much grain.

“Twill not let future generations of the Greene family down,” Ben says about his objective of rebuilding the farm.

Rebuilding the soil was a challenge for Ben Greene. Left, a diversion ditch he built between two meadows; center, 1,175 feet of tile he laid to drain bottom land; right, multiflora rose to be used for fencing, two miles already in use.
Many young men today are faced with a career decision right after high school. Here two Future Farmers tell the choices they made—and why.

When John Fechter graduated from high school in Carmi, Illinois in 1954, he was faced with the same decision that confronts many farm boys. He could do one of two things......start farming with his father, who operates approximately 900 acres...or he could go to college. He had reached a turning point in his life.

On the one hand was the lure of going into farming immediately with a life in the country seldom equaled by anything the city can offer. On the other hand was the temptation to go to college for the rewards that it would offer.

If John had studied figures on the matter, he would have found that college-educated farmers average more life income than do non-college farmers. He could have read that college graduates more often have a sense of well-being and self-confidence in some circles than the person without this higher education; that college men can obtain exciting, rewarding positions in research laboratories and as agricultural technicians in foreign lands; and that they have better chances to become executives in business.

Before divulging John's final decision, however, let's examine his background. He lives in White County, Illinois, in a farming area consisting mostly of sandy prairie and riverbottom soils of medium to high fertility. He took agriculture as a matter of course when he started high school, and soon became an outstanding FFA member. He participated on judging teams, spoke on FFA radio programs, attended the National Convention, and held chapter offices. He was a member of the National Honor Society, was active in church and community affairs, and belonged to three livestock associations.

John started his freshman year with four head of registered Hampshire hogs and one Angus heifer, together valued at $585. He raised 20 acres of corn that year, and throughout the following three years, increased his acreage of corn, soybeans and wheat. In 1953, John's total earned net worth had grown to $3,850, and his total profits had been...

College

By James B. Allen

$2,307. That year, while still only a junior in high school, he won the Star State Farmer of Illinois award.

In the summer of 1954, while John worked for his father on the farm, he did a lot of thinking about college, weighing the advantages against the sacrifices it entailed. For one thing, since John was an only child it would mean leaving his father with the heavy burden of managing the farm alone. It also meant he would have to give up his vo-ag projects and, consequently, his plans to compete for the coveted American Farmer Award.

After weighing these factors, John talked to people who had been to college, among them his vo-ag teacher, Mr. Johnson. "He advised me to go to college because it was a practical thing to do," John recalls, and his father told him to "go ahead if he wanted to go."

When the University of Illinois opened its doors to the freshman class that fall, John was there. And what are his views on college, after a year and a half there?

"I believe that profitable farming must be carefully and scientifically planned, especially in these days of the 'price squeeze.' My college courses give me practical knowledge that I can use on the farm," John maintains. "In my animal science courses, for example, I have learned how to calculate exactly what it will cost me for grain, supplement, housing, and other expenses for feeding, say, thirty head of cattle."

By means of graphs and close observation of market prices and supplies of animals on hand in the United States, John can predict fairly closely how the prices will be when he sells feedlot of cattle or hogs. He clearly foresaw the heating hog prizes were due to take last fall and sold every head of swine he owned (even registered breeding stock) while prices were above $20 per hundred pounds.

Such drastic decisions are based on two factors: a knowledge of all the controllable factors, such as price of feed and animals, and a dab of just plain "horse sense." John admits the controllable factors alter when disease or other calamities strike the farmer. He knows the difficulties, as well as the rewards, that are the farmers!

How well he knows! Only 25 percent of all agriculture graduates from the University of Illinois have gone back to farming. The rest went to work for agricultural agencies or organizations connected with some phase of agriculture. The fact that these graduates work at high salaries ($5,909 is average annual salary for Illinois ag graduates) was an encouragement for John to go to college. If John should have to quit farming he can step into a good job in town. At present John has no plans to do anything but farm, and he believes his college education will help him be successful. Such determination is good to see. It shows that our farm youth, often termed the source of more than its share of our statesmen and leaders, still has the backbone to keep farming the great industry that it is.
Farming says Don Herring

By J. R. Waterman

SOME CITY FOLKS work all their lives trying to get to the country, but Donald Herring, of Alton, Illinois, had a better idea. He decided to go there while he was young enough to enjoy it. And that's right where you'll find him today, on a farm near Piasa, with his young wife, Marsha.

The story starts back in 1950, when at the age of 14 Don enrolled in vocational agriculture and joined the FFA. It was that year, too, that he started partnership farming with his older brother. Both boys lived in the city all their lives but decided to give farming a try.

Today, the brothers are still partners. Don manages the 390 acres they farm and his brother operates a trucking and landscaping business. They share equally in the profits and expenses in the enterprises and assist each other whenever necessary. They also do custom work to help pay for their equipment. Don lives on the farm to do as he says, "what I love to do the most and always will—farming."

Donald's first projects were a purebred Duroc gilt, five calves, and three acres of corn. That first gilt, "Glamorous Tootsie," got him into the hog business in a big way! She gave birth to 22 pigs, 16 of which lived. That spring the litter was second in Illinois on 56-day weight test, and fifth in the nation for 180 days. His present 20-sow herd was built from this original gilt. He now has a beef herd of 21 Hereford cows and calves, in addition to crops of wheat, clover, alfalfa, corn, and beans.

Farming wasn't too easy at first, with a rundown farm and a second-hand tractor, but now all that has been changed. The Herring brothers now have three rubber tire tractors, one large crawler tractor, and a complete line of new equipment for each. They have bought the original 115-acre farm from their father, and the remainder of their land is rented. When the farm was purchased it had no buildings or fences. Now it has a large beef barn, a granery, and all movable hog houses. By bulldozing eroded land, Don is making new fields and large lakes, and putting up new fences.

As for financing, Don says that his first project was backed by his father and brother. Later, equipment and livestock were bought with money earned from productive enterprises which were increased as he was financially able to take care of them. The farm and equipment were purchased with his brother, each sharing half.

Plans for next year? You bet! Don already has in mind to build a machine shed and a corn crib, and hopes to buy more land, double the sow herd, and enlarge his beef herd to 40 to 50 cows and calves. Much of his success is credited to Don's vo-ag teacher and FFA advisor, Paul J. Glaser of the Alton, Illinois FFA Chapter. He encouraged Don to take on his projects and helped him over rough spots with sound advice. In the FFA, as on the farm, Don has done well, too. He was president of the Alton Chapter, vice president of Section 22, which is a state office, and Star Farmer of Section 22.

Larger rewards have come to Donald Herring as a result of his determination to cling to his first love—farming. Last fall, at the National FFA Convention in Kansas City, he was awarded his American Farmer Degree. Years of hard work and his passing up the years of going to college, enabled Don to attain the highest recognition among his fellow future farmers.

"The reason I chose farming and getting my American Farmer Degree instead of going to college is because I like farming and I wanted to get started as soon as possible. The American Farmer Degree has been my goal from the time I entered high school. I also feel that I am four years ahead of any college graduate in getting started in farming. I feel that I am learning by doing," Don pointed out when he was asked about his choice.

"I think that I have made a wise decision," he continued, "and I would do the same if I had it to do over again. In my case I would have had eight years of farming by going to college, because I would have had to sell out after finishing high school and then I would have had to start all over again on graduating from college."

Thus it is that an American Farmer Degree winner stands by his decision to farm immediately after high school graduation. As Don knows, there is always ready help in the experienced and college-trained hand of his vocational agriculture teacher. Then too, there are booklets, pamphlets, magazines and other technical information published throughout the United States that offer advice and guidance to the farmer. Keeping up with the advanced practices of agriculture is the job of every farmer, college educated or not. With these and four years of hands in the soil, Donald Herring has done more than "just begin" a farming future.
Future Farmers at Chico, California, are learning financial responsibility by actual experience through their self-directed Junior Production Credit Association.

The FFA credit group is organized on the identical pattern of its sponsor, the adult PCA. Like the senior organization, the youths have their own loan committee which passes on the FFA member's application for loans. This committee checks his project facilities, its assets and liabilities, and decides whether or not he is a good credit risk. If they approve his application their Junior PCA secretary-treasurer prepares the necessary papers for discounting with the senior PCA, and later draws the drafts as the member needs the money.

Chapter Number One was presented to the Chico Chapter before the school's student body and numerous invited officials were present. In making the presentation, Mr. W. F. Mixon, president of PCA at Berkeley, stated that this was the first such charter issued by a sponsoring PCA in the eleven western states, and as far as he knew, in the entire United States.

How did it come about? Major credit is given to J. J. Guter, secretary-treasurer of the Chico PCA. He explained to the three Chapter co-advisors, Ralph Filson, D. C. Clarke, and Ted Zimmerman, that a junior credit organization would give training in sound financing by actual experience. He outlined the organizational setup and how it would function. Later he pioneered in preparing a constitution, by-laws, and loan application forms, as well as the charter itself.

The Chico Chapter had been a member stockholder since November 1936, with Advisor Filson as its trustee. Many members had received capital for their projects from this source, with complete satisfaction. However, the idea of members passing on their own loan applications appealed to the advisors as an outstanding training opportunity. The Chapter voted acceptance and authorized their officers to serve as organizers and directors of the new credit body.

After the constitution and bylaws were adopted, officers were elected, and the Chico Junior PCA was in business. The officers elected were a president and chairman of the board, a vice president, and three members of the board of directors. These directors elected a secretary-treasurer, and two directors were elected to serve with him as the loan committee.

This is how it works.

Let's say Tony Piava is a typical FFA member applying for a loan. He first fills out a regular application form which is supplied by the sponsoring PCA. In it Tony tells of his expected expenses and receipts, his assets and liabilities, and states how much money he expects to borrow, together with his plan for repayment. Tony's application also includes a brief explanation of his project plan and a confirming statement by his agriculture instructor.

The loan committee then goes over Tony's application, aided by additional information from Tony or supplied by one of the committee members who has inspected the project. On the basis of this information the group approves or disapproves Tony's loan. If approved, the treasurer then records the action in his minutes and forwards the application and a copy of the minutes to the local sponsoring PCA.

Here Tony's papers are checked by the secretary-treasurer and loan committee of the senior body and loan agreements and notes are prepared in duplicate. These are signed by Tony and one of his parents. The note is also endorsed by the Junior PCA trustee, who is Tony's chapter advisor. The duplicates are retained by the Junior PCA while the originals are returned to the adult association.

Tony receives the money as needed. He simply requests the Junior treasurer to draw a draft for the desired amount payable to the person or firm from whom the purchase is made. The original is given to this firm who in turn presents it to the Production Credit Association for payment. Copies are retained in the files of both credit organizations, enabling them to keep track of all transactions. To date loans totaling over $500 have been made.

Mr. Guter has since formed a similar group in Oroville, California. He is enthusiastic over the type of training in sound financing which this plan provides and says, "they see financing from a different angle than they did as borrowers."

(Editor's note: Other Junior PCA groups are to be found in parts of the country, but as far as we know, this is the first FFA group that operates with an official charter.)
SOLE MANAGEMENT and ownership of a $92,000 farming operation is taken modestly but with confidence by Richard K. Arnold of Plainwell, Michigan. This is no plum suddenly dropped into his lap, but rather another step upward for this sure-footed young farmer, who last fall, at 21, won the 1955 award of $500 as Star Farmer of the Central Region. His operation consists of 487 acres, plus 200 rented acres.

While still in high school, Dick rented and operated a 100-acre farm and worked with his father on the 487-acre home farm. After graduation from the Plainwell school in June, 1953, he joined his father as a full partner in operating 587 acres.

After the father-son partnership had been in effect two years, they worked out a detailed agreement enabling Dick to buy the home farm. First the matter was discussed at length with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Dan J. Arnold, and v-o-ag teacher Carl Stuewer. They sought and followed the counsel of capable lawyers. To insure the future of Dick's wife, Carol, and his sister, Wilma were executed by both Dick and his parents. And, to protect his parents and family during the completion of the contract of purchase, an insurance program was established.

In the transaction, Dick assumed obligations totalling more than $75,000, so that even though the young farmer controlled more than that, his net worth was about $17,000. The heart of his farm business is in the detailed records he keeps, including those of financial transactions, dairy production, and breeding. His dairy cows have averaged about 420 pounds of butterfat annually for the past several years, and one cow produced over 700 pounds last year. Production records show the individual cows whose calves should be good for herd replacements.

An idea of the size of his enterprise may be seen in the farm records of 1954 when gross sales, plus increase in inventory, were about $42,000. Expenses were high, too, but Dick's 50 percent share of the new profits amounted to over $4,000.

The future looks good for Richard's wife, Carol, and new daughter Cathy.
Contracts and records form the heart of Dick’s farming program

With their help, Dick will take over his parent’s farm. Here they discuss the contract and plans they have made.

Mark of a big business: Dick’s office reveals careful record-keeping and his scientific approach to farming.

Since Mr. and Mrs. Arnold now live in a comfortable home about half a mile from his place, Dick has the responsibility of hiring men to help him. Besides the three full-time men, he often has several other hands to work during rush seasons.

“Dad plans to operate his farm with help from me on major jobs, and I will work the large farm and rent additional land,” Dick reports. “I will need Dad’s experience and help from time to time, for in an operation of this size, many things have to be done, and on time!”

An interesting fact about this Regional Farmer is that he and his sister were adopted by the Arnolds when he was nine years old and she was seven, after their real parents died. The sister, Bonnie, is now attending college.

“From the day we came, we have been their children and they our parents,” Dick said. “No foster parents could ever do more for two adopted children than they have done for us.”

Guessing on farm returns these days is a risky business, but Dick hopes for an annual gross farm income of $100,000. He operates 530 tillable acres.

Last year’s crops included 200 acres of corn, 20 acres of Sudan grass, 120 of hay, 45 of barley, 30 of oats, 12 of wheat, 89 of pastures, and 14 acres of clover. He has 107 purebred Holstein dairy cows, which includes 55 milking cows and two registered bulls. Dick also takes advantage of the good breeding offered through a local artificial insemination association.

Another keystone is his integrated soil improvement plan. A crop rotation program obtains maximum production of corn and other feeds he needs, while guarding against soil erosion and depletion. Manure from the dairy barn is applied to the sandy soil. Dick follows a regular yearly program of testing the soil to discover exactly what his fertilizer needs are. In addition to the manure, crops usually get a liberal dose of commercial fertilizer.

The dairy herd grazes the Sudan grass in mid-summer and gets grass silage the year round. High-quality alfalfa-brome grass hay is baled and stored in the 179 x 32-foot barn. Oats are cut before the grain ripens for silage. Portable hay racks and a water wagon provide hay and water at all times to the livestock on pasture. Livestock disease control, through vaccination and sanitation, guards against loss of his cattle.

Young Arnold has 25 gilts bred to farrow in late April. The hogs are put in the cornfields to glean grain left by the pickers, and by delaying their pigs until spring they can be raised without large investment in farrowing houses. Except for annual replacement of the gilts, the pigs are sold as feeders.

Dick’s farming operation requires a line of farm machinery valued at more than $10,000, including five tractors, truck, combine, corn picker, automatic hay baler, grain and hay elevators, feed grinder and mixer, and gutter cleaner, to mention but a few! Most of the equipment has been acquired over a few years, but Dick keeps it in good condition.

Despite his busy farming occupation, Dick finds time to engage in community affairs. He is a district director and officer of the Michigan Junior Farm Bureau, and has been that group’s farm safety committee chairman for two years. As such he directed an intensive drive by Michigan young people to point out safety hazards on 4,000 farms throughout the state. The Grange, Soil Conservation District, Dairy Herd Improvement Association, Kalamazoo Milk Producers’ Cooperative, and the First Baptist Church of Plainwell also claim some of Dick’s time.

While in high school, Dick served one-year terms as treasurer, secretary and president of the FFA Chapter. He was also vice president and president of his area FFA, and served in 1953-54 as state president of the Michigan Association. Active in high school as editor of the newspaper, treasurer of the sophomore class and president of the senior class, his grades placed him fifth in the graduating class of 53.

Future plans of this outstanding Future Farmer call for using lumber from his own woods to convert part of the barn to a "loose housing" system designed to save labor. With the nearby Kalamazoo River a potential source of water, Dick Arnold continues to plan for the years ahead, by studying the possibilities of irrigation to improve his already invaluable farm.
MORE FERTILIZER MEANS
MORE PROFIT PER EAR

More fertilizer per acre means more bushels per acre added to your yield at very low extra cost. This reduces your cost of production per ear or per bushel and increases your net profit.

For example the corn ears pictured above show how fertilizer worked for some typical corn growers on good land. Fixed expenses, such as land-use, machinery and labor were the same whether the yield was 50 bushels or 100 bushels per acre.

To increase the yield to 100 bushels the only extra investment required was MORE FERTILIZER per acre, not seed for closer spacing and extra labor for harvesting the larger yield. Fifty extra bushels per acre were added to the yield at very low extra cost and far greater profit per bushel.

More fertilizer per acre is your best paying investment. Results vary on different crops and soils but the basic economic fact prevails: a bushel or a pound of any crop can be produced much more economically when the yield is high than when the yield is low. More fertilizer is the direct route to high yields.

The price of fertilizer has not gone up like the prices of many other things the farmer buys. Returns from thousands of tests show that $1 invested in fertilizer produces an average return of $3.75 in extra yields. On many crops the return is much higher.

Fertilizer is your best investment. Fertilizer reduces your cost of production per bushel and increases your net profit. Use more fertilizer this year!

The fertilizer industry serves the farmer. Nitrogen Division serves the fertilizer industry as America’s leading supplier of nitrogen for use in mixed fertilizers.

Fertilizer Grows Farm Profits
Pig Chains in Alabama

These FFA chains have done more for the good of hog farming in the state than any other one thing—and they continue to grow.

DOWN IN DIXIE where old King Cotton is sitting on a shaky throne, FFA members are finding that over the years hogs are a paying enterprise, too. And where are they getting their breeding stock? From FFA pig chains, of course.

But probably more important is the contribution these chains are making to farming as a whole. They’re putting the best of breeding stock within reach of all members and adult farmers—and at a price they can afford.

In Alabama, for example, over 200 communities have the benefit of these “hog seed patches.” To date, they have been responsible for the production and distribution of several thousand head of purebred hogs in the state. Then too, these chains are helping breed the type of hog the market demands. Yielding to the housewife’s cry for more lean meat and less fat, they’re helping push the fat, lardy-type hog from the scene and his predecessor, the “piney woods rooter,” is just a hog the boys have heard Grandfather tell about.

Hampshires and Durocs have been the most popular breeds but others are found in the chains over the state. Some chapters keep more than one breed where a demand for them exists.

This gilt from the Five Points chain grew into a grand champion for owner Gene Hayes. Right is Advisor Holley.

One reason pig chains are so popular among chapters is that all you have to do is buy a bred gilt and you are “in business.” Chains multiply rapidly.

These chains are financed from a number of sources. The Sears Roebuck Foundation takes the lead, having placed 145 purebred gilts with FFA Chapters in Alabama during the past six years. Others have been started by local civic clubs, hog breeders, banks, and other supporters of FFA while some chapters finance chains from their own treasury.

Just what an FFA member can do with a chain gilt is shown by the example of Douglas Farmer, young Hampshire breeder near Tuscaloosa, Alabama, who received his State Farmer Degree in 1949. Douglas got his start in the hog business with a gilt from the chain operated by the Northport Chapter. His first purebred sale in August of 1954 included 30 bred gilts, 20 open gilts, 15 boars, and 15 pigs. He has also sold gilts to other FFA chapters to start chains.

Careful selection and continual culling have been Douglas’ means of improving his herd. He selects the best gilts out of the heaviest producing sows and then culls them out of the herd if they fail to raise large litters of big pigs. Good boars are used on these select sows.

How fast a chain multiplies can be seen by taking a look at the Highland Home Chapter in Crenshaw County. Former advisor J. M. Thomas, who started the chain, said they first acquired an OIC gilt and soon built up to where each member who wanted a gilt could get one, and they still had some left to sell. So, they changed to Hampshires, thus introducing new blood into the community.

In Chambers County, the Five Points Chapter has been instrumental in getting a number of young breeders of purebred Hampshires into business. They consider their herds among the best and can prove it with the wins they have marked up both at the Alabama State Fair at Birmingham and the Chattoochee Valley Exposition at nearby Columbus, Georgia.

Regulations governing the chains vary, but the Five Points group probably has one of the most strict set of rules. According to Paul B. Holley, the advisor who started the chain, FFA members decide who gets the next gilt. Then an agreement is signed by the advisor, the new owner, and his parents. To be eligible for a gilt a member must establish at least one acre of improved pasture, feed a balanced ration, train the pig for showing, and the Chapter gets a first gilt to be placed with another member. The signed agreement further provides that if the pig isn’t properly cared for, the Chapter can take it back and place it with another member. So far, they have had to take back only one gilt.

At Southside, in Etowah County, Future Farmers are getting some practical experience in hog production and are making money while doing it. They started their “hog farm” back in 1949 on a half-acre plot on the school grounds and the care of them is left entirely to FFA members under the supervision of H. H. Martin, Chapter advisor.

Last year, they constructed a 20 x 20 foot concrete feeding floor and when they ran out of water during a dry spell, dug a well and installed an electric pump. Money from the project has fattened the Chapter treasury and is used for trips and other projects.

Maybe your chapter is looking around for a worthwhile project. If so, pig chains, managed right, can be a real asset—both to your members and agriculture in your area. Sure, it’s an old project—but still a good one!
Simple design pays off
in the bale

This is a time when dollars count. Nowhere do they count more heavily than in your baling operation—where all depends on getting that perishable crop in fast. A new baler is your best insurance of haying profits. Best of all, an Oliver; then the payoff is doubly sure.

Take this Oliver Model 50 Twine-Tie Baler. See how simply it's designed? You have only to look at a bale to see where that simple design pays off.

Notice the quality. This hay was baled at just the proper stage. The instant the crop is "right," the Model 50 moves fast and keeps moving. A sturdy machine which has fewer parts to go wrong.

Notice the leaves. They're here, in the bale—the valuable proteins with them. That's because the Model 50 takes the hay from windrow to bale with an absolute minimum of handling. Up...across...out. Again, simple design.

And capacity! Simple design means that all weight is working weight—the Model 50 bales up to nine tons an hour. (And how effortlessly when you're working with an Oliver Tractor's Independently Controlled PTO!)

Cut the twine, and see just what kind of bale this machine turns out. See how the bale opens? All in separate, even slices—just right for feeding.

Look at it any way you will, this simpler design pays off. Surely it will pay you to see the Model 50 before you buy—see your Oliver Dealer.
Fishing Contest

HOW TO ENTER

It's easy to enter THE NATIONAL FUTURE FARMER Fishing Contest! Using the entry form on this page, fill out all the information accurately (and please print!). Submit your entry, signed by your parent, teacher or some other adult who knows you, along with a photograph of the fish to Fish Contest, THE NATIONAL FUTURE FARMER, Box 29, Alexandria, Virginia. Check the contest rules right away!

CONTEST RULES

1. Anyone can enter the fishing contest if he is less than 21 years of age at the time he catches the fish.
2. Your fish must be caught between April 1, 1956, and July 31, 1956. Your entry must be in the mail and postmarked not later than midnight, August 1, 1956.
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 all the fishing laws of the place where you catch your entry.
4. You must catch the fish yourself, but it can be caught with any kind of rod, reel, and line and on any kind of lure or bait (baiting not acceptable.)
5. You must submit a clean-up view photograph of you and your fish.
6. Each fish will be judged on the basis of how close it comes to the record catch of its own species. Example: The record catch for largemouth bass is 22 pounds and four ounces, and the record catch for bluegill sunfish is four pounds and 12 ounces. Thus a four-pound bass would beat a 18-pound largemouth bass because the bluegill would become the largest bass.
7. Each contestant will be eligible to win one prize only, though he may submit as many entries as he desires. In the event someone submits more than one entry, only the top place entry will be considered.
8. In the event of a tie duplicate prizes will be awarded. Judges are the staff of THE NATIONAL FUTURE FARMER, and decisions of the judges will be final. Photographs cannot be acknowledged or returned. Winners will be announced in the October-November issue of THE NATIONAL FUTURE FARMER.

PRIZES!

265 Winners—Nearly 300 Prizes!

The first 250 contestants who send in their entries will get a copy of the 1955 Fisherman's Handbook, a book filled with information every angler will want to know!

First prize: Johnson 5½ horsepower Outboard Motor!

Eighth prize: Airex spinning reel.

Ninth prize: Stratton-Terstegge tackle box; also lures and lines.

Tenth prize: Burgess Radar-Lite (sports & utility light).

Eleventh through sixteenth prizes: A box of Ocean City assorted lures and a Sunset Castmaster, or Stream King, or Flexon line.

ENTRY BLANK

THE NATIONAL FUTURE FARMER: Fishing Contest for 1956

Your entry must be postmarked not later than midnight, August 1, 1956.

(form is not necessary to use this entry blank and your entry must include the information requested on this form.)

1. Kind of fish

2. Weight: lbs. oz.

3. Where caught

4. How caught (check): Rod & Reel __ Spinning rod __ Fly rod __ Other __

5. Caught by (your name) __

6. Witness (Signature)

Deadline for entries is midnight, August 1, 1956.

Address __________________________ City________________________ State __________________________

Route & Box No. __________________________

Check your entry again to make sure all the requirements have been met! Then mail the blank with a photograph of you and your fish to Fishing Contest, THE NATIONAL FUTURE FARMER, Box 29, Alexandria, Virginia.
Gail Ratliff

Farmer of Tomorrow

Out in Westphalia, Kansas, Gail Ratliff is already on his way toward being a successful farmer of the future. Starting his flock six years ago (with two ewes and two lambs) as a 4-H project, Gail now owns 65 head of Purebred Southdown Sheep valued at over $2,000.00!

Breeding from Hampshires, Gail had the Champion Fat Lamb at the Kansas National Junior Livestock Show, and it sold for $3.10 per pound. Gail’s prize winnings totaled over $400.00 in 1955, over $600.00 in previous years’ showings.

Naturally, Gail feeds Purina. He feeds his grain and supplements it with Steer Fatena. But, this farmer of the future has other jobs to do besides raising sheep. Working on the farm, he helps his father and two brothers farm over 1,000 acres! Now a student at Kansas State College, majoring in Agricultural Education, Gail would some day like to teach Vocational Agriculture or work as a county agent. To Gail Ratliff, congratulations and good wishes from Purina!

Purina is constantly improving and developing new Chows... better feeds and feeding methods for farmers of today and the future.

The answer may come from Purina’s research scientists next month, next year, or maybe not for several years. But it is this spirit of scientific research and development that has made Purina Chows the choice of feeders everywhere. And whatever type of livestock or poultry you are feeding, there is a specialized feeding plan, based on Research tested and proved Purina formulas, that can help you get more from what you have! Ask your Purina Dealer—he’s the man at the Store with the Checkerboard Sign—to tell you more about Purina Chows!

The Future of Farming Depends on Today’s Youth!

RALSTON PURINA COMPANY
Checkerboard Square • St. Louis 2, Missouri
$20,000 in PRIZES
including 50 All-Expense-Paid Trips to Kansas City for you to win

Grand Prize Awards
1st Prize . . . $2,000 CASH
2nd Prize . . . 1,000 CASH
3rd Prize . . . 500 CASH
4th Prize . . . 300 CASH
5th Prize . . . 200 CASH

50 separate state contests
There will be prize winners from each of the 48 states and from Hawaii and Puerto Rico. Every FFA member, wherever he lives, has an equal chance to win.

State Prize Awards
1st Prize . . . $100 CASH
2nd Prize . . . 50 CASH
3rd Prize . . . 25 CASH

150 State Prizes in ALL

Grand Finals in Kansas City
at the time of the famous American Royal Livestock Show. See it as Pfizer's guest.

1. FREE FILM SHOWS YOU HOW TO JUDGE
2. JUDGE HOGS, HENS, COWS FROM CHART OF PHOTOS
3. TOP ENTRANTS WIN FREE TRIPS TO FINALS

Kit supplied free to Vo-Ag Teachers, includes slide film on how to judge hogs, dairy cows, laying hens. Prepared in cooperation with livestock authorities and professional judges.

Official Judging Photos, entry blanks and rules are also provided as part of kit. Judging can be made a class project or part of the program of FFA Chapter Meeting.

Top 50 entrants all win free trips to finals, held during FFA National Convention and American Royal Livestock Show, compete for top $2,000 prize by judging live animals.

Editor's Note: This contest is not a part of the official National FFA Livestock Judging program.
CONTEST MEMBERS

by Pfizer

YOU CAN WIN

Because of the enthusiastic interest of students in Pfizer's first three livestock judging contests, this year we've made the contest especially and exclusively for FFA members.

All the prizes go to Future Farmers of America members—and the prizes are bigger and better than ever. Every FFA member has an equal chance to win one of them.

The contest can be a lot of fun as well as being educational. Its purpose is to stimulate interest in better, more profitable livestock and poultry production. Its sponsor is Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc., the world's largest producer of antibiotics including Terramycin® used in feeds that help to keep America's herds and flocks healthy and productive.

Here's how to enter

1. Your Vo-Ag teacher will receive a kit of entry blanks and photos to be judged with complete contest rules.

2. The chart of official judging photos shows 4 different dairy cows, market hogs, and laying hens. Mark your entry blank to show what you consider to be the proper order of placement (1, 2, 3 & 4) in each class.

3. Mail your filled-out entry to Terramycin, Box 722, Chicago 7, Ill., along with a tag from the bag of any brand of feed containing 100 grams or more of any antibiotic per ton (a high level feed). Entries can be made individually or by the class as a group. (You may obtain extra tags for additional entries from other feeders in your area. Ask your neighbors to save them for you.)

4. WIN A BEAUTIFUL TROPHY FOR YOUR SCHOOL

Ten big, beautiful trophies with engraved plaques will be awarded to the schools attended by entrants who show the greatest proficiency in judging at the finals.

5. Contest finals are being held in Kansas City at the time of the FFA convention and the American Royal—one of the most famous and colorful livestock shows on earth. Plan to be there!

Makers of
Terramycin

Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc.
630 Flushing Ave.,
Brooklyn 6, N. Y.
"Are you crazy? That’d sure fix things!" I exclaimed as the Brain told me his plan to cure the Smart-alec.

THE SMART-ALEC AND THE BRAIN

By Madge O. Adams

I USED TO THINK it would be fun to be a senior and president of our FFA Chapter. But now I’m not so sure. It’s all because of Johnny Brant, too. He’s just a little squat and looks harmless enough. But he’s a smart-alec, first class!

You see, Mr. Hillock, our ag instructor, pairs each senior boy with a freshman at the beginning of the school year. We’re supposed to explain to him about the FFA and help him out when we can, something like a big brother.

Some of the seniors, like the Brain who sits in front of me, have two. The Brain has his boys knowing parliamentary procedure backwards and forwards. But me? I’ve got Johnny Brant and all he knows how to do is create a disturbance!

Take yesterday, for instance. In the morning he got himself kicked out of music for playing "The Stars and Stripes Forever" while the rest of the band was attempting "The Star Spangled Banner." Then about two minutes before the bell rang in fifth hour study hall there was a sound of glass shattering outside. The Brain turned around. His lips formed the words, "That’s your boy!"

I shook my head. It couldn’t be. He couldn’t get into trouble twice in one day! But when we walked out into the hall we found John trying to explain to Mr. Hillock just why he had thrown pop bottles out the second-floor window.

"I just wanted to see if I could make them hit each other in mid-air," he explained, quite innocently.

"Didn’t you know that they would break and shatter all over the school drive?" Mr. Hillock’s face was stern.

"I’m sorry, I didn’t think," John admitted. That was the trouble with John. He was always goofing off without thinking. He was my baby—all mine!

That afternoon as I settled into my bus seat beside the Brain I was trying to think of some way to get John to grow up.

"John give you a bad time today?" he asked.

"What do you think?"

"You know, something must have happened to make him like that. He wasn’t that way in grade school," the Brain mumbled, half to himself.

"For instance, like what?"

"I don’t know. But there must be some reason. At least according to Dr. Sigmund Freud."

"Sigmund who?"

"Freud—you know, psychoanalysis."

"Do you know anything about it?"

"A little," the Brain admitted. "It’s interesting."

"Bet you couldn’t psychoanalyze Johnny Brant." I tried to keep my voice casual.

"Oh, I might. It would take a lot of time," he hedged.

I thought I had him then. Everybody knew the Brain was a certified gen-u-ine genius but he’d rather do his work with his head than his hands. Right now I needed somebody to do some head work for me!

"I might be able to come over and help you clean out your hen house or something to pay for the job; that is, if you’d guarantee to cure him."

I hoped I didn’t appear too eager. The Brain drove a hard bargain, I knew.
IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT
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He ran his hand lightly over his dark, close-chopped crew cut. I could tell he was thinking my proposition over carefully. "Tell you what, if you'll come over and help me unload my dad's fertilizer when it comes, it's a deal," he grinned.

"How much?" I asked guardedly. "Oh, there'll be about 27 tons of ammonia sulphate, about nine tons of triple phosphate, and I expect 18 tons of murate of potash."

"Yeeks!" I calculated silently just how many tons of fertilizer that would be and mentally weighed it against the misery Johnny was likely to cause me. It came out in favor of the Brain.

He went right to work on the problem. It wasn't long before he got himself invited to stay all night with John. "A preliminary investigation," he explained the next morning. "I learned several things. He has twin sisters, six months old. He doesn't like agriculture. He wants to be a musician like his uncle who plays in that big-time orchestra on TV."

"Is that important?"

"Of course!" the Brain said sharply. "The next step is to psychoanalyze him."

"What's with this psychoanalysis stuff?" I asked, exasperated.

"Psychoanalysis is a method of psychotherapeutic analysis resting on the theory that hysteria is due to repression of desires consciously rejected, but subconsciously persistent. The important thing now is to find out his psychosis."

Soon after that discussion we all got busy preparing for the donkey ball game that the FFA was sponsoring and I just plain forgot about the Smart-alec and the Brain. Since I was president I appointed committees to see about booking the donkeys, selling tickets, getting out advertising, selling refreshments, and cleaning up the gym afterwards. I put John on a committee to help the men with the donkeys just outside the gymnasium entrance while the game was going on. I could keep track of him that way and could stop him if he got one of those crazy fool ideas.

It rained a little the day of the game and everything was pretty soggy under foot outside. But along about four o'clock it cleared and even the balconies were full when the game began.

Everything was going along fine until halfway through the fourth quarter. During a time-out Mr. Hillock came over and asked me to dash over to the all-night place on Mulberry and pick up four more cases of pop. I hated to go but everyone else was too busy.

As I put on my FFA jacket I turned to see John standing in the doorway, looking like a freshly-scrubbed blond cherub. I told myself he couldn't possibly get into trouble in such a short time while everyone in the place was looking on.

But that was what I thought! When I got back the lights were turned on the football field and donkeys were heading out towards the far goal post, making deep holes with every step.

Who had turned those donkeys loose! John Brant, naturally! He explained later he felt sorry for them because they had to be shut up in trucks. By the time the FFA had reworked the football field and paid all the damages done by the donkeys, Johnny Brant had to be shut up—for his own protection.

One morning a couple of weeks later the Brain sat down in the empty bus seat beside me and said, "I finally figured out how to humanize John."

I was so disgusted with the Smart-alec I almost told the Brain to forget it. But he was my responsibility, and he did need help. I didn't know but what he'd cause another catastrophe before the day was out!

"How?" I asked.

"Well, I suggest you make him chairman of the entertainment committee for the spring square dance."

"Are you crazy! That'd sure fix things!"

"I positively guarantee it to work."

The Brain's guarantee makes a thing
Hogs on pasture save up to 50% on concentrates; 25% on grain—reach market sooner

Fattening hogs on pasture cuts feed costs, brings healthier hogs to market sooner.

Department of Agriculture tests show hogs on good legume pastures save 15 to 50% on protein supplements compared to hogs in dry lot. They gain faster and reach market sooner. Parasite-control is easier, and fewer runty hogs result. They return as high as 75% of the fertilizer value of feeds to the soil. They also save labor.*

In similar tests at University of Illinois and Michigan State College, pastured hogs, for every 100 pounds of gain, saved 18 pounds of corn (one-fourth) and 30 pounds of protein supplement (one half). On the basis of feed costs, these savings amounted to $1.86 per 100 pounds of gain. When pasture carried 20 hogs per acre and each gained 175 pounds, feed saved was worth $65 per acre. Sanitation was improved: death losses reduced. When alfalfa was used, pastures yielded a ton of hay per acre besides.*

University of Wisconsin trials showed one acre of pasture saved from 1000 to 1800 pounds of corn, 500 pounds of supplement. Pasture increased growth of pigs to permit earlier marketing at higher prices. Recommended legumes: alfalfa or red clover.*


Keystone Steel & Wire Company
Dept. NFF-456
Peoria 7, Illinois

Please send me details on pasture-hog tests and suggestions on how to build fences.

Name

Town

State

33
In most American businesses, the benefits of greater efficiency can be passed on to the public. In the transportation business, however, this is not always the case. Consider what has happened on the railroads:

In the last 30 years the speed of the average freight train has gone up more than 50 per cent; the load has nearly doubled and the hourly output of transportation has increased nearly three times. To make possible these and other gains in efficiency, the railroads have spent, since the end of World War II, nearly $11,000,000,000 — every dollar of which was financed by the railroads themselves. But—as is shown in the report of a special Cabinet Committee appointed by the President — government regulation frequently denies to the public the benefit of the lower costs of the most economical form of transportation, so as to protect the traffic and revenues of carriers with higher costs. The result, as the Cabinet Committee says, is that shippers and the consuming public must pay more for freight transportation than would otherwise be necessary.

What can be done to correct this unhealthy situation?

The special Cabinet Committee recommended that railroads and other forms of regulated transportation be given greater freedom to base their prices on their own natural advantages. At the same time, regulation would continue to prevent charges which are unreasonably high or unreasonably low, or are unduly discriminatory. This would make it possible to pass on to the paying public the benefits of the most efficient operations to shippers, producers and retailers, and to the consuming public which in the end pays all transportation costs.

Bills based on Cabinet Committee recommendations have been introduced in Congress. For full information about this vital subject, write for the booklet, "Why Not Let Competition Work?"

How competitive pricing in transportation would help you
LOOK AT THESE FREE SERVICES

Protect yourself from the expense and inconvenience of unnecessary tire failures during the busy days ahead. Take advantage now of B. F. Goodrich On-the-Farm Tire Inspection Month!

Any time during the next month your nearby B. F. Goodrich Service Man will come out to your farm to inspect all your tires, regardless of make. His services are absolutely free, place you under no obligation. Get ready for spring work now by having your B. F. Goodrich Tire Service Man:

1. Check all your tires and recommend proper air pressures. A correctly inflated tire gives you maximum life and efficiency.

2. Point out tires that may fail during the heavy work season. Only tires in good condition can stand the strain of rugged work schedules.


4. Check steel wheeled equipment to see if savings can be made by changing over to rubber.

5. Advise you on possible savings to be made by recappping worn but serviceable tires.

Highest trade-ins of the year!

See your B. F. Goodrich retailer!

To celebrate On-the-Farm Tire Inspection Month, B. F. Goodrich is offering the highest trade-in allowances of the year on your worn tractor tires! Check with your B. F. Goodrich retailer and find out how much your tires are worth toward the purchase of a set of big, new B. F. Goodrich Power-Grip tractor tires.

Power-Grip tires have bigger shoulders, bigger cleats. No other tire is wider or has more cleats. This means Power-Grip tires take a big bite of the soil, give you maximum traction in forward or reverse. Power-Grip cleats are higher at the shoulders to penetrate deeper, braced at the base to wear longer. The result: these B. F. Goodrich tires give greater drawbar-pull, speed your tractor work.

What better time to talk to your nearby B. F. Goodrich retailer than during On-the-Farm Tire Inspection Month. You’ll find your B. F. Goodrich retailer listed under Tires in the Yellow Pages of your phone book. Or mail the coupon.

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35
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life playing 'The Stars and Stripes Forever, can’t you?' the Brain came up to say.

“You mean that’s our music teacher at the piano?” I sputtered.

The Brain nodded. “I guess she wanted to be sure we made the fifty dollars for the band suits. Mr. Hillock’s there beside her. Did you know he worked his way through college playing with his campus band?”

I didn’t know. “I suppose the leader is John?”

“Yep. He plays the trumpet and sings later on, too!”

Whee! I sat down on a stool and wiped the perspiration from my forehead. George Washington was staring me right in the face. It came to me then that I hadn’t had to straighten his picture all week long! John had even been too busy to tilt the frame.

“How did you know it was going to work out this way?” I questioned the Brain.

“Well, when I went home with John that night I saw that those twins had taken the spotlight away from him. I saw, too, that he was doing everything in his power to get it back.”

“Even to letting donkeys out on wet football fields?”

The Brain nodded.

“Will he always have to have the spotlight in order to keep him peaceable?”

“No, I don’t think so. Now that he’s established himself as the leader of the Masked Riders and proved to himself he could gain recognition by doing constructive things...” The Brain’s scholarly conclusions were wasted on me. I knew I wouldn’t have to worry about Johnny’s being a smart-alec any more. I had a new problem now.

How long was it going to take to unload 27 tons of ammonia sulphate, nine tons of triple phosphate, and 18 tons of murate of potash?
Now these "wild frontiers" are tamed in the laboratory!

Some specialists say grasses and legumes are now at about the same stage of development as open pollinated corn was 50 years ago. It is generally conceded that most of the improved varieties grown today are selected from the "wild."

Take the standard time-tested Sudan grass, introduced shortly after the turn of the century. Recent introductions of Sudan grass, such as Piper, Tift, and Lahoma—all of which are now disease-resistant—show what research can do.

But it's only the beginning. So far only a small portion of the more than 6,000 known species is used. The vast number of unstudied grasses holds a treasure of desirable characteristics that could be "bred out" into usable grassland plants.

The scientists who search for new germ plasm and transfer and blend it from grass to grass—legume to legume—are staking out a new frontier. They're insuring the future of grassland farming by improving crops today.

New Holland, in turn, plans and builds new and improved grassland machines to handle today's bigger and better crops. And always with an eye to future demands of grassland mechanization.

Grass

Lush pastures can be your cheapest source of feed. Are they doing their best for you?

By Wilson W. Carnes

Color photo on page 41 courtesy John Deere

IF YOU HAVE MORE GRASS than cattle that’s fine . . . but if you have more cattle than grass, you’re in trouble! While most farmers have been making great strides in producing more per acre with crops, there are times when increased pasture yields would be more profitable.

Just as with crop land, it takes a combination of practices to get the most out of pastures. Though some of these practices vary from state to state, generally they fall into certain groups. You may want to check the use of the following on your farm.

PASTURE PLANTS

There are about 125 to 150 major grasses and legumes from which you can choose . . . too many to discuss their individual characteristics here. However, this much we know: generally speaking, mixtures of legumes and grasses will furnish more grazing than either will alone. Scientists are constantly working to develop new plants and improve the old ones. Some are selected from native grasses or are the results of painstaking breeding work in nurseries. Others have come from faraway lands.

LIME

Don’t overlook the use of lime, especially where legumes grow. Many experts say we are using one-fourth as much lime as we could profitably use. They say that it normally pays about six dollars for every dollar invested.

Lime supplies calcium, one of the 15 elements necessary for plant growth, and neutralizes soil acidity. In some instances, animals pastured or fed grass hay from low calcium soils have developed deficiency diseases and poor condition.

A reliable soil test is the only way to tell how much lime is needed. Usually it is from one to three tons per acre. However, don’t blindly apply lime to neutralize soil acidity after a soil test is made. Some consideration must be given to the type of plants grown and the cost of liming.

FERTILIZER

Fertilizer is the shot-in-the-arm many pastures need. Best results can be expected when a complete fertilizer—containing nitrogen, phosphorus, and potash—is used. Certain areas, however, may not be deficient in all three elements. This can be determined with a reliable soil test.

Under normal conditions, though, fertilizer for pastures will bring good returns. Steers grazed on fertilized pasture in Minnesota produced more than twice as much per acre as those on unfertilized pastures. The fertilized pastures provided more days of grazing, more beef per acre, and more dollars per acre than the unfertilized.

Today, fertilizer is paying off in areas where it was once thought impractical. Research and experience in the use of fertilizer on western range lands are producing some promising results. However, the field needs to be thoroughly explored to determine its possibilities and limitations before fertilizer is applied.

In a California experiment, unfertilized annual range produced an average of 1,284 pounds of forage per acre over a five-year period compared to 4,166 pounds for a similar area fertilized annually with 200 pounds per acre of ammonium phosphate — sulphate (16-20-0).

INSECTS

Insects may be grazing far too much in your pastures! But fortunately there are now more chemicals to fight them. Among the preventives and materials of recent years are hecathchlor, dieldrin, and aldrin. Their relative safety for pasture treatment against hoppers and other bugs has been assured by USDA and state experiment stations. For instance, dieldrin may be applied about three weeks before turning in cattle or sheep, to make pastures free of residues. For hecathchlor, the time lag is about 10 days to two weeks and for aldrin the times is about two weeks after application. Aldrin also gave good control of clover-root borers in Ohio by placing in bands with the fertilizer under the seed. Similar results were shown in New York where one pound per acre was broadcast in the fall.

In using insecticides for pasture, be sure you follow directions closely and check residue tolerance laws, especially if you plan to graze dairy cattle.

WEEDS AND BRUSH

Weeds, it is estimated, take 12 percent of the grazing value of range lands, and they are even more costly on many permanent pastures. They compete with...
the palatable, more nutritious plants for food, water, and light. A recent study covering nine counties in Alabama, for example, shows that the Cherokee rose in one year took enough grazing value from the lands there to have produced 1 1/2 million pounds of beef. Water losses due to weeds are estimated at more than 25 million dollars in the western states alone.

Mowing is probably the most used method of controlling weeds. Usually once or twice a year is often enough under average conditions. Mowing has the further advantage of reducing the amount of mature pasture growth which cattle usually avoid.

Chemical herbicides, however, appear to be the answer in a number of cases. Studies in Missouri and Oklahoma show that chemical control of black jack and post oak can increase production of grasses by 20 percent. In Texas, control of mesquite increased forage and beef production 25 to 75 percent. On permanent native pastures in Nebraska, grass production was increased 70 percent simply by the use of 2,4-D to kill weeds and other annual and perennial weeds.

Yet only 2 1/2 million acres of pastures and range lands are being sprayed for the control of weeds and brush. Of the 90 million acres of mesquite infested land, it is estimated that 30 million would pay good returns from spraying.

**ROTATION**

And don’t overlook pasture rotation or strip grazing. In most cases this consists of cutting your pasture into strips and alternating the grazing in each. Periods of grazing vary from a few hours, as is the case with some dairymen, to several days, or even longer. Big advantage is that pastures can be managed more closely and grazing is close and even. Fencing cost isn’t too great if you use a one wire electric fence. With this system you can better utilize forage crops and there is less waste from trampling.

**IRRIGATION**

Will irrigating pastures pay? It’s generally agreed that the answer is “yes” for high producing dairy cows. But when it comes to beef animals, a lot of “ifs” are included. In one southern experiment, for example, pasture irrigation has paid well for cows producing 8,000 pounds of milk for the price of at least three dollars a hundred.

But with beef animals it’s a different story. Irrigated pastures for fattening beef cattle has not paid in a Kentucky test. The animals made good gains but the cost of applying the water wiped out the chance for increased profits. A Virginia test showed that it paid during dry years, but in two out of five years rainfall was great enough so that they

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Meet the new Task-Force fleet with models rated up to 32,000 lbs. G.V.W.! It’s the biggest, broadest, brawniest line of Chevrolet trucks ever built!

There’s a modern short-stroke V8* for every model—ranging up to the 322-cubic-inch Loadmaster V8. And super-efficient 6’s that deliver more power than ever.

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*V8 standard in L.C.F. and Series 8000 and 10000 models, an extra-cost option in all other models.

Optional at extra cost on a wide range of models (five-speed transmission standard in Series 9000 and 10000).

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New Task-Force pickups are the champs of their class! They’re built to do your light-duty hauling better . . . Work Styled to look better doing it!
got no increase from the additional water.

Some farmers say that it has paid them during the summer grazing slump. By using irrigation they were able to carry a larger herd through the summer and take advantage of lush grazing in the fall and spring pastures.

Then too, the pasture plants will, to a great extent, determine whether or not irrigation will pay. Here again, mixtures pay best. Thick, healthy stands of grass-legume mixtures bring greater returns than do grass or a legume alone.

In Georgia they found that clover in grass increased forage yields 33 percent with irrigation. They also found that irrigated pastures produced 66 percent more protein!

And don’t forget the capacity for more fertilizer! Increased amounts of water make plants hungry. In most instances, fertilizer alone increased yields more than irrigation alone, but when both were used in a Mississippi test they got four to six times as much feed as with fertilizer alone. Also you may find irrigation paying well by sprouting new seed and thus getting winter pastures on their way earlier.

Summing up, you may find that pasture irrigation pays after you have built up soil fertility, have developed a good stand of forage, have a herd of high producing livestock; and finally and probably most important, have a high producing crop that you can also irrigate to help pay the cost of an irrigation system.

As you can see, it does take a combination of practices to get the most out of your land!
HOW WOULD YOU LIKE to set fire to a crop you had grown? People would think you were crazy to watch it burn, but that isn't the case in Hawaii. There it is one of the important steps in the production of sugar cane.

The entire harvesting process is so interesting and different from our farming practices in this country that we thought you would like to know something about it . . . especially since about 1,500 of your fellow Future Farmers live in Hawaii, many of them on sugar cane plantations.

The cane is fired to rid it of dry leaves and trash found around the roots. After years of looking for a method to remove the refuse, sugar cane farmers found that fire would do the trick. Since the ripe cane is about 87 percent moisture the fire does no harm.

Sugar cane is the world's bulkiest crop so practical methods of harvesting
have long been a problem. Now, however, heavy equipment has been applied to the job with good results. The latest machines can harvest from 25 to 40 tons of cane an hour, depending on field conditions.

Due to high labor costs on the Islands, Hawaiian planters seek to achieve a greater yield per acre and per man through leadership in science and mechanization. Farming procedures on the cane plantation are so highly mechanized that many of the regular workers have to be skilled operators and craftsmen. The proper distribution of water, averaging some 20 feet per crop, calls for the services of irrigation specialists. Highly-trained chemists conduct quality-control tests not only of the crop itself but of the soil in which it is grown. Specialists in the field of soil conservation and enrichment are constantly on the lookout for better fertilizers. Economists keep a close watch on the world's sugar market.

A new method of applying nitrogen fertilizer, which is growing in popularity, is by the use of gaseous ammonia. The gas is converted into aqua ammonia, a liquid, and handled in the same manner that oil companies transport gasoline. It's shipped overseas in tankships. Then the liquid is pumped off at receiving ports through pipe lines and into storage tanks. From there it's distributed to the plantations in tank trucks and applied in liquid form to the soil.

The cane stalks, which grow to lengths of 25 feet, produce astonishing yields. The Waialua plantation last year averaged 15.12 tons of sugar per acre, thought to be the world's record.

Furthermore, this is one farming enterprise that operates steadily the year around, with a minimum of seasonal fluctuations. Although Hawaiian cane requires two years to mature fully, planting is so arranged that a fairly steady harvest takes place month after month throughout each year. A new crop is planted by burying sections of carefully selected cane from which sprouts quickly emerge.

Just as Hawaiian sugar cane producers have had to find and adopt new methods to meet world competition, so must we American farmers constantly be on the lookout for newer and better developments in the field of agriculture.

The heavy equipment shown here is injecting both aqua ammonia and dry fertilizer into the subsoil. Note the large cane hauler in top photo.

**Soybeans Meet the Mortgage**

**Send for Soybean Leaflet ★ The NITRAGIN Co.** 3161 W. Custer Ave., Milwaukee 9, Wis.

---

*Photo courtesy Brea Chemicals, Inc.*
By Paul Cardinal  
National Rifle Association

A GUN AROUND THE HOUSE

HOW MANY OF US KNOW how to handle a gun around the house? We got to thinking about the question not long ago and decided to do something about it. We knew that Phillip Goodwin knew about guns and decided to see what he had to say about the whole problem. We caught Phil, believe it or not, just as he was taking Judy Miller into his home to show her his proudest possession, his gun collection. Naturally, we talked about guns and this is what we found out about them around the home.

The first point Phil pointed out to Judy and me was the fact that there are as many safety gun rules for the home as there are for hunting. Phil was emphatic in first saying “Treat every gun as if it were loaded until you find out otherwise.” He made it quite clear to us that it is the so-called “unloaded guns” that cause accidents. We didn’t press the point further because it was quite obvious as to what he was trying to point out.

From this point on we, that is Judy and I, did the listening. Here is what Phil had to say:

“When taking a gun home you want to protect it as well as carry it safely, so CARRY IT IN A CASE. A good gun is something we save for nowadays, so it is well worthwhile saving a few extra dollars to buy a good gun case. It will keep inquiring hands away and prevent the fine stock from being scratched. Naturally, carry it unloaded and uncocked. If possible, take the bolt out and carry it separately.

“We take pride in the ownership of a fine hunting rifle or shotgun. It should be displayed to best advantage. An attractive gun rack will lend to the rifle’s appearance and, when equipped with a lock and key, it will keep it safe.

“Before storing your gun, clean it thoroughly. Use a good solvent in the bore until the patch comes out clean, then dry thoroughly and put in a light film of oil. Too much oil can be as dangerous as an obstruction in the bore. Excessive oil or grease in the chamber or bore can create pressures greater than the safe maximum. Clean all metal parts and wipe on a light film of oil. Stock waxes and preservatives are commercially available to keep the wood in good condition.

“When cleaning your gun, be by yourself. The only time you need ammunition is in the hunting field or on the range so leave it locked away separately from the firearms. Check for mechanical defects and always make sure the bore is clear before using the gun. Now that the gun is clean, lock it in the rack,

Phillip Goodwin is a good fellow to have around when you’re talking about guns. Here he shows friend Judy Miller his proudest possession: his gun collection.

Phillip has his guns well encased to protect the finish. Naturally, they are carried unloaded and uncocked.

An attractive gun rack lends to gun’s appearance and pride of ownership but it should be kept locked at all times.

Phil uses a light film of grease and oil to protect the gun but not enough to obstruct barrel action when used.
A pistol is like any other gun when it comes to safety and care, Phil says. You follow the same procedure for both.

"Friends will probably want to see your guns when they come to call. Naturally you want to show your pride and joy. OPEN THE ACTION. The first thing to do is open the action and make sure there are no cartridges in the chamber or magazine. An open action is the most dependable safety because the firing pin cannot reach the cartridge. Safeties are mechanical and thus subject to malfunction. Use them supplementary to good gun handling.

"Even with an open action—or if it must be closed to get the right "feel"—POINT THE MUZZLE IN A SAFE DIRECTION. An expert is easily recognized by the way he handles a firearm. He never allows it to point at anything he does not intend to shoot.

"You can also recognize the person ignorant of the safety rules by the carelessness and disregard with which he handles a gun. Always obey these common-sense rules of safe gun handling."

For Prolonged Operation at Constant Speed, Choose RED SEAL... It's Built for the Job

Sprinkler irrigation system on the Wilson farm, Lexington, Nebraska. Continental Red Seal Model M-363 operating on natural gas drives the deep well pump.

There's a big difference between rolling a car over a smooth highway, with frequent rests and plenty of coasting, and dragging a heavy stream of water up from the depths of the earth, hour after hour, day after day, and week after week. That's why it pays, when laying out your irrigation program, to choose power engineered and built for the really tough jobs. Not only do you save in maintenance costs by choosing the right engine in the first place; you also clinch the advantage of having water where and when you need it, all season long... and this may make all the difference between black ink and red. Continental Red Seal irrigation power is the product of engine experience dating from 1902. It is available for use on all standard fuels, including Diesel oil and LPG, and it's backed by service and genuine Red Seal parts from coast to coast.

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WHAM! WHAM! WHAM!

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AND WHAT ACCURACY! DID YOU SEE THAT CAN JUMP?

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WOW...WHAT ARE YOU SHOOTING, BIG GAME AMMO?

NEW REMINGTON "ROCKET" 22's. TRY 'EM!

More Wham! More Zip! More Fun!

SHOOTERS! Take one of our new Remington "Rocket" 22 shots. Exclusive "Rocket" primer—never can chance to spoil the fun! Great for plinking and small game hunting. Come in handy flat pack. Look for this display at your dealer's!
Here's a really exciting new rake from NEW IDEA

New mounted parallel bar rake fits 24 different makes and models of tractors, makes fluffy, quality windrows fast

This is a rake that will really speed your haying the quality way—an all-new addition to the NEW IDEA line of hay tools.

Unique in its field. Brand new—the only mounted parallel bar rake that fits 21 different models of tractors. Because it lifts, it maneuvers easily.

Cuts raking time. Rakes at higher speed with less leaf shattering. It can cut raking time almost in half. This is partly because this unusual new tool moves hay from swath to windrow with half the forward motion. Double driving sheave provides choice speeds to adapt to variations in ground conditions or tractor PTO speeds.

Makes fluffy, quality windrows. This new rake makes uniform, bunch-free windrows; your hay gets even curing. Puts leaves inside windrow and stems on outside. Handles hay gently in a smooth, lifting, rolling action. Also makes unbroken windrows on corners, so baler can operate without interruption.

This new rake really makes quality hay the NEW IDEA way.

Watch for this unique new rake at your NEW IDEA dealer's. Write today for complete facts in new literature.

Best idea yet . . . get a New Idea

NEW IDEA FARM EQUIPMENT COMPANY, DIVISION AICO DISTRIBUTING COP.
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Send free literature checked
☐ Mounted parallel bar rake ☐ Booklet "Tried and New Ideas for Making Hay"
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Name ____________________________ Address ____________________________

Town ____________________________ State ____________________________

Cattle Feed Lot

A UNIQUE CATTLE-FEEDING plan has been set in motion for San Jose, California, Future Farmers by the operators of a cattle feed lot.

The Central Eureka Corporation is donating a portion of its feed lot facilities to members of local FFA Chapters, and providing feed at cost. Advice on feeding and related services is being included in the plan, which is reportedly the first of its kind in the nation. Only those youths who have no facilities for raising stock may participate. Over 100 Future Farmers from San Jose high schools are now raising lambs and steers at the lot.

The program was established to provide financial aid to local FFA Chapters and to develop a better understanding of livestock raising among the young farmers. Lambs and steers are purchased through a central fund, operated by local FFA chapters in cooperation with the San Jose Board of Education. To help with the financial problems, several banks in the area have established "Junior Lending Agencies." Notes are payable six weeks after the sale of the stock, and boys may borrow up to 85 percent of value.

FFA members have set up cooperative programs at the feed lot. Each member shares in the feeding, cleaning, and general maintenance of the stock and pens. The lot currently holds approximately 50 head of cattle and 130 lambs, belonging to local FFA boys.

President of Central Eureka, Donald D. Smith, says that they hope their example will encourage other feed lots throughout the country to set up similar programs for FFA members.

These three Future Farmers from the San Jose high schools compare notes on their cattle projects at the lot.
Little did anyone know of the little master's determination and courage, for in less than a year, Hogan was back in competition!

Hogan went on to win the National Open again in 1951 and in 1953. In doing this he joins Bobby Jones and Willie Anderson as the only men to win the National Open four times. After winning his second Masters Tournament in 1953 he made a trip to Scotland to play in the British Open. When Hogan sank his putt for a birdie on the final hole he secured his place as the best in the golf world during his era.

Ben Hogan has retired from tournament golf now, but his name will be a byword in golf for a long time to come.

One year with 'Stilbosol'...

what has it meant?

If you are one of the many thousands of cattle feeders who have fed 'Stilbosol'-fortified supplements, and have gotten typical results from the addition of this new gain-booster to your rations, here's what it has meant to you...

Your cattle put on approximately 20% more beef over the same feeding period than before you included 'Stilbosol' in your rations. This was accomplished without change in your usual method of handling cattle.

You've probably discovered that the main advantage of 'Stilbosol' lies in getting more beef to market at less cost. In the same number of days on feed...not in shortening the feeding period for your market cattle.

'Stilbosol' is Eli Lilly and Company's trademark for Diethylstilbestrol Premix. 'Stilbosol' is the only such premix compounded under license from the Iowa State College Research Foundation, Inc.

ELI LILLY AND COMPANY, AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS DIVISION, INDIANAPOLIS 6, INDIANA
"American Fence is the practical way to solve the farm fencing problem—it's long-lived and gives a farmer his money's worth in material and labor costs."

says Fred R. Jones
Concord, Massachusetts

Mr. Jones is the owner of two farms near Concord—"Old Acres" farm, which has 110 acres, and "Old Acres Sudbury," consisting of 90 acres. Mr. Jones has full dairy facilities at "Old Acres" and processes and bottles 1400 quarts of milk every day—serving customers in both Concord and Acton, Massachusetts.

"Old Acres" supports a mixed herd of pure Holsteins and Holstein-Guernseys, which has a herd average (per cow) of 350 pounds of butterfat annually, and 9,000 pounds of milk annually. The cows are fed on a mixture of clover and alfalfa raised on the farm.

Mr. Jones uses American Fence to keep his cows out of the ensilage corn and from wandering off the farm. "There are many advantages to American Fence and Steel Posts," he says, "no post-holes to dig, nothing to paint, easy to put up, easy to take down. Best of all, American Fence is long-lived. I've used American Fence on my farms since the very beginning. Some of it has been up for more than 20 years." At present, Mr. Jones has more than 4 miles of American Fence on his farms.

Future farmers know that permanent and temporary fencing is an important farm tool, making possible complete pasture rotation and rotation grazing. It's wise to benefit by the experience of successful farmers who recommend American Fence ... men who have learned through the years that the "American" brand is the one to depend on for long, dependable, economical service.

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TENNESSEE COAL & IRON DIVISION, FAIRFIELD, ALA.
UNITED STATES STEEL EXPORT COMPANY, NEW YORK

Pork for the White House

IT'S A HAPPY experience for a Future Farmer to show a champion barrow. But when that barrow ends up on the White House dinner table, that's really something.

Donald Hale of Clinton, Wisconsin, had that experience with his barrow which was judged junior champion at the Chicago International. It was bought by the National Swine Growers Council and presented to President Eisenhower as part of the Council's pork promotion campaign.

The animal was accepted on behalf of the President by Secretary of Agriculture Ezra T. Benson. The Secretary told Donald, "This is obviously a fine animal, otherwise it would not have won the prize. More than that, it represents the meat-type hog that provides all of us with the lean cuts that are so desirable." He also said that outside of a few cuts that will be kept for the White House, the rest of the meat will go to public hospitals in the Washington area.

Back home in Wisconsin, Donald and his wife, Doris, operate a 100-acre farm on a 50-50 share rent basis with a local land owner. At 20, Don is becoming established in farming as a dairymen and noted swine breeder, at an age that would do credit for a farmer twice as old. His present livestock consists of 51 head of registered Holstein dairy cattle and 11 registered Yorkshire sows and litters.

Don, who received his American Farmer Degree last year, admits that when he started farming he was given an opportunity that is seldom equaled. "A local land owner offered to take me and get me started in farming. We bought 14 head of registered Holsteins at the start and built our herd from that beginning. I had enough money saved to buy half of my Yorkshire gilt, I have purchased the machinery from my earnings from my own enterprises," Don says.

According to the young Future Farmer, they bought good dairy stock and are gradually improving their herd by using a sound breeding program and herd testing. "My herd of Yorkshire swine, I believe, is one of the top Yorkshire herds in the State," Don maintains.

And he is probably right, too. Last year he came out second at the Chicago International, but only to Ohio State University!
Special Delivery

Keen interest in Future Farmer activities led to the presentation of an Honorary Chapter Farmer Degree to Dr. Cody H. Jones. But Dr. Jones is not just an ordinary supporter of the Lynn Grove, Kentucky, Future Farmers. He is the doctor that helped bring 33 of the 43 members of the Chapter into the world!

Seventy-one-year-old Dr. Jones was unable to attend the Father-Son Banquet to receive his degree as he has been confined to his home now. But the whole Lynn Grove Chapter visited him to observe the ceremonies in his living room. Dr. Jones was wheeled in by his wife and watched with speechless amazement as the boys made their presentation.

The doctor was formally "reintroduced" to the Farmer, and remembered when many of them were born. After the introductions, President Glen Cochrum and the other officers took their places while the honorary Chapter pin was placed on the doctor's coat.

Dr. Jones was selected for the honor because of his help to the Lynn Grove FFA. Many times he let them use his 120-acre farm as a laboratory for testing theories and gaining experience.

In addition to his sound counsel and guidance, he was most generous in his contributions to promote Future Farmer work.

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FRUIT OF
Wishful Working

WISHFUL thinking may be the first step toward planning a project. But it takes Wishful Working to reach success and carry away awards.

Imagine the super quality you get in work wear from a company "wisefully" working for 57 years to supply garments of toughest materials and foremost workmanship, with features for greatest convenience, comfort and longest service for the wearer. That's Anvil Brand!

Next time you buy dungarees, work shirt, work pants or similar garment, enjoy these benefits from Anvil's unequaled workwear.

Anvil-Brand

In addition to Anvil Brand you'll like the sturdy style of Tom Long sport shirts and slacks. Mother and sister delight in J'nettes slimmerettes, shirts and other casual wear for misses and girls.
The H. O. Sargent Award is presented annually to the most successful young Negro farmer who is a former student of vocational agriculture and who has been out of school not more than ten years.

After four years as a partner with his father, Edd Van Williams purchased the entire farm, paying his father $13,000 in cash and giving him a note for $37,000. Each year he pays his father $3,000 plus interest for the 711-acre farm with all equipment and livestock.

Young Williams has been owner-operator of the home farm for the past eight years. During that time he has built a new home for the family, remodeled a storage barn, built two broiler houses, a machine shed and two farrowing houses, established 60 acres in lespedeza and 40 acres of crimson clover. Edd has also terraced 197 acres of cropland, improved his pastures with 14 acres planted to White Dutch clover, six acres to Pensacola grass, and nine acres sodded in Coastal Bermuda grass, planted 20,000 pine seedlings and constructed two farm ponds covering 9½ acres. As if that wasn’t enough, Edd has also cross-fenced 711 acres of land, purchased two purebred Hereford sires, constructed a fence-post testing vat, and built a farm shop!

Hunter Watson, Jr., of Crockett, Texas, a 21-year-old member of the Center Grove Chapter at Lovelady, also won a top award. He was named winner of the NFA’s National Star Superior Farmer Award and was presented a $500 check.

Hunter’s farming program consists of a 20 percent interest in 60 acres of cotton, 28 acres of corn, 18 acres of peas, and 25 acres of oats. He owns 35 beef cattle, 25 hogs, and 5,000 broilers. With complete mechanization of the farm to speed up his work, this young man earned, during the past two years, $2,583 from outside work. This included log hauling, baling hay, and some work in highway construction. Watson’s net worth is $17,672.05.

The NEW FARMERS of America presented cash awards of more than $15,000 to outstanding Negro farm boys during the past year for their achievements in farming and rural leadership. About 11,400 filed applications for the various awards, which were provided by the FFA Foundation, Inc.

One of the top awards went to Edd Van Williams, Armstrong, Alabama, who was declared the national winner of the H. O. Sargent Award. He was presented with a check for $500.

- Straying stock can mean costly damage to crops, and perhaps unfortunate, unscheduled breeding. That’s why wise farmers now fence their lands—more than ever before—with Mid-States Galvanized.

Here’s a farm fence built to take punishment without giving out. Instead of a mere protective coating, Mid-States Galvanized has zinc fused right into the copper-bearing wire. The zinc can’t chip, crack or peel off—can’t even wear off!

Fence represents a large investment... so make sure it pays off. Choose Mid-States Galvanized and get additional years of protection at no extra cost.

**PROTECTS YOUR CROP**

**Note how Mid-States fuses the zinc deeply into the copper-bearing wire.**

**MID-STATES STEEL & WIRE COMPANY**

Crawfordsville, Indiana  Jacksonville, Florida

Barbed Wire • Steel Trussed Gates • Automatic Baler Wire  
Bale Ties and other steel products for the farm
MEMBERS of the Central Union FFA Chapter at Fresno, California, have a somewhat unique project going which is designed to develop international goodwill for the FFA. They’re exchanging seed and other commodities, along with information about their activities, with the National Antique Chapter of Future Farmers of the Philippines.

Central Union members feel that there is room for other FFA chapters to search out and sponsor Future Farmer chapters in some other country. The exchange of ideas between such groups, they say, can do a great deal to further world understanding and cooperation.

The Central Union project started in 1953. Delegates returning from the California state FFA convention reported that a suggestion had been made for chapters to help Future Farmers of the Philippines by contributing garden seeds for use in their supervised farming programs.

The California Chapter immediately took up a collection of seed from their members. They enclosed a letter asking that the chapter receiving the seeds communicate with them. Shortly, a letter of appreciation was received from the National Antique Chapter of FFA, since then there has been a steady exchange of correspondence between the two.

Last October, Central Union FFA again sent a contribution of 324 packages of garden and flower seeds to the Filipino chapter. They also sent a copy of their program of work and asked their friends to do the same. Later they are going to ask for some wood native to the Philippines which they will make into gavel to be presented to various organizations in their community.

Already there is a marked feeling of understanding and friendship between the two groups which are made up of boys of about the same age. Central Union members feel that in this way there is a tremendous opportunity to promote peace and goodwill among Future Farmers of the world. They’re dreaming of the day when there will be an international convention of Future Farmers.

Seeds of GOODWILL

By A. E. Atwood.

The world’s most famous calves reach for Wayne Calnip milk replacer that saved their lives and doubled their weight in just seven weeks. Born prematurely, weighing one-fourth normal, they have gained faster than average calves.

Saved-and-started on Calnip and Wayne Calf Feeds, millions of people saw them on the “I’ve Got A Secret” television show. They have passed the critical starting period with flying colors and will be exhibited at state fairs and expositions this season.

Wayne Feeds are offering $10,000 in prizes for naming the bull calf in the group. Contact from right. The helpers are named Nola, Luma, Wanda and Anna. Altogether 203 valuable prizes are offered in this contest, including a Case “30k” Tractor, a possible extra set of hay bales, a Ford Pickup Truck, a Maytag Automatic Washer, 100 famous Sheffield Carving sets, and 100 Handy-space Kitchen sets. Anyone owning or feeding livestock or poultry of any kind may enter. The contest closes June 15, 1956.

It’s easy to enter—just get your free entry blank from any Wayne Feed Dealer.

ORDER NOW!

Any one of these instruments can be used to order OFFICIAL merchandise from your own Future Farmers Supply Service—

Spring is now here... see your advisor... he has our latest catalogue.

For T Shirts, ball caps, etc. remember... your own

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(Owned and operated by the Future Farmers of America)
The Donor Story

DONORS to the Future Farmers of America Foundation have elected Clark Davis, General Manager of the Grasselli Chemicals Department, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company, chairman of the Foundation Sponsoring Committee.

In this position, Mr. Davis will direct most of the work of soliciting contributions to the FFA Foundation during 1956. He succeeded Mr. A. F. Davis, secretary of the Lincoln Arc Welding Foundation of Cleveland, Ohio. The election was held in January at the close of a joint meeting of donors and the FFA Foundation Board of Trustees, which was attended by representatives of 90 organizations of business and industry.

The FFA Foundation has budgeted $183,208 in an award program for 1956, according to a report by Dr. W. T. Spanton, National FFA Advisor, and Chairman of the Foundation Board of Trustees. The treasurer's report reveals that contributions during 1955 totalled $179,058.99 from 262 donors.

The Foundation program for 1956 is substantially the same as in 1955, except awards accompanying American Farmer degrees in FFA, and Superior Farmer degrees in NFA, were increased from $75 to $100 each, with the stipulation that winners must be in attendance at the National Convention to qualify for the cash award.

Best known of the awards sponsored by the Foundation is the Star Farmer of America prize of $1,000 given each year at the Convention in Kansas City, Missouri, to the Future Farmer judged the nation's most outstanding in farming and leadership. Many other state and national prizes are provided by the Foundation in such fields as public speaking, soil and water management, farm mechanics, electrification, and farm safety. Dr. Spanton reported that there are about 45,000 medals awarded annually to boys who are most outstanding in their local FFA chapters.

The Board also made sums from the Foundation Reserve Fund available to the FFA organization for construction of a building to house The National FUTURE FARMER magazine and the Supply Service. Plans have been drawn for the new colonial-style building to be constructed where these two arms of the FFA now have temporary quarters.

The money allotted for the building is now mostly invested in government bonds and will be loaned on a five-year basis at three percent interest.
State Forestry Winners

Top FFA foresters from six southern states were singled out for honors during 1955 in one of the oldest farm youth forestry programs. Recognition was based on the individual's achievement on his home farm. Each received a cash award with duplicate awards going to the teachers of the state winners. The money was used to finance their trips to the National FFA Convention, where state winners told of their forestry and supervised farming programs before the Kansas City Kiwanis Club.

Here's what the top 24 Future Farmers did on their farms in the way of forestry utilization and conservation, according to R. N. Hoskins, industrial forester for Seaboard Air Line Railroad, sponsors of the program: gun farmed 3,500 faces, thinned 286.2 acres, planted 371,600 seedlings, improved 107 acres of timber stand, constructed 50.2 miles firebreak, selectively cut 60 acres, did brush control on 76 acres, pruned 18 acres and control-burned 25 acres. They harvested 765.4 units of pulpwood, 85,640 board feet of sawlogs, 7,195 fence posts, 361.5 cords fuelwood, and 669 poles.

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MORE CAPACITY — less gear shifting; hold your ground speed with Tractor Throttle Control.
FASTER — You cover more acreage because tractor ground speed doesn't affect operation of equipment.
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- These are some of the reasons why leading builders of combines and balers include Wisconsin Heavy-Duty Air-Cooled Engines as original power equipment on their machines . . . reasons, too, why you should specify “Wisconsin-powered” equipment. Write for descriptive folder S-165.

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World's Largest Builders of Heavy-Duty Air-Cooled Engines
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so long-wearing - so low-priced - so right for all the family
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PROTECT YOUR ROD

New Hang-A-Rod Holders $1.00

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The First One Doesn't Have A Chance!

Arriving at a strange hotel, a nervous man thought he'd better know where the fire escape was, so he started exploring. He opened a door and found himself in a bathroom occupied by an elderly man. "Oh, I'm sorry," he apologized. "I was looking for the fire escape."

Continuing his search, he presently heard the pad of bare feet behind him and a shout made him turn around. He was the elderly man, clad in a bath towel. "Wait a minute," he gasped, "where's the fire?"

The Willoughbys, who lived in Chicago, had a new housekeeper. She wasn't very bright, but she was a splendid cook, so the Willoughbys didn't care if she was smart or not.

One night at dinner time the telephone rang. The new housekeeper hurried to answer. She listened and laughed, and said, "It certainly is!" and hung up. A few seconds later the phone rang again. She answered the phone, listened, laughed, and said as before, "It certainly is!" and hung up again.

"For goodness sake," bellowed Mr. Willoughby, "what's going on?"

"Sillest thing," the housekeeper said, "somebody keeps calling up just to say it's long distance from New York."

Richard Cudd
Utica, Mississippi

Early one morning a man got mad at his wife and said that he couldn't figure out why God had made woman so beautiful and so dumb. She replied, "God made women beautiful so men could love them, and dumb so they could love man."

Charles Blackwell
Ellisville, Mississippi

The teacher was giving a test in health class. One question was this: "How should you retain your posture?" The country boy chewed his pencil hastily and then wrote, "Keep the cows out and let it grow awhile."

Larry Ott
Lyman, Nebraska

Sergeant: "What have you been doing all morning?"

Private: "Filling the salt shakers like you told me."

Sergeant: "All this time?"

Private: "Yeah, it isn't easy pouring salt through all those little holes."

David Arnold
Waterford, Ohio

Bill: "Is that your dog?"

Joe: "Yes, He used to be a good pointer, but my mother spoiled him."

Bill: "How?"

Joe: "She told him it wasn't polite to point."

Mearl Fowler
Graceville, Florida

A man walked into a restaurant, leaving the door open, whereupon a man boomed, "Shut the door! Were you brought up in a barn?"

The little man went back, shut the door, sat down, and began to cry.

The other man became uneasy, walked over to the little man and said, "I'm sorry I hurt your feelings."

The little man replied, "You didn't hurt my feelings, but it makes me homesick every time I hear a jackass bray."

Leo Berges
Henderson, Minnesota

Kerry: "What a town! I went to six stores and still couldn't find what I wanted."

Jerry: "What did you want?"

Kerry: "Credit."

Lillian Mahon
Nixon, Missouri

Mike: "In what way is marriage like taking a bath?"

Ike: "I guess I don't know."

Mike: "It's not so hot after you get used to it."

Tom Hinman
Bozeman, Montana

A mountaineer on his first visit to a city was fascinated by the asphalt streets. Scraping his feet on the hard surface, he remarked to his son, "Well, I can't blame 'em for building a town here. The ground's too hard to plow anyhow."

Gary Rupp
Archbold, Ohio

Boss: "What can you do, boy?"

Boy: "Anything, sir."

Boss: "Can you wheel a wheelbarrow full of smoke?"

Boy: "Certainly, sir, if you can fill it up."

Quillian Millsap
A.to, Georgia

A man walked into a restaurant, leaving the door open, whereupon a man boomed, "Shut the door! Were you brought up in a barn?"

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The National Future Farmer will pay $1 for each joke published on this page. Jokes should be submitted on post cards addressed to The National Future Farmer, Box 29, Alexandria, Virginia. In case of duplication, payment will be made for the first one received. Contributions cannot be acknowledged or returned.
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John Deere Tractors have always amazed owners with their "never-say-die" pulling power, but you'll agree you never saw any tractor pull so much, pound for pound.

The new "420" Tractors—10 models in all—feature 20 per cent more built-in power than the "40" Series, which they replace. That means faster performance in the higher gears, ample power to use bigger-capacity tools—even 3-bottom plows and 4-row planters and cultivators. It means more acres covered per day, more jobs done on time.

There are many other advancements you are invited to see. As for the modern John Deere comfort and operating features, you'll find them all—deep-cushion adjustable seat, standard 3-point hitch with Load-and-Depth Control, "live" Touch-o-matic hydraulic control, self-energizing disk-type brakes, and many, many others.

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General-purpose. 21-inch clearance for low planting, furrowing, cultivating.

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For all-round work in fields, orchards, vineyards. Distinguished by its low, compact design.

TWO-ROW UTILITY

The four-wheel tractor with ample clearance to straddle and cultivate 2 rows.

TRICYCLE

Big-capacity high-capacity. Plants and cultivates 2, 4, or more rows at a time.

Single Front Wheel

A variation of the Tricycle ideal for narrow row crops.

EXTENDIBLE FRONT AXLE

Another variation of the Tricycle. Plants and cultivates 2, 4, or more rows.

CRAWLER

All the advantages of track-type power at low cost. 4- and 5-roller models. 3-4 plow power.

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Ask Your John Deere Dealer for a FREE DEMONSTRATION
Weather-safe feed is the best news yet for your herd. Haytime rains have met two masters—the ROTO-BALER and the Forage Harvester—engineered by Allis-Chalmers for any farm regardless of acreage. Now you can capture quality at its leafy best...two ways.

When blossoms say "Go!"...you're set to move fast with either machine. Teamed with the Power Rake and Allis-Chalmers Blower, they beat delays that can destroy the feed value of your crop.

Rain or drouth, you can breathe easy. You have hay safe in round bales with the built-in "umbrella"...and chopped forage preserved at its peak of nutrition.

Valuable feed often weathered and lost can pay for both outfits...why not own them? Your Allis-Chalmers dealer can show you their exclusive key features in action—just ask him!

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POWER RAKE has gear-shift control, 33 roller bearings. Two speeds forward, one reverse for tedding. The rake with seven outstanding performance features.

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Allis-Chalmers BLOWER blows-and-throws heavy volume through big 9-inch pipe. Big capacity for power unloading wagons. Fan blades are wide and cupped to handle silage and grain fast.

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