

THE KANSAS AGRICULTURAL STUDENT

MANHATTAN, KANSAS



MAY, 1940

THE KANSAS AGRICULTURAL STUDENT

KANSAS STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
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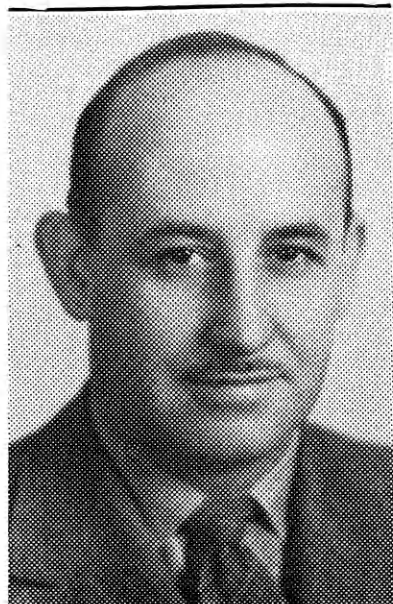
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RUFUS COX



H. E. MYERS



A. O. SHAW

Cox, Myers, Shaw "Tops" with Students

By JACK BOZARTH

Pictured in caricature on the cover of this issue of *The Agricultural Student* are the three agriculture division faculty members the students chose as the "more popular." They are, in alphabetical order, Rufus F. Cox, of the animal husbandry department; H. E. Myers of the agronomy department; and A. O. Shaw of the dairy husbandry department. These men were the high three in the balloting.

Popularity, according to Mr. Webster's book, is that "quality or state of being popular, especially a state of being esteemed by, or in favor with the people at large." It was a foregone conclusion that those faculty members who have contact with a large number of students would get more votes. That fact was obvious, but it does not diminish the popularity of faculty members in the departments having a smaller number of major students. If those faculty members need consoling, consolation can be found in the fact that it was

apparent from the balloting that their major students "went down the line" for them.

So this popularity contest, as any other popularity contest does, determined those three faculty members who are "esteemed by, or in favor with, the people (students) at large."

The final vote tabulation was audited by Dr. Harold Howe of the department of economics and sociology and Paul L. Dittmore, advisory editor of *The Kansas Agricultural Student*.

It appeared from the ballots that only one of the three men won the honor by first place nominations. It was the number of second and third place votes that determined the selection of the other two men. Students were limited to one nomination from any one department, requiring them to go outside their major department to name their two other "favorite profs."



Where They're Going and What They're Going to Do

By BOB SHOFFNER

Many of the graduating seniors have definite jobs to go to upon graduation. Many do not have definite jobs to date and others have not decided definitely what they will do. It is realized that it is rather early to make a complete listing, but in order to get the names and locations in this issue, those that have jobs "for sure" are being included.—*Bob Shoffner.*

ACKLEY, WILLIAM, SH, Portis—Will be employed by department of horticulture, Kansas State.

ANDERSON, ALFRED, AA, Courtland—Back to the farm.

AYRES, ALLAN, AA, Augusta—Back to the farm.

BAIRD, EUGENE, SH, Kansas City—Scholarship in floriculture, Ohio State.

BANBURY, EVANS, AA, Pratt—Extension Service, Kansas State, County Agent work.

BEEZLEY, WILLIAM, Agronomy, Girard—Back to the farm.

BELL, ARTHUR, AA, Fort Scott—Farm Security Administration.

BOZARTH, JACK, Ag Ec, Liberal—Back to the farm.

BRANT, WADE, PH, Sawyer—Assistantship in poultry nutrition, Michigan State, East Lansing.

BREEDEN, ORMOND, AA, Quinter—Teaching vocational agriculture at Kismet.

BROCK, JAMES, Agronomy, Glasco—Farming.

BROOKS, CARROLL, Ag Ec, Manhattan—Farm Loan Service, Equitable Life Insurance Co.

CLARK, ALLEN, Ag Ec, Miltonvale—Farm Security Administration.

CUDNEY, RAY, Agronomy, Trousdale—Graduate work in plant genetics.

DEAN, JOHN, Agronomy, Manhattan—Research assistant, BPI of the USDA, Agricultural Experiment Station, Lincoln, Nebr.

ENGLER, DALE, AH, Topeka—Farming.

INGRAHAM, GERALD, MI, Manhattan—Seagram Distilleries, Louisville, Ky.

KERN, IKE, Agronomy, Smith Center—Working for the division of College Extension, assistant county agent at Kingman.

KETCHUM, LYMAN, MI, Kansas City—Quaker Oats Co., St. Louis.

KING, ELWOOD, AH, Potwin—Ranching with his father.

KING, RONALD, Ag Ec, Council Grove—Teaching vocational agriculture.

KIRSCHNER, WESLEY, Agronomy, Humboldt—Back to the farm.

KLAMM, WAYNE, DH, Manhattan—Plant superintendent, Bowman Dairy Co., Evanston, Ill.

LELAND, WESLEY, DH, Manhattan—Quality Dairy Products Co., Tulsa, Okla.

LJUNGDAHL, WM., AH, Menlo—Assistantship in Animal Husbandry, meats laboratory, Michigan State College, East Lansing.

LONGBERG, HARRY, AA, Soldier—Teaching vocational agriculture at Hoyt.

MCCUNE, DELBERT, Ag Ec, Stafford—Back to the farm.

MCMASTER, GERALD, AA, Eskridge—Teaching vocational agriculture at Auburn.

MUSTOE, DALE, AA, Rexford—Assistant manager, Foster Farms, Rexford.

ODDEN, LAVERNE, MI, Buffalo, N. Y.—Washburn Crosby Milling Co., Oklahoma City, Okla.

OYSTER, EVERETT, AH, Paola—Back to the farm.

PARSONS, KENNETH, Agronomy, Manhattan—Range inspector for the USDA.

PETERSON, MELVIN, SH, Riley—Fellowship in pomology at Ohio State University.

PRAEGER, KENNETH, AA, Claflin—Back to the farm.

(Concluded on page 119)



BUILDS DAIRY HERD WHILE IN COLLEGE

Francis Wempe Building Quality Jersey Herd

The dispersal sale of the Wempe herd of registered Jerseys at Frankfort, Kansas, last month does not mean a termination of dairy operations as far as Francis Wempe, sophomore in the division of agriculture at Kansas State College, is concerned. Francis has been building a herd of his own since 1937, and at the present time he has a herd of nine registered Jersey cattle.

Wempe started his herd with the purchase of a cow and her two heifer calves. Since that time he has purchased five other cows so that his present herd consists of eight cows and one yearling heifer. Six of the older cows in his herd have production records of more than 600 pounds of butterfat a year.

The cow with which Wempe started his herd was the first prize two-year-old at the Topeka State Fair in 1934. One of the calves was the junior champion of the North Central Kansas Parish Show in 1937 and in 1938, and the other won second prize in the 1938 Parish Show.

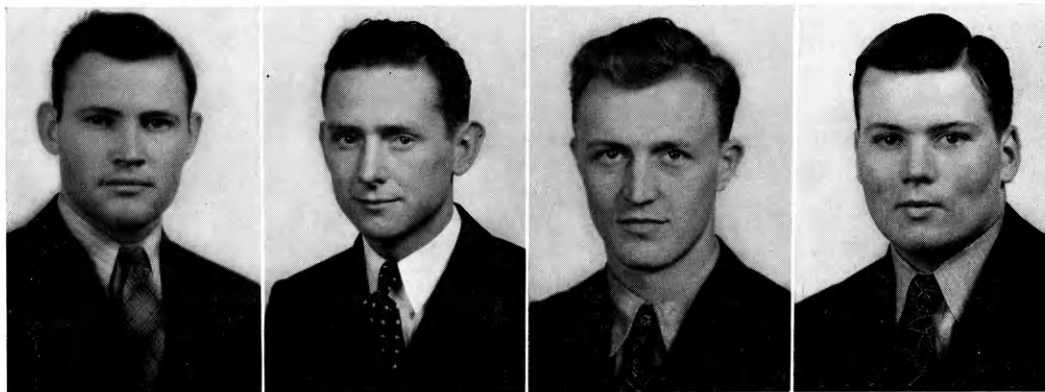
Wempe has been quick to take advan-

tage of opportunities to start his herd with a small investment. All six of the cows which he has purchased, although they have high production records, have characteristics which make them undesirable in a producing herd. As a result, he has purchased these cows at a price far lower than would have otherwise been possible. These characteristics, however, do not detract from their value as foundation stock for a herd. Three of the cows are cripples and the other three are reactors to the Bangs disease test. The three reactors are isolated from the rest of the herd and their calves are taken from them as soon as possible.

Wempe was graduated from the Frankfort High School where he studied vocational agriculture. His projects were hogs, corn, and potatoes. He was a member of the livestock judging team in 1935 and 1936. The team won first place at the Topeka State Fair in 1936, and Wempe was third high individual in the Angus Day judging in 1936.

Asked what he intended to do after graduation from college, Francis said, "I am planning to return to the home farm and continue working with the herd which I have started."

Men of Science



Sigma Xi, professional science organization, each year selects from the graduating class those seniors who show ability and promise as research scientists. This year the organization chose the four students pictured above from the division of agriculture. They are, from left to right,

Harold Jones, Concordia; Richard Bullock, Glasco; Melvin Peterson, Riley; and John Dean, Manhattan. Jones and Dean are agronomists, Bullock and Peterson are horticulturists.

A Busy Day for the High School Kids



With 120 Vocational Agriculture judging teams here for their annual contest, the north end of the campus is a busy place. Pictured above are a few of the activities and personalities that make up the contest. Top left shows Eugene (Porky) Watson and Prof. F. W. Bell deep in a discussion. Top center is just a mob scene, with Pete McVay featured. Top right shows a part of the crowd making a break with the noon whistle. Center left shows three of the boys squirming in the crops contest. Center is R. M. (Shorty) Karns, whose Newton high school teams seem to have a permanent claim on first or

second place. The team members are (from left to right) Bill Phillips, Kenneth Meier and Melvin Badding. They are the boys who ran away with first place.

Center right shows two of the judges trying to make up their minds about the placing on the ewe class. Lower left, Harold Meenen, Everett Oyster and Moutrie Salter showing heifer critters. Lower center, Dr. A. O. Shaw and Holstein cows. Lower right, That's a hen the boys are examining in the progress of the poultry judging contest.

Yenzer Wins Market Scholarship

Mack Yenzer, Saffordville, will attend the Livestock Marketing School to be held at the Chicago stockyards, June 17 to 29. Mack was selected by the departments of animal husbandry and agricultural economics on the basis of his training and experience in the fields of animal husbandry and livestock marketing.

The short course is offered each year by the Union Stockyards and Transit Company of Chicago. It is designed to give the student a practical knowledge of the marketing practices and procedure carried out in the Chicago market.

Louis Landsberg, who graduated at the end of the fall semester, now has a position with the Farm Security Administration at Lyons, Kansas.

AMERICAN YOUTH MUST DECIDE ON WAR OR PEACE

PEACE BEFORE WAR

By O. E. REED

Chief, Bureau of Dairy Industry, U. S. D. A.

Today the whole world is talking war and peace—but mostly war. Everyone, except possibly the one-way militarists, wants peace but, notwithstanding, war and the fear of war dominate every portion of the globe. No people loves peace or seeks peace more than the American people. George Washington's no "entangling alliances," General Grant's "Let us have peace," Woodrow Wilson's, "Too proud to fight" are all expressions of American conviction that democracy and war do not mix. Yet almost from the establishment of democracy on this continent, each generation of youth has had to face the horror of war on battlefields or see the substance of their labor taxed for reconstruction of national life after war.

The present generation of youth of military age has, almost from earliest consciousness, been familiar with news of wars; wars upon every continent of earth and between the principal nations of the civilized world. This generation has not known the meaning of a world at peace, nor has this generation been free to engage in the pursuits of peace.

Lack of adequate education, unemployment, postponed marriage, oppressive taxation of their income from labor, lowering of moral standards, and loss of faith in human leadership—these are the penalties laid upon youth by nations that have beat their ploughshares into swords and their pruning hooks into spears. "Old men for counsel, young men for war." But isn't it about time that youth should have something to say and something to do about peace; not peace *after* war but peace *before* war and in place of war? Youth wants peace! It no longer thrills to the "glamour of war" nor seeks its heroisms. War has been unmasked, and youth sees its repulsive face.

The time is ripe for youth to dedicate itself to peace; to make peace and to preserve it. Youth knows the awful sacrifices

which war requires of it and knows also the futility of those sacrifices.

Are the young men and young women of America ready to make sacrifices for peace? It is an individual decision. Conferences and legislatures cannot solve the problem of war and peace until the solution is determined in the mind and conscience of the individual. Enduring peace and true democracy are synonymous. The establishment of democracy in America was not a mass movement. It came out of individual faith and purpose. It was born of individual adventure and sacrifice. Democracy was in the blood before it was in the law. The Bill of Rights and the Declaration of Independence were written and subscribed to by men to whom liberty was dearer than life and conscience mightier than tyranny.

It must be so in those who would establish peace on earth. The essential element is faith, not as a slogan, but a conviction. Faith in God, faith in democracy, faith in our fellowmen.

It was faith in God that guided our fathers across the perilous seas to make a new nation in the wilderness; it was faith that sustained Washington through the disasters of war, and faith that brought him to victory; it was faith that supported him and his associates through the discouraging months as they formed a constitutional government. It was faith that guided Lincoln in steadfast purpose to preserve the union. And it was faith in democracy and the rights of the individual which urged the pioneer and settler to the conquest of this continent, and planted the flag, the church, the school and the home, beyond the frontiers. It is that faith in democracy now which insures to every child born in this blessed land the opportunity to attain to the best that is in him.

It is America's faith in brotherhood, in equality, in the possibilities of men under the inspiration of liberty, that has maintained free schools, free speech, the right to worship, and the highest standards of

(Concluded on page 121)

Miller's Invention to Aid Plant Breeders

By JOE ROBERTSON

AS the well-being of Kansas is related to the wheat crop, so is the well-being of the wheat crop related to the success of the plant breeder. Upon the discovery and introduction of new and suitable wheat varieties for the fertile plains hinges the history of the heart of America and the growth of the greatest wheat field the world has ever known.

Agronomists and plant breeders have played important roles in developing the wheat industry in Kansas, but the breeding and introduction of wheat hybrids to suit the "climate and the farmer" has led to failure more often than not. The reason for the many apparent failures is obvious—Time! In developing a hybrid seed and obtaining a sufficient amount of it for quality testing, nine or ten years have been required. Then, if the breeder has been fortunate enough to produce a truly valuable variety, he still has to convince the farmer of the worth of his hybrid and overcome the opposition of the miller, who in the past has opposed new varieties requiring process changes.

However, some time ago Dr. C. O. Swanson realized the need of "improvement in the wheat improvement program" and suggested to J. E. Anderson of the Department of Milling Industry that a new method of test-milling be devised which would considerably reduce the amount of wheat required. As a result, Anderson produced a plan that promises not only the alleviation of many of the difficulties of the plant breeder, but also cooperation between millers and agronomists.

With the advent of modern science has come the increasing utilization of micro-analysis in research. In the field of wheat and flour testing the "micro-mixer" dough recording machine originated by Dr. Swanson and "micro-baking" methods have been used to a great extent. Anderson decided to enlarge the scope of this "Tom Thumb" system. After spending many

months in trials and calculations, ably assisted by Prof. R. O. Pence and others of the milling department, he at last produced a completed design for a micro-mill.

The micro-mill is contained entirely in a compact cabinet slightly under two feet square at the base and somewhat over five feet in height. In other words, the complete outfit is no larger than an ordinary filing cabinet. It is a remarkable mill in that it has combined many of the desirable and variable features of much larger bulky experimental mills. The mill is a "two-break, two-reduction" system—that is, there are two pairs of break rolls devoted to grinding the grain, and two pairs of reduction rolls for reducing the middlings. It is a continuous flow mill depending entirely on gravity for the transportation of stocks within the machine. The sifter section is so constructed that it may be varied to correspond to the sifting equipment of almost any type mill. In addition, sets of rolls may be added to the mill and it is to be manufactured so that it may be purchased in sections. This facilitates arrangements to suit individual requirements and makes it possible for experimenters to build their unit to resemble any type of milling system.

In the past, a wheat sample of five pounds has been required before authoritative work could be done on it. With this mill, samples of one-half to one pound would be entirely sufficient, and from the flour of these micro-milled wheats, quality determinations could be made by the micro-mixer and micro-baking test. Moreover, the plant breeder could have his hybrid ready for milling in a shorter period of years because of the smaller quantity required and the lower quality varieties would be less likely to reach the market.

The micro-mill is intended for quality investigation and technical research in milling.

ALPHA ZETA ELECTS 27 TO MEMBERSHIP

W. E. Grimes

Dr. Waldo Ernest Grimes, head of the department of economics and sociology, is one of the shortest big men of the Division of Agriculture. One of the most characteristic features of Dr. Grimes is the speed with which he gets around and does things. Just watch him practically fly down the third floor hall of West Ag sometime, with his short legs fairly pounding the floor.



DR. W. E. GRIMES

Dr. Grimes' connection with Kansas State dates back to several years before most of us were born. He received his B. S. degree in agriculture here in 1913 and has been connected with the college ever since. His first job was superintendent of the agronomy farm of the Agricultural Experiment Station. From 1915 to 1918, he was assistant professor of farm management, being raised to associate professor of agricultural economics in 1918. In 1921 he became professor in charge of the department. He received his Ph. D. degree from the University of Wisconsin in 1923.

Dr. Grimes' associations are by no means limited to the field of economics. He is a

trustee of the Wesley Foundation at Kansas State, a member of the American Economics Association, a director of the Kansas State College Alumni Association, and in 1935 was president of the American Farm Economics Association. In addition to these service organizations, he is a member of Phi Kappa Phi, Sigma Xi, Alpha Zeta, Gamma Sigma Delta, of which he is past president, Pi Kappa Delta, and Pi Kappa Alpha.

Dr. Grimes is co-author of several books, including *Making the Most of Agriculture*, published in 1927. In 1931, he and E. L. Holton published *Modern Agriculture*.

Alpha Zeta Elects New Members

Twenty-seven Kansas State seniors and sophomores were initiated into Alpha Zeta, April 16. Brightly-colored bandannas, straw hats and overalls, worn by the initiates, added an extra touch of color to the campus during the week of initiation. The senior men initiated were: William Ackley, Portis; Ralph Gross, Colby; Wayne Morgan, Ottawa; Aaron Schmidt, Newton; and Beverly Stagg, Manhattan.

The new underclass members are: Orville Burtis, Hymer; George Cochran, Topeka; Emerson Cyphers, Fairview; Victor Einsel, Greensburg; Dale Hupe, Perry; Conrad Jackson, Elsmore; Oscar Norby, Pratt; Arden Reiman, Byers; Raymond Rokey, Sabetha; Paul Sanford, Milford; and Robert Wagner, Garden City.

The initiates were presented to the club at the annual dinner-dance, in Thompson Hall, April 19. W. A. Cochel, an outstanding Alpha Zeta member, was the speaker of the evening. Cochel was formerly head of the animal husbandry department at Kansas State and is now managing editor of the Weekly Kansas City Star. Dancing followed the formal program.

Ike Kern, who graduated at the end of the fall semester, is assistant county agent at Kingman County.



COOLING WITH HEAT A "BELIEVE IT OR NOT"

New Machine Cools Wheat With Heat

"Believe It or Not," the new Thomas Stone and French tempering machine installed in the K. S. C. Flour Mill cools wheat by a blast of hot air at 140° F.

The new apparatus is intended for tempering the wheat prior to milling. Wheat from storage cannot usually be milled until it has been brought from the ordinary moisture content (about 10 per cent) up to 16 per cent moisture, which figure is regarded as the optimum and standard percentage in the hard wheat mills. Tempering not only raises the moisture content of the wheat, but softens the bran and endosperm so that it is more suitable for milling and will produce higher quality flour.

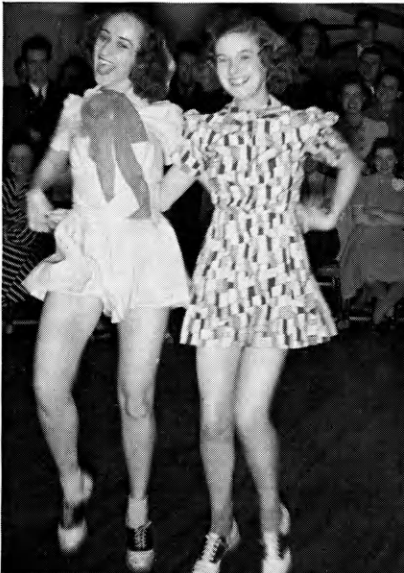
In the past, many mills have employed a "wetting and storage" tempering process that required from twenty-four to seventy-two hours for completion. With the new machine, the same results are theoretically accomplished in two hours. The apparatus is contained in a compact steel cabinet and consists of two cylinders connected by a vertical conveyor.

The wheat enters the machine from a hopper and falls into the first revolving cylinder where the temperature of the wheat is raised to 100°-110° F. The wheat then enters the conveyor where a spray of hot water at 120° F. strikes it. From here the wet wheat drops into the lower cylinder. There, a hot air blast at 140° F. directed upon the grain so rapidly evaporates the surface moisture that the temperature is considerably reduced and the wheat leaves the machine at a temperature of only 86° but with a much higher moisture content.

The recently installed apparatus is reported to be capable of raising the moisture content of wheat as much as 6-7 per cent in two hours. It was placed in the mill by courtesy of the Thomas Stone and French Company and installed by the department of milling industry. It requires a one horse-power motor and has a variable speed of 400-1200 R.P.M. The principle of the machine is new and may prove to be a great improvement in the conditioning process of millin.—*Joe Robertson.*

John Perrier, '39, is county agent at Hays, Ellis County.

Ag Ec Club Throws a Dance



The Ag Ec Club dancing party held in the Flame Room of the Wareham Hotel was one of those parties where "a good time was had by all." Just to prove it, the picture at left shows Betty Roth and Marjorie Ustohal doing their dance they did in the Alpha Xi Delta act on the Orpheum bill. The shot at the right shows Betty Bonnell leaving the arms of Aaron Schmidt and going back to dance with Delbert McCune, the guy what brung her.

Graduation Didn't Stop Education for These Boys

By JOHN DEAN

The Young Farmers Club of Franklin County is just what the name indicates. It is an organization composed of young farmers who live in Franklin County.

This club was conceived and planned during the fall of 1937 by five alumni of the Ottawa Chapter of the Future Farmers of America. Everett Miller, Philip Mosher, Harry Smith, Francis Kemmerer and Clarence Keith, the founders of the club, received guidance and much of their inspiration from Prof. C. O. Banta, the vocational agriculture instructor at Ottawa high school. Each of these men holds a State F. F. A. degree and Miller is an American Farmer. While all have completed their high school courses, Clarence Keith is the only one of the group that has attended college.

Realizing that they must keep well informed in order to meet competition, this group went to their former teacher and together they decided that the young farmers club was the answer.

Using the Young Farmers of Georgia organization as a working plan, they drafted a constitution and by-laws. When this was completed, they invited the other alumni of the Ottawa Chapter to meet with them and discuss the proposed club. At the first meeting the group ratified the constitution and elected Philip Mosher to lead them through the first year. Mosher was reelected president for a second term.

The original idea was to limit membership to men who had taken vocational agriculture in high school. However many of the members were in various stages of matrimony, so their wives and sweethearts were accepted as regular members. James Welsh, reporter for the Ottawa Herald, attended one meeting to obtain material for a news story. He was deeply interested in the group and returned to visit other meetings. Later he was taken into the group and

elected reporter. Progressive farmers who had not been able to take vocational agriculture became interested in the club and sought membership. As several of the charter members were employed in non-agricultural fields, the qualifications were modified to include any one who was sufficiently interested in agriculture and who approved of and supported the ideals of the club.

Education was one of the prime motives of the organization, and Professor Banta was selected as educational supervisor. Together with a committee, he plans a tentative schedule of programs at the beginning of each year which is flexible enough to include any new developments that might be of interest to the group.

The members present much of the material in the form of talks, debates, and discussions. They strive to have several out-of-club men lead some of their meetings, and the balance are conducted by Banta. The women often meet separately to discuss items of special interest to them.

The practical side of the program, which is so essential to all farmers, is given a prominent place in the activities of the club. They encourage the members to keep accurate records of their farm enterprises and are approaching their goal of 100 per cent member participation. The members cooperate in purchasing seed, feed, vaccine, and other necessities at a reduced cost. In addition, a "swap" sheet is maintained on which every member is permitted to list his needs or the things that he wishes to trade or sell.

The group meets twice a month in the winter and once a month in the summer in order to fulfill the qualifications of a fully accredited part time vocational school, the first school of this type in Kansas to admit women members.

PAUL SANFORD WINS JUNIOR RECOGNITION

Dr. C. W. McCampbell

Dr. C. W. McCampbell, head of the department of animal husbandry since 1918, has been a member of the faculty since 1910. He received his B. S. degree in 1906 and his D. V. M. in 1910. "Doc" is recog-



C. W. MCCAMPBELL

nized as an authority by livestock men over the entire country. He has acted as judge of the State Fairs in 25 states, as well as the International Livestock Show at Chicago. With his many other duties which include being a Director of the American Royal and The Kansas National Livestock Shows, Dr. McCampbell is always glad to help students solve their problems.

Clyde Mueller, '39, is doing graduate work in poultry at Cornell University, New York.

Emmet Hannewald, '39, is employed as assistant-state statistician for the board of agriculture, at Topeka.

Joe Bonfield, M. I. '39, has a position with Washburn-Crosby, a division of General Mills, at Oklahoma City.

Sanford Wins Danforth Fellowship

Paul Sanford, Milford, has been awarded the Summer Fellowship for agricultural juniors presented jointly by the Danforth Foundation and the Ralston Purina Mills. This fellowship affords the winner two weeks training at the Ralston experimental farms near St. Louis and two weeks of leadership training at the American Youth Foundation Camp on Lake Michigan, including transportation from St. Louis to the camp at Shelby, Michigan.

The award is offered to outstanding students in thirty-eight agricultural colleges each year. Each student is selected to represent his college by the Dean of Agriculture and his staff.

In becoming eligible for this award, Paul has completed 77 hours of college work with 184 credit points or a point average of 2.3. He had a perfect average of 3 last semester. He was active in 4-H Club work for six years and has been a member of the Collegiate 4-H Club since entering college. During his club work he completed 33 projects winning a total of 312 ribbons, 12 medals, two silver trophies and a gold pin. Paul was state swine champion in 1935 and state and national poultry champion in 1936.

While in college Paul has participated in the Little American Royal all three years and has never placed lower than second and last year was champion swine showman. He has also been a member of two intercollegiate poultry judging teams which competed in Cleveland, Ohio, and Chicago last year. He rated Excellent in the former and was fifth high individual in exhibition judging in the latter.

Paul is majoring in Poultry husbandry. He plans to pursue advanced study in another institution after graduation and ultimately become a teacher in poultry husbandry.

Philip Allen, '39, is a graduate assistant at Montana State College, Bozeman, where he is working on his master's degree.



Short Farm Tenure Creates Social Problem

By BILL WINNER

DO you know that 44 percent of the farms in the state of Kansas are operated by tenants? That 56 percent of the land area of the state of Kansas is under lease to the operator? With such facts evident, it is no wonder that the tenancy situation has aroused public interest in recent years. This interest has led to the demand by those concerned that something be done to cope with the problems. At present a study of the farm tenancy situation in Kansas is being made cooperatively by the Agricultural Economics Department of the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station and the Division of Land Economics of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This work is being carried on under the general supervision of Dr. Harold Howe with A. Doyle Reed and Hilding Anderson, of the department of economics and sociology, assisting. Hilding Anderson is assisting on the project through a fellowship granted cooperatively by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station.

Information was either secured or is now being secured from three sources: The first source was the 1930 and 1935 agricultural census data, from which a report was made by Leonard F. Miller. This report brought to light a number of interesting generalized facts.

The study of distribution of tenancy as to type of farms showed that the cash-grain type of farms had the highest amount of tenancy, with 51 percent being tenant operated. On the other hand, the smallest percentage of tenancy was on fruit farms, 19 percent being tenant operated. Twenty-two percent of the poultry farms are tenant operated. One of the questions asked was, "If you are a tenant, is your landlord one of your parents or some other relative?" This is more likely to be the situation if one rents a farm in the central part of Kansas than if he farms in the southeastern or southwestern parts of the state.

At least this is what was shown by the study of agricultural census data.

One of the greatest evils of farm tenancy is the shortness of tenure. This condition creates a social problem which tends to weaken cooperative community relationships. Census reports show that 35 percent of the tenants lived on their farms one year or less while 40 percent lived on their present farms five years or more. Again the central part of Kansas leads the way, having the highest percentage of tenants who have lived on their present farms for five years or more. An interesting correlation exists here between the high percent of tenants related to landlords and the length of tenure in the central part of the state.

Further tabulation of the census data brought out certain interesting facts in relation to the tenant- and owner-operated farms. For instance, the per-acre value of tenant-operated farms was 90 percent of the per-acre value of owner-operated farms. This means that owner-operated farms, in general, are the best farms. This report also showed that the average size of tenant-operated farms was 123 percent of the size of owner-operated farms. At the same time the average tenant had 62.76 percent of his farm in crops. This is more definite proof that the number of tenants on small farms is decreasing, especially in the western part of the state.

The second source of data was tenancy schedules which were obtained by Leonard Schruben and Don Hall through personal interviews during the summer of 1939. Two hundred of these schedules were collected from McPherson, Ford, Anderson, and Smith counties. These counties are scattered over the state and are considered representative counties. These tenancy schedules were longer, more complete, and more detailed than the mailed questionnaires. The information obtained by this

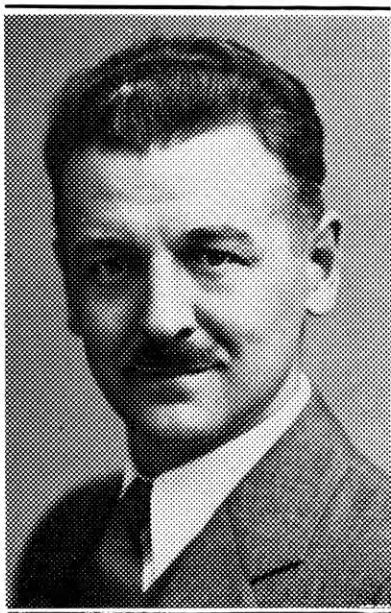
(Concluded on page 125)

STUDENTS ELECT ALBERT PRAEGER THEIR PRESIDENT

E. G. Bayfield

Last fall the Ag Student stated that students in the department of milling industry were gradually becoming acquainted with Dr. E. G. Bayfield, the new head of their department. As one of them put it, "there's a lot to him. You can't learn to know that fellow in a day or a week."

By now, however, most of them feel that they know him pretty well, for he has a warm, friendly personality that makes one want to know him.



E. G. BAYFIELD

Dr. Bayfield succeeded Dr. C. O. Swanson as head of the department at the beginning of the present school year. Dr. Swanson is now devoting all his time to research and writing.

An American by adoption, Dr. Bayfield's crisp British accent betrays the fact that he wasn't born in this country. He's from Nova Scotia—but that was a long time ago.

Before coming to Kansas State, Dr. Bayfield was in charge of the federal soft wheat laboratory at the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, Wooster. Ohio State

University granted his Ph. D. degree in 1931.

One of Dr. Bayfield's many contributions to the knowledge of cereal chemistry is what is known as the "whole wheat meal time fermentation test," or more commonly as the "dough-ball test."

Dr. Bayfield is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Association of Cereal Chemists, American Society of Agronomy, American Genetic Association, Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists, Soil Science Society of America, Sigma Xi, Phi Lambda Upsilon, Gamma Sigma Delta, and recently the MI fraternity, Alpha Mu, elected him to membership.

Albert Praeger to Head Ag Association

The men who will guide the activities of the Agricultural Association for the next year were chosen at the regular seminar, May 2. Albert Praeger, Claflin, was elected president to succeed William Ljungdahl, Menlo.

Other officers for the coming year are: Orville Burtis, Hymer, vice-president; Paul Sanford, Milford, secretary; Mack Yenser, Saffordville, treasurer; Glenn Buset, Manhattan, editor of the *Kansas Agricultural Student*; Stan Winter, Dresden, manager of the Ag Barnwarmer; and Oscar Norby, Pratt, assistant manager.

Elmer Dawdy, '38, is county agent of Saline County.

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DOES AGRICULTURE BENEFIT BY TRADE AGREEMENTS?

Trade Agreements Benefit Agriculture

REPRINTED below are two sides to an argument that was "front page stuff" during the present session of Congress. The letter and its answer appeared in the May issue of *The Iowa Agriculturist*, published by the students in the school of agriculture at Iowa State. It should be interesting to Kansas State agriculturists, too.

READER QUESTIONS FREE TRADE POLICY

To The Editor:

I have read, with considerable interest and not a little perturbation, your editorial in the January issue headed "Trade Freely and Prosper."

I am perturbed to know that there is an idea in one of our leading Agricultural Colleges that our American farmer can prosper by opening the American market so that our farm products must compete with low cost foreign farm products.

I am wondering what your dads will think when they know that competitive farm products imports increased from about 126 million dollars in 1934 to nearly 500 million dollars in 1939.

That according to the Raw Materials National Council, imported agricultural products in 1939 displaced \$1,954,974,927 of American producer's dollars and displaced a total of 44 million acres of United States farm produce.

That the trade treaties have reduced the tariff on 1100 farm products to the average of 38 percent on 42 percent of our dutiable list.

In the first 11 months of 1939, we imported 270 thousand head of cattle from Canada; 454,000 from Mexico and more than 80 million pounds of canned beef from South America.

Think it over.

F. D. McCartney, *Banker*
Oakes, N. Dak.

IOWA AGRICULTURIST GIVES HIM THE ANSWER

Down in the caves of Kentucky our government has stored nearly 75 percent of the world's gold supply. And why?—Because our exports have been exceeding our imports, due largely to tariff barriers erected by the Smoot-Hawley Act passed in 1930. But the nations we were selling to "kicked back" by curtailing their purchases from us and increasing their tariffs besides. They would play ball with someone else—we could warm the bench and hold our sack of gold bricks. Meanwhile, we were developing surpluses and soup-lines.

This bitter paradox forced us to recognize the fact that in order to sell our efficiently-produced products we must trade them for what other countries produced efficiently. The Reciprocal Trade Agreements have shown positive gains by expanding business both at home and abroad, according to a study completed by Dr. T. W.

Campus Biggies



Charley Adams and Gene Fair show the secret grip of the Mutual Admiration Society to the cameraman. The excuse for this picture is that the AH department cleaned up on Student Council posts in the election last month.

Schultz, head of the Economics Section at the Iowa State College.

This study points out that while some cattle have been imported from Canada (less than 2 percent of our total domestic slaughter) the effect on our market has been more than offset by our increased exports to Canada. The American farmer profits when agricultural machinery, wheat, pork and cotton have an increased foreign market—as the trade agreements have provided.

Your figure for imported agricultural products for 1939, Mr. McCartney, is somewhat misleading. These imported "agricultural products" were largely composed of bananas, rubber, coffee and other tropical goods. And while it may be advisable for our farmers to diversify, we are still sensible enough to produce something besides bananas, rubber trees and coffee on our Iowa and Dakota land.

Furthermore, the success of the trade agreements cannot be accurately measured by comparing certain commodities alone and for a short period of time. The drouth years of 1934 and 1936, for instance, caused us to import some commodities of which we normally produce adequately. On the other hand, by importing certain commodities the market for others was saved and expanded to advantage.

Certainly it is more to the farmers' gain to have improved markets both at home and abroad, via the trade agreement method, than to have a curtailed market with frozen cash in a Kentucky "cave."

Leonard Schruben, '39, is doing graduate work at the University of Illinois.



—Cut courtesy J. I. Case Co.

Pictured above is the new Case Mobile Hay Baler in action. The baler has its own power unit and the tractor pulls the baler down a windrow, making for quick and efficient hay harvesting.



(Left) J. I. Case has on the market a 6-foot, one-man, all-crop combine that is making a name for itself. The tractor, of course, is one of the new Case Flambeau Reds.

—Cut courtesy J. I. Case Co.

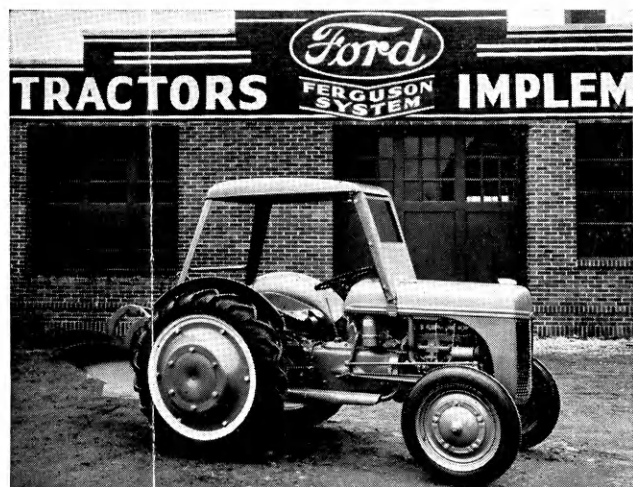


(Left) The smallest size in the series of four Farmall tractors. This size, mounted on rubber, will pull a 14-inch bottom in 'most any kind of soil, and do it efficiently.

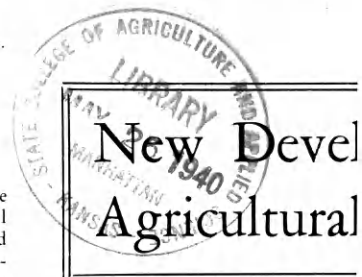
Cut courtesy I. H. C.

Pictured below is Henry Ford's latest contribution to agricultural machinery—the new Fordson tractor with the attached Ferguson System plows. The plows have hydraulic control and can be raised or lowered by the touch of a finger.

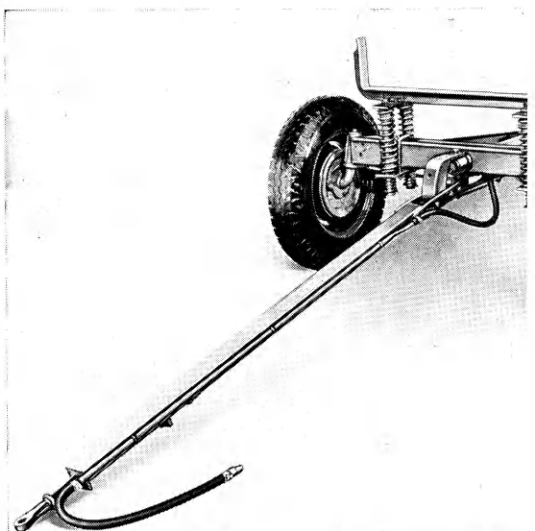
—Cut courtesy Farm Implement News.



The Model 40 Allis. This little "four-foot" combine is making a name for itself according to the manufacturer.

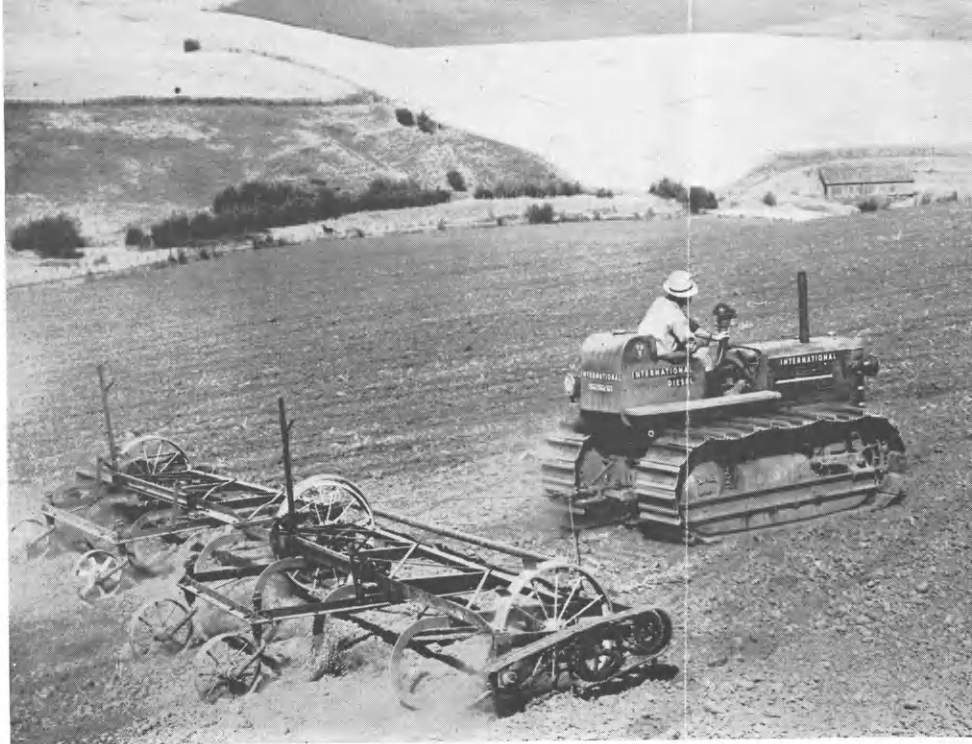


Instead of hitching the horse to the family car up to this new whizzing off to town. It is a 4-wheel brake and speeds. This model is made for use with





—Cut courtesy Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
s-Chalmers All-Crop Harvester.
ob" will harvest 102 crops, ac-
turer.



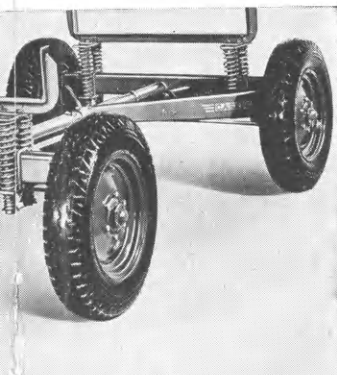
Cut courtesy I. H. C.

The I. H. C. Rod Weeder is pictured above. The secret of this machine's success is a square rod about 1½ inches below the surface of the soil which revolves counter-clockwise, lifting the weeds out and leaving the soil in good tilth.

Developments In Machinery

orses, it's a simple matter to back
w J. I. Case farm wagon and go
equipped with balanced springs
up to 40 miles per hour are safe.
with a standard wagon bed.

—Cut courtesy Farm Implement News.



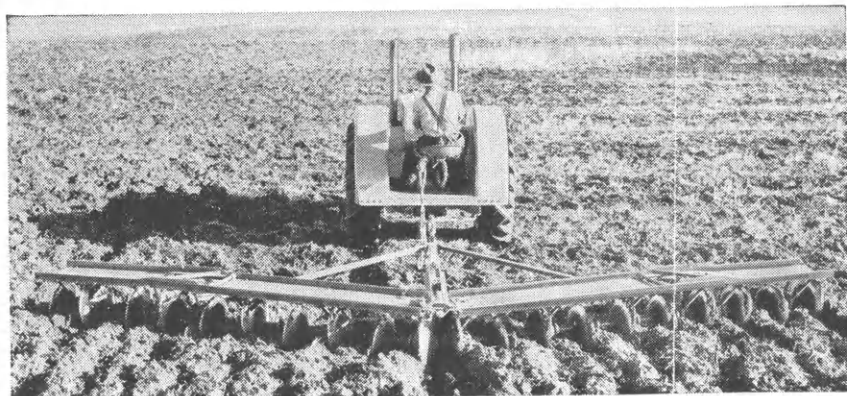
(Right) Here is the small
Farmall's next biggest broth-
er, equipped with a power
take-off mower.

Cut courtesy I. H. C.



Kansas farmers interested in preventing run-off in their fields may like the work of the new John Deere Basin Harrow shown below. The disks are mounted off-set or eccentrically which causes them to gouge out intermittent pockets 3 feet long and 11 inches wide.

—Cut courtesy John Deere.



New Farm Machines Are Smaller, Faster

By HOWARD HUGHES

SMALLER farm machinery has made its debut in Kansas during the last two years. Tractor shows this spring introduced several small tractors, capable of handling a one-row cultivator or a single-bottom fourteen-inch plow. These new tractors will compete in a field previously left entirely to horses and mules. Along with the development of the small row-crop tractor comes the development of mounted machinery. New mounted pickers have been offered to the public for the first time. These mounted machines give a simpler, lighter machine which is easier to handle and to control. New quickly detachable tillage implements are being developed so that they may be changed in a very short time. Thus the tractor may be used to cut hay with an attached tractor mower and then in just five minutes the mower may be removed and the cultivator attached, ready to do the cultivating. Other mounted equipment includes plows, listers, cultivators, weeders, and planters.

A recent development in the combine field is the introduction of the baby combine. Most of the companies offer a small combine cutting a five or six-foot swath. The baby combine cuts forty inches and is a power take-off machine operated from the one-plow tractor previously mentioned.

Accompanying the development of smaller machinery is the increasing use of rubber tires on all machines from the wheel barrow to the combine. Rubber tires have the advantage of lighter draft and decreased vibration resulting in a considerable saving in fuel and less damage to the machinery at high speeds. The combine for example, pulls about 40% lighter on rubber tires than on steel wheels. This means that the tractor may be operated at a higher speed or that a smaller tractor is required. An increasing tendency on the part of farmers to operate all machines at

faster speeds necessitates the use of rubber tires to absorb the shock of rough ground. Some of the smaller combines, due to their higher speeds, are equipped only with rubber tires. Rubber tires have the disadvantage that their first cost is higher than steel; however, the standardization of wheels will help to eliminate this disadvantage by permitting the use of the same tires for several machines. Thus by standardization the tires used on the wagon could also be used on the mower, the lister, or the thresher. A recent development for rubber tires is a new style tread for tractors called the soft ground or corn ground tire. It has a much higher tread similar to the lugs on steel wheels.

Along with the use of the rubber tires comes a new tire pump which fastens on the power take-off shaft. This pump can be attached in forty seconds and a large tractor tire can be inflated to the correct pressure in less than a minute.

Many of the new improvements in farm machinery are in materials, method of manufacture, or in design. These developments are rather hard to see. In the new machinery, one is impressed with the unusually large amount of welded construction. This welded construction gives a more rigid machine at a lower cost. Most of the welded construction is done with the electric arc. With welded construction there is no chance for the machine to get out of line or adjustment due to loose bolts or rivets.

A very important improvement in machinery is the development of improved materials. This is an improvement that is not noticeable to the public; however, it is very important in the life and cost of the machine. Better bearings, improved cast iron, improved steels and the introduction of new alloys are very important in the constant improvement of machinery.

ABILENE F. F. A. CHAPTER WINS IN CONTEST

Abilene Chapter First in F. F. A. Contest

The state Future Farmers judging contest is over and about 300 boys have returned home happy, although some are probably much happier than others. Those who have reason to be especially happy are the members of the Abilene High School judging team, for they won the contest, barely nosing out the Manhattan High School team by five points. Wamego placed third, and Pratt and Newton tied for fourth and fifth places.

State high individual for the entire contest was William Phillips, from the fifth place Newton team. Glenn Neely of Chanute and Del Wilson, Manhattan, paced Phillips for second and third.

State officers of the Future Farmers association were elected during the contest. Raymond Kaup, Smith Center, was elected president, replacing Paul Kelley of Solo-

mon. Other officers for next year are Grant Poole, Manhattan, vice-president; John Lawrence, Winfield, secretary; Burton DeBaun, Topeka, treasurer; and Phillip Cooper, Chanute, reporter.

Wai Sing Wong, who finished his master's degree in '37, is the manager of a farm of the Hongkong q. p. Piggeries, Ltd., Hongkong, China.

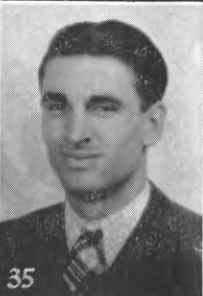
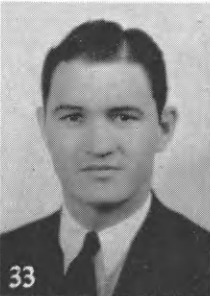
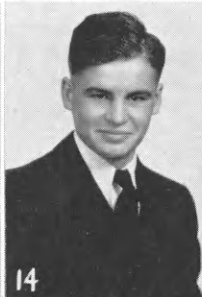
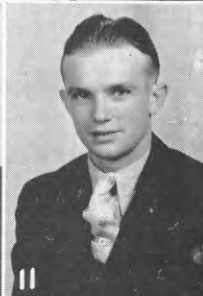
**THERE IS GOOD CLEANING
and
THERE IS POOR CLEANING**

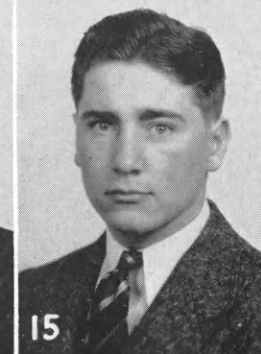
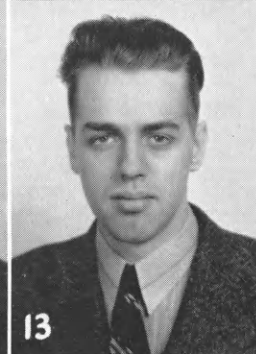
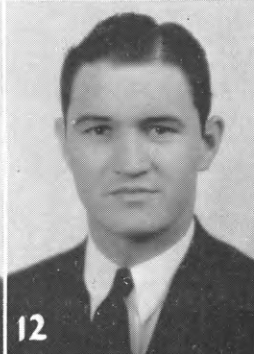
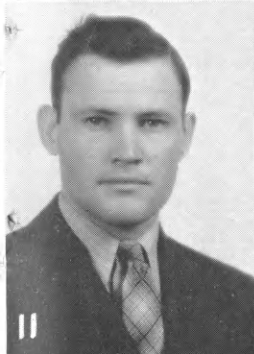
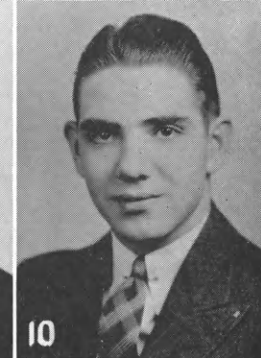
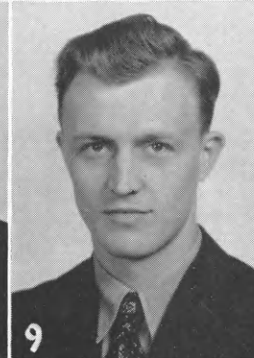
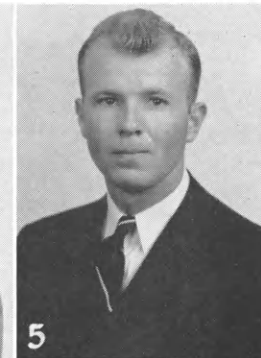
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The Alpha Zeta Spring Crop



This picture shows the spring crop of AZ pledges, doing pledge duty. Just in case you don't know all of them, the men on the front row are: Wayne Morgan, Raymond Rokey, Paul Sanford, George Cochran, Dale Hupe, Arden Reiman, Emerson Cyphers. On the back row, from left to right, Beverly Staggs, Victor Einsel, Oscar Norby, Ralph Gross, Orville Burtis, Conrad Jackson, Aaron Schmidt, Robert Wagner, Mack Yenzler, William Ackley.





PHI KAPPA PHI

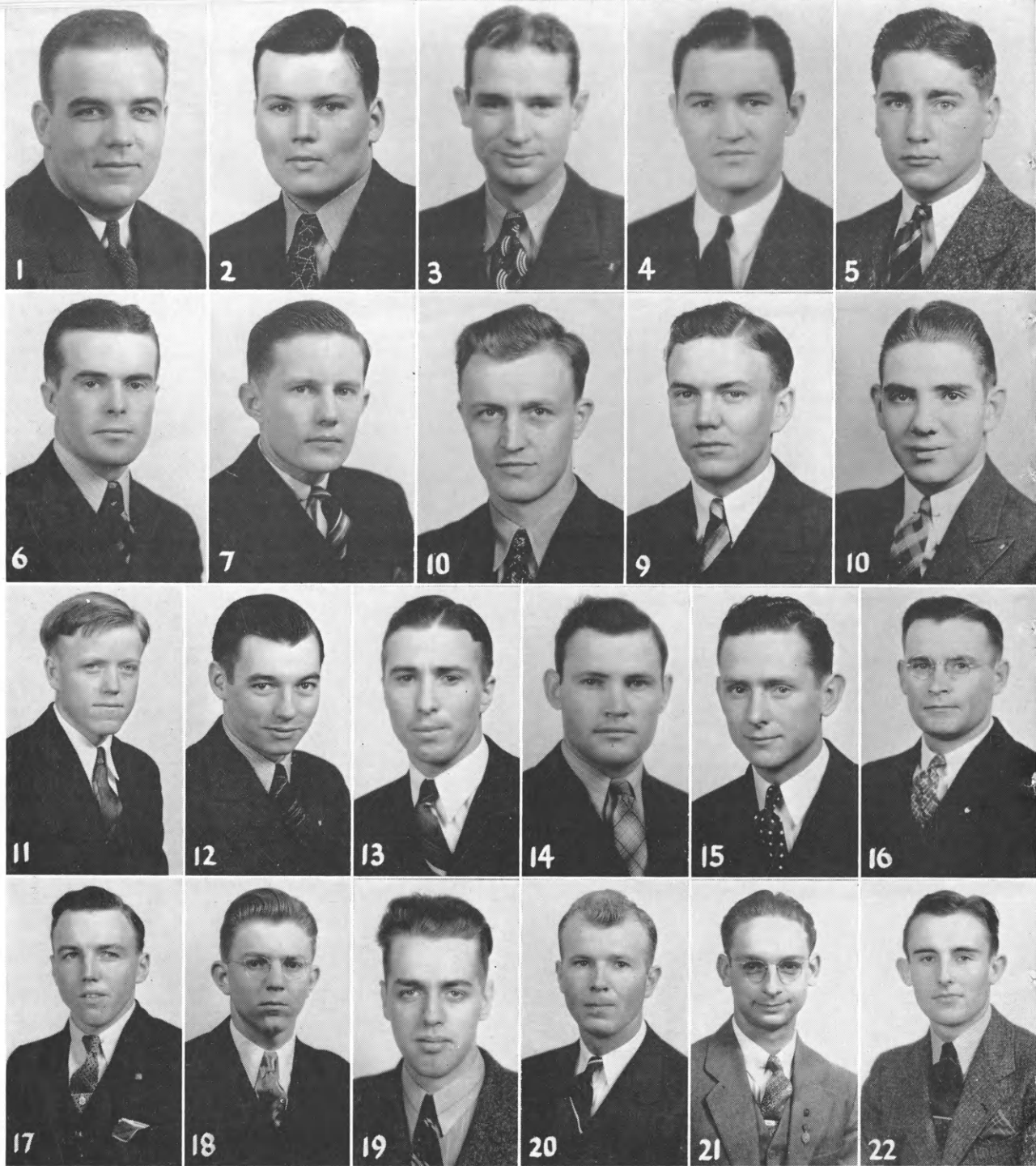
Honor Societies Elect

Each year a number of graduating seniors are elected to membership in the different honor societies at Kansas State. Phi Kappa Phi, national scholarship fraternity, elects from the upper 10 percent. Alpha Zeta, undergraduate agricultural honorary fraternity, does not limit its selections to seniors, but elects from second semester sophomores and from the junior and senior classes. Gamma Sigma Delta, honorary fraternity for agriculture and associated industries, elects from the senior class, as does Sigma Xi, honorary science organization. Pictured on these pages are the men in the division of agriculture who have been honored by those organizations.

ALPHA ZETA

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Victor Einsel | 19. Robert Wichser |
| 2. Raymond Rokey | 20. Robert Wagner |
| 3. Dale Hupe | 21. Albert Praeger |
| 4. Mack Yenzler | 22. Delbert McCune |
| 5. Conrad Jackson | 23. Henry Smies |
| 6. Paul Sanford | 24. J. Stanley Winter |
| 7. Beverly Stagg | 25. Harold Jones |
| 8. Ralph Gross | 26. Glenn Kruse |
| 9. Wm. Ackley | 27. Paul Brown |
| 10. Aaron Schmidt | 28. Eugene Watson |
| 11. Emerson Cyphers | 29. Kenneth Jameson |
| 12. Oscar Norby | 30. Raymond Tanner |
| 13. George Cochran | 31. Boyd McCune |
| 14. Orville Burtis | 32. Rex Cudney |
| 15. Wayne Morgan | 33. Kenneth Parsons |
| 16. Hobart Frederick | 34. Merton Badenhop |
| 17. Arden Reiman | 35. William Winner |
| 18. Leigh Hines | |





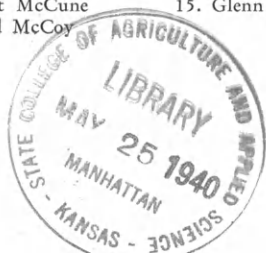
GAMMA SIGMA DELTA

PHI KAPPA PHI

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Leo Hoover | 9. Melvin Peterson |
| 2. John Shaw | 10. Joe Robertson |
| 3. Henry Meenen | 11. Harold Jones |
| 4. Keith Harrison | 12. Kenneth Parsons |
| 5. Dwight Ellison | 13. Marvin Shetlar |
| 6. John McCoy | 14. John Dean |
| 7. Delbert McCune | 15. Glenn West |
| 8. Donald McCoy | |

GAMMA SIGMA DELTA

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Wm. Beezley | 12. Charles W. Lobenstein |
| 2. John Dean | 13. Donald McCoy |
| 3. Delbert McCune | 14. Harold Jones |
| 4. Kenneth Parsons | 15. Richard Bullock |
| 5. Glenn West | 16. Leo Hoover |
| 6. John McCoy | 17. Charles Carter |
| 7. Robert Lank | 18. Henry Meenen |
| 8. Melvin Peterson | 19. Marvin Shetlar |
| 9. Kenneth Porter | 20. Dwight Ellison |
| 10. Joseph Robertson | 21. Keith Harrison |
| 11. John Shaw | 22. Leslie Clow |



MANY ADJECTIVES USED TO DESCRIBE "THROCK."

WHERE THEY'RE GOING

(Continued from page 100)

RAWSON, WILBUR, AA, Wamego—Will teach vocational agriculture at Barnes.

ROBERTSON, JOE, MI, Brownstown, Ind.—Back home to work in a mill.

SHAW, JOHN, AH, Joes, Colo.—Ranching in Northeastern Colorado.

SHETLAR, MARVIN, MI, Bayard—Seagram Distilleries, Louisville, Ky.

SHOFFNER, ROBERT, PH, Junction City—Assistantship in poultry genetics, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.

SHOUP, FRANCIS, AA, Udall—Teaching vocational agriculture at Harveyville.

SPEERS, JAMES, MI, Manhattan—Washburn Crosby Milling Co., Kansas City.

STEWART, WILLIAM, MI, Saffordville—Iglehart Milling Co., Evansville, Ill.

TANNER, RAYMOND, AA, St. John—Will teach vocational agriculture at Jewell.

TROUT, BENJAMIN, MI, Boonville, Mo.—Will manage a bakery in Boonville.

WEST, GLENN, MI, Manhattan—Has a fellowship in Milling industry at Kansas State College.

WICHSER, ROBERT, MI, Beardstown, Ill.—Quaker Oats Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

WORKS, JOHN, Agronomy, Humboldt—Back to the farm.

R. I. Throckmorton

"Rugged" is one of the less vigorous adjectives that sophomore soils students use. "Heartless" might be the thought of a student seeking readmission. "Staccato" murmurs the speeding secretary. "Capable" say the staff men.



R. I. THROCKMORTON

Horton Laude, '37, who returned from Europe just before the war, where he was studying botany at Oxford under a Rhodes scholarship, is now studying at Northwestern University.

JEWELRY for GRADUATION

Diamonds — Watches

Bracelets

Cameo Rings

Silverware

PAUL C. DOOLEY, Jeweler

In Aggieville

These words inadequately describe the dynamic steely-grey haired head of the agronomy department. His interests are broad, for in addition to his work in agriculture, his duties have included such things as the Chamber of Commerce, Secretary of the Manhattan Federal Savings and Loan Association, and membership on the K. S. C. Athletic Council.

Tri-K men know him as a source of an unlimited supply of stories at steak fries and as a dependable friend. But most important to those who know him, "Throck" is recognized as a "square shooter."

Kenneth Johnson, '39, is employed by the International Harvester Company at Higginsville, Missouri.

TRI-K SENIORS SWAMP JUNIORS IN ANNUAL GAME

Loyal F. Payne

Prof. Loyal F. Payne, head of the poultry department, came to this institution from Massachusetts State College. He received his B. S. from Oklahoma A. and M. College in 1912, and served as foreman of the college poultry plant for the next two years. In the fall of 1914 he went to Amherst as assistant poultry instructor, and later became acting head of the department. He came to Kansas State in 1921 as an associate professor of poultry husband-



ry, and in 1923 was appointed head of the poultry department. In 1925 he was awarded an M. S. degree. The poultry department has grown rapidly under his guidance, and is now one of the best in the country. His many research activities in the fields of poultry nutrition and management have made him well known to poultrymen the country over. His bulletins on the management problems of poultry raising are used extensively in the state.

"Prof," as he is affectionately called by those who know him well, is active in other phases of the poultry industry beside that of teaching and research. As chairman of the Seventh World's Poultry Congress educational exhibits committee, he was, in a large measure, responsible for the tremen-

dous success of the Congress. He is a strong champion of the production of quality poultry products, and is active at the present time in trying to get the buying of poultry and eggs in Kansas on a quality basis.

"Prof" is an enthusiastic camera fan, and always has his camera ready when there are any pictures to be had. His movie camera has whirled out many feet of film. Collection of rare old books is another hobby, and one which netted the libraries of the poultry department and the College some valuable ones. A genuine love for poultry leads him to raise chickens, turkeys, and peafowl in his backyard.

Seniors Swamp Juniors On Tri-K Picnic

The Tri-K picnic climaxed the twenty-first crop judging contest May 4. Prof. R. I. Throckmorton, head of the department of agronomy, awarded the prizes to the winners of the contest.

Number one attraction was the softball game between the agronomy juniors and seniors. The seniors swamped their worthy opponents 15 to 5, apparently realizing that this might be their last triumph in the department.

A wiener roast managed by Dick Atkins and Arden Reiman followed the game. When everyone had eaten his fill, the contest winners were announced and the prizes were awarded.—J. D.

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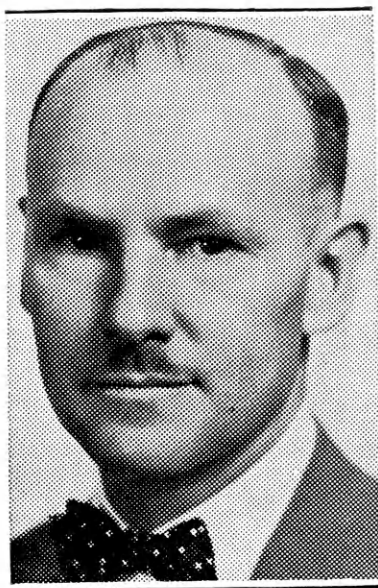
Phone 2118

DAIRY STUDENTS RATE ATKESON TOP-NOTCH TEACHER

F. W. Atkeson

F. W. Atkeson, head of the department of dairy husbandry, is rated by his students as a top-notch teacher—a man who can translate and point out the significance of “textbook theory” and make his courses intensely practical.

His sense of balance was gained by years of experience in the dairy industry. He has had experience in practically every phase of dairying, having shown cattle on the show circuits, served as manager of the state institutional dairy herds of Kansas, has been fieldman for the Southwest Jersey Cattle Club, the first job of its kind in any of the breed associations, and today is recognized nationally as an able judge of dairy cattle.



F. W. ATKESON

Professor Atkeson received his B. S. degree at Missouri in 1918 and took a job teaching courses in farm crops and soils at Cape Girardeau (Missouri) State Normal School. After a year there, he came to Kansas State as an instructor in the dairy husbandry department, a job he resigned two years later to become head of the dairy husbandry department at the University of Idaho. He held that position for 14

years, when he resigned in 1935 to come to Kansas State, succeeding J. B. Fitch as head of the department.

He received his M. S. degree from Kansas State in 1929 while on a sabbatical leave from Idaho.

“At” is a member of Alpha Zeta, Gamma Sigma Delta, Phi Kappa Phi and Sigma Xi honorary and professional organizations.

For hobbies he has hunting, fishing, and bird dogs.

PEACE BEFORE WAR

(Continued from page 103)

living to be found anywhere on this earth.

The problem of youth in America is to build a nobler future upon a noble past, to preserve, by labor and sacrifice, what others have labored and sacrificed to make possible, and to fulfill the meaning of liberty and democracy.

This must be your answer, by all the might of peace, to those who, in selfish ambition and by ruthless force, would destroy both our freedom and our hope.

Of the ag engineers graduated in recent years, Walter Carleton, '38, is rural service engineer for the Kansas Power and Light Company at Abilene; Robert Dubois, '39, is associated with the Soil Conservation Service at Parsons; Ord K. Brown is with the S. C. S. at Springfield, Colo.; Charles Kent, '37, is employed by the J. I. Kent Company at Kansas City, Missouri.

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"Calling C Q"



A. O. SHAW

This picture was taken for the purpose of further acquainting ag students with Prof. A. O. Shaw. The cut was ordered before the results of the agricultural faculty popularity contest were tabulated, and it was discovered that "Doc" did not need any "further acquainting" with the students. He has been doing a pretty good job single-handed. Well, anyway, here the picture is. Dr. Shaw is a "radio ham" or amateur station operator. His short wave station is well known among other "hams" in this section of the globe.

Booth Wins Dairy Cattle Judging Contest

James Booth, Fairview, and Floyd Smith, Shawnee, were the winners in the senior and junior divisions, respectively, of the student dairy cattle judging contest held April 27. Booth was awarded a pair of Stewart Clipmasters, valued at \$18.50, while Smith received \$10.00 in cash. Awards were made to the first ten ranking individuals in each division, and to the first three men in each breed in each division.

Twenty-five students were entered in the senior division and 50 in the junior

division. The senior group included those who had been enrolled in a course in dairy cattle judging, while all other contestants were included in the junior division.

Each contestant placed eight classes of cattle, including two classes of each of the four major breeds. Reasons on four of the eight classes were required from each contestant.

The high men of the contest were:

SENIOR DIVISION

1. James Booth, Fairview	990
2. Edward Reed, Lyons	987
3. Keith Wagoner, Blue Rapids	961
4. Roger Phillips, Manhattan	945
5. Jim Cavanaugh (tie), Dodge City	944
5. Max Dawdy (tie), Washington	944

JUNIOR DIVISION

1. Floyd Smith, Shawnee	933
2. Oscar Norby, Pratt	921
3. Jack Cornwell, St. John	900
4. Aaron Schmidt, Newton	898
5. Howard Carnahan, Parsons	881

Breed winners were:

Ayrshires—Sr.: Edward Reed, Lyons;
Jr.: Howard Carnahan, Parsons.

Guernseys—Sr.: Max Dawdy, Washington; Jr.: George Wreath, Manhattan.

Holsteins—Sr.: Russell Nelson, Falun;
Jr.: Ronald Campbell, Cherryvale.

Jerseys—Sr.: Keith Wagoner, Blue Rapids; Jr.: Chase Wilson, Mulvane.

—Farland Fansher.

George Aicher, '39, is with the Great Western Sugar Company, Culbertson, Nebraska. George is assistant field man to help restore the sugar beet industry to Nebraska.

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Smies Wins First in Crops Judging Contest

By JOHN DEAN



Henry Smies, Courtland, captured the sun-gold vase awarded by the Chicago Board of Trade to the winner of the twenty-first Tri-K Crops judging contest. Smies had the highest score in the entire contest with 1,465 points out of a possible 1,600. In addition to the trophy, he won a gold medal and a \$20 scholarship.

Newell Melcher, Ottawa, was "number one boy" in the junior division while Donald Wood, Trousdale, was high point man in the freshman division of the contest. Both of these men received gold medals and cash prizes.

Other place winners were Don Crumbaker, Onaga, second and Lyman Singer, Parker, third in the senior division, Thello Dodd, Manhattan, second, and Vernon Heitman, Dellvale, third in the junior division, and in the freshman division Bob Wagner, Garden City, and Bob Yunghans, Piper, placed second and third, respectively. These men received appropriate silver

or bronze medals in addition to other premiums.

Roscoe Long, Drexel, won the \$5 prize awarded by the Kansas Wheat Improvement Association to the man with the highest score in judging and grading wheat.

Last year's intercollegiate crops judging team prepared and managed the contest. Prof. R. I. Throckmorton presented the awards to the winners at the Tri-K picnic following the contest.

STUDIO ROYAL

Portraits in the
Modern Manner

by

LAWRENCE BLAKER

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AZ's Hear W. A. Cochel, Dine and Dance



The annual Alpha Zeta dinner-dance is one of the spring parties that goes over with a bang. This year W. A. Cochel, editor of the Weekly Kansas City Star, was the speaker. Mr. Cochel formerly was head of the de-

partment of animal husbandry so he isn't a stranger. Pictured with Mr. Cochel is John Dean's date, Mary Melcher. The "patent leather" hair dress in the foreground belongs to Arden Reiman.

PAUL KELLEY CANDIDATE FOR DANFORTH AWARD

W. F. Pickett

Dr. William F. Pickett, or "Bill" as he's known to his friends, has been a popular figure in the horticulture department for more than twenty-five years. His earliest ambition was to be a horticulturist and his success has proved his love for his work.



W. F. PICKETT

He is busy all the time but he always finds time to help any student with his problems. His manner is cheerful and he never fails to speak to the students in the department, usually calling them by their first name.

Dr. Pickett entered Kansas State as a freshman in 1913, and after graduation taught in Texas for one year. He then returned to Manhattan and has been connected with the college ever since. He received his Ph. D. degree from Michigan State College in 1935.

His outside interests include rose gardening and photography. Photography is a hobby he has found very useful in classroom instruction. Bill has coached many championship apple judging teams and

graduates of the horticulture department never fail to "look him up" when they come to town.

Kelley to Compete For Danforth Award

Paul Kelley, Solomon, has been chosen as the Kansas State freshman to compete with first year men from other colleges for the Danforth scholarship. This scholarship is awarded to the outstanding agricultural freshman in the United States and the winner will receive full tuition to the American Youth Foundation Leadership Camp at Shelby, Mich.

The winner must have laid a solid foundation during his high school years and balance is one of the prime requirements.

During his high school days, Paul was president of the local F. F. A. chapter and of his senior class. He played in the Solomon F. F. A. band, was concert leader of the high school orchestra during his senior year, played leading parts in his junior and senior class plays, as well as lettering in football and basketball.

While he was loafing, Paul built a strong vocational agriculture project program and was one of the main cogs in the Solomon Valley Rural Electrification project.

This record and a pleasing personality were sufficient to elect him president of the State Association of F. F. A. at the 1939 convention.

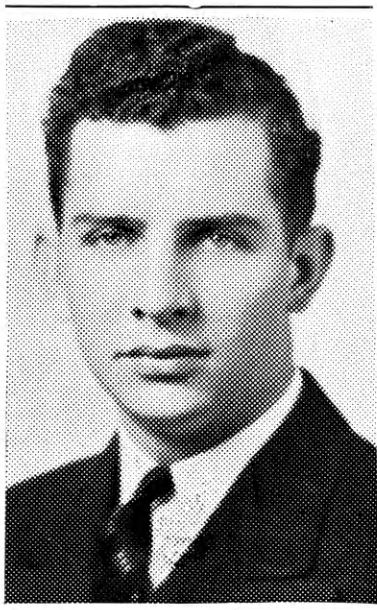
Paul came to college with the aid of a Sears Scholarship, and has continued as a leader. He is active in the Poultry Club, the Ag. Ec. Club, the Newman Club and The Athenian Literary Society. He has served on the freshman council throughout the year and played in the college orchestra during the first semester.

Kelley may not be selected the outstanding agricultural freshman by the Danforth Foundation, but he is assured of a half scholarship. Kansas State may well be proud of her delegate to a camp organized for the purpose of training leaders.—John Dean.

BLOCK AND BRIDLE CLUB HONORS BILL LJUNGDAHL

Ljungdahl Selected Outstanding Member

The selection of William Ljungdahl, Menlo, as the outstanding member of the Block and Bridle club was announced at the club's annual banquet, April 4. The selection was based on Ljungdahl's activities in the club and in other student affairs. He is the retiring president of the Agricultural Association and a member of the livestock judging teams. His father is a former president of the Kansas Livestock Association.



W. A. LJUNGDAHL

H. T. Hineman, widely known mule and jack breeder of Dighton, was named the honorary member for 1940 of the Block and Bridle club.

J. C. Mohler, secretary of the state board of agriculture, was the principal speaker at the banquet. Other guests included L. E. Call, dean of the division of agriculture; B. M. Anderson, assistant secretary of the American Hereford Association; Will J. Miller, secretary of the Kansas Livestock Association; H. E. Floyd, editor of the Kansas Stockman; Dan D. Casement,

stockman and honorary member of the organization; and H. W. Avery, Wakefield stockman whose father's portrait was added to the Block and Bridle gallery of outstanding livestock men.

FARM TENANCY STUDY

(Continued from page 109)

method has been combined with information from mailed questionnaires.

The third source of data on the tenancy situation was 5,000 questionnaires mailed to tenants during the spring of 1939. Approximately 875 of these 5,000 questionnaires were filled out and returned. An additional 23,000 questionnaires were mailed to farmers over all parts of the state during the current school year. Twelve and one-half percent of these 23,000 questionnaires were filled out and returned. The mailing lists were obtained from county agents.

The questionnaires have helped to answer some interesting questions pertaining to leases. The data show that one-half of all the leases are of the share-cash type while only one-third are of the share-rent type. But the share-rent type is shown to be the dominant lease in the western part of the state. Both the cash-rent lease and the livestock-share lease are of minor importance in Kansas.

Information pertaining to the amount of cash and of share rent was obtained through these questionnaires. When tabulated, the results showed that the share rent received by the landlord ranged from one-half in the eastern part of the state to one-fourth in the western part.

"Is your landlord a man or a woman?" This is another interesting question. This survey shows that one-fourth of the landlords are women. Twenty-four percent of the landlords are related to their tenants, 26 percent are retired farmers, and 22 percent are active farmers.

The information from this survey, when collection and tabulation are complete, is to serve as an inventory of the tenancy situation. It will be used as a guide for further work on the problem of tenancy.

CARELESSNESS A MAJOR CAUSE OF LIVESTOCK LOSSES

Sears Club Members Entertained at Dinner

Members of the Kansas State Sears Club were guests of Sears-Roebuck and Co., April 11, at the Gillett Hotel. The Sears Club is made up of the men who have been awarded the Sears Scholarship for outstanding work and leadership in their local communities.

William Winner, president of the club, served as toastmaster and introduced Glenn Busset, Manhattan, sophomore scholarship winner of 1938. Dean L. E. Call, representing the college, explained the administration and activities of the club. The Sears Foundation was represented by S. W. Pettigrew, of Chicago. He announced that scholarships would be awarded to 585 students in 25 land grant colleges this year.

Each freshman member of the club was presented a scholarship shingle from the Foundation.

How to Keep the Veterinarian Away

“‘A N ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure,’ is an old adage that has not come down through the ages without justification,” says Dr. E. J. Frick of the Department of Surgery and Medicine, Division of Veterinary Medicine, Kansas State College. To farmers, this can be changed into figures of dollars and cents.

Last year the veterinary clinics at Kansas State College treated over 15,414 animal patients. A large number of these animals were treated because farmers failed to spend the few cents necessary for the prevention of their ailments while the cures cost farmers thousands of dollars.

Dr. Frick's statement does not cover vaccination alone but it also means that farmers are losing money every day because of accidents that occur that they could prevent with very little cost or effort.

For example, a handful of nails in a manger caused the death of a purebred bull because the farmer forgot to pick them

up after he finished repairing the roof of his barn. Another man lost a hundred and fifty dollar cow because he failed to put a good latch on his barley bin. Accidents such as these could have been prevented for ten or fifteen cents and a few minutes time.

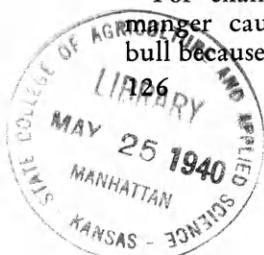
But not all the losses are caused by specific factors such as repairs. Many are caused by general habits such as being lax in cleaning up broken bottles, leaving poison where it can be reached by livestock, nails protruding from fences, broken windows in barns, paint pails that may cause lead poisoning, a slimy hog wallow that may breed worms, and many other things.

Some other conditions that could be prevented by the average livestock attendant are the many digestive disturbances met with. Many cases of colic occur because the horse did not have enough clean water to handle his food properly. An excellent practice that brings good results is to give livestock a laxative feed once a week. Buying a supplemental change of feed for your livestock is better and more economical than buying the so-called livestock remedies—most of which are 99 per cent water and one per cent drug. According to Dr. Frick, the buyer of such compounds is paying close to five dollars a gallon for water.

Much worm infestation can be prevented by feeding in racks raised from the ground where the animals are less likely to pick up worm eggs and larvae while eating. Rotation of pasture will also help lessen worm infestation.

These are only a few of the many preventatives that can easily be practiced by each individual on the farm. Don't have accidents that could be avoided. The next time you go home check up on your carelessness and see how much money you can save.—*Herbert Steinhausen.*

Kenneth Kruse, '39, has moved from his assistant county agent job to a position with the Staley Manufacturing Company, Decatur, Illinois, as research laboratory technician.





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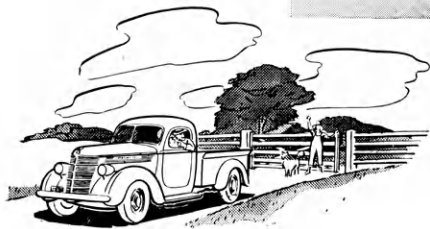
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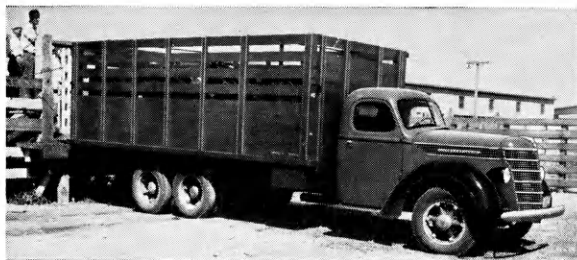
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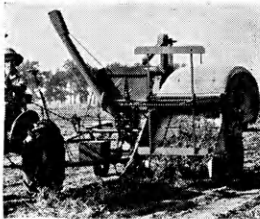
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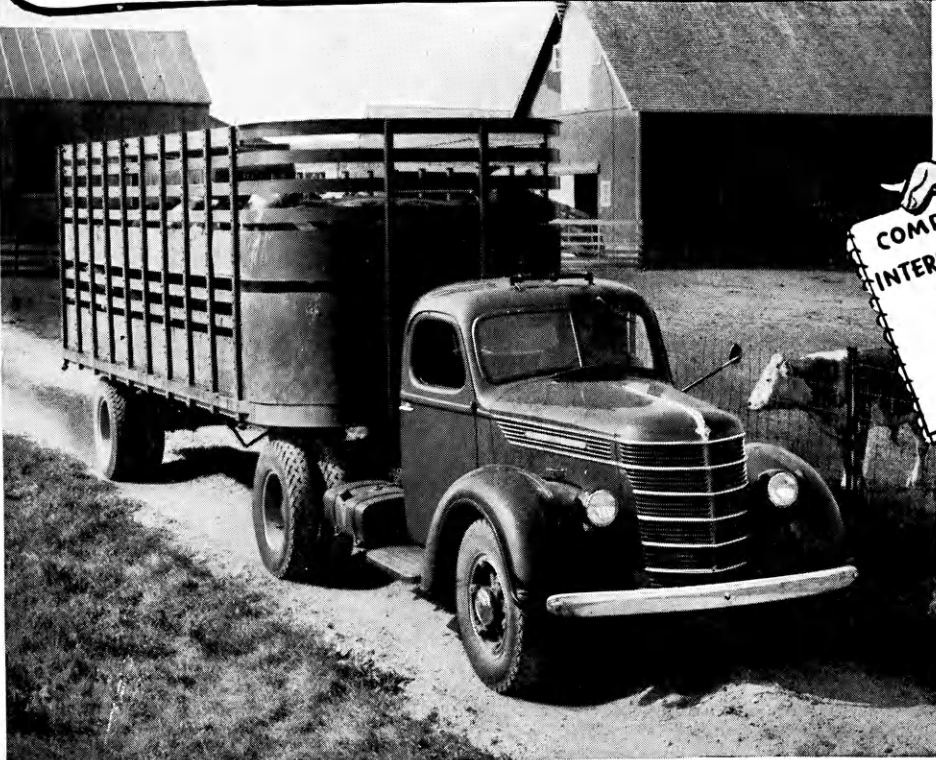
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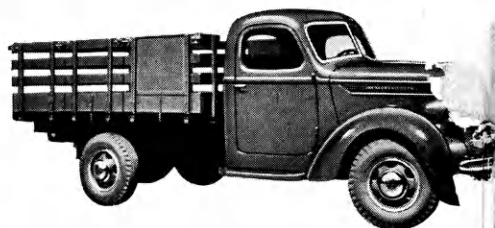
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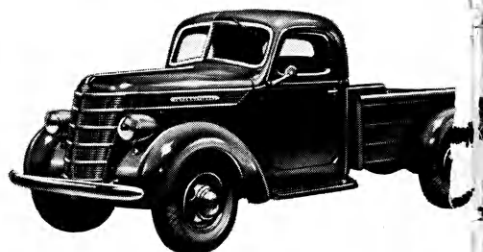
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