

THE KANSAS AGRICULTURAL STUDENT

MANHATTAN, KANSAS

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VOL. XVII
No. 1
OCTOBER, 1937

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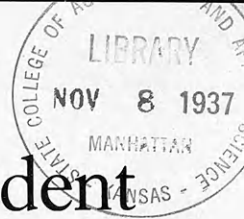
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The Kansas Agricultural Student

VOL. XVII

Manhattan, Kansas, October, 1937

No. 1



Dorothy Olson

WINNERS IN MEAT JUDGING

Helen Dunbar

Nora Babb

Verda Mae Dale

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The New Assistant Dean and Director

DURING the past summer a new man has come to the helm in the Division of Agriculture. He is Prof. C. W. Mullen, who succeeds Prof. Hugh Durham as assistant to Dean L. E. Call.

Professor Mullen received the bache-



ASSISTANT DEAN CLYDE W. MULLEN

lor of science degree at Oklahoma A. and M. College at Stillwater in 1915, and received his master of science degree in agronomy at K. S. C. in 1917. At the present time he has official rank of associate professor of agronomy.

During the time that Professor Mullen worked on his master's degree he was elected to the Kansas chapter of Alpha Zeta.

Since 1917 Mullen has had numerous opportunities to deal with people. He was with the United States Department

of Agriculture as a grain supervisor at Kansas City for one year. He served as county agricultural agent in Barton county for one summer and for one year as an instructor in agronomy at K. S. C.

From 1919 until July 1, 1937, when Professor Mullen came to Kansas State as Assistant Dean, he was associate editor of the Farmer-Stockman, a farm magazine, published in Oklahoma City, Okla. Besides serving as associate editor, he was manager of the Farmer-Stockman Protective Association intended to protect farmers from, and to expose, swindlers of various kinds. So, as a warning word to students, take care in choosing your excuses for absences.

Professor Mullen's extensive work with the Farmer-Stockman has enabled him to become acquainted with, and has taught him how to deal with many types of people. In addition, his experience as manager of a program, such as the Protective Association, well qualifies him as a manager of the Ag students at K. S. C. In fact, all in all, he is the man for the position.

Dean L. E. Call states, "Professor Mullen has spent his life dealing with the agricultural problems of the southern plains states and is well prepared by training and experience to fill the position that he will occupy at this institution as assistant to the dean of agriculture and director of the agricultural experiment station. He understands the problems of young men, is sympathetic in helping young men adjust themselves to meet these problems, and will be a valuable adviser to the Division of Agriculture. I feel that we have been unusually fortunate in securing a man of Professor Mullen's experience and capabilities to take up the work that Professor Durham has been forced to relinquish because of illness."

The fact that he was born in western Kansas 46 years ago, that he has two daughters (twins) enrolled as sopho-

ALPHA ZETA—NATIONAL HONORARY FRATERNITY

mores in K. S. C., that Mrs. Mullen was formerly assistant registrar at Kansas State is evidence that he has not only the interest of the Ags at heart, but is also a real citizen of Kansas and will readily fit into his new position.

To those of you who have not met Assistant Dean Mullen, your time will be well spent if you drop into his office for nothing more than just a friendly chat. Although he is a very busy man, he will undoubtedly welcome you and I believe that he will "play ball" with you if you will do the same with him.

—A. F. L., '39.

Activities of Alpha Zeta— Honorary Agricultural Fraternity

Alpha Zeta, National Honorary Agricultural Fraternity, includes in its membership the outstanding students in the Division of Agriculture. The Kansas Chapter of Alpha Zeta was organized in 1909 and since that time more than 400 men have been elected to membership, about 60 of whom are represented on the Kansas State faculty.

Qualifications for membership are as follows: "Any male student who is enrolled in Agriculture, who has completed three semesters of college work, who stands in the upper two fifths of his class scholastically, and who has demonstrated himself to possess good personality and character, and a marked degree of leadership, is eligible.

Election of new members is held once each semester. Meetings are held twice each month. The meetings are designed and planned to develop the individual along lines that will enable him to be of service to agriculture. Social activities which are included in this development include—a stag banquet in the fall, smokers, and a dinner dance each spring.

Membership in Alpha Zeta is hon-

ored by both students and faculty. Together with this honor goes a responsibility. In the past this responsibility has been met by Alpha Zeta members, therefore it is continuously on the lookout for outstanding, well-balanced members for the future. To develop into a well developed, balanced individual in scholarship, character, personality and extra curricular activities, one must start this development in his freshman year. One of these qualities standing alone will not make a well-balanced individual—it takes a combination of all four.

Each spring a newsletter is compiled and sent to active members and alumni. This newsletter is a review of the activities of the Fraternity members during the past year and serves as a connecting tie with Alpha Zeta Alumni.

Officers this year are—Elmer Dawdy, Chancellor; Roland Elling, Censor; Waldo Poovey, Scribe; Fred Muret, Treasurer; Rollin Parsons, Chronicler; Louis Brooks, Historian.

Each fall Alpha Zeta presents a gold medal to the freshman Ag who makes the highest scholastic record during his first year's work at this institution. The award is made entirely on scholastic standing as it is the only concrete standard by which freshmen can be measured.

Next fall Alpha Zeta will present another gold medal to the high-ranking freshman scholastically for the year of 1937-38. Freshmen should start thinking about this award at the start of the school year and not wait until the year is over. Alpha Zeta is a worthwhile student organization that fully rewards those students who are willing to develop themselves to meet its requirements.—E. A. D., '38.

Phares Decker, '34, is to report in October for a fellowship in plant pathology in Cornell University. He has worked the past year at the University of Minnesota and is to do part time teaching at Cornell.

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THE AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION'S NEW CONSTITUTION

The Constitution of the Agricultural Association is badly in need of revision to meet existing circumstances. Accordingly a committee composed of Willis Wenrich, chairman, Robert Barber, Elmore Stout, Floyd Maynard, and C. Peairs Wilson was appointed by Elmer Dawdy, president of the agricultural Association, to revise and bring the Constitution up to date.

The present Constitution which was adopted in 1927 does not provide for certain activities which the Agricultural Association now sponsors nor does it cover some of the policies now followed. Examples are: The election date of officers, qualifications for membership, and lack of provisions for the Ag Barnwarmer and Little American Royal. Under the existing Constitution an executive and general council should be elected from student members of the various departments to direct the activities of the organization.

With these changes in mind, the committee will draw up a new Constitution to be presented at the December Agri-

cultural Seminar for approval of the agricultural student body. The committee will welcome helpful suggestions from members of the Division of Agriculture. It is planned to have mimeographed copies available for each agricultural student at the time the Constitution is adopted.—E. A. D., '38.

THE COVER PAGE

The cover page presents a scene taken at enrollment last fall. Some of the hard-working professors will be recognized—one star-gazer may be seen in deep thought and looking for an inspiration—two or three puzzled members of the new freshman class are just beginning to see the light. Papers crumpled, pens working, hands gripped—all go with the scramble of enrollment. For others, who have our sympathy, we think brighter days are coming. The fall of 1937 was marked by some substantial improvements in methods. Even the freshmen will soon cheer up and with enthusiasm and optimism start the real class-room work of the semester.



JOHN H. McCOY

Wins Alpha Zeta Medal

Mr. John H. McCoy wins Alpha Zeta medal by making the highest scholarship average of any freshman in the Division of Agriculture in 1935-36. The honor society of agriculture in recognition of this achievement awarded him a medal—the sixteenth annual award of that organization to the high freshman. John H. McCoy was born and reared in the vicinity of Manhattan and attended grade school in District 76, Pottawatomie county. He graduated from the Sacred Heart Academy in 1929, and for five years worked on his father's farm east of Manhattan. In the fall of 1936, he entered K. S. C. as a freshman in agricultural administration. Since that time, he has earned his way by working evenings from 5:30 to 10:00 in the Wareham Coffee Shop, Hotel Wareham.

Wheat Testing Plans for Kansas

Wheat growers throughout the state of Kansas will be given an opportunity to see the ripening crop from their own seed in comparison with growing sample rows from seed collected from 99 other growers, also in comparison with the crop from pure seed of standard varieties. This will be shown next June at 25 Field Day programs in various counties in Kansas. The recently organized Southwest Wheat Improvement Association will make this demonstration possible.

Tentative arrangements for speakers for the 25 Field Day programs include college authorities and many others who are interested in the work. Sec'y J. C. Mohler of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, and Dr. O. O. Wolf, president of the Kansas Farm Bureau, have agreed to speak at several of the Field Day events.

Dr. John H. Parker, head of the Department of Agronomy, Kansas State College, has been granted part-time release from his college duties to permit him to serve as director of field work for the Southwest Wheat Improvement Association. He reports that field work has been completed on the 25 test wheat plots in Kansas through the cooperation of local millers, grain men, and county agricultural agents.

In securing the seed for planting, half pound samples were collected on a basis of 100 samples for each test plot. These were sent to Manhattan for weighing out, packeting, identifying, and made ready for planting in September.

The work of extending the Canadian wheat crop testing plans in Kansas from an experimental beginning at Junction City this year, is in charge of the Southwest Wheat Improvement Association especially organized for the purpose of undertaking this as its initial effort, to be followed by other activities in the interest of better wheat production.—F. L. B., '38.

HONOR ROLL, 1936-'37

Dairy Judging Trip

The Kansas State College dairy judging team composed of Richard King, Clyde Reed, Verlin Rosenkranz, and A. F. Leonard, alternate, was awarded tenth place at the Waterloo Dairy Cattle Congress in Waterloo, Iowa, September 27, 1937. Michigan State College won first place with the University of Missouri in second place among the 11 teams entering the contest.

Prof. H. W. Cave of the Department of Dairy Husbandry coached the team which placed fifth on Guernseys, sixth on Brown Swiss, seventh on Holsteins, ninth on Jerseys, and tenth on Ayrshires. Clyde Reed was fourth high individual on Guernseys and ninth on Holsteins.

For the purpose of inspecting and judging various herds stops were made at University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Dan Stephens' herd, Fremont, Nebraska; Meredith Jersey Farm, managed by Mr. Willard Howe, Des Moines, Iowa; Iowanola Guernsey Farm, owned by C. R. Mountain, Des Moines, Iowa; Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.—F.L.B., '38.

Honor Roll, 1936-'37

For the past college year, 1936-'37, in the Division of Agriculture, 281 students are hereby commended for creditable and satisfactory scholarship. Each of these students carried regular assignments of not less than 12 credit hours of work each semester, had practically no delinquencies throughout the year, and made a total of not less than 48 points on his two assignments, according to the K. S. C. point system.

Those students making not less than a two-point or "B" average for the year are given special commendation as winners of high honors. Both the high-honor and the honor groups are listed below:

Senior—High Honor

	Home P. O.	Scholarship av.
Horton M. Laude.....	Manhattan	3.00
Oren J. Reusser.....	Wellington	2.94

Alfred G. Schroeder.....	Newton	3.3	2.82
C. Peairs Wilson.....	Anness	3.5	2.77
Wayne Tjaden.....	Wichita	3.5	2.74
Charles A. Patterson.....	Kansas City	3.5	2.57
Fred L. Fair.....	Alden	3.0	2.54
Robert T. Latta.....	Holton	3.6	2.53
Earl F. Parsons.....	Manhattan	3.9	2.49
Wilton B. Thomas.....	Clay Center	3.0	2.47
J. William Patton.....	Hiawatha	3.2	2.44
Lyman C. Calahan.....	Abilene	3.8	2.42
Clare R. Porter.....	Stafford	3.3	2.42
James C. Strong.....	Moran	3.6	2.42
M. Maxwell Dickerson.....	Parsons	3.4	2.38
Frederick G. Warren.....	Beverly	3.2	2.37
Arthur G. Schafer.....	Jewell	3.6	2.36
Irwin W. Wagner.....	Cherryvale	3.5	2.31
Robert M. Jay.....	Kansas City, Mo.	3.1	2.29
Wayne C. Whitney.....	St. George	3.0	2.27
Edward W. Pitman.....	Scott City	3.1	2.26
Eugene S. Hamilton.....	Richmond, Mo.	3.9	2.23
Lytle M. Murphy.....	Manhattan	3.7	2.22
Rex E. Watts.....	Havensville	2.9	2.21
Clarence L. Bell.....	McDonald	3.1	2.20
Mary Jane McComb.....	Wichita	3.1	2.20
Darrell Morey.....	Manhattan	3.2	2.16
Roy H. Freeland.....	Effingham	3.3	2.15
Harold A. Borgelt.....	Zenda	4.2	2.14
Charles M. Loyd.....	Valley Center	2.8	2.11
Lyle C. Mertz.....	Steamboat Springs, Colo.	3.4	2.09
Elon B. Boyers.....	Manchester, Okla.	3.4	2.06

Junior—High Honor

Rollin C. Parsons.....	Manhattan	3.5	2.89
J. Donald Andrews.....	Bloom	3.3	2.73
Waldo W. Poovey.....	Oxford	3.3	2.70
Dewey Axtell.....	Harris	3.1	2.68
Elmore G. Stout.....	Cottonwood Falls	3.4	2.68
Alvin G. Law.....	Hill City	3.3	2.67
F. Louis Brooks.....	Scott City	3.2	2.63
Wayne H. Freeman.....	Kirwin	3.5	2.63
Gilbert L. Terman.....	Manhattan	3.4	2.62
Wilbur L. Alvey.....	Kansas City	3.3	2.61
Rodney K. McCammon.....	Eshon	3.1	2.58
Walter Abmeyer.....	Grantville	3.5	2.44
Joseph I. Jacob.....	Salt Lake City, Utah	3.4	2.44
R. Gordon Witse.....	Altoona	3.6	2.42
Jack H. Koster.....	Salina	3.3	2.40
Frank G. Bieberly.....	Dodge City	3.5	2.38
Elmer A. Dawdy.....	Washington	2.9	2.38
William R. Allen.....	Cummings	3.3	2.34
Paul W. Hodler.....	Beloit	3.4	2.32
Leonard W. Bird.....	Hill City	2.6	2.31
Kenneth Leonard.....	Manhattan	3.3	2.30
Fred H. Muret.....	Winfield	3.6	2.25
Allen Nottorf.....	Abilene	3.9	2.23
J. Leroy Young.....	Cheney	3.3	2.21
L. Duane Murphy.....	Sublette	3.1	2.19
A. Eugene Harris.....	Grimmell	3.3	2.15
Charles W. Pence.....	Topeka	3.3	2.15
Merton V. Emmert.....	Blue Rapids	2.5	2.12
Zara W. Johnson.....	Ness City	3.5	2.11
Bruce W. Barker.....	Burns	3.1	2.10
Clyde C. Reed.....	Kanopolis	3.6	2.08
Robert E. Kitch.....	Winfield	3.5	2.06
Hugh G. Myers.....	Barnard	3.4	2.00
Leroy E. Schafer.....	Valley Center	3.0	2.00

Sophomore—High Honor

Cook, Earl J.	Parker	3.2	2.91
Reitz, Herman J.	Belle Plaine	3.2	2.91
Miller, Earl E.	Sublette	3.4	2.83
Harris, John Jr.	Havensville	3.2	2.81
Cyphers, Emerson L.	Fairview	2.9	2.72
Leonard, Arthur F.	Lawrence	3.2	2.72
Aicher, George W.	Hays	3.3	2.61
Kruse, Kenneth E.	Barnes	3.4	2.56
Anderson, Hilding A.	Cleburne	2.6	2.54
Schweiter, Henry	Wichita	3.3	2.49
Hall, Donald E.	Macksville	3.4	2.47
Payne, Kenyon T.	Manhattan	3.2	2.47
Shetlar, John A.	Bayard	3.2	2.38
Harris, Meade C. C. Jr.	Tecumseh	3.3	2.36
Nordstrom, Kenneth L.	Norton	3.0	2.33
Anderson, Alfred E.	Courtland	3.2	2.29
Bert, Raymond E.	Neodesha	3.1	2.29
Classen, Carl E.	Newton	3.5	2.29
Topliff, J. Elwyn.	Jewell	3.4	2.29
Baker, Ellwood T.	Abilene	3.6	2.28
Phillips, Morris W.	Stockton	2.5	2.28
Schruben, Leonard W.	Dresden	3.2	2.28
Marker, Clayton W.	Topeka	3.1	2.26

HONOR ROLL, 1936-'37

Mueller, Clyde D.	Sawyer	35
Hildwein, Norman W.	Fairview	33
Payer, Eugene	Westphalia	30
Alsop, William G.	Wakefield	32
Wildman, Lloyd E.	Manhattan	33
Murphy, Grayson	Norton	27
McCarthy, Dale E.	Oneida	34
Hannawald, Emmett B. Pratt		32
Burton, Linus H.	Belle Plaine	36

Freshman—High Honor

McCoy, John H.	Manhattan	32
West, Glenn A.	Manhattan	33
McCoy, Donald I.	Manhattan	32
McCune, Delbert C.	Stafford	29
Campbell, Walter J.	Wilsey	29
Dean, John G.	Baldwin	32
Peddicord, James R.	Belvue	26
Beezley, William M.	Girard	32
Harrison, I. Kieth	Ottawa	32½
Carter, Charles O.	Morrowville	29
Parsons, Kenneth F.	Manhattan	34
Robertson, Joseph E.	Brownstown, Ind.	34
Wlkerson, Lanson W.	Linden, Iowa	34
Ackley, William B.	Portis	26
Kruse, Roland A.	Barnes	34
Jones, Harold E.	Concordia	32
Odden, Laverne M.	Buffalo	32
Stiebe, Arthur	Rozel	32
King, Ronald B.	Manhattan	32
Ackels, Alden A.	Kansas City, Mo.	33
Bullock, Richard M.	Gasco	32
Stagg, Beverly D.	Manhattan	32
Kirkbride, John W.	Medicine Lodge	32
Porter, Kenneth B.	Stafford	32
Tanner, Raymond S.	St. John	32
Banbury, Evans E.	Pratt	32
Holl, Royal G. D.	Lincoln	32
Morgan, Wayne D.	Ottawa	32
Stewart, William F.	Saffordville	31
Cooper, Louis W.	Peabody	32
Cudney, Ray E.	Trousdale	33½
Hildman, Marion R.	Elmont	26

Senior—Honor

	Home P. O.	Credit hours passed	Total points
Ralph W. Arnold.	Manhattan	31	51
Wendell Baker	Ozawkie	38	48
Carl H. H. Beyer.	Manhattan	30	59
Houston B. Bliss.	Kansas City, Mo.	33	62
Wilbur G. Brainard.	Whitewater	30	51
Charles F. Bredahl.	Fairview	34	65
Oran F. Burns.	Topeka	37	73
Harold F. Burr.	South Orange, N. J.	33	50
J. Clayton Buster.	Larned	34	58
Robert H. Calahan.	Abilene	32	48
Howard V. Cheney.	Grainfield	27	52
Frederick M. Coleman.	Sylvia	32	48
Clarence E. Cook.	Effingham	33	59
Omer L. Cook.	Larned	33	50
Frank H. Cooley.	Goff	34	51
D. Dean Dicken.	Winfield	32	57
William H. Dieterich.	Minneola	36	65
John R. Dukelow.	Hutchinson	29	56
Don C. Gillmore.	Hutchinson	35	53
Robert H. Harvey.	Schenectady, N. Y.	33	55
Orville O. Hodson.	Jamestown	34	52
Robert E. Huschle.	St. Louis, Ill.	31	52
Marion Irwin	Bronaugh, Mo.	33	52
Robert B. Jaccard.	Manhattan	34	53
Frank W. Jordan.	Beloit	35	48
Samuel W. Kerr.	Americus	31	54
Pete H. Leendertse.	Wichita	31	56
J. Alfred McMurry.	Clarendon, Tex.	31	61
Irvin R. Niles.	Lebo	39	59
Gustav C. Overley.	Belle Plaine	34	60
Thomas M. Potter.	Peabody	36	70
Willard J. Sainer.	Bison	34	52
Harold J. Scanlan.	Chapman	33	57
Clark B. Stephenson.	Sedan	35	61
Kermil Wagner	Howells, Nebr.	36	68
Carl S. Warner.	Whiting	32	61
Ralph D. Warner.	Arlington	34	48
Merle A. Webb.	Manhattan	40	58
William H. Wiggins.	Eureka	34	54
William O. Wilkoff.	Modoc	29	53
George H. Works.	Humboldt	35	68

Junior—Honor

Bathurst, Dale R.	Abilene	35
Becker, Dorman C.	Durham	32

Campbell, Jewell C.	Kansas City	31
Collett, John H.	Pratt	36
Crook, Charles B.	Ogden	35
Crowley, Wilbur R.	Burden	36
Danielson, Verner E.	Lindsborg	36
Dickhut, Wendell C.	Scott City	33
Doran, Vernon L.	Macksville	34
Dutton, Marshall W.	Harlan	35
Elling, Roland B.	Manhattan	35
Fisher, Kenneth A.	Newton	31
Grote, Hilbert A.	Manhattan	29
Hathaway, Ralph J.	Chase	32
Hendershot, Roger L.	Hutchinson	36
Hyde, John H.	Augusta	35
McKnight, William	Oxford	31
Maresch, Vernon F.	Nekoma	34
Maynard, Floyd J.	Kansas City, Mo.	35
Moody, Edward F.	Greeley	32
Myers, Howard C.	Abilene	34
Olson, Charles	Dwight	34
Page, David	Topeka	33
Perkins, Harold A.	Kansas City	33
Randall, Verlin W.	Haddam	34
Reed, A. Doyle	Lawrence	34
Wenrich, Willis R.	Oxford	31

Sophomore—Honor

Baber, Robert O.	Abilene	32
Baker, Lawrence M.	Louisburg	32
Bonfield, Joe M.	Elmo	30
Bra nard, John R.	Whitewater	32
Cook, Russell L.	Santata	31
Eyestone, Hal W.	Pittsburg	27
Fansher, Farland E.	Hutchinson	31
Faulkender, Willis B.	Circleview	27
Fleenor, Beattie H., Jr.	Manhattan	35
Giddings, Charles H.	Dalhart, Tex.	32
Green, Roy R.	Silver Spring, Md.	31
Hansen, John V.	Hiaawatha	32½
Hickert, James H.	Bird City	34
Kern, C. Isaac	Cedar	30
Kidder, Lewis A.	Pittsburg	32
Kimble, Horton E.	Kansas City, Mo.	33
Klamm, Wayne	Bonner Springs	30
Krenzlin, Ralph E.	Kinsley	32
Leland, Edward L.	Manhattan	32
McCreery, Robert A.	Savannah, Ga.	27
McVay, Machlitt N.	Sterling	32
Moore, William H.	Munden	32
Mugglestone, James F.	Berkeley, Calif.	34
Robinson, John P.	Independence	26
Selders, Loyd O.	Kansas City, Mo.	21
Soderblom, Bertel E.	Delphos	29
Stiebe, Alfons A.	Rozel	32
Stone, Clifford W.	El Dorado	30
Teel, Warren C.	Morland	32
Thomas, James M.	Garnett	33
Wangrofsky, Irwin	New York, N. Y.	33

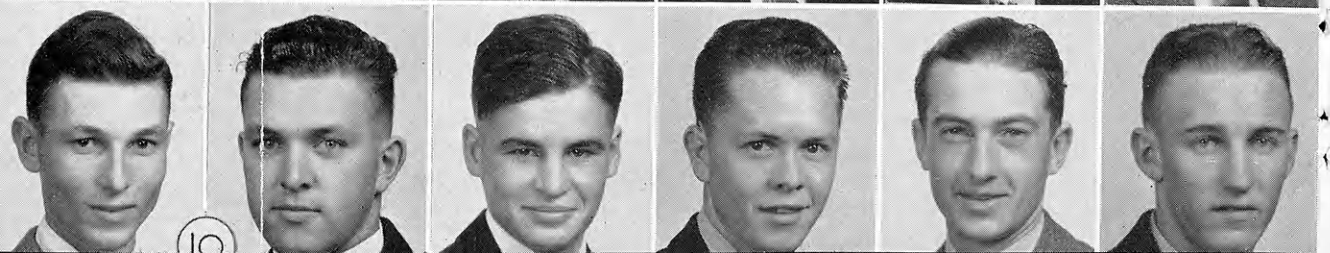
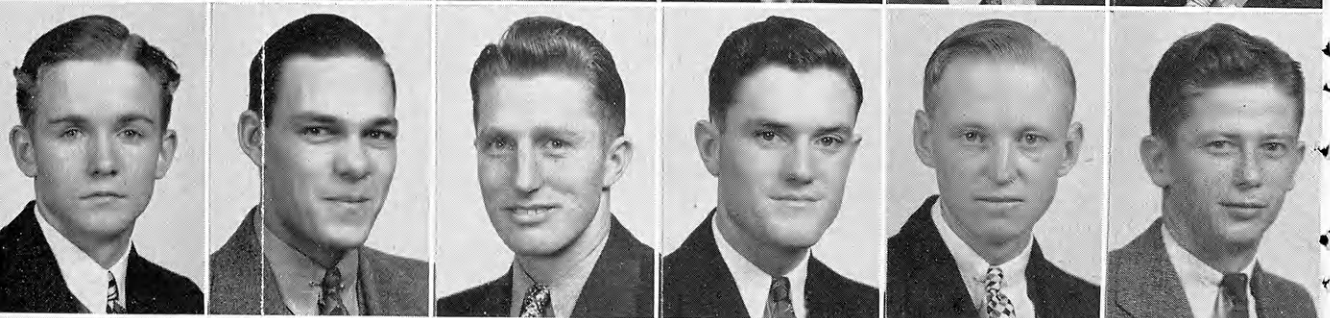
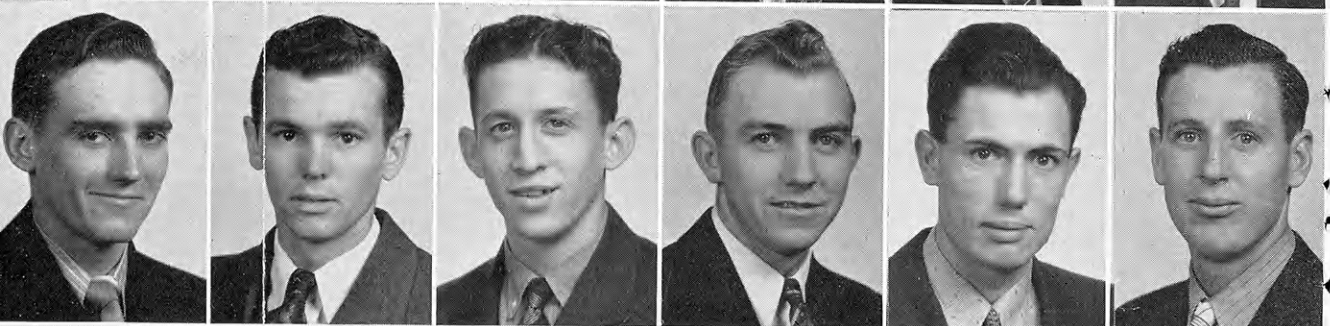
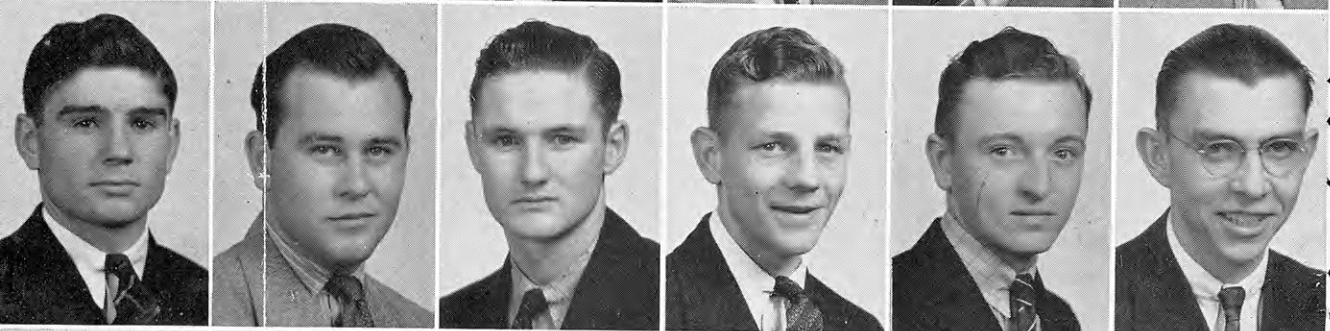
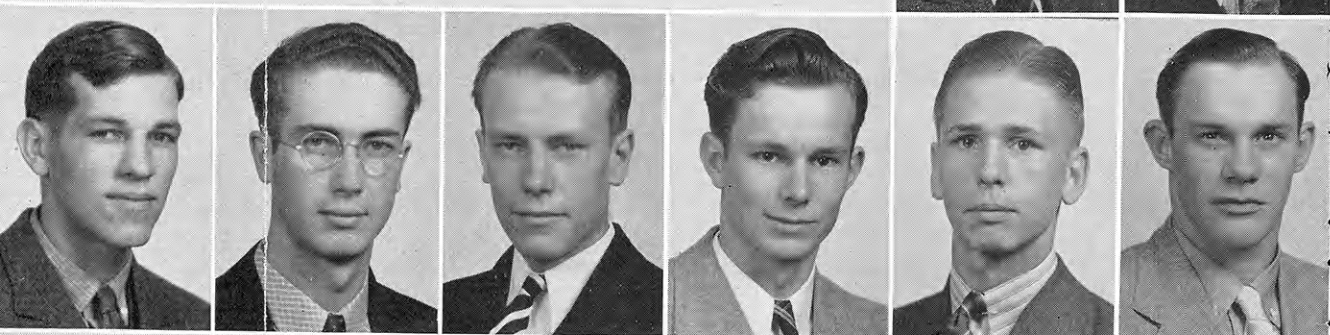
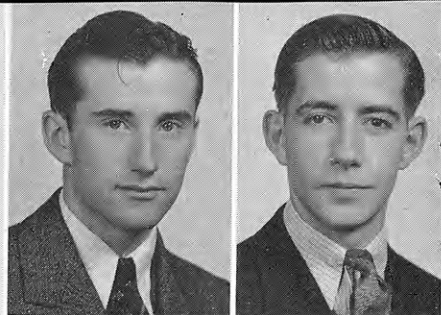
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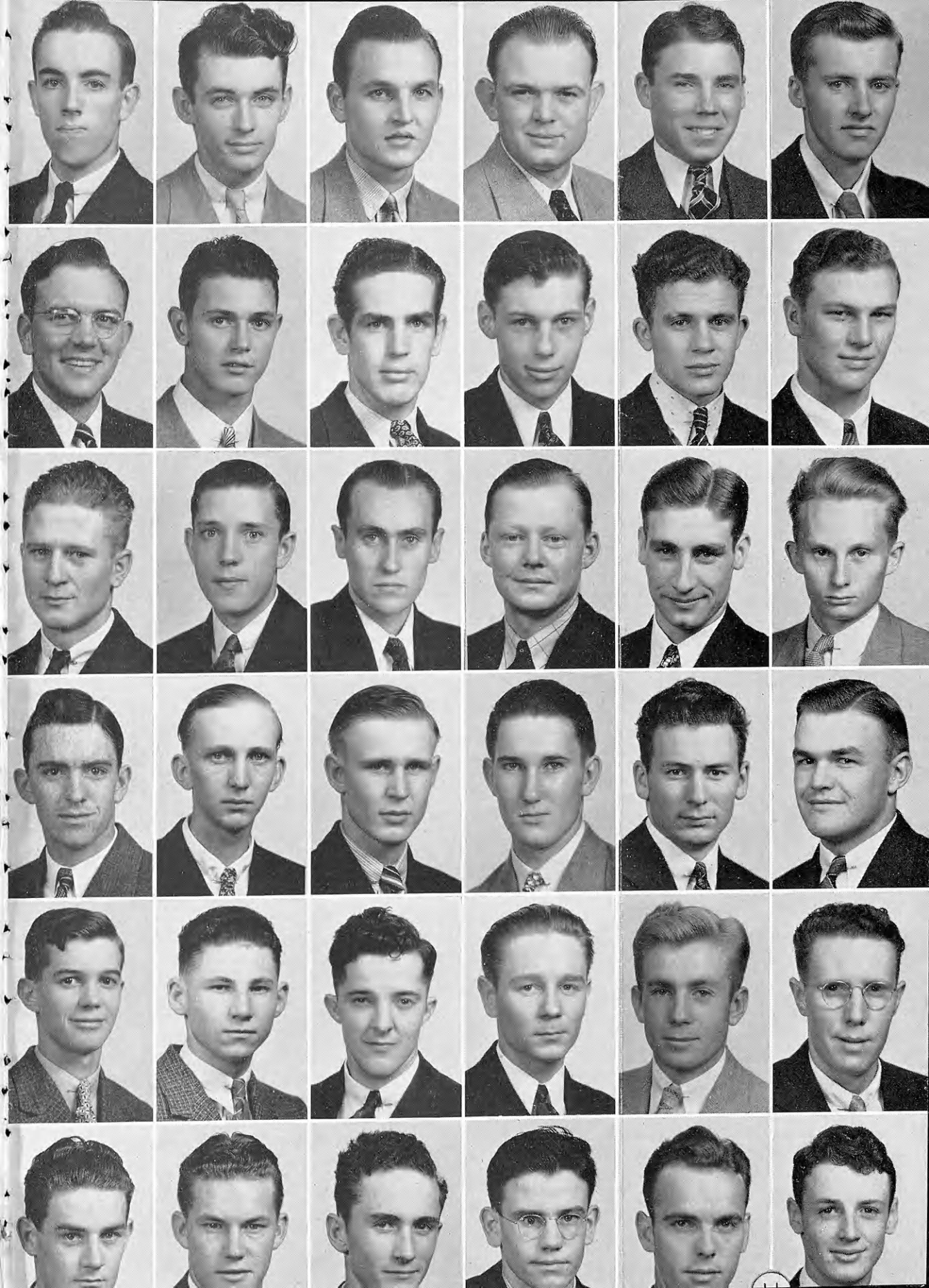
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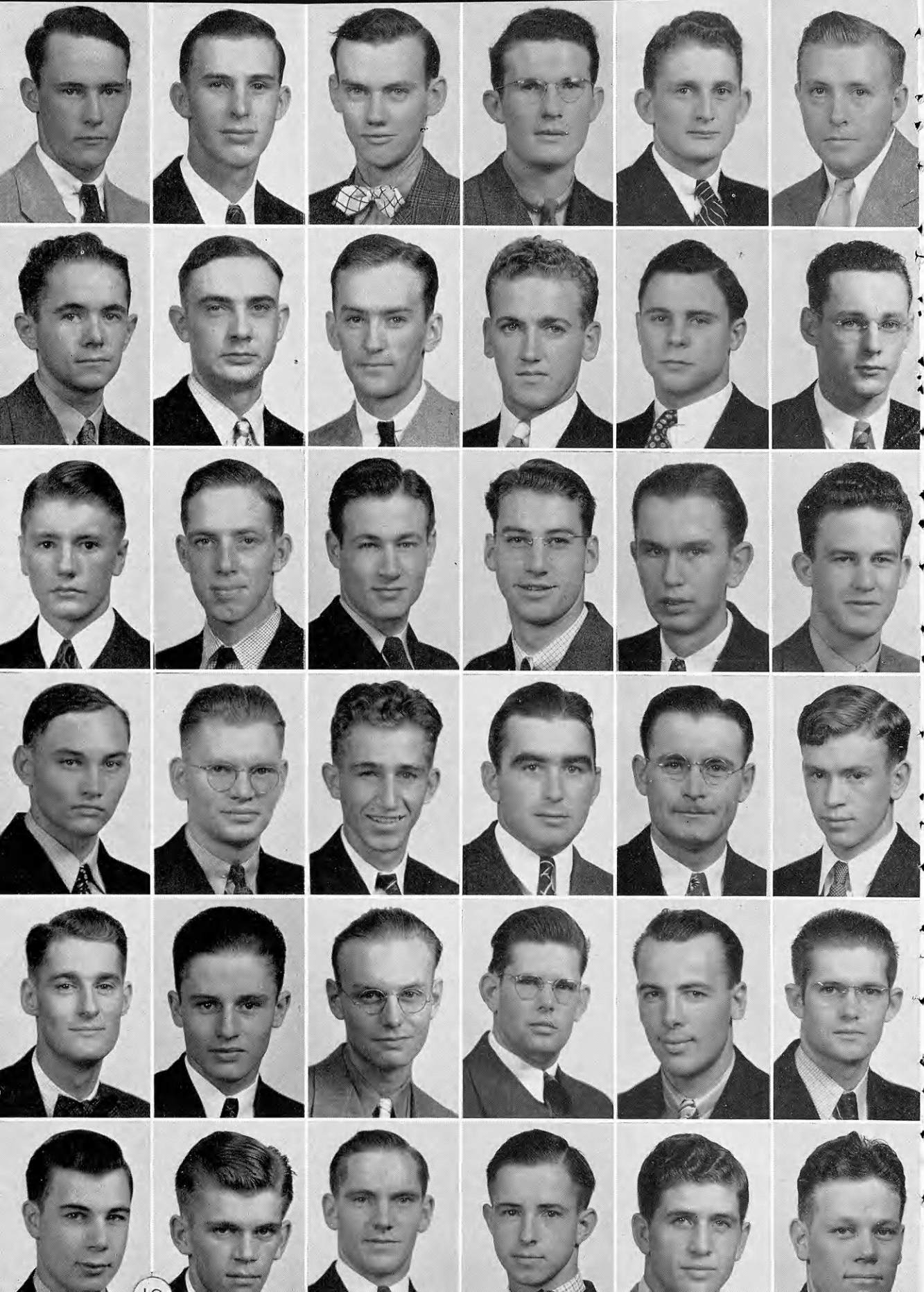
FRESHMEN

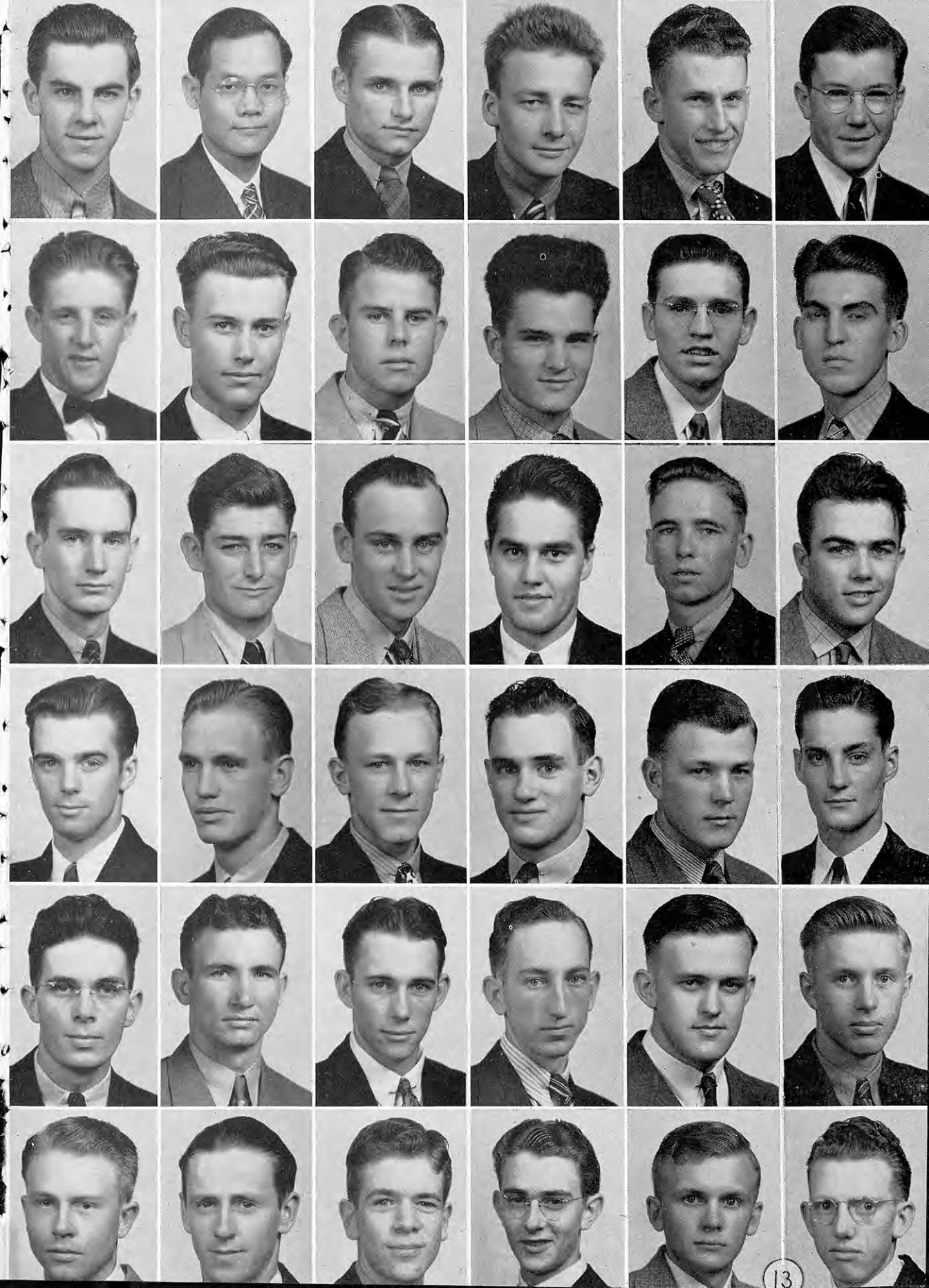
DIVISION OF AGRICULTURE

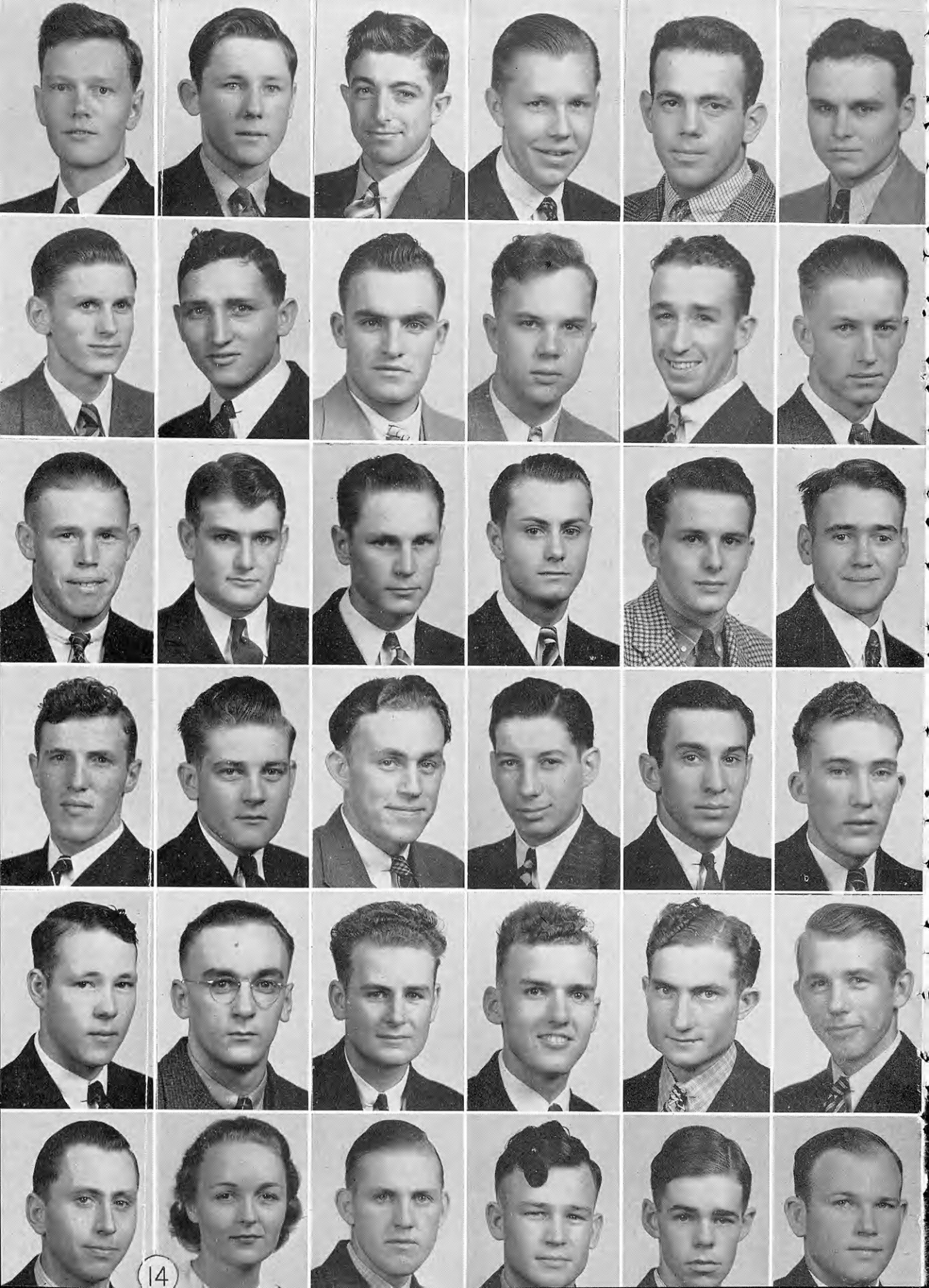
CLASS OF 1941













Freshmen, 1937-'38

This section of the magazine presents the student picture record of the division. A picture is taken of every freshman that enrolls. On the following pages are presented 200 college freshmen. These pictures are of real value in the permanent record of students.

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Pictures in the Student Record

Faces change, but pictures live forever. After noticing the number of pictures taken each fall of men in the Division of Agriculture, one might readily conclude that the picture record forms an important part of the student's record.

This issue of the Agricultural Student contains a picture of every fresh-

man in the Division of Agriculture. The practice of photographing every Ag freshman is not new, but has been followed for several years. Also, pictures are taken of all judging teams, members of student organizations, and of students who are outstanding in other activities.

Sometimes questions are raised as to the purpose of these pictures. Why are they taken? Of what value are they? Most students do not know that the pictures taken of them as freshmen are used for something more worth while than being printed in the Agricultural Student. If that were the only purpose of these pictures, the need or value probably would not justify the expense.

However, these pictures are used as a part of each student's record. They are pasted on a graph on which is recorded the student's grade curve or average from semester to semester. These, together with pictures and information regarding various extra-curricular activities, form a very worthwhile and permanent record of the student's college career.

These records are kept in the Dean's office and are on file for several years back. They form valuable bits of information regarding the student's college career, and many times in the future will be used as a means of identification.—Rollin Parsons, '39.

National Dairy Show

Kansas State College's dairy judging team gained possession of the bronze trophy owned by the American Jersey Cattle Club for the next year by placing first in Jersey judging at the National Dairy Show in Columbus, Ohio, October 9. The team is composed of Forrest Fansher, Hutchinson; Arthur Leonard, Lawrence; and Clyde Reed, Kanopolis.

Fansher was awarded the \$400 scholarship offered by the American Jersey Cattle Club for high individual rating

(Continued on page 28)

The Apples of Northeastern Kansas

IN northeastern Kansas, primarily in Doniphan county, but extending south into Atchison and Leavenworth counties, is located one of the greatest fruit districts of the Middlewest. It is not a large area, but it is one well adapted to fruit production. The climate of this region is favorable to the industry mainly because of an adequate rainfall, approximately 35 inches per year. The outstanding feature of this district facilitating fruit production, is



Above—An apple-packing shed located at Troy, Kansas.

Below—Inside view of a modern packing shed. The machine in the foreground is a sizer and grader with conveyor belts running to and away from it. A washing machine can be seen in the background at the right.

the type of soil which comprises most of the distinctly fruit growing locations. It is a deep loessial or wind-deposited soil having an open subsoil which allows deep penetration of water and roots. For the most part it has fairly high fertility except where erosion has removed the surface layer. Most of this region is distinctly hilly, especially near the Missouri river, and is there-

fore, unadapted to the production of general farm crops. Farther back from the river the topography tends to be less rugged and makes up some of the most productive up-land of the state.¹

This has been a big year for the fruit district of Northeastern Kansas. Prospects for a big crop were evident, but variable from blossoming time on throughout the season. If present indications of a record crop hold true, the district will harvest the biggest crop in seven years. According to Mr. George W. Kinkead, secretary of the Kansas State Horticultural Society, the yield for Doniphan county alone will in all probability exceed 700,000 bushels of apples. In 1931 the crop for Doniphan county was 600,000 bushels; 1932, 91,500; 1933, 490,000; 1934, 400,000; 1935, 460,000, and in 1936, 225,000. The apples are of a good average quality this year, even though it was a season favorable to codling moth. A third brood of worms hatched late in the season, involving unexpected troubles and causing extensive damage. It is only in years most favorable to codling moth that a third brood will hatch in this region.

Recent years have been disheartening to northeastern Kansas apple growers, not only because of small crops, but also because of the loss of trees. From the time of setting out a small tree until it becomes a producer constitutes a period of from 8 to 12 years of hard work, considerable expense, and continuous attention of the grower. To lose a single tree, whether it be a young one or a producer, to say the least is depressing, but to lose several acres of trees is financially hard to bear. This loss is accredited, as are numerous other agricultural deprivations, to that well known subject "drought and grasshoppers." Undoubtedly injury by grasshoppers can be and was controlled to a limited extent by many of the growers, but drought damage can be controlled only to a slight degree.

1. Kan. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 260 "Soil Fertility." Sept. 1932.

APPLES OF NORTHEASTERN KANSAS

Data collected by Mr. R. G. Yapp, Deputy State Entomologist, will give some idea of the magnitude of the losses of apple trees in Doniphan and Atchison counties. Fairly accurate counts made over 2,000 acres of representative Doniphan county orchards, consisting of producing trees (12 years and over) showed that 345 acres or approximately 17 percent of the trees had died in the past four years. It should be noted, however, that many of these were old and of varieties no longer recommended for this district. Similar counts were made on young or non-bearing trees. Out of a total of 567 acres, 56 acres or approximately 10 percent of those living in 1933 had passed out of the picture by the summer of 1937.

A complete survey in Atchison county, similar to the Doniphan county survey, except that no distinction was made between bearing and non-bearing trees, showed that approximately 27 percent of the trees were dead. This high percentage can be partially accounted for by the fact that several large orchards were completely exterminated. Young orchards coming into bearing tend to balance the total yield, however, so the decrease due to loss of bearing trees is small.

Producing high-quality fruit, i. e., apples free from worms and blemishes and with plenty of size and color is one of the grower's biggest problems. In fact, it requires his undivided attention at least nine months out of the year. The major facility for meeting this problem is the use of sprays. In some of the larger orchards spraying is a continuous process, starting early in the spring and continuing throughout the summer until a short time before harvest. Many of the growers sprayed their trees ten times this season, some even more.

Such a program of spraying brings up another factor of considerable importance, that of removing poisonous spray residue from the apples. This is

accomplished by the use of power-driven apple washing machines. At the present time there are 16 washing and grading machines operating in Doniphan county, some of them day and night. Each machine requires a crew of 10 to 15 men and women to operate it. From one thousand to fifteen hundred bushels can be put through one machine every ten hours, depending upon the quality and grade. The washing also removes foreign matter that may have accumulated, especially on windfalls and drops. Washing is required by the government and certain specifications have to be met in the process. This is strictly a safeguard against poisoning of the consumer, and failure to meet the specifications is punishable by heavy fines.

The establishing of such machines in the district introduced the idea of co-operatives, and from this, have developed three apple growers' associations. They are: Troy Apple Growers' Association; Wathena Apple Growers' Association; and Blair Apple Growers' Association. These are the centers of distribution of Doniphan county apples. From these three points hundreds of trucks are hauling apples throughout Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Iowa, and into some more distant states. Many of the apples are being shipped by train and truck to the cold storage houses of Kansas City and St. Joseph. The market for fall apples has remained fairly steady throughout the first part of the season—No. 1 Jonathans selling retail for around \$1.15 to \$1.25 per bushel; No. 2 Jonathans around 75 cents to \$1.00 per bushel; No. 1 Grimes Golden at \$1.00 to \$1.10 per bushel; and No. 1 Delicious at \$1.50 per bushel.

The apple industry, although not so large as some that might be mentioned, is one of considerable importance to the health and well being of society. Only a few of the major phases have been brought up in this article, and they

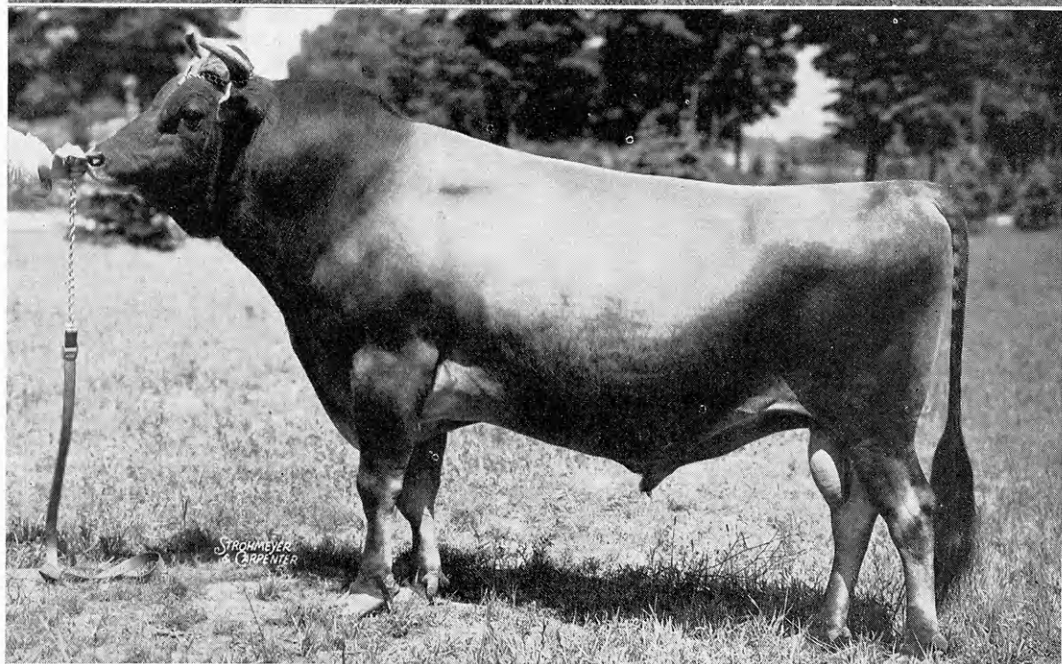
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Show Circuit Experience

THE darkest "dark horse" of the 1937 show circuit was probably the Jersey herd of The Thomas Farms located at Hartford, Michigan. This herd had been developed with no publicity what-

ever, and consequently, with the exception of a limited number of Michigan breeders, very few outsiders were aware of its existence.

A few days before school ended last



Backdoor view of The Thomas Farms, showing a portion of the Jersey herd, Hartford, Mich. "X of Oaklands," imported Jersey herd sire owned by The Thomas Farms, Hartford, Mich.

SHOW CIRCUIT EXPERIENCE

spring I received a telegram from the farm owner, Mr. N. J. Thomas of Chicago, offering me a job with his show herd. The result was that on June 11, I arrived at Hartford, expecting to find a number of rather plain Jerseys of which I would be expected to take out in the fall and win more than they deserved. I pictured my new employer as another of those wealthy individuals who had unfortunately invested far more than the cattle he purchased were worth.

I shall never forget that first evening as Mr. Dale Dean, the farm manager, showed me a portion of the farm's four hundred acres, the buildings and stables, and the Jersey herd which numbers some seventy head. "X of Oaklands," imported seven-year-old son of Right Royal, occupied the bull paddock. The calf pens were full of healthy young calves of aristocratic breeding. The cows were in a nearby clover pasture, and there I found the answer to a showman's prayer—fifty head of cows, including ten daughters of "X" and twenty others which were daughters of leading sires on the Island of Jersey, while the remainder were American bred.

I went to bed that night wondering which cows would go in the show barn. "Which of these good ones were the tops?"

The fitting process began immediately, two sets of cow blankets were ordered, one set to be used for fitting at home, the other set to provide a neat appearance at the shows. The daily program through the summer consisted mainly of feeding, grooming, exercising, and training the animals to walk and pose properly. The weather was quite pleasant as the thermometer rarely reached 90° F. The cattle for the most part came along in great shape. This was especially gratifying because a number of the cows had been imported recently and were not fully acclimated.

At a session with Mr. Thomas and

Mr. Dean it was decided that The Thomas Farms would break into the "bigtime" circuit by showing at the Missouri, Iowa, and Minnesota State Fairs. On August 18, Johnny Murfield, my helper, and I loaded fourteen head into a freight car and started rolling towards Sedalia, Missouri. The cattle were comfortably stalled. A supply of hay and grain, our water tank, equipment, and cots occupied the built-in upper deck. We sat in the doorway watching the fields of Michigan and Indiana roll by, speculating as to the outcome of our initial entrance to the tanbark.

The time spent in the box car provides the lull in the show circuit life. Sleeping is in order, providing you can sleep with your bed-clothes full of cinders and can accustom yourself to the bumping and switching. But if you are slumbering soundly and are suddenly thrown half off your cot it is difficult to refrain from saying unkind things about the engineer. Regular meals are out of the question, a box of sandwiches is safest, for more than one individual has barely caught on the caboose as they dashed back from getting a cup of coffee, some have been known to miss the train entirely.

Upon arrival at Sedalia we made the cattle comfortable in the barns and gave them plenty of time to rest. Then we went to work in earnest; washing, clipping, polishing horns, and bleaching white switches. Four-thirty in the morning to nine or ten at night are the show circuit hours. We were plenty nervous as we made ready for that first show day. Ours was a new herd—would the judge give us the breaks—would he find our best ones, and how would the "boss" take it if he didn't?

There is always considerable tension and strain on show day. Even the older showmen who have been at this game year after year tend to tighten up at the unknown suspense of another show day. This is true even though the same

(Continued on page 27)

An All-Purpose Mash

In recent years the general farm poultryman has been exposed to much confusion in the buying of feed for his chickens and turkeys, because of the large number of commercial starting, growing, and laying mashes for chickens, and various special mashes for turkeys. The Department of Poultry Husbandry and the Division of College Extension now are recommending an all-purpose mash, one which is adequate for the needs of all ages of chickens and turkeys.

Such a mash has its definite advantages. It is an added convenience for the poultry raiser to have only one mash ration, as in the case of different ages of chickens ranging together. With one mash, no effort need be expended in trying to keep separate ages on their own particular ration. For the man who grinds and mixes his own mash feed on the farm, only one bin is necessary for storage, and a saving in cost of mixing the feed is possible with the larger amount of a uniform feed that is mixed. To the man who purchases commercial feeds, the standard ration for all ages of chickens will do away with the excessive prices often charged for starting mashes, as well as for turkey mashes.

The formula of the all-purpose mash is as follows:

Ingredients	Pounds or percentage
1. Yellow Corn, ground	20
2. Oats, ground	20
3. Shorts	20
4. Bran	11
5. Alfalfa Meal	10
6. Meat and Bone Scraps.....	5
7. Fish Meal	5
8. Soybean Oil Meal	5
9. Calcium Carbonate	2
10. Salt	1
11. Fish Oil	1
Total	100

This ration is hopper-fed as an all-mash to starting chicks until they reach the age of four or five weeks, at which time a grain ration, equal parts corn

and wheat, is also placed in hoppers for the growing chicks. For laying hens judicious hand feeding of the whole grains with the mash, balances the ration when fed at the rate of about two thirds grain and one third mash.

Starting poults should be all-mash fed until eight or ten weeks of age, and then fed the grain ration in hoppers. Breeding turkeys are fed the mash and grain rations as recommended for laying hens.

In each case the proper size of grit should be fed in separate hoppers. Fresh greens, if available, should be utilized to reduce feed cost. Liquid milk should be supplied freely when available, but more grain should be also fed to avoid over-stimulation of growth or egg production.

The all-purpose mash is to be manufactured in Kansas under the brand name KPIA Approved Feed. The Feed Committee of the Kansas Poultry Improvement Association, an organization of poultry raisers and hatcherymen in Kansas, has been cooperating with the Poultry Department and Extension Service of the college in promoting better and more profitable poultry production.

Several substitutions are recommended, which may be used in hand mixing of the mash, or in the event that some of the ingredients are not available locally. Ground kafir or milo may be used in place of the ground corn, and ground wheat for the shorts. The soybean oil meal may be substituted with 2½ pounds each of fish meal and meat scraps. The fish oil can be eliminated when the birds are running in direct sunshine daily. Alfalfa hay of good quality may be fed in racks to replace the meal in the mash. Liquid milk feeding may also replace the soybean oil meal.—C. D. M., '39.

John Bell, '32, is extension specialist in farm crops.

Southeastern Kansas Soil Treatment

CLIMATIC conditions of southeastern Kansas necessitate a definite but relatively simple procedure of soil treatment and improvement. In this region of high rainfall, success or failure of farm crops is determined primarily by the amount of available plant nutrients in the soil at a specific time. But nature is persistent in her efforts to remove the soluble salts of the topsoil, thus causing farmers considerable trouble. Because of excessive precipitation soluble nutrients; namely, potash, phosphorus, nitrates, and lime, are quickly leached down through the soil channels and deposited in a heavy impervious layer of the subsoil.

The impervious layer tends to make the soil impenetrable to roots, and equally as important, causes rapid inundation after heavy rains, on poorly drained fields. This condition frequently limits the plants' oxygen supply and in some areas results in their dying.

To combat such unfavorable conditions it is the endeavor of the staff of the Southeastern Kansas Experiment Fields to develop the best methods of soil management and to select the most desirable varieties of crops adaptable to this section of the state. Two fields, each of approximately 25 acres, have been leased from prominent and successful farmers and are being used to conduct these experiments. One field is located in Allen county on Summit and Oswego soil, and the other in Cherokee county on Cherokee silt loam soil. Only the latter field will be discussed.

The crop rotation used in the fertility experiments on this field is oats with sweet clover; corn after sweet clover, which has been turned under as green manure; soybeans for grain; flax; and wheat. Alfalfa is included on one series of plats each year and occupies the series until the stand becomes unprofitable.

Twelve plats, four of which are check

plats, make up a fertility series. Treatments of applications of lime, manure, superphosphate, rock phosphate, and potash, or a combination of three of them, are included in each series. Alfalfa is not grown on two of the plats in order to determine its value as a nitrate fixer. In general, treatments of lime, manure, and superphosphate—or lime, manure, and rock phosphate—are



The upper views show the effect of a severe infestation of Black Stem rust on the wheat variety plats at Columbus during the past season. Note how the weakened stems of Fulcaster and Turkey have broken down.

The lower picture illustrates the beneficial effect of soil treatment on Atlas Sorgho on the Columbus experiment field. The rows on the right have received applications of lime and superphosphate; those to the left have had no treatments.

SWINE FEEDERS' DAY

highly superior to other treatments.

The table indicates the profitability of treatment for wheat:

	Bushels per acre	
	1924-1936	1937
Lime, manure, and rock phosphate....	30.48	30.6
Lime, manure, and superphosphate....	30.18	31.3
No treatment	16.28	21.1

It has been proved that the best way to apply fertilizer is to drill it in the row when planting the crop. For wheat ground, the most effective time to add barnyard manure is during the middle of July—as soon as possible after the previous crop has been harvested.

Experimental results extending over a period of many years show definitely the need of phosphorus and organic matter for wheat production and phosphorus and lime for alfalfa production.

It must not be implied from the foregoing statements that timely and effective tillage methods are not essential for good yields, but they do take a back seat in southeastern Kansas agriculture. As in other sections of Kansas, plowing produces best results if done immediately after harvest (as soon as manure has been applied). Otherwise weeds and volunteer wheat will make a rapid growth and soon use up the nitrates in the soil. If weeds are permitted to grow, the wheat must later get along with a limited supply of nitrogen until the vegetation has had time to decay.

Variety studies are made on wheat, oats, barley, corn, kafir, alfalfa, soybeans, and flax. The past summer was an opportune season to observe the destructive effect of red rust and black stem rust.

Conditions for a bumper wheat crop were ideal until two weeks or ten days previous to harvest. Torrential rains fell and rust set in quite severely. Only Kawvale withstood the ravages of rust and it too finally gave in shortly before harvest, though not enough to damage the wheat badly. Clarkan also did quite well in holding up under the attack of rust, as did Blackhull of the hard wheats. But Fulcaster, Michigan Wonder, Currell, and Harvest Queen of the

soft wheats and Turkey, were so weakened that their stems broke midway between the head and the ground. Fully 60 percent of Fulcaster was affected in this manner. Yield and test weights this year were greatly influenced by rust susceptibility.

Wheat yields at Columbus in 1937 were:

Soft Wheat

Clarkan	34.5 bus. per acre
Kawvale	31.7 bus. per acre
Harvest Queen	29.0 bus. per acre
Michigan Wonder	25.9 bus. per acre
Fulcaster	25.5 bus. per acre

Hard Wheat

Tenmarq	33.4 bus. per acre
Blackhull	32.4 bus. per acre
Turkey	26.1 bus. per acre

—G. W. A., '39.

Kansas Swine Feeders' Day

The Tenth Annual Kansas Swine Feeders' Day was held on the Kansas State College campus, Saturday, October 2, 1937. Dr. C. E. Aubel of the Department of Animal Husbandry was in charge.

The program consisted of inspection of the college breeding herds—the barrows that will be shown at the American Royal and the hogs that have been fed experimentally the past summer; demonstration of equipment for swine production; and the following talks: "Welcome"—L. E. Call, Dean of the Division of Agriculture and Director of the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station; "Kansas, the Hog State"—J. C. Mohler, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture; "The Hog Outlook for 1937-'38"—Homer J. Henney, Professor of Agricultural Economics, Kansas State College; "Hog Production in the West"—Harry H. Smith, Department of Animal Husbandry, Utah Agricultural College; "Yeast Feeds for Swine"—Dr. C. W. McCampbell, head of the Department of Animal Husbandry; and reports of swine feeding experiments conducted at Kansas State College for 1936-'37 by Dr. Aubel who used the subjects "Fattening Hogs in the Dry Lot" and "Fattening Hogs on Pasture."

—F. L. B., '38.

Horticultural Exhibits at the State Fair

IN the fall the thoughts of many people, both young and old, turn toward the agricultural exhibits at the numerous fairs held over the state. Exhibitors come many miles to enter their products or livestock in the hope of winning glory, blue ribbons, and cash prizes. Not the least of these exhibits are those representing the horticultural products of the state at the Kansas Free Fair at Topeka.

The exhibit this year was the best in recent years both in number of exhibitors and in the quality of the fruit exhibited. Seldom has such good color and size been equaled in Kansas grown fruit and seldom has competition been so keen among the growers. Kansas orchardists entered 27 commercial tables of apples, more than 300 trays, and numerous baskets, boxes, and plates. Besides the apples, there was also a good exhibit of grapes, pears, and peaches. In addition to the fruit there was considerable space in the agricultural building devoted to potatoes, melons, and vegetables. This complete exhibit was of near record size.

It is well recognized that Kansas is primarily an agronomic state devoted to the production of wheat, corn, feed crops, and hay. In comparison with the acreage of land devoted to these crops, the acreage of land devoted to the production of fruit and vegetables seems small. There are approximately 25,000,000 acres of field crops grown each year while only 35,000 acres were devoted to fruit culture in 1935. These figures would indicate that horticulture is of minor importance in Kansas agriculture. If this is true, it is not reflected in the size of the exhibits at the Kansas Free Fair. There, a large proportion of the space in the agricultural building was devoted to fruit exhibits.

Perhaps it would be well to state some advantages to be derived from this exhibit. In the first place, a good horticultural exhibit stimulates grow-

ers to improve the quality of Kansas fruit. The apples on exhibit represent the best of the crop and are far above the quality of orchard-run apples. Since it is possible to grow such apples in limited quantities, it should also be possible to increase the proportion of high-grade fruit. From the fruit exhibited, it is possible for growers to see what can be produced in their line.

After a good site for fruit production has been selected, the next most important task for the prospective grower is the selection of the varieties best suited to his particular conditions. The planting of an orchard is a project which will continue over a long period of time and unless the proper varieties are selected in the first place many long years of effort may be wasted and the whole project doomed to failure. Here is a second point in which the horticultural exhibits are of value to the fruit grower. When the grower comes to the Fair, he has an excellent opportunity to study varietal differences, advantages, and disadvantages. There is probably no other place in the state where differences are more apparent than they are where show material is on display. The information thus gained by the orchardist may then be applied to his own set of conditions and used to his advantage.

Visitors commonly ask where the fruit on display was grown. There are many people who are very much surprised to learn that Kansas is capable of producing fruit of such high quality. However, it is true that all of the fruit on exhibit at the Fair was produced in Kansas' fruit growing sections. Here is a third advantage. From an educational standpoint, it is well for the Kansas people to know the possibilities of their own state. Thus the Fair provides an opportunity for the public to become aware of another phase of the state's

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Winners of Sears, Roebuck and Company

SCHOLARSHIP AWARD, K. S. C.

1937-'38

For the first time in the history of Kansas State College, 15 scholarships—totaling \$2,500—have been awarded this year to freshmen students in the Division of Agriculture by Sears, Roebuck and Company.

Under the plan of distribution, \$50 was paid to each scholarship winner at the time of matriculation to be applied on incidental expenses and other costs of enrollment. Another \$40 will be paid to scholarship winners at the beginning of the second semester. The balance of the award of \$166.66 will be divided into seven monthly payments of \$11 each which will be turned over to the students at the beginning of each of the other seven months of school.

Four requirements served as a basis for the awards: (1) The prospective student's attendance at Kansas State College must be dependent upon this award; (2) he must have a good high school record; (3) his record must show recognized leadership and ability, and some record of worthy agricultural accomplishments; (4) the student must have intention of farming, engaging in agricultural research, or entering some profession or business closely related to agriculture.

Those freshmen students who received the Sears, Roebuck and Company awards for the school year 1937-'38 and their respective counties are: Merrill Abrahams, Republic; Glenn Busset, Coffey; Harold Clay, Meade; Richard Cope, Jackson; Lloyd Francis, Stafford; Leigh Hines, Sherman; Kenneth Jameson, Franklin; Everett Murphy, Dickinson; Cecil Prentice, Miami; Harold Rall, Thomas; Fred Rumsey, Edwards; Paul Sanford, Geary; Paul Smith, Smith; William Winner, Shawnee; Stanley Winter, Sheridan.

—F. L. B., '38.

Crop Insurance

It is planned to use the cooperative setup between farmers and the Federal government for crop insurance. For various reasons, crop insurance carried by private companies has never been successful. Some of the causes of failure were: Insurance of price as well as crop yield, lack of data to measure accurately the risks involved, administration expense, inefficient administration, and inadequate capital.

Today there are three good reasons for at least giving crop insurance a trial that were not evident until the last four or five years. These are: Larger volume of data on individual farms, effective means of contacting farmers, and the fact that the Government has had to pay out of public funds for relief of crop losses.

In the proposed plan it is the intention to insure crop yields only and not prices of products. It is possible to determine to some extent the probable yield of crops, but risks of price changes cannot yet be satisfactorily determined. To carry out this plan the insurance premiums and loss payments are to be paid in a stated number of bushels of wheat or other grain concerned instead of in dollars and cents.

The farmer may insure his wheat for either 50 percent or 75 percent of his average yield for the base period. This base period will be the 1930 to 1935 base adjusted with the county's longer average. The premium is to be determined both by the farmer's experience and by the average for the county. For instance if a farmer's average yield of wheat is 12 bushels and he wants to insure for 50 percent he will receive 6 bushels of wheat in the event of a total failure. If he has insured for 75 percent he will receive 9 bushels for a complete loss. If his records and the county's experience show that it will take one bushel of wheat each year to pay for his average losses, this will be his premium. Of course the premium will

SHOW CIRCUIT EXPERIENCE

vary, depending upon the percent for which he wishes to insure. Payments of premiums and losses would be in the contract grade of wheat which, in Kansas, is No. 2 hard winter.

The reserves for such insurance will be stored wheat instead of the usual securities such as stocks and bonds. Premiums will be paid either in bushels of wheat or the price of wheat per bushel and immediately converted into stored wheat. The losses are paid in bushels of wheat and if there is an increase in price the grower gets the benefit.

The plan is to be administered by the present county and state committees and associations. To protect the setup, in case the first few years turn out to be years of low yields, a capital of 100 million dollars is to be provided.

With new administrative equipment and the experience of previous failures to aid in avoiding mistakes, this trial should have a fine chance for success. The plan fits in very closely with other government agricultural programs in aiding to carry the surplus over from the years of large yields to the years when grain is scarce. In the event of a failure the farmer would receive wheat which he had paid in in years when it was plentiful.—L. B., '38.

SHOW CIRCUIT EXPERIENCE

(Continued from page 21)

cattle are showing together at consecutive fairs under the same judge, for cattle change from week to week and that same uncertainty will prevail.

All summer we had labored with the incentive of "show day" in the background of our minds. So on show day we try to take the animals out looking a little better than they ever looked before, doing our best to present the animals' good points and to hide the faults. Showing is hard work and requires the showman to be "on his toes" the entire time he is in the ring.

I take our best cow into the ring. There are thirty-five others in the class,

and some mighty good ones too. My old girl is looking her best and I whisper in her ear, "They'll have to go some to beat you today." However, the judge thinks differently, for thirty minutes later, after he has examined them all, we're standing in 8th place. "Heads up, old girl, here comes the judge—put that front foot back a little—steady—he's looking at you—see—he's motioning us up. What? Only to 5th place—that is a little better anyway. He is motioning for the last walk around—you're still the best and he will find you yet. He's watching you—I knew it—nope just to 3rd place. Look! A stable mate of yours is 2nd—it's queer that he liked her better than you. It's all over now—next week we'll try again." (A week later she was made Grand Champion.) That's a part of the game.

Show day over, the boys loosen up and take things easier. Sitting on bales of straw this "barn yard fraternity" represents a fair jury as they discuss the placings of the various classes, and usually they decide that the judge did a pretty fair job after all, although probably such and such an animal should have been second instead of eighth. There is a tendency for these caretakers to be sort of "forgotten men" but quite often their opinions are worth considerably more than are those of the men who have been in the game over a period of years.

Let's describe the ordinary herdsman you see at fairs. He probably loves livestock above all else. He thrills to the unending crowd that moves along the aisle back of his herd, asking innumerable, but mostly impractical questions. He doesn't mind eating in temporary joints nor loading in or out at all hours of the night, often in the rain. Or maybe the train is rolling along through the night; one of his cows is an expectant mother, he'll be sitting up to take care of the baby, for to him it's just another part of the game. No doubt you'll see him on the circuit year after year, for he's got the

POULTRY RATIONS

show "fever" in his blood and he can't resist its calling.

For me it was a most enjoyable summer, doing this kind of work, with good cattle in pleasant surroundings. The herd's winnings, at the three fairs, included a total of sixteen firsts, Grand Champion cow twice and the get-of-sire (four daughters of X of Oaklands were shown) was undefeated.

I have tried to show some of the life that exists on the show circuit and at the same time throw a little light on the "dark horse" that is no longer so dark. For no doubt, this Jersey herd will prove a formidable contender in the show ring in years to come.

—F. R. F., '38.

HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITS AT THE STATE FAIR

(Continued from page 25)

agriculture which might otherwise go unnoticed.

In the last place, the exhibits are of great advertising value to the fruit growers of Kansas. As was stated before, many people are surprised to learn that apples such as are on exhibit are really Kansas products. Such conclusive proof presented in an attractive and colorful manner is sure to call the attention of the public to the possibility of obtaining Kansas-grown fruit for their own consumption. While the increased home consumption due to this cause is impossible to measure, it is sure to be of considerable importance.

Taken collectively, these advantages show that the Horticultural Exhibit is a worthwhile project. Its value is such as to guarantee its continuation and growth in the future.—H. R., '39.

NATIONAL DAIRY SHOW

(Continued from page 17)

among the seventy-five contestants entered. This was the only scholarship offered in the contest and may be used for graduate work in any school. Each member of the team received a gold medal for placing first on Jerseys.

The first five placings in the entire contest were: Texas A. and M., Oklahoma A. and M., University of Purdue, Michigan State College, and Kansas State College. The school which first wins the bronze trophy three times will be given permanent possession of it. In the fourteen years it has been offered, it has been won twice by Michigan State College and twice by Iowa State College.—F. L. B., '38.

Poultry Rations

The most recent development in poultry feeding is to simplify rations and methods of feeding as much as possible. An article appearing in the current issue of this magazine discusses the "All Purpose Mash" now being used on the Kansas State College poultry farm. Professor Payne, head of the Department of Poultry Husbandry, says this mash is now recommended for use throughout the state.

Professor Payne further recommends that the next step in poultry feeding may be the elimination of the mash feeds by protein concentrates to further simplify the feeding problem. In this way 100 pounds of concentrates would go about as far as 500 pounds of poultry mash feed. In other words the flock owner would buy approximately one fifth as much ground feed as he does at present and supply the remainder of the ration in the form of whole grain such as corn, wheat, oats, kafir, barley, and milo, which he raises on the farm. This simplifies the problem of moisture in the grain as well as the quality. Scratch grain of inferior quality, adulterants, and chaffy material, would not be picked up by the birds which usually prefer the better quality feed. Quite a saving would also be effected by saving the cost of grinding, mixing, and hauling of the ground feeds.

In order to obtain further information on this subject, an experiment is now under way in which 75 White Leghorn pullets are involved.—F. L. B.

Introducing the Animal Nutrition Barn

A RECENT addition to the equipment of the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station is the modern Animal Nutrition Barn which will make possible the carrying on of studies in animal feeding and nutrition which were heretofore impossible for lack of facilities.

The building, which is located north of the college campus, was completed early in the summer at a cost of \$2,500, and embodies a number of unique features particularly suited to its experimental nature. A basement under a part of the barn allows for the collection of the excrement of individual animals through the floor; the latest in recording scales is readily accessible inside the building; 12 individual metal stanchions and specially constructed individual feed troughs restrict each animal to his stall, and insure against loss or mixing of feed. A feed room, a record room, and a spacious loft complete the building.

Already one experiment using the building has been run. Under the direction of Prof. A. D. Weber of the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dr. J. S. Hughes of the Department of Chem-

istry a study of the calcium and phosphorus requirements of fattening cattle has been made. A brief resumé of the procedure followed in this experiment will give some idea of the work being carried on through the cooperation of the Department of Animal Husbandry and the Department of Chemistry.

Twelve steer calves of similar breeding were paired on a basis of weight, grade, fleshing, and body measurements. Each calf was fed individually and each pair received the same amounts daily of corn, cottonseed meal, and silage. However, one member of each pair was given 1/10 pound of calcium carbonate in addition to the basal ration.

The steer calves were photographed at the beginning and end of the experiment. Also, body measurements such as the height at the withers, heart girth, width and depth of chest, length of back, height at the hips, width at hips and length of rump were taken at 28 day intervals. Individual weights were also taken at four week intervals.

Chemical analyses of all feeding stuffs were made with particular atten-



Six of the steers are shown inside the new animal nutrition barn during the progress of the recent experiment. Note the apparent comfort of the animals in spite of the experimental harness.

APPLES OF NORTHEASTERN KANSAS

tion given to the amounts of calcium and phosphorus. Analyses of the blood of all the animals were made at 28 day intervals to determine the pH values, the alkali reserve, the inorganic phosphorus content, and the calcium content.

Digestion trials and mineral balances were run on two pairs of steers in which the amount of feed actually digested is determined by collecting and analyzing the excrement from each animal and subtracting it from the results of the analyses of the feed. Not content with these tests, the investigators continued their work after the steers were slaughtered by taking samples of blood and bone to be analyzed chemically. The carcasses were then graded and photographed.

This is only the start of a series of useful experiments which can be carried on in the new building to the advantage of the farmers of Kansas and of the United States. The Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station now has another instrument with which it can continue to be of as much service to Kansas farmers as it has been during the past fifty years.

—George Works, '38.

THE APPLES OF NORTHEASTERN KANSAS

(Continued from page 19)

were only touched upon. Much of the work such as picking, handling, grading, packing, etc., is done mostly by common laborers—but the production end requires an extensive and thorough knowledge of Horticulture and associated fields such as Plant Physiology, Plant Pathology, and Entomology. Most of the growers have acquired this knowledge through long-time experiences and extension service, while others are college trained. It is a vast, profitable, healthful, and interesting field—holding many openings and opportunities for those who choose that vocation.—W. R. A., '38.

Harold A. Noyce, '25, is teaching Vocational Agriculture at Auburn, Kan.

Walter Farner, M. S. '27, is manager of the Sunnymede Farm, Bismarck, Mo.

Thomas Avery, '34, is temporary instructor in the Department of Poultry Husbandry.

Clarence Bell, '37, has a research assistantship in Texas A. and M. College, College Station.

Pius H. Hostetler, '34, is a department manager for the Fairmont Creamery, Sioux City, Iowa.

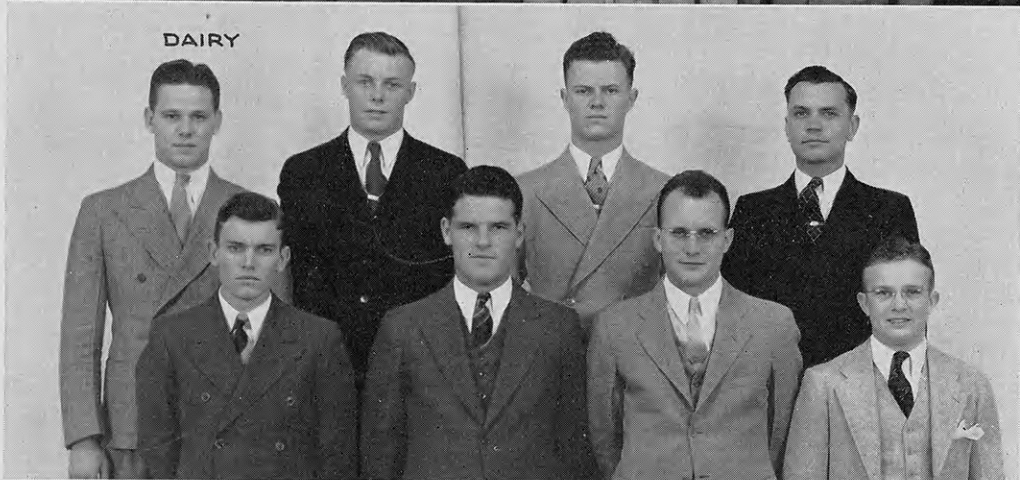
Gerald J. Brown, '36, is now County Agricultural Agent in Hamilton county. Mr. Brown began work there March 1, 1937.

Prof. Ben Pubols, B. S. Oregon, M. S. '27, is head of the Department of Agricultural Economics at Washington State College.

Woodrow W. Rufener, '36, has received an assistantship in Agricultural Economics, Washington Agricultural Experiment Station at Pullman.

Nevlyn Nelson, '34, M. S. '37, is field man for the Consumers' Cooperative Association of North Kansas City, Mo. His territory is in southeastern Kansas.

Prof. S. W. Decker, '24, is a new member of the Department of Horticulture succeeding Prof. W. B. Balch, M. S. '25, who is managing a greenhouse at Chicago Heights, Ill. Professor Decker comes from the University of Illinois where he has been in charge of floriculture since '24. He is now in charge of floriculture and vegetable gardening at K-State.



Left to right: Loyd Wildman, Alvin Law, James Booth, Wayne Freeman, William R. Allen, Emerson Cyphers, John Dean, Bertel Soderblom, Harold Fox.

Left to right: Carol Coleman, Farland Fansher, Wilbert Duitsman, Arthur Jacobs, John Brainard, Howard Meyer, Richard King, Emerson Cyphers.

Top row—left to right: Ray Cudney, Sidney Brown, Elmer Dawdy, Elmore Stout, Mack Yenzer. Second row: Jess Cooper, Harold Jones, Waldo Poovey, Ronald King. Third row: James Tomson, Dean Dicken, George Works.



Home Economics Meat Judging Contest

Annual home economics meat judging contests were begun in the K. S. C. meats laboratory last spring. The 1937 contest was made up of two divisions—judging and identification. The above general view shows the contest group in action. It is difficult to name the individuals concerned, although the picture gives an excellent idea of the work being done.

In the judging division, Helen Dunbar, Arkansas City, placed first; Dorothy Olson, Oberlin, second; and Verda Mae Dale, Coldwater, third. In identification, the contestants were required to identify 50 different cuts as to kind of

meat, name of retail cut, wholesale cut from which it came, and how to cook it in preparation for serving. Fern Hewitt, Pleasanton, placed first in this phase of the contest; Dorothy Olson, Oberlin, second; and Nora Babb, Broughton, third.

A grand total of both divisions was used to determine the winner of the entire contest. Dorothy Olson placed first; Helen Dunbar, second; and Fern Hewitt, third.

The trophy for first place in the contest was furnished by the National Livestock and Meat Board.

—W. W. P., '38.

Roy H. Freeland, '37, is connected with the marketing service of the Corn Belt Daily, Omaha, Nebr.

G. K. Terpening, '26, is assistant supervisor of the Farm-Landlord-Tenant Relationship Project in Stillwater, Okla. He began this work October 1. Previous to that Mr. Terpening was County Agricultural Agent in Woodward county, Oklahoma.

Fred L. Fair, '37, is with the Daily Drovers Telegram, Kansas City, Mo.

Otto Pretz, '24, is dairy inspector in the health department, Kansas City, Kan.

Hal H. Brown, '28, M. S. '37, was appointed itinerant teacher trainer in the state vocational agricultural department on August 1.