Noted Authority at 17

★

National Rodeo

★

Mama’s Boy

★

LIVESTOCK Judging CONTEST

FALL 1954
if you can't count on your work-weary tractor to "take it" again this fall...

Fast-Hitch and GO with a McCormick®

FARMALL® SUPER C
...built for the long pull

Take a good look at your present tractor. You've put up with its balky, fading power through easy-pulling summer jobs. But will it take the grind of plowing and other heavy fall work ahead?

If its "down-time" cuts into profitable field-time, then it's time to get behind the wheel of a new Farmall Super C for power you can count on! On heavy pulls, you'll feel the big-diameter rear tires grip the ground to pull the load where other tractors spin and stall. You save fuel, tires wear longer. Best of all, your neighbors will testify that Farmall power stays up—gives you the dependability you need to get in the field and keep going. That's why a Super C is the lowest-cost 2-plow, 2-row power you can buy for the long pull!

Back...CLICK!...and GO! Switch in seconds from plow to disk harrow or any one of a full line of Fast-Hitch implements. You can also get a low-cost mounted McCormick corn picker or snapper, or a cotton picker or stripper.

Prove you get more 2-plow performance for your tractor dollar invested in a Farmall Super C! Call your IH Dealer today! Test Super C pull-power with a free trial in your own fields. Let a new Farmall Super C pay for itself in use on the liberal Income Purchase Plan.

International Harvester

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

Why waste time trying to get your work done with worn tractor tires when it costs so little to get new tire traction and performance? You can have big, husky Firestone Champion New Treads put on your old tires, or if your worn tires are not retreadable, you can get Champion New Treads that have already been applied on sound, guaranteed tire bodies.

Firestone Champion New Treads guarantee new tire traction and performance, because they are built with the same high quality tread materials as used in new Firestone Tires. The curved bar tread design, the tread depth and the tread width are exactly the same as you get in brand new Firestone Champions.

Only Firestone Factory-Method New Treads give you all the Firestone new tire advantages plus a New Tire Guarantee. See your nearby Firestone Dealer or Store.

ALWAYS BUY TIRES BUILT BY FIRESTONE, ORIGINATOR OF THE FIRST PRACTICAL PNEUMATIC TRACTOR TIRE

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

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

Winners

"The boys work so hard at it when they are chapter members."
First prize of $15 to: Frank Stemple, Route No. 2, Moatsville, West Virginia.

"I can see your Aunt Carrie's going to be hard to get along with."
Second prize of $10 to: Keith E. Hartwig, Yuma, Colorado.

"Provides good protection at night."
Third prize of $5 to: Ramon Rilling, Waverly, Illinois.

Honorable mention prizes of FFA billfolds, with their names lettered in gold, go to the following winners:

"Consider the general appearance."
Richard Bauer, R.R. 1, Crete, Nebraska.

"What is a canibal?"
Max Thomas, Rt. 1, Graceville, Florida.

"We thought you might like to hear about this plan as other chapters might like to use it."
Norman Alexander, Kenton, Delaware.

"That's quite a record for a Freshman vo-ag student."
S. J. Hall, Chiefland, Florida.

"Gee, WHIZ!"
Jerry Smith, Loma, North Dakota.

"Happy now?"
Dennis W. Massey, Route 3, Eupora, Kansas.

"Better be careful, this hollow's full of snakes!"
Clay Fowler, Rt. 1, Box 270, Loris, South Carolina.

"We have got to get on the ball!"
Jerry D. Smith, RFD No. 2, Wauseon, Ohio.

"Gives a fellow a feeling of accomplishment."
Delmas Keith, Rt. 1, Burnsville, West Virginia.

"The latest find seems to indicate there is an unknown growth factor."
Bobby D. Nelson, Rt. 1, Box 122-A, Lambert, Mississippi.
Big Yields Burn More Humus

It's no crime to burn more humus with higher yields. It is a crime if you don't put it back, full measure, into your soils.

Agronomists say that each rotation requires 8,000 to 12,000 pounds of organic matter per acre. If you do your part in this turnover of organic material, you can expect to maintain the tilth and fertility of your soil. Keep in mind, too, that organic matter holds five times as much moisture (pound for pound) as other soil material.

With the three New Idea tools featured here you can do your part quickly and easily. The shredder pulverizes coarse surface material, which then decomposes rapidly into true humus — especially when worked immediately into your soil. A New Idea-Horn loader speeds up manure handling — eliminates fatigue. The famous New Idea Spreader is unsurpassed for fine shredding and controlled spreading.

You need these machines for humus-hungry crops and soils.
Like 'em? You’ll love 'em!
For value, looks, wear
Oshkosh B'gosh
BRONKS

Smart cowboy styling, husky Sanforized
denim, shrinkage less than 1%.
Super-reinforced with scratch-proof
copper rivets; strong stitching that will
outwear the pants. Buy BRONKS your
size—they never shrink!

HIS rugged 11-ounce Western denim. Zipper fly.
Sizes 27 to 36 waist.

HERS styled like his but cut for you with zipper
fly front for extra smooth over-hip fit. Strong
8-ounce Western denim. Sizes 23 to 32 waist.

TOTS just like big brother's or sister's. Same
sturdy denim, long wear, neat fit. Ages 1 to 12.

BRONKS, men's, boys', women's, girls', are a specialty
of Oshkosh B'Gosh, famous for over a half century
as makers of
"The World's Best Work Wear"
At your Oshkosh B'Gosh dealer's, or write

Oshkosh B'gosh Inc.
OSHKOSH, WISCONSIN

EDITORIAL

A Fellow Told Me...

RR No. 1
La Otto, Indiana

Dear Hank:

I believe one of the biggest and hardest jobs the Future
Farmers of America have on their hands today is to publicize
our great organization. A fellow hardly realizes how little
the people in even our small towns throughout the nation
know about the FFA. Many farmers know very little about
it. They may know it is an organization for farm youth,
but that is about all. Very few know what our entire
program is.

Being State FFA Reporter for Indiana I have given
quite a bit of thought to how we can make the public more
conscious of the FFA. I finally struck upon an idea which
I think might help. With this idea every one of the thou-
sands of FFA chapters in the United States could help.

This idea is to have the chapters give free subscrip-
tions of The National FUTURE FARMER to be
placed in the waiting rooms of doctors, dentists, hospitals,
clinics, veterinarians, feed mills and any other place
where magazines in waiting rooms for the public is the
general practice.

This would be a very inexpensive way to promote the
Future Farmers of America organization and agriculture
as well. Even if a chapter gave eight such subscriptions a
year it would only be two dollars per year. This idea would
bring our "city cousins" a little closer to rural life.

If the majority of the chapters did this just think of
the thousands or even millions of people who would come
in contact with the magazine (and thus the organization)
every year. I'll bet The National FUTURE FARMER
would be one of the most read magazines in the waiting
rooms, for this is one of the most attractive magazines
I have ever seen.

I thought I would send in this idea and see if you
thought it has any merit.

Yours truly,
Gordon Bloom
State FFA Reporter

Thanks for sending in your idea. I talked it over with
the magazine staff and everyone seems to think you've got
something in that idea.

I'll be awfully anxious to hear what other fellows think
of it when they read your letter. It sounds to me like it
would be about the easiest and simplest way of letting folks
know more about the FFA.

Your friend,

Hank
**Lively cars and lively gas call for lively plugs!** So do other kinds of power machinery. That means AC plugs, because AC engineers have designed special features to handle today's high-compression engines and high-octane gasolines.

AC Spark Plugs are engineered to the tempo of today. They are designed for your kind of car, for your kind of truck or tractor, for farm equipment of all kinds. The results speak for themselves in the laboratory, in the fields and out on the road — through the full range of performance.

If you think your car or farm equipment is ready for a plug change, stop in at your nearest Registered AC Dealer's. Get a new set of lively AC plugs now.
F.A.—FRIENDLY ADVERTISING—and the F.A. is the team that is going places. Night and day they work for your local F.A. Chapter and sponsoring advertisers from coast to coast.

FRIENDLY ADVERTISING—the Osborne way—adds prestige to your name as an official sponsor of F.A. activities.

FRIENDLY ADVERTISING—is a constant reminder right in your own home town.

Mail the coupon below for more information about the F.A. plan and how it can help you and your local chapter of F.A.

THE OSBORNE COMPANY
CINCINNATI 12, OHIO

I am interested in knowing more about the 1954 Future Farmers of America calendars.

NAME_________________________________
CITY_________________________________
ADDRESS_________________________________
STATE_________________________________

—

“Avondale” Simla 4, India

We have a family farm of 500 acres in Rampur U. P. on lease and have got two tractors.

Lately when I was down in our farm, I found by few improvements in the tractors, instead of getting them overhauled every season, it will be in my estimate every one and half season if not later. I will be glad if you will let me know with whom I should get in touch to enable me to give the idea or ideas for the improvements in the new tractors.

What steps should I take to get the special parts patented. Thanking you in anticipation.

R. L. Bhandari

We have secured a bulletin on making application for patents which we are sending you. As to someone who would be interested in your improvements, if you will write us the name of your tractor we shall be glad to secure that information for you also.—ED.

SUGGESTIONS

Ogden, Iowa

Keep up the good work on this magazine. I think you are doing a fine job with it. Why not have more features on the work of individual chapters? Here is a little limerick:

F.F.A. is for me,
The reason is plain to see,
Even the worst jerk,
If he’s willing to work
May soon have a Star Farmer’s degree!

Best of luck in future publications.

Kenneth Moravetz

Canton, South Dakota

Received the magazine and was glad to get it. Hope in the near future it will come every month.

I was reading that someone suggested having some articles on the different associations. I think that this would be a good idea. Many of the associations are different and this would be a good way to exchange ideas.

I think it would be very interesting to have some articles on the national offices. This would be an inspiration to all members.

Robert Mitchell

Odem, Texas

I would like to take this opportunity to tell you how much I enjoy The National FUTURE FARMER. I would like to see it published monthly if possible.

In our state magazine, The Texas Future Farmer, our state president has a monthly message to Future Farmers of Texas in which he tells of his activities, outstanding Future Farmers and other things which he, as state president, has more information on than any other FFA member in the state.

I have become very fond of this section of our state magazine and I would like to see our National President have a monthly column. In this column he could tell of his activities and the activities of the other National FFA Officers.

I think the Future Farmers all over America would like to know what the National Officers, actually the leaders of the FFA, are doing in their behalf.

Charles Rachui

Now you fellows are speaking up! And as a result we've got an article by your National President, some good ideas on chapter activities, and an article on hogs. Glad to get these suggestions—for with them I've got pretty powerful sway over the editors.—HANK. The National FUTURE FARMER.

July 1954

Plymouth, Iowa

I think that the magazine is wonderful for educational purposes and for good reading.

Gerald Lair

Muncie, Indiana

I think you have a good magazine covering good points about farming. I think you have some good articles about other future farm boys. Keep up the good work.

Charles Hitson
Several years ago, New Holland engineers laid plans for new grassland machines that could match the increasing speeds of New Holland balers and improve crop quality. As a result of this program, the New Holland Rolabar Rake was introduced this year.

The New Holland Rolabar moves hay from swath to windrow in half the distance traveled by ordinary side-delivery rakes. Result? You can rake at much higher speeds without flailing the protein-bearing leaves and blossoms off the stems and into the field.

There's a big advantage to these higher speeds. By building quick-drying windrows faster, you cut curing time. Hay is ready for the baler before it can be leached by rain or bleached by too much sun. Neat, even windrows allow faster harvesting, cleaner pickup with baler or field chopper.

Power is delivered from the axle to an enclosed gear box by a telescoping shaft. There are no chains, pulleys or belts on this quiet-running rake.

Production of the Rolabar Rake is still another reason for New Holland's continued leadership in Grassland Farming. The New Holland Machine Co., a subsidiary of The Sperry Corporation.
Research that's worth $100,000,000 a year

A recent report of the research activities of the Association of American Railroads shows that just 55 research projects are producing savings in railroad operating costs of $100,000,000 annually. Since most of the projects were started in the 1940's, savings accumulated throughout their lifetime are estimated at approximately $1,000,000,000.

Savings such as these are the best evidence of the value of railroad research. Yet, significant as these savings are, they represent only a fragment of the railroad research picture. For the 55 projects studied did not include much A.A.R. research in other fields. Nor was any account taken of economies effected by the research of individual railroads and of railroad equipment and supply manufacturers.

The combined efforts of so many have enormous effect. Research results show up in more efficient locomotives, in smoother-riding cars, in stronger track, in machines that perform maintenance work with dispatch and economy, and in ingenious traffic control devices that are helping speed trains past new milestones of safety and operating efficiency.

While research has been laying the foundation for improvements, the investment since World War II of more than $9,000,000,000 of railroad money has been building up the physical structure of modern railroading. Into this structure there have gone during this period almost 20,000 new diesel locomotive units, 550,000 new freight cars, scores of improved yards and terminals, 15,000 track-miles of centralized traffic control, and other thousands of miles of strengthened and straightened track—to mention just some of the many things it takes to run today's railroads at today's stepped-up pace.

Under the guidance of alert, progressive management, investment has truly teamed up with research to produce ever better railroads.

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN RAILROADS
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

Reader Roundup

WHERE'S RAY THOMPSON?

The Magazine staff bought a joke from Ray and sent his check to Atoka, Oklahoma—but it was returned.—HANK, The National FUTURE FARMER.

Bexar, Alabama

I enjoy The National FUTURE FARMER Magazine very much. You are doing a very good job of this magazine. This way Future Farmers of each state will know what Future Farmers of other states are doing. Ellis Conwill

Cato, Missouri

Received the gun and am very proud of it. I could hardly believe it! Enclosed is a picture of myself that we thought you might like to have. I have some other pictures that are pretty good. If they are too late or you can't use them, please return them to me.

Thanking you again, I remain,
Bill Braun

Osseo, Wisconsin

I received the Fishing Outfit which I won in your contest. I was really surprised to win such a fine prize. Please accept my sincere thanks.

James Call, Jr.

Inola, Oklahoma

Will you please tell me where I can get some of those striking yellow tee-shirts I saw in my issue of The National FUTURE FARMER?

I like the magazine very much and wish it were a monthly.

Joe Ben Simmons

You can get the yellow FFA tee-shirts from FUTURE FARMER SUPPLY SERVICE, Box 1180, Alexandria, Virginia. The price, $1.25. They come in Small, Medium, and Large sizes.

Glad you like the magazine, and—who knows—maybe someday it will be a monthly.—HANK, The National FUTURE FARMER.
Why you get greater traction from new

B.F. Goodrich Power-Grip tractor tires!

"No slipping or skidding pulling out of bogs." Berry Rigdon farms 240 acres near Alma, Georgia. He raises tobacco and cotton, cuts timber from his woodland. In this soft soil Rigdon's tractor often became hopelessly mired before he got B. F. Goodrich Power-Grip tires. Now he never needs help, thanks to bigger Power-Grip shoulders. They're square cut to defy slippage, higher to give full traction across the entire width of the tread. Extra cleats get full power out of your tractor in forward or reverse.

"Power-Grip tread is all I could expect." For traction, toughness and extra wear, O. P. Henry of Maryville, Tenn., prefers new B. F. Goodrich Power-Grip tires. Power-Grip cleats are longer and higher, have a bigger face area to press against the soil. You get more drawbar-pull, work more land in less time. Power-Grip cleats are specially reinforced to stand rigid under pressure, wear longer even in the flint gravel soil of Henry's 400-acre farm. Bigger Power-Grip cleats and bigger Power-Grip shoulders give you more working power, more tire, for your money!

Recaps BFG truck tires 2 and 3 times. Sanitary Dairy delivers milk to the five counties around Gonzales, Texas. The trucks are 100% equipped with B. F. Goodrich tires, including the new Heavy Duty Express with compressed Wonder Tread that cuts costs up to 35%. Co-owner Ruben Neitsch says he is able to recap his BFG tires 2 and 3 times.

Iowa farmer chooses low-priced Super Hi-Cleat. The B. F. Goodrich Super Hi-Cleat tractor tire is now available at low prices. It's the tire preferred by Paul Carlson of Red Oak, Iowa. See the complete line of B. F. Goodrich farm tires at your retailer's. The address is listed under Tires in the Yellow Pages of your phone book. Or write The B. F. Goodrich Co., Tire & Equipment Div., Akron 18, Ohio.
Here’s the newest member of the famous Ithaca FEATHERLIGHT Family—the Model 37RD Deluxe! Built by the same skilled hands that create the Ithaca FEATHERLIGHT and $2,000.00 Grade Repeaters, this gunning gem gives the shooter an ideal game and target combination.

Sporting a solid raised rib for perfect pointing, the Model 37RD Deluxe also carries the large beavertail type forend demanded by all crack target shots, and has handsomely-figured black walnut wood.

Ithaca’s exclusive ultra-fast bottom ejection is featured, giving the shooter and the gun protection. Shell explosion, gases, burned powder, etc. cannot be thrown out in front of the shooter’s face. Dirt, rain, snow, and sleet cannot enter the gun while shooting.

For left handers the Model 37RD Deluxe can be ordered with left-handed safety at no extra cost. Here’s the game and target gun for portsiders or starboard shooters—the Ithaca Model 37RD Deluxe! $129.95 at your sporting goods dealer.
World's most powerful pick-ups, and stakes!

Now... new 145-hp.

POWER-DOME V-8!

More power than any other low-tonnage truck engine!

Test for yourself the flashing acceleration, the big power reserve of this new 145-hp. Power-Dome V-8... the ultramodern truck engine that gives Dodge pick-ups and stakes more power than any low-tonnage trucks! Ask your dependable Dodge truck dealer to show you a new Power-Dome V-8 or a 110-hp. thrifty six!

UP TO 39.4% MORE POWER than other ½-, ¾-, and 1-ton trucks. It's low-cost power, too! Dodge V-8 pick-ups offer most horsepower for your truck dollar.

OFFERS MORE MILES PER GALLON on regular gas... most hp. per cu. in. displacement of any popular truck engine. Top engine efficiency from large bore, short stroke design.

DODGE TRUCKS

"Job-Rated"
Milk venders are serving cold-refreshing milk in schools of all levels across the nation. This new idea of making milk available is catching on fast.

"Project Bossie" has been set up to help provide your FFA chapter with an additional source of revenue. And at the same time good food habits would be encouraged in your school.

A Dairy-Vend Milk Vender sells, serves and collects automatically for each sale of cold-refreshing milk in individual sealed cartons — no attendant or change problems.

Let us send you complete details on "Project Bossie" for your chapter. Fill out and mail coupon today.

THE VENDO COMPANY
Dept. F-10, 7400 E. 12 St., Kansas City 26, Mo.
Please send me information regarding "Project Bossie". No obligation.
Your Name ___________________________ 
School ___________________________ 
Address ___________________________ 
City ___________________________ State ___________________________

Looking Ahead

SOIL AND WATER
Some 36 and a half million dollars is available for soil and water conservation loans, under the new law which has extended the Water Facilities Act to cover the 48 States. Loans will be made for almost every phase of approved soil and water conservation, and applications can be made to local Farmers Home Administration offices. Those interested are advised to apply immediately, as demand for loans is expected to be far in excess of the funds available. Loans to individuals are limited to $25,000, with the average expected to be from $3,000 to $5,000. Loans to associations are limited to $250,000 for non-profit projects in the community. Irrigation is expected to be increased in many areas.

SOCIAL SECURITY
The new social security law covering farmers and agricultural workers is complicated, and will be a lot of trouble—but experts agree it is very good insurance, and worth the trouble. The status of FFA members will depend on individual situations. (1) If you rent or lease land, for either money or any other kind of rent, and farm it as your own, you are self-employed for social security purposes. Thus, if your net is $400 a year, you must pay. (2) If you farm on shares, you may be either self-employed or an employee. If you pay the owner a share, you are self-employed—but if he pays you a share, you are employed. As said before, the law is complicated, and the best thing to do is to see your nearest social security office, get a social security card and more information on your individual status.

HOT TOMATO
Combining the better qualities of several older varieties, a new tomato called "INDARK" has been announced by the Arkansas Agricultural Experiment Station. It grows well and can be expected to produce a full crop in fusarium wilt infested soils. The tomatoes are larger than either the Rutgers or Fortune, and besides being relatively free of cracking, ripen from the inside to a rich, red color.

STRAW IN THE WIND
ARS researchers have developed a process by which waste straw can be used in making paper. Paper mills have been using pulpwod faster than it can be grown. The supply is short and prices rising. Close to 100 million tons of straw are produced each year, while it takes years to grow a tree. Half of the straw produced now is burned or wasted. This new process may take the straw out of the wind and turn it into gold for the farmers.

CATTLE GRUBS
USDA scientists report that they have killed cattle grubs by injecting or feeding organic phosphate insecticides. While there are many questions to be answered before positive results can be announced, researchers are sure they will come up with the right answers soon. The method is still in the highly experimental stage, and scientists do not recommend its use by cattlemen at this time.

THINGS TO WATCH
Livestock: Prices on feedlot cattle will probably continue to be along present levels for the next few months, but prices on range cattle will follow the usual seasonal decline.

Poultry and Eggs: Prices are below a year ago, and probably will continue to be. What appears to be a record heavy turkey crop has started off at much lower prices than last year. Farm chickens are at the lowest prices since 1942, and while broiler prices have held up better, they are still below last year.

Potatoes: From all indications, smaller production will keep potato prices above last year's levels. Sweet potato production is down about 9%, and this market is also expected to be well above last year's.
Think of the finest watch ... the finest camera ... the finest automobile you ever saw. Think of precision ... and craftsmanship ... and convenience—all carried to the last little detail. Expect all this when you visit your Case dealer for a look at America's Finest Diesel, built as only Case can build it. Take the wheel—see how a gentle hand ... with Power Steering ... guides mighty 5-plow power through short turns in soft soil. Yes, you can enjoy the thrill of thoroughbred performance ... the pride of distinguished possession ... at a price any farmer can afford who has enough work for a tractor of such size.

**America's Finest DIESEL**

Get the full story of 6-cylinder diesel power so smooth, so quiet that it purrs as it pulls ... push-button starting directly on diesel fuel ... clean burning by "Powrceis" controlled combustion ... simple construction that combines Case upkeep economy with diesel fuel economy. Send for new diesel catalog. J. I. Case Co., Dept.K-914, Racine, Wis.
America needs F.F.A. leadership

For 34 years, Carl Raymond Gray Scholarship winners have been selected from among the leading vocational agriculture students throughout the territory served by Union Pacific Railroad.

America can be proud of the work these men have done in serving agriculture, since their school years.

We at Union Pacific are proud too, of these men. In our efforts to foster the advancement of agriculture, we provide, in addition to these scholarship awards, a number of motion pictures, booklets, and programs in our Agricultural Improvement Car, year after year.

No other transportation organization does so much to foster and help the future of Agriculture.

Y'All Come!

Delegates to the 27th annual convention in Kansas City will enjoy outstanding speakers and entertainment as well as long anticipated elections, awards, and other stimulating experiences. The five-day convention will include special ceremonies, guest speakers, entertainment, sight-seeing tours, and, of course, the meetings for discussion of regular business and progress reports. On October 11 registration will begin, and the busy schedule of delegates and advisors will start and last through the night of October 14, when the convention will close.

Speakers on the tentative program will include A. D. P. Heeney, Canadian Ambassador, on Tuesday morning, with Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, and Henry Ford, president of the Ford Motor Company, speaking in the afternoon. Special entertainment will be presented that night by the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company. Highlights on Wednesday will include the pageant dramatization of the FFA Creed and the FFA Amateur Hour. Election and installation of officers will take place on Thursday, with the final entertainment that night through the courtesy of the Saddle and Sirloin Club of Kansas City.

Project Bossie

SURPLUSES seem to be with us, whether we like it or not. And while there is not much that can be done immediately to dispose of most of the surplus products from the farm, there is a way to help dispose of the extra milk farmers have on hand.

FFA Chapters in schools large enough to support a vending machine, are being offered vending machines for milk in cartons on a 30-day trial basis, with freight paid to the school.

After the machine has been in operation 30 days, the chapter will have a good idea as to number of sales that can be expected. Then a decision can be made as to whether sponsoring such a machine would be a money-making venture, and plans can be made to purchase the unit.

Officials of The Vendo Company, who are sponsoring the project and manufacturing the machines, point out that monthly sales should take care of payments, provided they run as high as 37 sales a day—and any sales in excess of 37 containers of milk per day should be profit for worthy FFA projects.
Why methoxychlor is one of the best farm insecticides

Methoxychlor! That’s the name of one of the most useful insect killers ever discovered. It came out of Du Pont research about ten years ago.

Each year more and more methoxychlor is used to combat insects on vegetable and fruit crops, on clover and alfalfa . . . to kill insects that infest grain storages and for fly spray.

Methoxychlor works. It gets ‘em. In some cases, as in grain storages, it stays active for days or weeks after it’s applied . . . active against insects but relatively non-toxic to animals or people. It’s this outstanding safety factor that makes methoxychlor the only chemical in its class that’s approved as a fly spray to use on milk cows.

Methoxychlor is also widely used in household insect sprays and aerosols. Again, because it’s one of the safest insecticides that can be used in the home.

Du Pont formulations of methoxychlor are called “Marlate.” “Marlate” 50 is a wettable powder; “Marlate” 2-MR is an oil emulsion. They are two of the many Du Pont products to do more jobs better on your farm.
As the time of the National Convention draws closer I have begun to think of the many things that have happened this year about which I would like to tell each of you.

David Boyne, President

Things I have learned in '54

This has been a year of learning. We have learned more about our organization, a great deal more about agriculture, and much more about the people of our own country and some of our neighboring countries. This learning has helped to build a greater understanding of what we as Future Farmers are doing on our farms and in our communities. It has also helped me to appreciate even more our opportunities through training in the vocational agriculture program. I think, too, that now and in the years immediately before us this type training program is going to prove even more valuable in helping us as farmers to begin, build, expand, and keep advancing in a profitable farming operation.

This year has been one of fine fellowship. In speaking of fellowship I think first of association with the other national officers. I would like to introduce them to you as we have come to know each other through several weeks of living and working together. Walker James, of Orwell, Vermont, is the North Atlantic Region vice president. Walker prides himself most upon a very lovely wife and fine son. His second pride is in a 200-acre farm of his own and a herd of Jersey dairy cattle.

My second introduction is to Harlan Rigney, our Central Region vice president from Red Oak, Illinois. Harlan is known to his fellow officers as the “Big Three,” standing for the three most important products of the Rigney farm: corn, beef cattle, and swine.

Next, from the state of Washington, comes our Pacific Region vice president, John Schultheis. John is most known to us for the several hundred acres of wheat produced each year by the five Schultheis brothers who are active or associate members of the FFA.

My fourth introduction is to Hunter Zumwalt, our student secretary, from Artesia, New Mexico. He is known as the cowboy of our national officers group and is remembered especially for the cowboy boots he always wears and the hat (cowboy style) he seldom leaves behind.

Last but by no means least is the tall, slim, good-natured fellow from Mississippi, our Southern Region vice president, Charles Kitter. Charlie is best remembered as a producer of cotton and watermelons from the good ole south.

The second point that comes to mind when thinking of fellowship is the tremendous opportunity we have for gaining knowledge while working with our many advisors on the local, state and national levels. This working together with them toward common objectives has been most rewarding, and in my mind, second only to meeting and working with you fellow members from coast to coast. I have learned also through experience and observation that it is the amount of spirit, enthusiasm and hard work put forth by you members that determines to a very large degree the success of your state associations and your local chapters.

This year has been packed with hundreds of traveling experiences while we covered well over 50,000 miles. One of the highlights of this travel was the Good-Will Tour of the National Officers in February. I know after this tour we had a much greater understanding of the close relationship between agriculture, business, and industry. I think we received a clearer picture of the dependence of business and industry upon agriculture and our dependence upon them. I was impressed in particular with the tremendous expenditures each year by business and industrial firms for research and experimentation in different phases of agriculture. I continually asked myself if we as farmers are utilizing to the best advantage the results and findings of this research as well as the experimental data provided by the experimental stations of our land grant colleges.

This has been a year of striving always to represent you members in the best possible way and to make decisions in the best interest of all. I have never ceased to be impressed by the difficulty of this task as I have watched officers and delegates perform at the state conventions, and in other functions where Future Farmers participate. It is the quality of your ability and the soundness of your thinking that makes us, your national officers, continually strive to do a better job.

It has been a year of learning, a year of fine fellowship, a year of great travel experiences, and a year of striving always to do one’s best. I have learned in ’54 that these four points apply not only to national officers, but also to all the 370,000 members.

May I close these remarks to you by extending on behalf of your officers, Walker, Harlan, John, Hunt, Charlie, and myself, a cordial invitation to be in Kansas City for our National Convention October 12-15, where you will be a benefactor, to some extent, of all the four points I have mentioned.
Hitch this 4-bottom MM Hi-Klearance plow to the new UB tractor and count your savings in time, fuel, and a better job done! “New car” driving ease, Uni-Matic hydraulic implement control, and a big reserve of high-compression 4-plow power make tough field jobs a cinch. A choice of gasoline or LP gas models lets you farm with your lowest cost fuel . . . boosts your savings every hour you work.

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NOTED

Authority

AT SEVENTEEN

By Ken Hieronymus

Elvin McDonald, FFA member from Gray, Oklahoma, has become a world authority at seventeen. What started as a hobby has become a nationally organized society with a membership of over three thousand.

NEWS IS CIRCULATING about a busy FFA member, Elvin McDonald, author, editor, publisher and founder of the American Gloxinia Society, Inc. Down in the Panhandle of Oklahoma, Elvin McDonald is busy grinding out magazine copy, writing speeches and answering hundreds of letters. The reason for all this activity is that this 17-year-old FFA member has become one of the world’s foremost authorities on the hauntingly beautiful group of flowers from the Gloxinia family.

When Elvin was 13 years old he organized the American Gloxinia Society and took it upon himself to edit and publish The Gloxinian, the society’s bimonthly publication. Elvin got his first plant, met his co-editor, Mrs. Peggie Schulz, of Minneapolis, Minnesota; got all his subscribers and all his advertising, and set up the printing of his magazine, through the United States mail.

In order to better handle the magazine copy and answer the letters which come to him, Elvin bought a second-hand typewriter and taught himself to type. To answer the hundreds of technical questions about Gloxinias, he got all the books and literature he could find concerning the plants for references.

From only a few hundred subscribers, the magazine has grown until today there are around 3,000 paid subscriptions. So popular has the magazine become that subscription rates have been raised from $1.50 to $2.50; this also includes membership in the American Gloxinia Society, Inc. The circulation department is now located in Kansas City, Missouri, but Elvin still takes care of all the editorial and advertising material in the magazine.

Elvin’s folks, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. McDonald, are a little bewildered over the whole thing. Mr. McDonald, who farms 800 acres in wheat and small grain, said, “We thought it was just a passing fancy, but how wrong we were.”

How big the job as editor and founder of the American Gloxinia Society has become can be shown from a look at Elvin’s mileage chart. Just since April of this year he has traveled over 10,000 miles through 10 states giving lectures and talks on his favorite subject, Gloxinias. This for a boy who until recently hadn’t even been to his own state capital at Oklahoma City, some 250 miles away.

The magazine is demanding so much of his time that Elvin had to cancel his lecture tour to the northeastern states during July. Also he can find no time to farm his 160 acres which until this year served as his FFA project.

“My greenhouse (which I built myself) is my FFA project . . . and incidentally very profitable. From an article on Gloxinias which I wrote for a magazine last year I’ve had almost 2,000 letters, and a very substantial number of these bought Gloxinia seeds from me at 200 for a dollar,” Elvin said.

Elvin is particularly proud of the fact that soon his magazine will be able to pay him a salary. But time is catching up with the industrious young FFA member. He would like to go to college, but it would mean that he probably couldn’t continue as editor of The Gloxinian.

“My job as editor is mine as long as I can handle it. Then the president will appoint someone else, although the final ‘yes’ or ‘no’ as to the new editor will rest with me.” Most likely Peggie Schulz, who has been with the magazine since the start, will step into Elvin’s shoes as editor if he has to quit.

You would think that this would be enough to keep this young man busy, but he still finds time to be a straight “A” student in school. He also acts as president of the high school band, vice president of his class, secretary of his FFA chapter, editor of the school’s yearbook, assistant pianist for his church, and is an officer in his youth group at church.

His plans for the future are a bit uncertain. He would like to continue as editor of The Gloxinian, but he would also like to enter college. Then being a farm boy all his life, he wouldn’t mind doing some farming. But one thing is sure, this Future Farmer from the Oklahoma Panhandle will get it done, somehow!
ONION AIRLIFT

BY H. C. FETTEROLF

Airlift operations to Pennsylvania arranged by FFA members prove successful by getting higher quality products to more customers with resulting higher profits to the farmers of the entire area.

A COOPERATIVE "onion plant airlift" is putting dollars into Future Farmers' pockets in Pennsylvania.

Chartered planes this Spring whisked approximately 17,000,000 plants northward from the deep South at the beginning of the 1954 Pennsylvania growing season. The shipment, arranged by Future Farmers of the Keystone State, had a wholesale value of $24,000.

Thanks to swift transportation, the onion plants were lifted from their growing beds in Texas one day and the next day were back in soil 1,500 miles away in Pennsylvania, ready to produce a farm-fresh crop for the northern market.

Started in Nature's hothouse, these young onion plants gave their FFA owners a decided market advantage. The FFA boys who imported growing plants from the South were able to catch the early northern market with a superior sweet onion which appeals because of its home-grown freshness.

Their onions were firm, strictly fresh and highly edible. They were ready earlier than other home-grown onions, and in firmness and appearance excelled shipped-in onions in quality.

Many of the boys contend they get a sweeter onion from these shipments, and I have been told that the airborne plants produce up to 40 per cent more No. 1 onions and a lower percentage of seed stems, splits, and bottlenecks.

Advantages such as listed are the very ones which the Pennsylvania FFA has been striving to attain for a long time and the large-scale airlift of plants from Texas to Pennsylvania this year is the culmination of long planning.

The effort to build up early-market onion business started 20 years ago. At that time some vocational agriculture groups in Pennsylvania shipped in plants from Georgia and Texas by express, but the program grew very little because serious losses through deterioration in transit were frequent. Then, for two years these groups used plants grown under glass in Pennsylvania, but found this plan too expensive.

Four years ago they tried to find a grower-shipper who would use air transport, but were unsuccessful. Early in 1952, some of the FFA advisors learned that the Wolfe Plant Company of Austin, Texas, had made trial air shipments to the Middle West, and contact was made with the Wolfe Farms.

The first plane load of onion plants was shipped into Pennsylvania in the Spring of 1952. Last year the orders from FFA growers required three planes.

This year, seven plane loads of the young plants were scheduled, but inability to get enough planes on the right day reduced the airlift to five C47's. The plants scheduled for the other two planes were rushed by truck from Texas into the southwestern Pennsylvania destinations nearest to the growing fields.

Loaded the preceding evening at Austin, the planes dropped to runways a few moments after sunrise of April 20 at airports at Erie, Johnstown, Martinsburg (near Altoona), Williamsport, and Harrisburg. Waiting for them were passenger cars and trucks into which the plants were loaded—one carton into a car's trunk, 135 boxes on a truck bound for another distributing point at a vocational high school 40 miles away.

Most of the purchasers were Future Farmers, but Young Farmers and other veteran trainees also shared. In some areas adult farmers of the neighborhood were allowed to join in order to assure a full load for the plane. The plants were shipped in wax-lined, ventilated, corrugated boxes containing 60 bunches of approximately 100 plants to the bunch. Individual orders ranged from one crate to 28 crates. The FFA chap-
ter of one high school bought 77 crates (about 462,000 plants).

The purchasers have their choice of Bermuda, Sweet Spanish, Babosa, and Globe, all in yellow or white, and of Prizetaker plants, and the choice varies.

The shipment to Williamsport was in charge of Charles D. Carey, Lycoming County supervisor of agriculture. Mr. Carey has been a sparkplug in the long effort to perfect a plan for importing southern plants for early northern onions, and this year he arranged for shipment of 435 crates (about 2,600,000 plants) to his home town for distribution to FFA buyers in 15 counties of the upper Susquehanna basin and the Allegheny Plateau region.

"We found that the Prizetaker variety, a Bermuda-type onion, grows best and keeps best for us up here," Mr. Carey said. "We may find in time that one of the new hybrid varieties will do even better."

But Sweet Spanish predominated as the choice in the shipment for Harrisburg, which was split among seven counties in the broad valleys south and east of the Blue Mountains.

It is too early to tell the yield and price which the 1954 airborne plants produced, but last year the price ranged from $2 to $6 a bushel. This year, if all the airborne seedlings were planted and if all matured, the yield might be as high as 170,000 bushels. That, of course, is unlikely, especially in view of the prolonged dry weather which followed the planting in some sections of the State.

Weather had an effect last year, too, especially in northwestern Pennsylvania. In some localities, rain failed to stop in time to allow the soil to be prepared and certain purchasers planted only half their onions. When, finally, the weather started to dry up, a drought followed and some fields were not harvested. But the onions that matured brought top prices.

"The Home Owned Food Stores Association assisted several of the boys to market their onions," said Biron E. Decker, Eric County supervisor. "They would have sold many more had the yield materialized."

Not all of the boys in that area sold their 1953 crop through stores. A number opened roadside stands at their farms and reaped the highest profits.

"Some of the fellows were getting $5 to $6 per bushel," Mr. Decker added. "The sales were good. The trouble was, too few to sell."

In Indiana and Cambria counties, many of last year's airlift onions were marketed through produce yards in Pittsburgh, Johnstown, Indiana, and Altoona.

"The average price received for those onions was $2 a bushel," said W. W. Schrock, area supervisor. "I feel that the onion business is a good substantial business and will continue to grow. We are near good markets and it fits in with dairying and poultry as a good cash crop."

Mr. Schrock estimated that each crate of plants should produce 60 bushels of onions. In southeastern Pennsylvania, however, L. H. Lebo, area advisor in Berks and Lebanon counties, felt the yield should be estimated somewhat higher.

"Last year many of the boys at harvest time had onions weighing from one to one and three quarters pounds," Mr. Lebo said.

The airlift program has had results other than onion culture.

"Our boys seem to be enthusiastic about the program as a means of helping to finance their FFA activities," commented T. R. Sponsler, vocational education advisor in Warren county.

The program also has furnished excellent examples of the things we teach in cooperative buying and marketing. In some sections many of the sales were through produce yards, chain stores, and local groceries; the boys made quantity sales at wholesale prices. Elsewhere the FFA and Young Farmers onions were sold at roadside markets and locally from the farms, with sales in small quantities at the higher retail prices.

In addition to emphasizing the difference in price resulting from the two methods of selling, sales from roadside stands had another result. They brought town and city people to these markets to buy the early onions and the sale of other farm commodities was stimulated as the customers observed their attractive freshness.

After 20 years of trying various methods, the Future Farmers of Pennsylvania seem to have hit upon the happy formula for catching the home market with early onions of highest quality. Considering the steady increase in orders since the airlift began in 1952, it seems this is not too early for the air carriers to see to it that additional charter planes will be available in Texas next spring for the air invasion of Pennsylvania's onion fields.

The big moment arrives for Pennsylvania FFA onion growers—the unloading of seedlings from one of the five chartered planes that took part in the 1500 mile onion airlift from Texas to Pennsylvania.
Miracle Farm Day

BY BOB ENNS
Farm Editor,
Fort Pierce News-Tribune

MIRACLE FARM DAY was really a miracle for us—it set us forward at least ten years.

Those were the words of M. B. Jordan, advisor for the Fort Pierce, Florida, Chapter of the Future Farmers of America upon completion of the modern "miracle" which transformed 125 acres of raw pine and palmetto country into a cleared, stumped, irrigated, planted, and fertilized farm. And it was all accomplished in less than ten hours of solid community cooperation.

Mr. Jordan figured that at the rate the chapter was progressing, it would have taken his boys at least ten years to accomplish on their farm what was done in ten hours with the help of the community.
The planning for the operation was staggering. Most of it was handled by Mr. Jordan and the general chairman of the project, E. W. "Pete" Lins, district manager of a nation-wide citrus and vegetable marketing concern that has offices in Fort Pierce.

Equipment dealers, farmers, contractors, and school boys turned out in full force to make a success of the ambitious "miracle" which was co-sponsored by the FFA Chapter and the St. Lucie County Soil Conservation Service.

Arrangements had to be made for hundreds of pieces of equipment to be moved into the area and for the dispersion of bulldozers, tractors, draglines, and fertilizer trucks to get maximum efficiency in the whirlwind project. Other arrangements had to be made for donations of fertilizer, seeds, trees, and even fingerling bass and bream with which to stock the farm's irrigation ditches.

The firms that donated the equipment also supplied the skilled labor to operate it but Mr. Jordan recruited around 100 students from Dan McCarty High School to help the chapter members pick up roots, pile trash, and water citrus trees.

To give some idea of the Herculean effort involved, 77 acres were planted to improved pasture, 20 acres were cleared for later vegetable planting, five acres were planted in citrus, one and a half acres in sub-tropical fruit, two and a half miles of drainage canals were excavated, 1,000 gallons of fuel were burned, 117½ tons of fertilizer were distributed, and 45 reels of barbed wire strung, to mention the biggest jobs.

The project was carried out on April 14, starting at dawn with most of the work being completed by three o'clock in the afternoon. And it was all pulled off without a single accident or injury.

"There wasn't even a scratched finger," said Mr. Jordan, "which is particularly gratifying since the chapter stressed farm safety during the school year."

So this fall the vocational agriculture classes are able to move right in on the farm and get practical experience in vegetable farming, citrus growing, and cattle raising.

"That's the goal of our teaching program," Mr. Jordan remarked, "preparing the boys for our local type of farming."

The miracle paid off in another way for the chapter, too, since it was partly on its merit that the Fort Pierce boys won the State Cooperative Leadership Award, a $500 check, and a trip to the national meeting of the American Institute of Cooperation at Cornell University in Ithaca, New York.
WINNERS

in the

Photo Roundup Contest

THE WINNER of the roundup grand prize, a Motorola portable radio, is Robert Kellogg, of Route 2, Clear Lake, Iowa. His picture of the owl in its natural surroundings was taken with a Bush 4 x 5 Press camera, using Strobe light and Kodak film.

In each division three prizes were offered. First prize is choice of an FFA jacket or a 10K gold FFA ring; second is an FFA pen and pencil set. Third prize is an FFA pocket knife.

In the division of Animals and Birds, Tony Stuthard, of Route 1, Box 17, London, Ohio, placed first. His picture of the dog shown above was taken with a Brownie Hawkeye camera and Kodak Verichrome 620 film. Second in this group is Carl Palmer, Cherry Valley, New York, and third is Paul Johnson, Route 2, Chanute, Kansas.

Group B winner, in the Farm and Nature Scenes division, is Paul Johnson, Route 2, Chanute, Kansas, whose peaceful stream picture was taken with a Brownie Hawkeye camera and Kodak Verichrome 620 film. Maurice Rykert, of Route 2, Williamson, Michigan, won second prize, and John Jordan of Route 2, Paris, Kentucky, placed third.

Sports and Fun division first prize winner is Tony Stuthard, of London, Ohio, winner also in the division of Animals and Birds, using his same equipment. Ronald Powell, River Route, Box 17, Madera, California, placed second, and Gerhard Schmidt of Clarissa, Minnesota, won third prize.

First prize winner in the People division is Jacob Bender, Route 1, Clarissa, Minnesota, who took his winning snap with a Box Brownie camera and Kodak 620 film. Stanley Gipson, Route 3, Poplarville, Mississippi, is second prize winner in this group, and Marvin Childress, Route 1, Box 72, Gladys, Virginia, third.
WHAT MAKES A STAR FARMER?

By Jack Timmons

This is the story of Sam Friedman. He is a Star State Farmer.

Five years ago he was just another farm boy enrolling in Vo-Ag

SAM FRIEDMAN, 17, was born and reared on a sizable cotton and cattle plantation. Like many other farm boys, he didn't seem particularly interested in farming when he first enrolled in vo-ag. But the work of co-operative parents and an understanding advisor linked with the inspiration of the FFA kindled a spark of enthusiasm for farming that will never die in Sam Friedman. It has gradually transformed into a burning flame of ambition—a driving force that has resulted in an enviable record.

It's a record which shows over $49,000 invested in farming in 1954 as compared to about $600 at the end of his Freshman year; Star State Farmer of Louisiana; State FFA Reporter; two-time winner of the Governor's Award to the Outstanding Future Farmer in livestock production; and the Thomas E. Wilson Award of a four-year college scholarship as one of the three outstanding junior exhibitors at the International Livestock Exposition at Chicago.

Sam is busy breaking up baled hay to feed a part of his herd that now includes fifty registered Hereford cows.

He has twice won the State Superintendent of Education Award for outstanding FFA work; four times he was a member of his Natchitoches Chapter Parliamentary Law team which twice was judged first in the state; four years he was selected to attend the annual Louisiana Bankers-FFA clinics; and he was elected Area Treasurer.

In his local chapter he has been a member of both the livestock and poultry judging teams, and has served as president, vice president, secretary, and reporter. For four years he was elected Best Chapter Member. And each week for five years he made a deposit in the Chapter Thrift Bank.

Shortly after entering vo-ag, Sam and his father drew up a father-son agreement whereby the father was to provide the necessary land and equipment for the son's supervised farming program. Sam was to buy all the seed, feed, fertilizer, insecticides, and pay all the labor and other expenses. The agreement also stipulated that Sam could take the profits, provided he invested them in the purchase of registered livestock.

The Natchitoches Future Farmer's supervised farming program began in 1949 with a Hereford steer purchased from Anderson-Gering, a local Hereford ranch. This animal, under Sam's feeding and grooming, placed fifth at the spring livestock show in Baton Rouge and then 16th in his class at the International Livestock Exposition. The calf, along with some chickens and a dairy heifer, were Sam's first projects. Today his crops include cotton, corn, oats, and hay, while his livestock now include 50 head of registered Hereford cows.

A bull and 35 of the cows were bought in 1950 when Sam arranged for a bank loan to finance their purchase. His efforts to develop a top herd of Herefords are further reflected in his topping the Louisiana State University horned Hereford sale last spring to get the kind of herd sire he wanted—a purchase you might well expect of a young Hereford breeder in whom has been ignited the spark of desire to achieve.

Sam explains the records on some phase of his farming program to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Sylvan Friedman.
No soil was ever this fertile!

In American folklore there is a story about virgin soil so rich that seed, when stepped on, sprouted so fast it tickled the farmer's foot.

This is a tall story because no soil was ever this fertile. In fact, hardly any soil today is so rich in the vital element nitrogen that it does not need added nitrogen fertilizer to make crops get up and grow! It takes 140 pounds of nitrogen, on the average, to make a 100-bushel corn crop. Even many virgin soils need nitrogen and lots of it. Today, new, improved ways of getting this vital nitrogen to crops are being perfected—new, easier, faster methods that help make the bumper crops that tickle any farmer's soul!

For example, you can spray nitrogen in water solution on the foliage of many crops for quick plant feeding. You can also inject nitrogen fertilizer into the soil in liquid forms for the roots to pick up. You can plow it down, drill it in, or spread it on the ground with less work than before, because concentrated new forms of nitrogen provide more plant-growing power per pound.

If your acres spread wide and far, or when the soil is too wet, or the crop too advanced for ground equipment, you can spray or spread nitrogen fertilizers by airplane. The new forms are concentrated enough to make a good payload. Or you can add nitrogen to irrigation water and let the water carry it to crops.

Nitrogen Division supplies fertilizer nitrogen for all these methods of feeding crops. Nitrogen Division, long-time, big supplier of nitrogen to the fertilizer industry, is building new plants and supplying new forms of nitrogen adapted to feeding crops better, faster, and at lower cost.

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Dear Mr. President:

A new year has begun and with it new responsibilities as a chapter officer. You are just one of the hundreds of FFA chapter presidents who in the year ahead will have the responsibility of leading the FFA toward new horizons.

Perhaps you have stepped into your new position a little uncertain as to what is expected of you. You will be looked upon for leadership, but at the same time it should be kept in mind that this whole program is for your own training. Put forth your fullest effort and you will succeed.

Your election as president of your local chapter is undoubtedly one of the highlights of your high school career. There are, however, greater heights to be achieved in the state and nation. They can be yours, if you will but live up to the high ideals of FFA.

First: The president should be an industrious and likeable person. A good personality and a friendly and helpful outlook will go far in guiding an organization.

Second: Leadership training is one of the purposes of FFA, but a president who has received speech training and instruction in declamation, debate, and other class organizations will be able to contribute more and will find it easier to take the lead expected of him.

Third: The ability to set up a good program and follow it through is a point that is quite important, since it is what you and the organization actually accomplish which counts. Imaginative, practical, and constructive thinking with a determined effort to serve your organization and community will be more than rewarded.

In brief, the president should be interested and willing to do his best. Problems will always arise, but given thoughtful consideration they shouldn't be difficult.

The foremost problem of FFA, or any organization, is to create interest and participation. The good president is able to analyze his group to determine its needs and to make the proper approach in getting every member to take an active part. Most problems can be overcome easily by an interested group.

Don't let problems discourage you. Seek advice if necessary and tackle those problems with organized forces. With this goal in mind, you will always be able to keep in stride with FFA as it continues to march onward.

Sincerely,

Herman Pohlschatzen
South Dakota FFA President.
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(Union Tank & Supply Co.)
a fellow and his credit

By O. C. Ferrell
Vo-Ag Teacher, Jo Byrns High School

In December, 1951, the FFA boys at Jo Byrns High School in Cedar Hill, Tennessee, decided they needed a loan association of their own. One month later they had it.

Many of the boys wanted to have beef cow-calf projects as part of their goals in livestock improvement. But when they started to finance their projects, several of them found they needed cash to get started—cash they didn’t have. Some of them could have gotten loans from their fathers, but they preferred to finance their projects independently.

The idea of a loan association was discussed, and it sounded good to the boys. One member from each of the four agriculture classes was appointed to serve on a committee to study loan associations in general, and to recommend the best features for their own organization.

With the help of the Springfield Production Credit Association, a set of bylaws was drawn up. They provide for a board of seven directors and a loan committee of three members. The board meets once a month, and the loan committee meets as often as it is necessary to pass on the loan applications on hand. The advisor sits in on each meeting.

About the progress thus far, the Jo Byrns boys say, “We patterned our loan association chiefly after the Production Credit Association, and their Springfield representative, Mr. Will F. Shannon, was a great help. He furnished us with copies of bylaws, loan applications, minutes, and other credentials for getting started.

“With our bylaws and charter authorized and written, we elected our first set of officers and directors. The step-by-step procedure for obtaining a loan was established, and we were ready for business.”

When a boy wants a loan, he notifies the instructor and the loan committee. He makes a formal application, too, listing and describing the items to be purchased for his project. His assets and liabilities are also listed, and his plans of production and repayment.

Then the boy, his advisor, and the loan committee set about to determine whether or not he is to get a loan. His eligibility for receiving a loan is determined by his own ability and the facilities he has for completing his project; the soundness of the investment from a financial standpoint; and his proposed plan for repayment.

After his application has been checked for correctness of figures and signatures, the three-member loan committee votes as to the eligibility for the loan. The loan is approved if two members of the committee vote in favor of it.

When the loan is approved, the boy is issued a draft for the exact amount—payable to the seller of the item which he plans to buy.

The committee sums it up by saying, “Since we have been organized, our funds have been obtained from the Springfield Production Credit Association. Now we are studying plans whereby we will be able to use money from all the lending agencies in our area.”

The local chapter charges a $1 service fee for each loan made to the boys. This service fee goes into a special fund to help bear the expenses of operating the program—for such items as stationery, stamps, and forms.

The boy is charged five and three-fourths percent interest for the time that he uses the money. This interest payment, plus the money borrowed, is paid directly through our organization to the Springfield P.C.A. The payment schedule is set up on the basis of the boy’s marketing calendar in his supervised farming program.

Since January, 1952, the organization has made 60 loans, totaling $15,000. Most of the loans have been for breeding beef stock, seed, and fertilizer.

The experience of the Jo Byrns FFA with its loan association has been very satisfactory. Those who have used its services have learned first-hand the sound principles of credit and its proper use. As Ben Alford, president of the association, says, “No time is better for a person to learn the principles of credit than while he is regularly enrolled in class work.”
Winner of the magazine's recent contest on fund raising activities suggests . . .

**Let's Make Money**

By Ronnie Latimer, Chapter Reporter

MEMBERS OF THE Marshall, Missouri, FFA Chapter believe wholeheartedly in their Motto, and especially do they emphasize the learning, doing, and earning phase of it. To finance their long list of chapter activities, they operate a farm, make concrete hog troughs, sell seed corn, sell calves for advertisements, have work days, and operate gilt chains representing three leading breeds of hogs. How much money do they make? How do they spend it? Well, let's take a look.

Their major project is the operation of a demonstration farm where they check popular varieties of corn, oats, and wheat, and also the different levels of fertilizer applications. The thirty-five acres of cropland on the farm is given them rent free but the boys charge rent (50%) against the farm receipts, and invest it in fertilizer, fencing, and other improvements. Twenty-five percent of the receipts goes into the chapter treasury, and the other twenty-five percent goes into their shop fund at school.

The cropland is planted into several plots of corn, totaling 15 acres, and the same amount of oats, with sweet clover sown as a green manure crop and plowed under ahead of corn in the rotation. A four-acre improved pasture plot and one acre of grass varieties take up the rest of the cropland. A five-acre wildlife conservation plot occupies some of the waste land.

How do they find time for the farm work? Each boy works one day each year and that is enough to do all the work necessary. Names are drawn from a hat, and the members work in the order their names are drawn. If they are unable to work, they call the next fellow in line.

For the two years they have operated the farm, their chapter treasury has received $736.70, the shop fund $736.70, and the farm fund $1,473.40 from the sale of the crops. How is the money spent? The members have purchased a new welder for their shop, work aprons for each boy, animal clippers for boys to use in fitting their animals, and other miscellaneous supplies for the workshop.

The individual concrete hog troughs are made with a form owned in partnership with another chapter. The troughs are made as a part of the study of concrete work, and are sold for $1.25 each to members and farmers. Money from the sale of troughs goes into the treasury for general expenses.

Salesmen keep their own right—both at selling a good program and selling merchandise—the members arrange "contracts" with seed corn companies and sell seed corn for $1 per bushel commission. This netted them $67 last year. Another sales project which financed most of the cost of transportation for a summer tour through nine southern states was the sale of calendar advertisements on a calendar bearing a picture of the entire Chapter. This netted them $187.50 which was applied on the expenses of the trip. This year it was set aside to pay the expenses of twenty-two members attending the State Leadership Training Camp on the Lake of the Ozarks.

Work days are held in the fall, generally to pick up corn that would otherwise be wasted in the field. Saturdays, and vacation-time during State Teachers Meetings affords a little free time. It is voluntary for members, and they "ear-mark" the money for some special project. This year it will be applied to the cost of a truck they are planning to buy.

Another project of the chapter that helps both individual members and the chapter is the operation of three Gilt Chains. Outstanding boys are selected to receive the gilts each year and they, in turn, return two gilts at market weight to the chapter. One gilt of each breed is awarded to a deserving boy each year on the basis of his farming program, facilities for keeping hogs, need for expansion of his supervised farming program, and breed preference. The other gilts are sold and the money put into a fund to buy an outstanding boar for members to use on their gilts, at a nominal fee.

Busy, yes, but always planning some worthwhile group activity, and living by their FFA motto.
"Here’s how I know a real pro’s at the wheel,”
says Lyman (“Red”) Daniells, Ace GM Test Driver

“It’s easy for us professionals to tell a real driver when we see one.

And don’t think it’s a matter of age, either. A lot of young drivers have their Dads beaten a mile when it comes to skillful car handling.

“No — we tell an expert by the easy way he makes that car of his do what it was designed and engineered to do—and that’s operate smoothly and safely, yes, and comfortably, at normal driving speeds.

“Every time we see someone cowboy a car in traffic, cutting in and out of lanes, playing hopscotch on throttle and brake—well, frankly, we shudder.

“That kind of driver’s not in the same league with a real pro who’s always matching his speed to road and traffic conditions — spots trouble from far away — rarely has to sock his brakes — lets his engine do most of his braking for him.

“When you come right down to it, good driving is common-sense driving. Show-offs don’t belong on the road any more than they do on the Proving Ground.”

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

GENERAL MOTORS
CHEVROLET • PONTIAC • OLDSMOBILE • BUICK
CADILLAC • BODY BY FISHER • GMC TRUCK & COACH

"Be a SKILL—not a THRILL driver!"
This Quonset 40 by 100 loose housing barn is the key to Fisher's labor problems. He stores a year's bedding and some hay on one side of the barn, feeds the hay in bunks just outside the barn and cleans out the manure pack once a year. "I haven't had a single case of mastitis since I went to loose housing," Fisher says. "And before I was the vet's best customer." And he finds it easy to get the manure pack out of the post-free Quonset interior with little labor.

Walt Fisher's top cow is a 604-pounder. Five heifers in his herd passed the 500-pound mark this year. To make the team they have to hit 450 pounds or more in the first two lactation periods or out they go. To get production on this level Walt uses lines of his own choosing in an artificial breeding program, bolstered by use of his own bull when he can't get the lines of his own choosing. Through the use of his own lines he's looking at some of the 1,500 bushels of wheat harvested this year, now under seal at support price. He parks tractors in the building when it's empty.
Management means more milk

Good management boosted the DHIA average of this 35-cow herd 113 pounds in one year. Here's how the owner went about it.

Walt Fisher's milking 35 registered Holsteins on his 340-acre farm at Muncie, Ind., plans to go to 50 soon. Last year his DHIA average was 374 pounds, this year 487 pounds. Here's why.

He's owned the farm for seven years, decided three years ago it could make money. He built up his land to produce more feed, built up his herd to produce more milk and then he added to his buildings to cut his labor requirements.

He's got a 7-year rotation, feeds 213 tons of grass silage, 75-80 tons of hay a year. He raises 60 acres of corn a year, some soybeans, and some oats or wheat. He covers 30 acres a year with manure, fertilizes his pasture seedings with 500 pounds of 3-12-12 fertilizer. He switched to a loose-housing system last year to cut his labor, uses his old barn for hay storage and a milking parlor. He's shooting for a 500-pound herd average and it looks like he'll make it.

Two new handbooks on modern DAIRY BARNS

Authentic, authoritative and amply illustrated, these two handbooks summarize latest practical information on stall-type barns and loose-housing systems—help you plan for efficient production. For copy of one, or both—

Write to STRAN-STEEL DIVISION

There's a Quonset® for Every Job on your Farmstead
So You’re a Reporter

It’s up to you to tell folks in your area about the FFA. Here are some tips to help you do a better job.

By John Mette

Smith 15 votes . . . Martinson 9 votes . . . Fletcher 3 votes. Frank Smith is our new chapter reporter!

If you have been elected to a chapter reporter’s job, chances are you are slightly dismayed over your new responsibility.

Not so many years ago I was elected to a chapter reporter’s position and later held the same job on a state basis. Neither position was a pleasure at first, but in a short while I found myself really enjoying the job of letting other folks know about my FFA chapter.

This thing called publicity is a gigantic field. It includes the local newspaper, magazines, radio, television, plus dozens of other media.

At the beginning, concentrate on keeping your local newspaper and your state Future Farmer magazine supplied with lively, interesting copy. Here are some tips from my own experience.

Newspapers want news while it is still new. An editor is not interested in a father-and-son banquet story if the event took place two months ago. And he won’t much care if Pete Smith sold his grand champion fat lamb for 50 cents over market price if the auction was weeks before the story was written and sent to the newspaper.

Future events and things that happen within a period of two or three days are most in demand by local newspaper editors. Human interest features on successful chapter members, cooperative feed programs, or school farm operations, if properly written and presented, stand a good chance of being accepted.

You might write about your banquet, a speaker at one of your meetings, group field trips, scholarships awarded graduating chapter members, cooperative ventures, special projects, and social functions. Include the names of the people involved—we all like to read about the folks we know.

When you are writing for the state FFA magazine, remember that it is read by people all over the state. The fact that your chapter had a father-and-son banquet is not as important as what made your banquet different from others.

Try to limit your news items to regular contributions of chapter happenings that convey the “idea” angle. Your story will be admired and used if you play up, for example, new decoration ideas, use of a new student speaker system or method of making awards.

There is absolutely no way to write a story that will guarantee it a place in any publication. However, by following a few basic rules, your journalistic efforts will meet with increasingly greater success.

(1) Keep a date book to remind yourself of coming events. Check the book regularly. Keep yourself up to date on meetings that have been scheduled, dinners to be held, visitors on the meeting agenda, and the like.

(2) If you are in doubt whether your paper’s editor can use your material, telephone his office before you write your story. Be as brief as possible—editors are busy people.

(3) Take notes at meetings. Do not depend on the secretary’s minutes, no matter how reliable he is. Train yourself in note-taking. It’s a vital asset in good reporting.

(4) When you write your story, place yourself in the reader’s spot. Would you, if you were the reader, be interested in the material as you have presented it?

(5) Get the reader’s attention in your opening paragraph. Stress important facts. It is not interesting to anyone that “the regular meeting of the Jonesville Chapter of Future Farmers of America was held, the minutes were read and approved,” etc.

(6) Be sure your copy contains the five Ws—who, what, where, when and why. Never let yourself forget these important words. They are invaluable journalistic tools.

(7) Keep your story as brief as possible. Cut it to the barest essentials. Don’t say the same thing twice in different words. Read your story over. If you are in doubt about the way it sounds, ask a friend to read it aloud to you. If any parts don’t read smoothly, reword them.

(8) Stick to facts. Be sure to spell names correctly, for the most precious thing a man possesses is his name.

(9) It’s a good idea to make carbon copies of all your stories and keep them on file where you can find them quickly.

(10) Write your chapter’s name, your name, address, and telephone number in the upper left-hand corner of each page.

(11) Type each story separately on one side of standard-size (8½ by 11 inch) paper. Double space the story. The editorial staff will appreciate it if you start several inches down the paper to leave room for headline writing.

(12) Know the deadlines of your newspaper and your state magazine.

(13) If you submit photographs with your story, have the subjects doing something. To reproduce well, photographs should be glossy prints. Most editors prefer 8 by 10’s which are clear in detail. Be sure to give full information including the names of any people who appear in the picture.

Your job as chapter reporter can be fun if you use your imagination. So when the votes are counted and you find yourself the chapter’s new reporter, enjoy your job of letting folks know about your FFA chapter.

An elephant never forgets, so they say, October right through to September. I suppose I should cheer, but actually what

Does an elephant have to remember?

—Graham Hunter
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Advantages</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Aramite</strong> miticide</td>
<td>controls mites on citrus and deciduous fruits, cotton, other row crops, ornamentals and vine crops. Also controls poultry mites.</td>
<td>non-hazardous, low cost per acre, highly compatible, harmless to natural predators.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Spergon</strong> seed protectant</td>
<td>controls soil fungi and storage insects (with DDT) on most crop and vegetable seeds.</td>
<td>effective at economical dosages, safe on seed, easy to use, compatible with most other chemicals including legume inoculants, low cost.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Phygon</strong>®XL fungicide</td>
<td>controls fungus diseases on fruit trees and row crops.</td>
<td>extremely low cost per acre, easy to apply, compatible, harmless to pollen and bees.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MH</strong> growth retardant and herbicide</td>
<td>inhibits grass growth: controls wild onions and quack grass; prevents tobacco suckering. Pre-harvest application prevents destructive storage sprouting of edible onions and potatoes.</td>
<td>extremely safe on plants; easy to apply; in wild onion control, one spray lasts up to 3 years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Alanap</strong>® pre-emergence weed killer</td>
<td>Pre-emergence weed control for vine, row crops; asparagus and nursery stock. Available commercially for use on vine crops.</td>
<td>safe on recommended crops, relatively non-toxic, easy to apply, favorably priced.</td>
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Mama's Boy

By Terry Cline, Jr.

This exciting sports story was written by a Future Farmer—a member of the Southwest DeKalb Chapter of Decatur, Georgia.

The bright lights overhead shone down on the sleek bodies of the boxers below. The rancid odor of sweat rose heavily into Jackie's nostrils. His lungs ached as he strained with each blow he threw at the Champ. Blood trickled slowly from a cut over his left eye. His body cried for rest. Excitement his only anesthetic, Jackie's well-trained body moved quickly and with seeming lightness.

"Like beasts," Jackie's mind repeated, "pitted one against the other for the amusement of a crowd." The screams of spectators roared in the fighters' ears. Every solid blow, each sign of weakening brought forth unrestrained shouts for a knockout.

From Jackie's corner came the gruff sound of his father's Polish voice. "The belly, Jackie. Hit the belly."

The old man enjoyed a good fight whether it was in the ring, in the street, to settle an argument, or to win the cash awarded to the fighters. Jackie was one of the best now. It had taken five—five years of indecision, grueling work, and guidance under the sure hand of his father.

As the third and fourth rounds slipped by, the old man's instructions fell on unlistening ears. Jackie's thoughts turned back over the past five years. He settled against the ropes and submitted to the hurried hands of his assistants. A bottle was raised to his lips. He sipped the liquid, held it in his sore mouth a few seconds, and then spit it out. The excited tone of his father's voice, giving instructions and criticizing Jackie's left punch, seemed far away and unnatural. Jackie looked into the row of faces peering at him from the seats around the ring.

For as long as Jackie could remember, the old man had talked of having a kid who could whip anybody, anywhere, any time. The old man had been a boxer at one time but had never won any medals or much recognition in the old country where he fought. He had a kid once, Jackie's older brother Robert, who could do almost all he wanted with his fists.

Jackie's father had come to America with his young Polish bride before Jackie and his brother were born. He had dreamed of the fortune to be taken from the gold-lined pockets of the business world. However, it hadn't taken long for the old man to realize money didn't rain from the heavens every Sunday. By the time he had come to his senses, most of the money left from the sale of their little farm in Poland was gone.

Jackie and his brother were reared with the shadows of a big city's slums for a playground. Jackie's brother fell under the tough hand of the old man. Robert was big and mean; the old man had helped make him that way. He had taken the lesson to be learned from the slums, the hardness and coldness of the gutter and its children. Mama slowly had released her grip—the protective grip of a mother's love—as Robert was pulled from her by the old man. Robert had been Mama's until he learned to walk, then his father began to encourage the street fights the boy learned to enjoy so much.

Then came Jackie. Mama had slipped her arms about her new son and clasped him to her. Jackie sometimes wondered if Mama was trying to get the love of two sons from the only one that would recognize her wishes. Jackie didn't care. He would give her enough love for the entire family.

The old man's word was law to Robert. If his father said "do," it was do or else. The old man had carefully guided and prodded Robert into situations. He surely had planned Robert's cruel nature, his quick temper. Mama had watched silently her older son molded into a fighter by the old man.

Jackie was known as "Mama's boy," though not with ridicule or with laughter. He just was, as Robert was definitely the old man's son. Jackie entered his senior year in high school when Robert was drafted into the army. Jackie and his mother would sit beside the fire, the old man in the farther corner of the room writing a letter to Robert. Dreamily they watched the irregular light of the flames leap about them. They would talk of the day when Jackie would graduate from agricultural college and have the "biggest and best farm in the world."

Jackie's name had been entered by several universities for a scholarship. Mama helped Jackie with his lessons, encouraged him, and bragged about him. She rarely mentioned Robert, overseas somewhere, but it was plain she worried about him as much as the old man did.

Jackie won his scholarship. He graduated from high school the day the news
came about Robert. The telegram lay unopened on the kitchen table when Jackie and Mama came home. The old man sat wide-eyed, staring at the yellow paper.

“What is it, Papa?” Mama asked with uncertainty.

“Read it, Mama,” the old man said wearily.

They knew before the telegram was opened. Robert was dead. Mama had said nothing. The old man was lost and forever unhappy. His boy, holding the old man’s desires of a lifetime in his fists, was gone.

The old man and Robert had tried to teach Jackie the ways of the ring. However, Jackie had declined their offers, had ignored the jeers of his playmates, and continued his plans to become a farmer. The first year of college came to a close.

Ever since the news of Robert’s death, the old man went down to his dead son’s hangout every day. He spent most of his time at the club, telling anyone who would listen of his son who was almost a champion.

One night, as supper was being prepared, Mama asked Jackie to go to the boy’s club to get his father. Jackie entered the dark gymnasium in which dust clouded the feeble light behind the high windows. In one corner of the spacious floor two boys in the headgear and soft gloves so familiar to Jackie when Robert was alive, were about to begin their training. The harsh voice of their manager echoed in the empty building as he gave them instructions.

The old man was sitting by the ring, arms propped on his knees and hands clasped before him, watching the boys scuffle and spar. As Jackie slipped into the empty chair beside him, the manager glanced in his direction. Then, hurrying around the ring, he extended one hand to Jackie and laughed to the old man.

“Jackie! Man, for a moment I thought I was crazy. You looked just like your brother Robert when you sat down. The dark, I guess. Couldn’t see anything but your head and shoulders over the ring floor.”

Jackie felt his father’s expert eyes
appraising his solid body and large hands.

That was how it all started. Jackie had relented unwillingly to the pleas and demands of his father, the two boys in the ring who wanted to look good to their manager when they hit this greenhorn, and the manager. He slipped on the gloves and headgear. He fought the weak knees and butterflies that were to become quite natural to him in later years. Many months of watching his brother’s lethal left-handed action, the shifty style, and cocky ring manner had not gone by unnoticed. Jackie had the better of the two boys flattened in sixty seconds. He had not meant to hit him so hard. It just happened.

He heard the old man inhale a deep breath and the manager’s amazed whistle as he raised the fallen boxer to his feet. It had all come in a rush after that. Jackie did need the money, the old man reminded him, to finish college. And, Jackie noted, the old man was happier than he had been in the year since Robert’s death.

They had not told Mama what was going on. Jackie would leave the house shortly after his father and go to the gym.

Mama had complained bitterly when she guessed what had happened. The old man had just smiled when Mama stood before him crying and pleading with Jackie to cease fighting.

“He needs the money, Mama,” was all the old man would say.

“The Champ is winning, Jackie,” the old man was saying. “Wake up, boy.” Jackie nodded silently. “This is our chance, Jackie, boy. You can whip him. Think how we’ve worked,” the old man implored, seeking to penetrate the barrier Jackie’s thoughts had raised between them.

“Yes. Just think,” Jackie thought. “Think of Mama. Think of the look in her eyes the day I won my first fight in the Golden Gloves amateur competition.” The sparkle her soft eyes once held was not there that day. The old man had described the fight blow by blow.

“He has a left jab like Robert’s,” the old man said. “It couldn’t be more like it, or harder, if it was made from the same blueprint. It will be his blueprint to success.”

That sparkle once had come easily to Mama’s eyes Jackie remembered bitterly; at the mention of a tough geometry course he had mastered, listening to his theme on soil erosion, or helping him decide what crops to plant when they would get their farm.

Mama had stopped mentioning farming and their plans when Jackie dropped out of school last fall. The old man had explained his plans one night at the supper table.

“Jackie could take the middle-weight championship title in the Spring if he trained hard,” the old man explained enthusiastically. “It would mean many thousands of dollars and the match is practically arranged.”

Jackie clearly saw in his mind the expression of hope and desire die from his mother’s face when he accepted his father’s plans. He tried to tell her he was going to re-enter college with

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the money he would get from the championship title fight. Mama had nodded slowly, dry tears burning her eyes.

The Champ's swift hard blows came speeding into Jackie's face and body from the blur that was his opponent. The dull roar of the crowd grew louder and then distant as the canvas floor leaped at him from the darkness. It slapped him in the face and flattened his body. Numbness crepted over Jackie's mind. Training and lesson after lesson taught Jackie to move without consent from his brain. His body fought the desire to sleep as his mind sought to embrace it. Jackie raised himself to one knee, waiting for the count to reach nine, as the bell rang ending round seven.

As the strong arms of his father and assistants pulled him to his corner Jackie thought of Mama—her tired shoulders stooped from the years of toil and hardship—sitting before the silent radio in the kitchen. She would not turn it on. She just sits there, watching the clock, waiting for the minutes to go by, and the fight to end. Tears rose behind Jackie's swollen eyelids. Not from pain. It was something he did not understand—like the time he had not received an invitation to a party he heard was being planned—a feeling that he had been left out of something he should have been in.

The sharp slap of the old man's hand across Jackie's face refocussed the reality of the ring and the shouting people around it. "Jackie!" The old man's face was close to his. "Jackie, you gotta win this fight. You hear me?" The old man begged, the fear of losing tightening his throat. Jackie nodded weakly. "You gotta win it for Robert, and you gotta win it for me. You understand, Jackie?"

The bell rang for round eight.

Mama rocked slowly in her favorite chair, watching the luminous hands of the clock. There was a feeling of tenseness in the dimly-lit kitchen as her nerves focussed on the tiny blue-green hands of the clock.

"I don't want him to win," Mama pleaded half aloud. "He is not yet
They're left want the won, told.

Lee Riders fit snug and ride low. They're great!

says high school basketball star from Webster Groves, Mo.

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Continental Motors Corporation
MUSKEGON, MICHIGAN

ready to be a man. Please do not let him win. I want my boy whole and unhurt. I want him to be gentle again." The clock hands neared the hour mark. The fight was almost over.

The back door, scraping over the warped porch floor, broke the mounting tension. Jackie's little form slipped through the door. Mama sat leaning forward as her son searched her eyes for something he had lost. Jackie stepped into the room, the light shining dully on his bruised face.

"Mama, I won the fight." Jackie spoke slowly. His punched split lips barely moved. Mama quickly cast her eyes to the floor. Jackie moved beside her. He raised her head and looked into her tired face. Tears made him blink fast, so she wouldn't see. "But that's not all I won, Mama. We are going to buy that farm now. I told Papa tonight. He says I'm crazy, but he got what he wanted. When I left he was telling everybody the new champion was his son. Now he can tell them his son is a retired champion."

Mama's arms flew about Jackie's waist. He sat down hard in her lap. For a moment they just looked at one another. Then Jackie cried the hard broken tears of a man, yet as a boy.

People don't understand it, least of all, the old man. Jackie bought a big farm and plenty of equipment. He will finish college soon. The old man pretends he is not happy about it all. But, you can catch him on good days looking out the window over the kitchen sink at the rolling hills of well-planned crops. He will sigh heavily and turn to Mama shelling peas at the table. Putting his arm around her, he laughs softly and says, "Our boy, Mama, our boy."
You can depend on Hy-Line research for greater egg profits. For 18 years, its sole aim has been to breed better layers. It was the first to develop layers from a different breeding method than old standard-bred and crossbred methods. Today, it leads this new field of research... with 5 large breeding stations and a staff of 13 geneticists, veterinarians and statisticians, and 60 other trained men.

You can depend on Hy-Lines for greater egg profits... for Hy-Line research continually develops and tests new Hy-Line varieties... continually replaces older Hy-Line varieties with better ones. Over 1250 new experimental Hy-Line varieties are tested each year.

Hy-Lines lay a big crop of eggs at low feed cost per dozen. That's why their demand has grown from 90 thousand hatched in 1942 to over 30 million in 1954. They're the largest selling layers developed by modern research. Join the big swing to Hy-Lines. Raise your egg profits, raise Hy-Lines.

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"Hy-Line" is the registered trade-mark of Hy-Line Poultry Farms, a department of Pioneer Hi-Bred Corn Company, Des Moines, Iowa. It can properly be used only in connection with chicks produced from their breeding stock and distributed by them and their authorized distributors.
It provides a reward program for outstanding work of farm boys while strengthening the ties between industry and agriculture.

FFA Foundation
By John Farrar

Chairmen of the Sponsoring Committee of the FFA Foundation are shown at left in the order in which they served, beginning at the top:
Frank W. Jenks, (1949)
Vice Pres., International Harvester Co.
John H. Kraft, (1950)
Former President, Kraft Food Company
Raymond C. Firestone, (1951)
Vice Pres., Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.
Roger M. Kyes, (1952)
Vice Pres., General Motors Corporation
Chester H. Lang, (1953)
Vice Pres., General Electric Company
W. A. Roberts, (1954)
President, Allis-Chalmers Corporation

In HOMETOWN, USA, a young Future Farmer is called forward at the parent-son banquet to receive a medal in recognition of his achievement. At Kansas City one who might be his older brother steps into the glare of floodlights before a cheering audience numbering several thousand and is awarded a check for $1,000 as Star Farmer of America.

It's a long way from Hometown to Kansas City, but the gap is bridged by the Future Farmers of America Foundation, Inc. The medal offered locally is the first step in the ladder of an award program that is designed to stimulate boys toward the achievement of sound goals in farming and leadership.

The Foundation, celebrating its 10th Anniversary this year, has in that decade

Support the FFA receives is illustrated by the photo above of a group of the nation’s top business and industrial leaders who took time from their busy schedules to spend a day at national FFA headquarters to help select the 1954 Star Farmer of America. Standing, left to right, are James F. Lincoln, chairman of the Board, Lincoln Electric Co.; Dean Bedford of the Esso Standard Oil Co.; Thomas J. Watson, chairman of the Board, International Business Machine Corp.; L. M. Parsons, vice president, U. S. Steel Corp.; Raymond C. Firestone, executive vice president, Firestone Tire and Rubber Co.; W. A. Roberts, president, Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.; and J. L. McCaffrey, president, International Harvester Co.

Seated at the table are F. G. Gurley, president, Santa Fe Railway System; Roderick Turnbull, editor of the Weekly Star Farmer; E. J. Condon, vice president, Sears, Roebuck & Co.; Byrnes MacDonald, assistant to the president, Sinclair Oil Co.; and William G. Werner, director of public services, Procter and Gamble Company.
Welcome to the Heart of America

... in the heart of America’s farmland

Spencer Chemical Company joins the rest of Kansas City in extending a cordial welcome to all visiting Future Farmers of America during your 27th annual convention, October 11-14. Our General Offices are close at hand in Kansas City's Dwight Bldg. We hope you'll find time to drop in and get acquainted with us personally.

Spencer Chemical Company produces Spencer "Mr. N" Ammonium Nitrate and supplies fertilizer manufacturers with SPENSOL Nitrogen Solutions.
paid out more than three-quarters of a million dollars in the form of prizes and awards to vocational agriculture students.

In 1954 alone, it will provide awards to about 35,000 FFA members.

From the standpoint of numbers, most of the awards take the form of medals that are presented by FFA chapters. Every chapter is entitled to receive medals to award boys who merit local recognition in seven fields: Star Chapter Farmer, Farm Mechanics, Farm Electrification, Soil and Water Management, Farm Safety, Dairy Farming, and Public Speaking.

It is the Foundation’s cash awards made on state and national levels, though, that gain the most attention and, incidentally, cost the most money.

There’s $100 cash waiting for the state winner in each of the award categories listed above. If he’s chosen tops in the region, there’s $200 more or $250 for the best in the nation.

Add to those awards $50 for each American Farmer, $500 for Regional Star Farmers, and $1000 for the Star Farmer of America. Continue the column with $12,500 in travel awards and prizes given in the National FFA Judging Contests, and $50,000 that is distributed for a wide variety of awards under the list of “State Awards for Improving Agriculture and Leadership.”

When the column is totaled it amounts to $131,550 budgeted by the Foundation for awards to FFA members in 1954.

The money comes from about 230 business and industrial firms, organizations, and individuals, in amounts ranging from $25 to $10,000. It’s a program which is continued year after year, which means that somebody has to do a hang-up job selling to keep the money coming in.

That job is done by the donors themselves. It’s done with “no strings attached,” for when money reaches the Foundation treasury the donor on longer has any control over how it is spent. Administration of the FFA Foundation is vested in a 15-member Board of Trustees composed entirely of men working in the field of vocational agriculture.

Long before the Foundation was organized, business firms that recognized the merit of FFA were providing money for awards to the members. The Star Farmer of America award, for example, was begun in 1929 by the Weekly Kansas City Star. As the FFA became better known, other business and industrial firms became interested.

By the early 1940’s, it was becoming apparent that the FFA could find itself involved in too many award programs. Each firm sponsoring an award wanted the exclusive right to sponsor that particular award on a nationwide basis.

As more firms became interested, it became necessary either to turn down some offers of cooperation, or increase the number of different kinds of awards offered. There was fear, too, that the awards offered might not fit the needs of students whose first aim was the development of a well-rounded program of farming.

Establishment of the FFA Foundation.

USE THESE FREE CATERPILLAR EDUCATIONAL HELP TO GET YOUR POINT ACROSS:

MOVIES
“Power For Protection”... shows you how to fill gullies, build terraces, clear woodland with farm-owned power. 16 mm — Sound — Color — 23 min.

“Standard West Coast Equipment”... a highly educational report on farming on the west coast, one of the most intensively farmed areas in the United States. Shows phases of truck-gardening, wheat, vegetable, and fruit growing. 16 mm — Sound — Color — 20 min.

“Down Time”... educational film on preventive maintenance of small Diesel engines. Use the free “Maintenance Guide” booklet, Form 117-302-46, as supplemental material. 16 mm — Sound — Color — 23 min.

“A Thing Or Two”... an informative film on preventive maintenance on track-type tractors. Use free supplemental illustrated material, “Maintenance Guide for Track-type Tractors,” Form No. 302-47. 16 mm — Sound — Color — 25 min.

“Tunnel Research Into Power”... educational film shows the many steps in the design and development of a Diesel engine. 16 mm — Sound — Color — 22 min.

LITERATURE
“Maintenance Guides”... Informative, cartoon-style literature on servicing Diesel engines, tractors, motor graders, earthmoving equipment.

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...look for his name in the yellow pages of your phone book. If you need help or additional information, write Caterpillar Tractor Co., Peoria, Ill. Dept. NF-194.

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Bale Ties and other steel products for the farm

March 29, 1944. The first contribution, a check for $1,000, was received two months later from Country Gentlemen Magazine.

Most of that $1,000 was used to provide prizes in the 1944 national FFA Public Speaking Contest. Meanwhile, other contributions came in. By June 30, 1945, the Foundation had received $60,403.72 from 15 donors.

Those first donors were people who already were interested in promoting the FFA program and who were in on the "ground floor" of getting the Foundation started. A program was needed for promoting the Foundation among those who might not be familiar with the FFA and its objectives.

The donors themselves solved the problem by organizing a "Sponsoring Committee." By word of mouth and letters they spread the word to their business associates. The number of donors gradually increased to 29, but that wasn't enough. What the Sponsoring Committee needed was a sparkplug.

Committee members agreed that the best approach to the problem of solicitation would be for an officer of one of the donor companies to take over the job of writing letters and sending out informational material, handling the job under his own name and using his company's stationery.

The committee turned to Frank W. Jenks, vice president of International Harvester Company, asking him to take over the Sponsoring Committee chairmanship. Mr. Jenks accepted and began, early in 1949, a campaign of making direct contacts with potential donors.

The success of his approach can be measured by the fact that the number of donors to the Foundation increased to 68 in 1949, and the amount of contributions to $102,706.35.

Following up on this good example, John H. Kraft, then president of Kraft Foods Company, was elected chairman of the Foundation Sponsoring Committee in 1950. He was followed in successive years by Raymond C. Firestone, vice president of the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company; Roger M. Kyes, vice president of General Motors Corp.; Chester H. Lang, vice president of the General Electric Company; and the current chairman, W. A. Roberts, president of the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Corporation.

By 1953, the Foundation could count 230 donors, and contributions in that year amounted to $174,529.

The 1954 program is, of course, not yet completed, but by the end of 1953 the Foundation, in nine years, had provided $596,932.32 in prizes and awards for FFA members and $53,918.38 for NFA members. More than 128,000 local chapter award medals had been presented.

Meantime, a reserve fund totaling $120,208.98, or nearly enough to carry the Foundation through an entire year's program, has been built up for a "rainy day."

At 10 years, the Future Farmers of America Foundation stands as a solid monument to the fact that people of the farm, business and industry, and the educational profession, could and would work together to reward boys who do outstanding work in their preparation for a lifetime of successful farming and sound rural leadership.
Choose Your FFA Ring
From These Three Popular Designs in 10K Gold Quality

Write for catalog and prices today!

L. G. BALFOUR COMPANY
Attleboro, Massachusetts

Official Jewelers for the Future Farmers of America
State FFA Show

BY EDITH LIEBERMAN

Exhibits focus state-wide attention on work of Future Farmers . . . Stimulate boys’ supervised farming programs

A SUCCESS STORY—a tale with a happy ending—is nice to tell. When an enterprising leader with an idea can work to make his plan materialize and at the same time benefit many young people throughout a state, the tale is worth repeating. It goes like this.

First, every story has to have characters—people who do things. The characters in this story are the leader with the idea, William E. Kenny, supervisor of farm youth credit services for the New Jersey State Department of Agriculture, who negotiates project loans made from the New Jersey Junior Breeders Fund; Owen E. Kiser, State supervisor of agricultural education; William H. Evans, State supervisor of agricultural teacher training; and George W. Lange, State supervisor of farm mechanics instruction in vocational agriculture. But let’s start from the beginning and fit the characters into their proper places.

Most livestock men agree on the merits of the show ring. They realize that the way to really judge an animal is to see how it compares with others. Fitting for the show ring demands the greatest amount of attention to such details as proper feeding and management. From this Bill Kenny got an idea.

Lester Hay of Bordentown, New Jersey, and his Grand Champion Ayrshire at the first State FFA Show in Trenton

State President Paul Cooper presents a blue ribbon to Margo Paul who showed her brother’s heifer at the show. She went on to win grand champion honors.
An all-State FFA show, he believed, should be of great value to New Jersey FFA members. Here they would have an opportunity to compare their dairy projects with those of FFA members from other parts of the state and at the same time they would have an opportunity to put their vo-ag training into practice.

"Although we have diversified agriculture in New Jersey," he said in presenting the idea to the management of the Trenton State Fair, "the best place to start would seem to be in the dairy classes. We can see what happens after that."

The Fair management was interested and offered to finance the show and to cooperate in every way.

Mr. Kenny went to Mr. Lange and Mr. Kiser and presented the plan. They were enthusiastic about the show and Mr. Lange agreed to supervise it. He, in turn, appointed a committee of vo-ag teachers and FFA members to further plan and direct the show. Mr. Evans met with the teachers and the first all-State FFA Livestock Show was underway.

There are 40 FFA chapters in New Jersey, and teachers throughout the State were contacted. They, too, were enthusiastic, but, as in most new ventures, all was not "smooth sailing." A few schools sponsored local shows and the dates conflicted with those set for the State show. Other teachers did not feel their students could properly fit their cattle in such a short time since they were used to entering local shows in which the competition was less keen.

But, when you have a good idea and others cooperate, it is possible to make a success of that idea. The majority of the teachers cooperated and applications began to come in. One of the most difficult problems was meeting the strict health regulations enforced at the State Fair, but veterinarians of the State Department of Agriculture testified all entries for bovine tuberculosis and for brucellosis. In addition to offering premiums, the Fair agreed to help defray the cost of transporting the animals and to pay herdsman to care for the stock so the exhibitors would not have to miss a week of school. (The herdsman were FFA members who had graduated the previous year.)

On September 27 a year ago, the show became a reality and another success story was born. A total of 48 animals of five dairy breeds were assembled. These represented dairy stock from 30 supervised farm programs. Members from all over the State came to see this first FFA show and to get ideas for future competition.

The exhibitors went home with $500 in premiums from the FFA show and an additional $500 in premiums won in the open classes which included cattle from the top dairy herds of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Maryland. About 100 FFA members led animals past the reviewing stand for the Governor's Day Livestock parade, the largest parade in the history of the Fair.

But the real success of the FFA show cannot be measured only in terms of entries or premiums won by the exhibitors, but what's more important, New Jersey is now more aware of the Future Farmers of America and they, in turn, are more aware of what all-State competition means. Also, there has been an increase in the number of junior breeders Fund loans to vo-ag students and FFA members to purchase animals to fit for the next show. In addition, the Future Farmers are learning to put into practice the proper techniques of feeding and management so as to do the right job of fitting.

In short, they are learning from practical experience how to be good farmers and showmen.

So the man with an idea and the others who worked with him are all part of a story with a happy ending. They had a plan that would help Future Farmers throughout the State, and they made a success of it.

Future Farmer Tom Frye, Trinity, N. C., can be properly proud of his Grand Champion steer, purple ribbon winner at the High Point, N. C., Annual Fat Stock Show and Sale in August. He also holds a special trophy awarded him for the most outstanding accomplishment in grooming and handling his entry during the show.

IN every field of activity there are "Champs." But they gain that title only by conscientious application to the job in hand. Like Anvil Brand, for example, which since 1899 has devoted all effort to producing work 'n' play garments which are "Hard to Beat" for dependable durability.

Anvil authentic Cowboy Westerns are fine examples of excellence in well-fitting, tough utility wear. Buy a pair next time—with a rugged Anvil suede shirt as a companion garment. And remember, Anvil makes garments for every member of the family.
GOOD FARMING helps make GOOD FISHING

By R. W. Eschmeyer

Executive Vice President
Sport Fishing Institute

FOR A LONG TIME, fishermen watched their favorite trout or bass streams dwindle into sluggish, muddy creeks that not even a tadpole would want to call home. But, today, thanks to scientific farming and forestry, trout streams are once more bringing in the ten-inchers and the tall tales.

We used to think that all we had to do to get whoppers was to plant a lot of little fish in our streams. Those old-fashioned methods didn't work, and today we know why. Fish need more than just water. They must have the right food and suitable spawning conditions. Each species has its own temperature needs, too. Like livestock, they won't thrive and grow without the proper environment.

Actually, a lake or stream is similar to a pasture. But underwater livestock are very different from sheep or cattle. For one thing, there are many, many more fish produced per acre. Under ideal conditions, a bass may have 10,000 offspring... or a big carp may lay a million eggs.

There's a difference, too, in the matter of growth. A well-fed calf will grow faster than one that is underfed, but in fish, the difference is more extreme. A ten-inch bass may be the same age as a two-incher. A little fish isn't necessarily a young sprout—he
may be just an underfed "old timer."

One other important difference between fish and livestock involves food chains. Most animals have short food chains, while some fish have very long ones. A carp eating algae is like a sheep eating grass. But a bass eating small fish, which eat insects, which eat microscopic plants, is a wholly different and more complex situation. It takes a lot of basic food to produce a pound of bass or other game fish.

But where does farming enter the picture? A survey made some years ago showed that a watershed which once had 150 miles of good trout stream now has 60 miles of poor trout water. What happened? We don't know the exact details—but we can imagine.

The land was probably cleared for farming. In the early days, the soil and water were so plentiful that no one gave them a second thought. With the destruction of the forest litter, much of the rain ran down the hillsides and into the streams. Heavy downpour caused swollen creeks and rivers and destroyed valuable fish food.

As more and more of the rainfall and melting snow ran into the streams, smaller amounts soaked into the soil, and cool springs (the lifeblood of trout streams) dwindled to mere trickles during long, dry spells. Without them, the streams in the watershed became narrow, sluggish creeks, flooded at one time and nearly dry at another. And their water, untempered by the springs, grew warm.

But more than water changes occurred here. The fast run-off carried damaging soil with it. The silt covered the gravel at the bottom of the river, where insects, crayfish, and other fish foods lived. It filled some of the deep ponds, too. The water, muddled by silt, produced very little fish food and few fish. The mud shut out the light, preventing growth of green algae, the basis of many fish food chains, and prevented the game fish, which feed by sight, from finding their nourishment.

Even when it doesn't leave permanently muddy water, such situation is probably the biggest single destructive force in ruining good fishing areas. And where the water remains roiled, conditions for fish are even worse.

A reservoir or pond which has been filled with silt will be improved little, if any, by wiser use of soil and water on the farm. But our streams, and the lakes which are not yet full of silt, can be improved immensely by better farming methods. An observation made in the Clark National Forest in Missouri shows what can be done. It involves forestry rather than farming but the principle is the same.

Thanks to good reforestation, about one half of this forest can now take heavy rains up to two inches directly into the soil without run-off. In this area many streams and springs have returned to permanent flow, instead of being intermittent, and are now referred to as "milky," not "muddy," following heavy rains. During the dry summer of 1952, the flow at one point in the Current River was 1600 cfs, as compared to 1250 cfs in the less severe droughts of 1934 and 1936. Plant and animal life in the streams is much greater now. Fishing has improved, and, on several of the waters, it is reported to be the best in the memory of the present generation of anglers.

This is what improved watershed protection has done for fish and fishing in a national forest. But, no matter where you live, you can help restore and keep trout and bass streams alive by making sure your soil stays on the land and absorbs the precious rainfall.

Good farming makes for a happier way of life and gives us more of nature's wholesome facilities for recreation.

Soil is not all that is lost by erosion.

Photos courtesy of
U. S. Forest Service
Soil Conservation Service
ARCHERY

By Erwin A. Bauer

MAYBE you’ve heard someone say we should give the country back to the Indians. Fortunately, the new interest in archery is the only sign that anyone plans to do something about it. Archery is our fastest growing sport nowadays. More than a million people use bows and arrows for target shooting, hunting, and most recently for fishing.

Archery is old. Once armies of well-trained archers were as feared as the hydrogen bomb is today. The boundaries of many countries were formed by these armies. And everyone has heard of the feats of Robin Hood and William Tell—but probably neither of them were as good as a modern archer, Howard Hill, who has appeared in many movies recently.

Much of the new interest in archery comes from American sportsmen. As our cities expand and as the remaining land is more intensely farmed, the amount of game to be hunted is smaller each year. Some sportsmen believe that there is other pleasure in hunting besides just killing game. Consequently, many of them have switched to archery in an attempt to take game under the most challenging conditions. Archery was so uncomplicated that their families took up the sport too. Now sporting goods shelves are filled with a great variety of equipment.

Just as archery changed from a weapon of war to a peaceful pastime, so did the basic equipment change. From the crude weapons that American Indians could use only at short range, it’s now possible to select from bows and arrows precision-built of glass, wood, or of a combination of the two. Some of these are expensive, but it’s still possible to buy a fine outfit very reasonably.

Bows for adults average between five and six feet. Shorter ones are made for young shooters and for hunting in heavy brush. But the most important consideration in selecting a bow is the “pull” rather than the length. “Pull” is the strength you need (in pounds) to draw the bowstring the length of an arrow (usually 28”). In other words, as much strength is needed to draw a 25 pound bow as is needed to lift a 25 pound weight straight up off the ground. “Pulls” or weights are always marked on the bow.

Select a bow that isn’t too difficult to pull. Under fifteen, you can probably handle 20 or 25 pounds easily. Over that age, try 40 or 50 pound bows. It isn’t good to have too heavy a bow because it will not perform as well as a bow that’s easy to handle. Your first attempts may be discouraging, but the proper muscles are usually loosened up after a few practices and shooting suddenly improves and becomes easy.

Most American Indians believed any bow was good enough, but they worked to make every individual arrow as “true” as possible. Probably they were on the right track. Arrows are very important in accurate shooting. Arrows run from less than two to two and a half feet. The best length is determined by the length of the archer’s arm. There are arrows of wood (usually cedar), glass, and aluminum. They’re tipped with target heads (blunt, pointed), field heads (heavier than target heads), and hunting heads (flat, sharp blades).

Archers usually use a few other items when shooting. An armguard on the wrist that holds the bow will prevent the snapped bowstring from peeling off skin. A special three-fingered glove on the
hand that draws the arrow saves wear and tear on the archer's fingers. Any of a great variety of quivers are important to carry your arrows. Bales of hay or straw are the best for backstops and for mounting targets.

Shooting isn't too difficult to learn. Here's one way that is effective for beginners. Find a safe place, perhaps on a range, where you can shoot into bales of hay, and then just start shooting. Forget about aiming and just try to learn the "feel" of the outfit. Do this for several sessions until handling the bow and arrows seems a perfectly natural thing.

Be sure to take the correct stance, though. If you're right-handed, extend your left arm straight out to the side. When that arm points at the target, you're in the proper standing position. In other words, you should be facing to the right of the target. Keep your feet spread comfortably apart, but not too wide, remember.

Now, holding the bow lightly in your outstretched left hand, turn your head to target, and with your right hand draw the arrow back to your face and let it fly. This is very important: Always draw the arrow back to the same spot exactly. For example, draw it back until the knuckle on your thumb rests against the underside of your cheekbone or to the right corner of your mouth. It doesn't make any difference which spot is best for you, just so you concentrate on that one spot and make drawing to it a habit. If you do that, and if you always keep your eye on the target, you will automatically, almost magically, start putting your arrows right in the target.

Here's the method expert bowhunters use for accuracy shooting. Keep your eyes on the target; never leave it for a second. Draw the arrow as usual. Now, still with your eye on the target, bring the arrow point up so that it covers the bull's-eye on which your eye is focused. Release the arrow. Keep practicing this until it's a habit.

Here's the correct way to draw. Use your first three fingers only. The arrow should be placed between the first and second fingers. When you're on target, allow the bowstring to slide off the tips of your fingers. Look carefully at the photos if any of these instructions are not clear.

There are archery clubs in nearly every town in the country. It's good to join one of these when you learn to shoot. The experts among the members are usually very pleased to help beginners. Most of these clubs have either target or field ranges where you can practice. It's very easy to become interested in field shooting because it combines the accuracy of target work with the thrill of hunting. Write to the National Field Archers' Association, Redlands, California, for information on clubs near your home.

Recently many state conservation departments have become interested in archery to solve the problem of less game and less land to hunt each year. They have encouraged bow hunters by setting up special seasons on certain game, most often deer. Sometimes the season comes before the regular firearms season; sometimes it's extended afterwards. These bonus seasons have caused many more sportsmen to take up archery.

Bowhunting is safe—at least no fatal accidents have ever been reported. Farmers who ordinarily do not permit hunting do not mind an archer quietly stalking through his woodlots, or even his barnlots, where rabbits, pheasants, and such farm game are often most plentiful. He doesn't have to worry about lead shot rattling against the windowpanes.

However, the greatest interest in archery right now is neither in target shooting nor in hunting—but rather in fishing! Here's why:

Almost every state is having trouble with too many "rough" fish such as carp, gars, and bowfins which have all but choked some waters. As a result, some states now allow fishermen to catch these undesirables with bow and arrow. The sport is very popular wherever it's permitted because it's hard to beat for thrills and action anywhere.

The archer in the first picture demonstrates proper stance before drawing to shoot. In the next three pictures, Wayne Knisley of Delaware, Ohio, shows proper form and stance when drawing. Notice the relaxed position of the body.
In this year of weather extremes, wise is the farmer who can point to his fields and show you contours, terraces and grassed waterways. For these are effective aids in holding scarce moisture in the soil and in keeping topsoil at home. As more and more farmers turn to conservation farming, the need grows for equipment that will make such farming easier. That's why the new and far advanced Dearborn Adjusto-Flex Disc Harrow is of major interest to those who serve agriculture.

There are many reasons why this new harrow is outstanding for conservation farming. Fast and easy adjustments make for a good discing job under any and all field conditions. Disc gangs are angled separately. A twist of the convenient leveling wheel gives the right cutting action to both front and rear gangs.

And here's still another advantage: This Dearborn Harrow has a flexible frame that permits disc gangs to follow ground contours — do smooth, uniform work over rolling ground. As if by magic, it does this while maintaining the desired cutting and leveling action.

Matched to the easy-handling Ford Tractor, the Dearborn Adjusto-Flex Disc Harrow becomes a new and valuable aid to good soil management. Here is a new high in discing performance for farmers everywhere.

TRACTOR AND IMPLEMENT DIVISION
FORD MOTOR COMPANY
Birmingham, Michigan

Dearborn Adjusto-Flex Disc Harrow is raised, lowered and depth-controlled by Ford Tractor hydraulic power. Discs "ride" to and from the field... turns at point rows and headlands are made without dirt ridging... grassed waterways can be crossed safely and without stopping.

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A post card will bring you any of the material listed in this column. It is offered free to you by our advertisers. When writing for material listed, identify yourself as a member of the FFA. You might also mention The National FUTURE FARMER.

From Past Issues


Fruit Guide. Free, 64 pages. Union Pacific Railroad, Department of Traffic, Agricultural Development, Omaha, Nebraska.


New Listing

Fuel-Wise. 12 pages, free. This booklet explains, in non-technical language, the comparative advantages of different types of fuel for tractors and power units. By using simple calculations explained in the booklet, a prospective buyer can find the engine and fuel best suited to do his work and which will be most economical in his area. No preference is expressed for any particular type of fuel. Write to: Mr. Ben D. Grussing, Minneapolis-Moline Company, Box 1050-FF, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Even though they are considered "trash" fish, carp are powerful battlers. In springtime they spawn in very shallow water, sometimes exposing themselves there for several weeks. They're perfect targets at that time for properly equipped archers.

Reels can be made from a great variety of materials, or they can be purchased, and attached to the bow. Harpoon-head arrows are also available on the market and these are tied to line on the reel. With this outfit, even brand-new archers can quickly fill a boat with carp after they find the spawning grounds. A carp that has been hit by an arrow usually goes wild and his antics are something to see.

There is plenty of opportunity to shoot other rough fish, too. Gars are plentiful in parts of the South, and salt water is filled with a variety of sharks, rays, and such as that. Whether you prefer fishing or hunting, you'll find this fast-growing pastime adds many new thrills and pleasures to your favorite sport.

A close-up view of draw to the cheek. Remember: Always draw to same spot.

Left, Close-up position of arm guard.

Harpoon arrow and "reel" for fishing.

Typical bow of glass and maple; arrowheads, left to right, are target, field, broadhead (hunting), harpoon (fishing).
The climax of all FFA and high school rodeos is the most classical of all rodeos, the National Championship High School Rodeo. The 1954 championships were held at Hallettsville, Texas, on August 5, 6, and 7. As one mother from Montana put it, “This is the first rodeo I ever saw that had dignity.” In only a few sports can a high school student win a national title, and the national championships offer the only rodeo in which every contestant is a champion.

This year, 118 young champion cowboys and cowgirls from 13 states stampeded the little town of Hallettsville. With spurs a-jingling, they rode into town to fight it out—not with six-guns, but with skill of lariat, adaptability of horsemanship and the tenacity to conquer animal. When the dust cleared, ten new titlists were added to the fraternity known as National High School Rodeo Champions. Of the six possible winners in the boys events, two were not FFA members, but one, a coming 7th grader, will begin his FFA membership this fall.

Eddie Dyer of Navasota, Texas, was the star performer. He won the bareback and saddle bronc titles and won more points than any other contestant to win the distinguished award of All-Around Cowboy. Winning over young hands from Idaho, Montana, South Dakota, and Wyoming—whose known birthright is champion bronc riding—made Eddie’s performance all the more significant. Eddie has been active in FFA work and one of his outstanding projects was the feeding of a steer he caught at a Houston Fat Stock Show calf scramble. After feeding the calf for a year, he showed him back at the stock show and sold him at auction.

Another outstanding FFA contestant was Richard Franklin and his registered Quarter Horse mare, Jinx Benavides. Richard, active in the Alice, Texas, chapter affairs, has two more years of high school. He is on the milk and grass judging teams and is feeding out two steers in the FFA and 4-H joint feeding program. Richard won his rodeo laurels in the tie-down calf roping by roping and tying three head of tough Brahman calves in 47.6 seconds. He did most of the training in making Jinx the top performer that she is. Her ability to carry her rider to the right roping position, to stop at the proper time, and to keep the rope taut while the calf is being tied, made it possible for Richard to win the championship.

A promising young prospect for outstanding FFA work is little Morris Watson, Jr., of Houston. When he has his heart set on something, he usually does something about it. He went to Hal-

Future Farmer Richard Franklin, Alice, Texas, is the new Champion Calf Roper

Eddie Dyer, FFA member of Navasota, Texas, is Champion All-Around Cowboy

Wayne Curtis, Rapid City, South Dakota, performing in the steer wrestling
DREAM MACHINES for Future Farmers

To all Future Farmers, warm greetings from Ferguson! You're preparing to become our farm leaders of tomorrow.

And you can help yourselves toward your goal now, with the farm machines of the future—thanks to bold new concepts in design from Ferguson.

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These dream machines are only the first of many remarkable new things to come from Ferguson's dynamic engineering.

As other startling new farm machines are introduced, you'll see more and more evidence that, as in the past, the important inventions come first from Ferguson.

Quite frankly, we think this means that the Future Farmers of America and Ferguson are certain to see more and more of each other!

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lettsville to become the champion in the boys cutting horse contest. And, he did just that. The cutting horse contest is mainly a horse contest, but horsemanship plays a vital role. Sugar Jane is a four year old registered Quarter Horse mare that Morris put a lot of training on. Little Morris Watson, Jr., is 12 years old and is entering the 7th grade this fall.

Gerald Poltry, steer wrestling champion, has been an outstanding football star for the Louise, Texas, team. For two years he has been all-district fullback. He declined his awards as national champion steer wrestler to retain his eligibility as a candidate for the all-state team his senior year. Melborn Shillings, Port Lavaca, Texas, set a new national record by wrestling down a steer in 4.6 seconds.

The Texans made a clean sweep of the titles, except one. Donald Thorson of Rapid City, South Dakota, won the bull riding contest. But by statistics, the northern boys proved they were good bronc riders, as well as good sports. Of a possible 600 points in the riding events, the Idaho and South Dakota boys won 350 of them, leaving the rest to be split between Nebraska, Wyoming, Oklahoma, Louisiana, and Texas.

The girls are never to be overlooked when it comes to rodeo performance. At this year’s championships, the girls had four contests of their own. The most glamorous of all was the queen contest in which the national high school queen was named. Sandy Thomas of Eagle Lake, Texas, was chosen for her beauty, western attire, and horseman-ship over state high school queens from six other states. The most popular contest—girls clover leaf barrel race—was won by a little freshman from Magnolia, Texas. Not only did Mickey Winslow win that highly contested event, but she set a new national record of 4.6 seconds in the girl’s breakaway calf roping, and also won the title of All-round Cowgirl.

The contestants for the annual championships were champions of their own state high school championship rodeo. Some states have not yet had a state rodeo approved by the National High School Rodeo Association. Entrants from these states had verification from their school superintendent and principal as to their scholastic standing at school.

The purpose, function, and results of the high school rodeo program is sound and proven. The program was founded in 1947 at Hallettsville, Texas, by school superintendent, Claude Mullins. Mr. Mullins, with the aid of two friends, attorney Alton Allen and druggist-politi- tician Leon Kahanek, held a roping for Texas high school boys. The response was so heartening that in 1948 a state
championship rodeo was held, with the Hallettsville FFA chapter as sponsor and benefactor. Boys from neighboring states heard about the goings on over in Texas and wanted to get in on the fun. It was then that the three gentlemen—Mullins, Allen, and Kahanek—envisioned a program demanded by American youth.

As Mr. Mullins summed up the situation, “All American boys are born with a desire to be cowboys. Our problem is to give them an organized sport that they will love to do and that will develop good men and women, sportsmanship, leadership, horsemanship, and scholarship. A boy that has a horse will never go wrong.”

So, in 1949, the first national championship rodeo was held in Hallettsville, and it was then that the National High School Rodeo Association came into being. The NHSRA is composed of member states which hold approved contests each year.

The newly-elected student officers are James Darnet, Sulphur, Louisiana, president; Anthony Salinas, Encinal, Texas, vice president; and Miss Harrie Frost, Reno, Nevada, secretary-treasurer. The governing body is made up of three adult directors from each state, with one of them being a school official from the host town of the state championship rodeo. The Executive Board consists of a chairman, vice chairman, secretary-treasurer, and director of public information. The annual championships are rotated among member states.

There are hundreds of FFA rodeos held annually. In Texas alone, there are over two dozen. There can be only one state high school championship rodeo, but these smaller and more local contests are a proving ground and stepping stone to higher laurels, bigger awards, and more accomplishments. The results of these county or regional contests are many-fold. Summer months mean leisure time for students. Leisure time has been the tap-root of juvenile delinquency. With well supervised roping and riding contests, the American youth have an aim—to win. But winning takes practice. It also takes a good horse and good horsemanship, and what boy or girl wouldn’t be proud of a good horse? Many FFA chapters have reaped a good harvest of cash for the treasury. Such is the case at Hallettsville. Under the supervision of Advisor Billy Seale, the revenue from cold drink sales alone amounts to a tidy sum at the state rodeo.

The 1955 championship will be held at Harrison, Nebraska, some time in August. Harrison is the home of the Nebraska State High School Championship Rodeo. Individual state rodeos will be held during June and July to qualify the entries for the chance of becoming a National High School Rodeo Champion.
Wear and Use OFFICIAL Merchandise

Future Farmers Supply Service
Box 1180, Alexandria, Va.

Identification Bracelets
Two identification bracelets are available, one of nickel silver and one of sterling silver with rhodium finish. Both have small silver FFA emblems as shown. YOUR NAME MAY BE ENGRAVED ON EITHER BRACELET, FREE.

Item No. 1001—Nickel Silver $1.25
Item No. 1003—Sterling Silver $3.90

Pocket Knife
This knife has three blades made of razor steel. The handle is made of brown genuine bone stag, with sterling silver FFA emblem as shown.

Item No. 1501 $2.75

Ball Point Pen
This pen is made with a plastic barrel containing a long lasting supply of non-smear, permanent type blue ink. The pen is approved by bankers for check writing; is gold in color with the FFA motto and emblem printed in blue.

Item No. BP-1 Each $.35
Dozen 3.50
Per 100 25.00

Pen and Pencil Set
The official pen and pencil set is made by Esterbrook. Blue plastic body. Push type pencil. Pen includes replaceable point.

Item No. 702 — Set $4.00
Cost for imprinting name each $.20

Cost for imprinting in blue $1.00

In your new, 1954-55 official Future Farmers Supply Service Catalogue, which your advisor has, you will find the items above, plus many more you would like to have.

Your Supply Service is at your service all the time! Use and wear official merchandise!

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Print lettering desired: Total enclosed.

(Please enclose check or money order—no COD orders)
Your Livestock Judging Contest

Entries Close November 1, 1954

IT'S ALL IN FUN! And it may help keep your judging eye in better shape for the judging team next Spring. The rules are simple, and you don't have to compete with other Future Farmers. It's just between you and the judges, all of whom are recognized authorities in their respective fields.

PRIZES

Every contestant who gives the correct placing on all four classes wins an official FFA pocket knife. (It has three blades made of razor steel. The handle is of brown genuine bone stag, with a sterling silver FFA emblem mounted on one side.)

Every contestant who gives the correct placing on any three of the four classes wins an official FFA plastic billfold with his name and the FFA emblem stamped in gold.

Every contestant who gives the correct placing on any two of the four classes wins an official FFA ball point pen.

SIMPLE RULES

1. Use the official entry blank. No others considered.
2. Keep a copy of your placings . . . no entries returned.
3. Place all four classes.
4. In each of the four classes rank the animals first, second, third, and fourth on the official entry blank. (For example, in the Duroc barrow class, if you think C is the best barrow, mark a "C" in the space under FIRST, on the line for the Duroc barrow class. If hog "B" is second best, in your opinion, mark a "B" under SECOND, and so on.
5. Enclose your entry blank in an envelope and mail it to Livestock Judging Contest, The National FUTURE FARMER, Box 1180, Alexandria, Virginia.
6. All entries must be postmarked not later than midnight, November 1, 1954.
7. All entries will be scored by the staff of The National FUTURE FARMER on the basis of official placings made by recognized livestock authorities.
8. The decisions of the judges will be final.

OFFICIAL ENTRY BLANK

Mail before November 1, 1954 to—Livestock Judging Contest

The National FUTURE FARMER

Box 1180
Alexandria, Virginia

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Your name (Please print) __________________________________________
R.F.D. or Street __________________________________________________
City __________________________ State ____________________________
HEREFORD HEIFERS

A

B

C

D
our chapter feed mill

By Richard Fisher, Chapter Reporter

Behind the Agriculture Department at Modesto High School (California) is a building once used as a bus shed. It was vacated by the school; now the Department uses it as a Co-Operative Feed Mill. In this mill we have a grinder and mixer, built-in scales, a concentrate room, and space for bulk storage.

A few years ago a new mixer was contributed to the chapter by interested businessmen and farmers. In charge of the mill is a committee, consisting of ten members, who have many responsibilities. They order and purchase all feed that is used in the mixes, keep an accurate record of the over-all receipts and debits of the mill, and write up all sales transacted through the mill which they turn over to the FFA bookkeeper. The head of this committee, Robert Miller, has a period of special Agriculture, when he takes care of most of the mixing.

In the spring when barley is harvested and most reasonably priced, we buy twenty to twenty-five tons to use as feed the rest of the year. We also buy other feeds to be mixed, from the Poultry Producers Association. Whenever possible we purchase by-products, such as dried prunes, dried peaches, cull raisins, and beans, and thus affect a saving for our chapter members.

Whenever a student wants a mix, he may mix his own or have one of the committee mix it. So far this year we have ground about eighteen tons of corn and mixed about thirty tons of different mixes for graduates and students. We use the feed mill for instruction in balancing rations, feed identification, storage insect control, sack sewing instructions, and other similar phases of teaching. It has been used for cooperative projects between chapter members and the chapter, which has proved successful from both the educational and financial standpoints.

Robert Miller and Verne Heinrick

watch for

THE Young Farmer

a magazine for YOU

To be circulated through vo-ag classes (one copy per class). The YOUNG FARMER is a brand new magazine—packed with stories that will help you do a better job of farming because they are aimed at the problems you face.

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• The Steps in Farm Ownership
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NOTE TO VO-AG INSTRUCTORS:
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The YOUNG FARMER is published as a service to agriculture

by GENERAL MILLS

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Makers of Betty Crocker products for the home, bakers flours, Larro Sure Feeds and products for industry.
The First One Doesn't Have A Chance!

“A Russian named Rudolf looked out of the window one morning and said, “It’s raining.”

“No, it’s sleeting,” said his wife.

“I say it’s raining,” he replied, “Rudolf the red knows rain, dear!”

Barbara Bunge
New Albin, Iowa

A motorist and his wife had quarreled, and hadn’t spoken for miles. The husband suddenly pointed to a mule in a pasture they were passing.

“Relative of yours?” he asked.

“Yes,” snapped his wife, “by marriage.”

Geraldine Adams
Corinna, Maine

Bill: “What did the doughnut say to the cake?”

Jack: “If I had all your dough, I wouldn’t be hanging around this hole!”

Jerry Harris
Dyersburg, Tennessee

Two ranchers were discussing the drought.

“How are things over your way?” asked the first rancher.

“Well,” said the second, “the cattle are so thin that by using carbon paper we’ve been branding them two at a time!”

Bobby Potter
Columbus, Texas

Youngster: “Mom, it’s a good thing you and Dad named me Tommy.”

Mom: “Why is that?”

Youngster: “Because that’s what everyone calls me!”

Mary Ann Hughes
Fletcher, Oklahoma

Farmer: “Sow the seeds six inches apart.”

City boy: “Okay, where’s the needle and thread?”

Alton McLendon
Leakesville, Mississippi

Sad Man: “I went to Las Vegas last week, and boy, was it hot! I couldn’t sleep a wink, I just rolled and lost all night!”

Engene Sanders
Zionsville, Indiana

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 1186, Alexandria, Virginia. In case of duplication, payment will be made for the first one received. Contributions cannot be acknowledged or returned.
THERE’S no doubt about it—you’ll keep more of your dollars at home with a John Deere Model “50,” “60,” or “70” Tractor.

MORE WORK PER DAY. Even the “50”—low-priced youngster of this famous trio—has a tremendous appetite for work. It pulls 3-bottom plows, 8-foot disk harrows in most conditions... plants and cultivates four rows at a time... operates the brand-new one-row mounted cotton picker... handles a two-row mounted corn picker, and saves time and labor every step of the way by increasing the amount of work one man can do in a day. And you get even greater work output per day with the 3-4 plow Model “60” or the king-size “70.”

MODEL “50”  2-3 PLOW
MODEL “60”  3-4 PLOW
MODEL “70”  4-5 PLOW

ALL THE MODERN FEATURES. You’ll enjoy all the modern time- and labor-saving features in these new John Deere General-Purpose Tractors—“live” Powr-Trol for effortless, accurate control of implements...“live” power shaft... new 3-point hitch with a complete line of matched working equipment, and now, the newest feature of all—John Deere factory-engineered Power Steering that provides new freedom from steering effort in all soil conditions.

All these features plus matchless fuel economy and rock-bottom upkeep costs make a John Deere “50,” “60,” or “70” your best tractor buy. Make a date with your John Deere dealer to see—and drive—one of these new tractors soon!

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Here is the handiest quick-hitch ever devised for mounted implements. It's the Snap-Coupler — now standard equipment on all Allis-Chalmers Model CA and WD-45 Tractors. It's automatic! It's a SNAP!

No maneuvering into position. No hitchpins to line up. Just back your WD-45 Tractor to engage the Snap-Coupler. A wide funnel guides the Free-Swing Implement tongue into a single master hitch-point. *Snap* . . . it latches! Close the two lift-arm couplings and drive away!

To detach, step on the trip-latch and drop lift-arm couplings . . . that's all!

**Good News for WD and CA Tractor Owners** — The Snap-Coupler is also available for WD and CA Tractors and implements now in service. Inquire about the Snap-Coupler kit for your tractor and mounted implements at your Allis-Chalmers dealer.

Quick-hitch alone is not the whole story. It's quick everything, the Allis-Chalmers way. Engine power spaces the rear tractor wheels . . . instantly!

Enables you to match wheel spacing exactly to rows, furrows, swath or tillage tool width. You do it without jacks, hoists or heavy wrenches. Be first in the field in your neighborhood. Attach implements and space wheels . . . one! two! QUICK!

That's Allis-Chalmers Quick-Change Farming