

Kansas Agricultural STUDENT

FEBRUARY, 1953



Etiquette Is a Word page 12

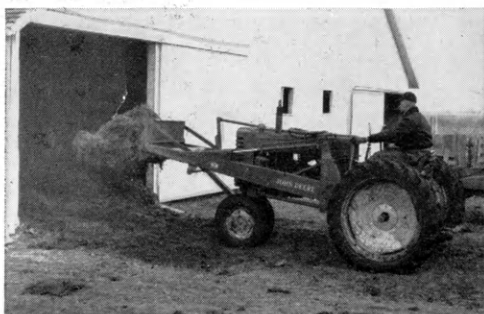
MANURE PILE OR GOLD MINE?



*It can be just a manure pile, left to weather and lose value in the winter rains; or—if properly handled to increase crop yields—it can be worth easily \$8 to \$10 a ton.**

Protected from weathering, or scattered fresh in the fields, so that little is wasted, manure can be worth 40 per cent more than when it is piled in the open over winter. For example, packed manure loses only one-sixth of the amount of nitrogen that es-

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Results might be much different under other conditions of soil type, weather, the crops grown, the kind of manure, and so on; but the fact remains—manure is valuable. A ton of average fresh manure contains around 500 pounds of organic matter, 10 pounds of nitrogen, 2 pounds of phosphorus, 8 pounds of potassium—all elements that cost money if you buy them in the bag.

**All data from experiment station records.*



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THE KANSAS *Agricultural Student*

Vol. XXIX

February, 1953

No. 3

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Coming in March

A SPECIAL ISSUE will commemorate the silver anniversary of the Little American Royal next month. Present indications are that it will be one of the biggest issues in the history of the Ag Student. Featured in the special issue will be a complete story on the development of the Little Royal, how the centerpiece is made, and what is in store at this year's show. Other articles will be slanted towards acquainting high school students and others with the Ag School and what it has to offer. Several up-to-date research articles also will be in the special issue including one on the use of twin calves in feeding experiments.—Ed.



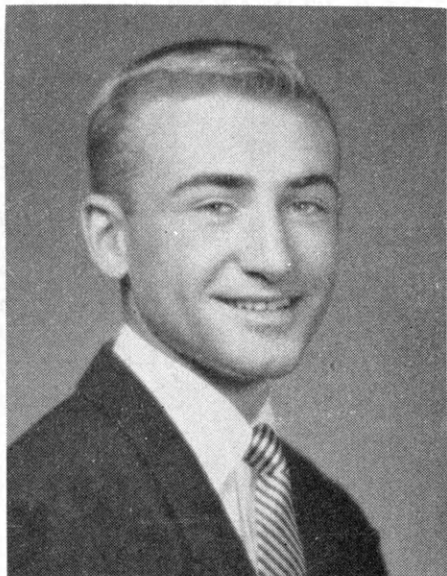
ON THE COVER

CHARLES SMITH, better known as "Charlie" to his parents Mr. and Mrs. Ed F. Smith, seems to enjoy playing with these baby chicks hatched recently at the College Poultry Farm. These chicks are among

12,000 hatched annually at the College for experimental purposes and 30 million hatched each year in Kansas. The latter figure represents the growing importance of the poultry industry in Kansas which now ranks 11th in poultry numbers and 14th in value in the nation. Research done at Kansas State has, without a doubt, played an important part in developing the state's poultry industry. "Charlie's" father is an assistant professor in the Animal Husbandry department at K-State.

Editorial...

THE HARNESS as a piece of equipment has been one of the greatest developments during historic ages so far. The origin of the harness is obscure, but from the Bronze Age comes evidence that it came into great importance during that period. Since that day, man has utilized the harness to control and domesticate animals for the purpose of providing him with



John Schovee

more and better food, transportation, and an endless number of other advantages. I feel the principle of the harness as applied to man himself has afforded him many times the advantages which he derived from the mere use of the commonly thought of gear called the harness.

The principle I am talking about

is discipline. I know how easy it is to discipline someone else, but I mean SELF-DISCIPLINE! With the use of this tool you can conquer things far beyond your preconceived hopes. When it would be so easy to let up on your work and slide, tighten up on the reins and make your "horse" get back into the grind.

Furthermore, we must all keep striving to accomplish a goal even if we don't seem to progress after we have applied the rule of discipline. We may fail to attain our heights after many tries, but each time we try again we find that perseverance brings us at least one step closer if not within reach of our desired goal. As we grow older, I am confident that we will find that success comes through trial and error, which cannot be disguised or by-passed on the road to our goal.

I think this is an appropriate time to do a little thinking about our self-discipline, since this is the start of that "hard spring semester" when everything starts to blossom (includ-

ing our thoughts of picnics). But, there will be no satisfaction for you if you know inside you have let something slide so you could have a little "extra" fun. The true profit in this world comes only after hard work. I think Fulton Oursler, author of "The Greatest Story Ever Told," had a great way of telling us how to get the most out of life when he said "True and strange it is, that often, if we do not run away from our trials but face them and conquer them, the prize is ours—good things, as the Master told us, gathered in a measure, shaken together, pressed down, running over." Throughout this semester and all during life, take a vow to get the work done no matter how hard the chore may be for, just as a horse gets nowhere until he is harnessed, nor does steam or gas drive anything until it is confined, neither does any life grow great until it is focused, dedicated, and disciplined.

John Schovee
President, Ag Association

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Chit Chat

By Dean Clyde W. Mullen

RECENTLY THE membership committee for Alpha Zeta has been browsing through the records in the dean's office for additional eligibles for the honor society, Alpha Zeta.

For an understandable reason, students in the School of Agriculture are more flattered to be invited into AZ than to almost any other honor society. A limited number of sophomores make Alpha Zeta. A larger number are elected as juniors, probably a lesser number as seniors.

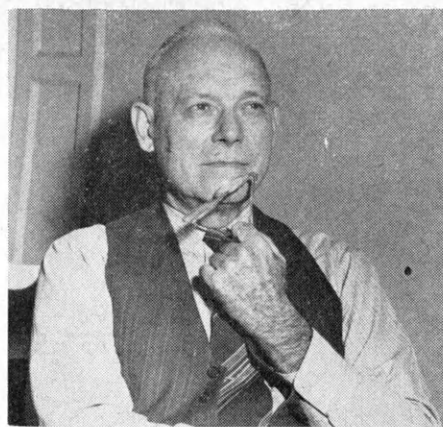
Because Alpha Zeta examines a student's personality, his extracurricular activities, evidence of leadership, the way he gets along with his fellow students, and his scholastic attainments, it is, indeed, a high compliment to be spotlighted for Alpha Zeta. Besides, a sophomore or a

junior enjoys the activities and the association with AZ brothers during more semesters than do men who have been elected to Phi Kappa Phi or to Gamma Sigma Delta, both being senior attainments.

Probably, we do not place enough emphasis on the honor societies available to students in the School of Agriculture.

While Alpha Zeta spotlights a student during his undergraduate days, the other honor societies distinguish a man professionally. It is a fine recommendation to leave the institution wearing the key of any of the honor societies having chapters on the campus of Kansas State college.

To attain membership in one of those societies might well be a more dominant and stimulating incentive to more of our students than appears



Dean Mullen

to be the case right now. Apparently election, under present circumstances, is regarded as more of an accident by many of our students, rather than the outcome of an objective set up by B+ students in their early semesters who definitely set out to attain one or more of these coveted keys.

Let us attempt to distinguish ourselves in our respective fields and strive, modestly, to earn membership in one or more of these splendid honor societies. It is worth the effort.

And that leads us to another observation. Our social fraternities place emphasis on scholastic accomplishments, along with other fine ideals.

The poor freshman pledge is required to bring to a house committee a grade report from each of his instructors at stated periods during the semester. The pledge with low grades is admonished to get in there and study. He may be "campused" and required to forego certain social activities until he improves his standing in class work.

And at the same time this lad is being pressed to improve his scholastic standing, he is loaded with house work and other responsibilities and sometimes with foolish stunts that are directly competitive with his best efforts to get better lessons.

Fraternity brothers would be surprised to know how many cases come to light in the dean's office of students who are concerned about their grades and who report that they are pledge candidates and that house requirements take so much of their time they find it difficult to apply

(Continued on page 16)

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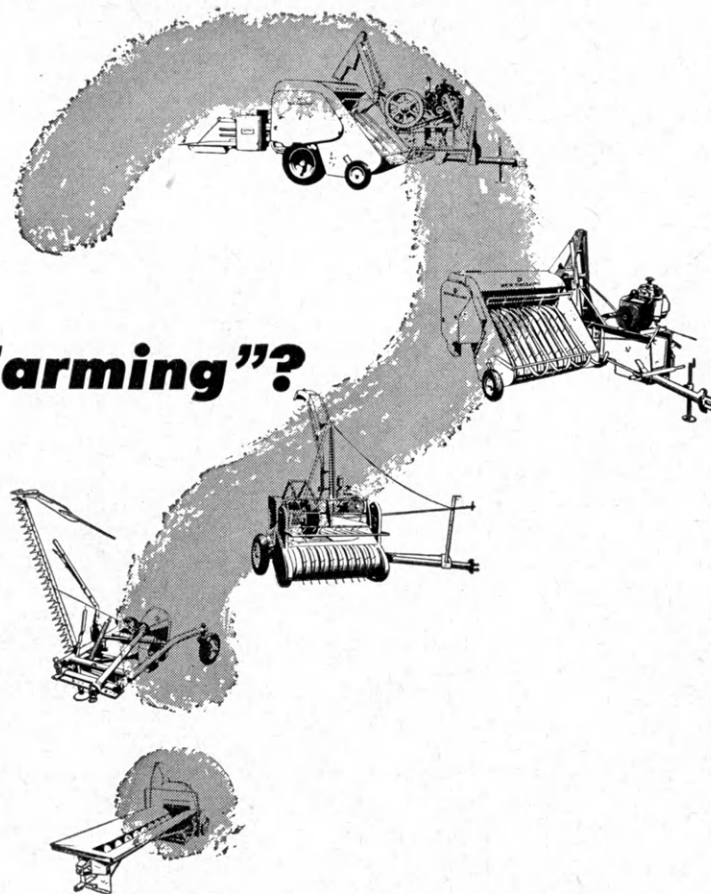
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Reader Writes

Woodston, Kansas
January 8, 1953

Dear Stan, Dick, et al,

Since I have heard from you both in the last week or so I will make one letter do the work of two. Your showing at Chicago was wonderful—and that cover picture is a good example of a guy doing his best work while under pressure. The December cover this year may have it bested in pulchritude and photographic excellence, but it doesn't have the human interest story of the Creek chips-down effort.

I will interrupt for an hour or two to go help my Dad reassemble the tractor. He has just come out from town and since he knows every part of that old 1936 Massey-Harris I want to take advantage of the chance to give him every encouragement. kjjuoik

Two days and two little girls later: By the time the tractor was repaired and some feed hauled the day was gone. Yesterday morning I got a call from Stockton to come to the county

PMA office. I had been previously elected first alternate and yesterday one of the board members resigned, so I fell into the job or rather the job fell on me. It promises to provide a bunch of headaches. Well, as I always told the boys in my classes, when a fellow leaves college and goes home to the farm he might as well expect to assume community responsibilities.

Seems like I have run the gamut of farmers' tribulations (none of them especially bad) since coming out here. Last fall I learned first hand about screwworms, which I guess nobody here ever heard of until recent years. Had just one calf infested, but it took a long time getting him healed up. Then this would have to be a year with an early and rough winter, and me without anything bigger than a pitchfork to handle feed for the cattle. The herd is not large—only 48 head to date—but digging feed out of frozen shocks for that many is a little more vigorous exercise than climbing the stairs in East Ag.

We find that this business of living cheaply in the country is a lot of

bunk—especially if you try to live like town folks. Getting electricity from the line and gas out of a propane tank is not a way to reduce the budget, even if it is mighty convenient. When we first moved we were buying milk at the store. It was costing us a dollar a day to keep the family supplied, so with four kids drinking the stuff it soon became apparent that we had to have a milk cow. Hence we invested in Mildora, as the kids call her. Names seem to come easy for some of the critters; besides Millie the Milkcow we have Reprobate the Gate Crasher, Banjo-eyes the nursecow, Grace the feed moocher, etc.

Well, Dick, it is gratifying to know that some of the boys ask about me. Tell them I still believe in the gospel of Speak, Write, and Take Pictures. Even for the farmer, that is. vbvnxzcvcvvv (More help from the little girls) I guess I used to bore them plenty with that philosophy but occasionally one of the grads would come back and warm my heart by telling me I was right.

So long for this time.

Elbert Macy

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The Store for Men and Women

Feeding Problems

By Dan Henley

WHAT CAN WE TELL the farmer when he asks us about emergency feeding rations for this winter?" This and many other questions were answered at the eighth Kansas Feed conference held at K-State last month. Some 450 feedmen in the Midwest heard speeches by scientists working on nutrition problems and saw several exhibits designed to show the different phases of animal nutrition.

Kansas farmers are in the midst of the most critical winter feeding season since the '30's, said C. Peairs Wilson, assistant director of the Experiment Station, who gave the opening speech. "The lack of a balance

between livestock numbers and prospective feed supplies began to be recognized as early as last July," he said.

When Kansas farmers were confronted with a winter feed shortage this year they took several courses of action, none to their liking. As evidenced by the large supply of feeders and stockers on the market, one course of action has been to sell excess stock. The farmer is in a weak bargaining position and, as a result, prices have been extremely unfavorable.

Another course of action has been to import feed from other areas. It is roughage that is needed, however, and it can be shipped in only at high

cost. A poorly organized market also causes expense and difficulty in obtaining roughage.

It has been proven that silage, if stored correctly, can be kept for several years without loss of nutrients. What Kansas needs is an "ever normal silo" program sponsored by each individual livestock producer. Through this program, the farmer would store his excess feeds rather than increase livestock numbers; and so be prepared for seasons such as this when feed is scarce.

"The formula feed industry has become big business in the last decade, now ranking among the ten largest industries in the United States and grossing three billion dollars per year," Loren V. Burns, feed technology department head, said in his talk, "Quality Control in Commercial Feeds." Feed manufacturing has recently become a complex scientific operation to put nutrition in the bag. "A modern quality control program is a must in today's feed plant!" Burns said.

"Are the more complex cattle supplements better than the single ingredient oil meal supplements?" Wise Burroughs, from Iowa State college, asked this question and answered it by saying that experiments have often shown little advantage in complex supplements. However, much interest today has been aroused about the new concept of feeding the rumen microorganisms. These microorganisms may need nutrients that previously were considered unnecessary.

Rumen microorganisms are important because of their action on roughage, Burroughs said. If a ration is deficient in nutrients needed by these organisms, then the correct supplement will improve roughage digestion and feeding value of the ration. "It appears that improved cattle sup-

(Continued on page 20)

Progress . . .



THESE GROUPS of chickens were fed the rations used 25 years and 10 years ago and today, respectively. The efficient formulas of today produce faster gains and healthier chickens as shown in these studies by Dr. Paul Sanford, of the Poultry department.

Freak Dairy Animals

By Louie Keller

SOME STUDENTS and a few dairy cattle, it seems, inherit something in common—hydrocephalus or “water on the brain.” But, this is no joke to the dairyman who stands to lose part of an expensive herd because of this hereditary condition characterized by a bulging forehead and still-born calves.

Hydrocephalus is but one of a number of undesirable hereditary traits which has brought about the assembly of the largest herd of freak animals in the nation here at K-State, according to Dr. Franklin E. Eldridge, associate professor of Dairy Husbandry.

Several other unusual genetic conditions are also being studied for their hereditary and economic significance at K-State in co-operation with the

North Central Regional Dairy Breeding project.

“Parrot jaw,” a condition in which a cow’s upper jaw overhangs the lower enough to hamper the animal’s grazing, is of especial interest, as is “karakul curls,” a thick furry condition of the cow’s hair. A hereditary condition in which swelling of forelegs, belly line, and other parts is quite apparent is also thought to be inherited.

One-toed cows are victims of a genetic condition called syndactylism, researchers believe, although the condition may be induced through nutritional deficiencies in hogs. As a result, hogs quite frequently are one toed. In fact, humans sometimes inherit syndactylism.

Dairy cattle with non-cloven hoofs

have been found no more resistant to foot rot than normal cattle. Actually, these freak cows have a tendency to develop sore feet.

Other undesirable traits also seem to be linked with this apparently recessive hoof characteristic. For instance, two of the college’s collection of freak heifers and one bull died because of the intense heat this summer. A check of the other revealed a large increase in pulse and respiration rates and temperatures over the normal check animals.

Two types of extraordinary haircoat have also been encountered in the college’s study. The karakul curl type is characterized by tightly curled hair resembling fur. The other type is called streaked hairlessness because vertical streaks of skin are exposed.

No animals are brought to the college for study unless at least two occurrences of unusual hereditary characteristics are found in the same herd. To protect the dairyman, the origin of these freak cows will be kept secret if desired.

In making a study of each animal, the College research men try to eliminate those that are not freaks, but merely suffering from disease or malnutrition, through check animals and analysis of the animal and its source. It is hoped that Kansas State’s genetic research will help uncover information vital to stamping out these expensive mistakes of Mother Nature.

The bananas harvested from the banana plant in the College conservatory were larger and better tasting than they were last year, according to John S. Coryell, assistant professor of horticulture.

There were over 175 bananas in the bunch picked from the plant. The banana plant produces only one bunch of bananas, then dies. New sprouts come up from the rhizomes each year and produce bananas 15 to 18 months later.

Mulefooted . . .



MULEFOOTEDNESS is just one of the many hereditary conditions being studied by K-State geneticists. Farmers from miles around bring their freak animals here to be studied. K-State co-operates with the North Central Regional Dairy Breeding project in the work.

Kansas Conditions Are Right for **Sweet Potatoes**

By Herb Lee

SWEET POTATOES are on the road to reviving the potato industry in Kansas, Dr. Elmo W. Davis, Kansas State vegetable experiment specialist, believes.

Despite apparent soil damage by the 1951 flood, growers reported excellent yields of sweet potatoes last fall. Crops planted on one to five feet of sandy loam flood fill unex-

pectedly produced the bumper harvest. All indications are that farmers will increase their acreages this spring, and eventually the sweet potato may become the top vegetable crop in Kansas.

The era of the Irish potato appears to be rapidly fading away, however. Old timers recall the day when Kansas ranked tenth in the nation as a

producer of Irish spuds. "Those were the good days," past growers agree. "The whole Kaw Valley raised spuds. When harvest time came, thousands migrated to the potato fields. Spuds were cheap, but they moved easily on the market and the profits went a long way. Don't know exactly when the decline began, but it finally got so that we growers just couldn't make ends meet."

Davis explained the decline of Irish potatoes was caused by a number of factors. "The rise of the irrigated areas dealt the big blow," Davis said. "Irrigation produced larger yields and a better quality spud. Potato scab, excessively wet and dry weather, and high labor costs all contributed to the downfall of white and red tubers. Then, too, the Kansas crop comes at mid-season in the national potato harvest, a time when prices are generally low."

As a result, Irish spuds have declined from 47,000 acres in 1920 to 4,844 in 1950. The flood took most of the crop in 1951, and last year unusually hot and dry weather in June inhibited the tuber formation, practically ruining the few acres of potatoes planted in Kansas.

"Yet under the same hot and dry conditions sweet potatoes thrived," Davis related. Also sweet spuds stand up well during periods of high rainfall. Actually, sweets do best with adequate rainfall during long, hot summers.

"Kansas is ideal for raising sweet potatoes, even more so than some areas in the high-producing Southern states," Davis explained. The river valleys of Kansas have an abundance of sandy soil and high summer temperatures are predominant. Diseases and insects offer less of a problem in Kansas than they do in the South because a large per cent are killed here during the freezing winters."

The Kansas River valley provides the largest area for sweet potato production followed by large acreages in the Arkansas River valley, southeast and northeast Kansas and around Wichita. "These areas could be developed greatly in the next few years and sweet potatoes could be grown at many other locations where sand or sandy loam soil is present," Davis said.

More and more farmers are real-

(Continued on page 16)

Sweet Spuds . . .



THIS BUMPER CROP of sweet potatoes was grown on Kansas River valley flood fill. Kansas' ideal soil and climatic conditions may boost sweets to the state's number one vegetable crop, Dr. Elmo Davis, associate professor of horticulture, reports.

Farming in Norway

GOING THROUGH "HELL" and reading newspapers without artificial light at midnight were just a few of the experiences that I had as an International Farm Youth Exchange delegate to Norway last summer. In all there were 90 IFYE delegates in 20 European countries last summer, seven of whom were Kansans.

I could read the newspaper in my room at midnight with all the lights off at the first farm I visited. The sun set about 10 p.m. and came up around 2 a.m.—the longest day of the year. These conditions could drive a chicken crazy.

While traveling to the next farm, I went through "Hell"—a railroad junction consisting of a depot and a few houses. The temperature was a cool 45 degrees and wasn't like "Hell" is supposed to be. I'd better add here that "Hell" in Norwegian means "success."

The first farm I visited was on a lake shore surrounded by small mountains in the Hallingdahl valley. A typical farm in this valley consists mainly of timber, with generalized farming as a sideline. My host's farm consisted of 1,000 acres of timberland and 30 acres of cultivatable soil used to raise feed for livestock.

Harvesting the hay crop was a strange experience for me on this farm. It required a week to mow and store the same amount of hay that could be put up in a few hours in Kansas. The hay was mowed with a mowing machine pulled by a modern tractor. Where the hay was thick and heavy it was hung on wires, similar to a fence, to dry. Lighter hay crops were dried on the ground.

To make the fence for holding the hay, a heavy iron bar was used to make a straight row of holes in the ground about six feet apart. Posts

about eight feet long and sharpened on the bottom were placed in these holes. A wire was strung from one end of the posts to the other about two feet above the ground. This wire was covered with hay. Later a second wire was strung one and one-half feet above the first and covered with hay. The process continued until we had built a long, narrow stack of hay about six feet high.

Because of the dry weather, the hay was left on these wires only eight days before it was put in the barn. My host said it was very wet during the

haymaking season last year and his hay was on wires one month before he stored it in the barn.

The downhill ski races of the 1951 winter Olympics were held on a mountainside about four miles from the farm.

Before going to the second farm we four IFYE's assigned to Norway attended the national 4-H camp. Four-H was organized in Norway five years ago and was patterned after the American 4-H clubs.

My second host was a gardener raising various crops which he sold

Slow Curing . . .



HARVESTING HAY on this Norwegian farm was a strange experience for Jack Grier, IFYE delegate. Periodic rains make it necessary to cure heavy crops on wires. The process of stacking continues until a long pile of hay about six feet high is built.

By Jack Grier

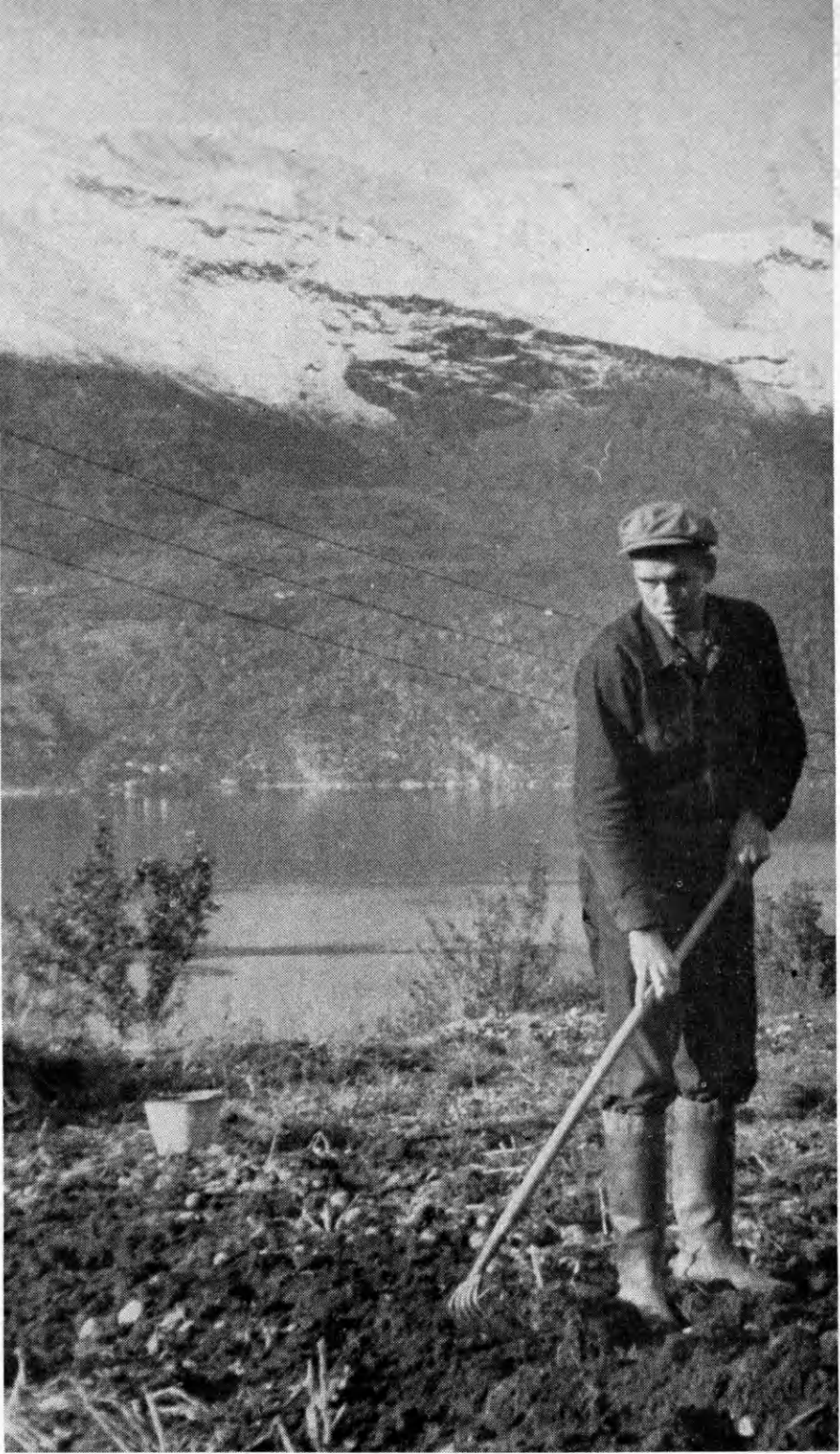
at an open market in a nearby town. The farm was located one degree latitude below the Arctic circle. It rained at least once every day during my three-week stay there. One day it rained 11 times. Although the rains are heavy, erosion is no problem. In this area the soil is deep and the rains don't last long.

One evening my host, Reinert Struberg, went to a nearby rail depot where he had some freight. He came back with a 20-pound package of Spanish-grown bananas.

After I explained the different ways banana dishes are prepared in America, Mrs. Struberg asked me if I could make a banana pie. I told her I would try. I looked at the recipe book that I got in Washington, D.C., first. After using strange ingredients and measurements of liters and grams, and a lot of guesswork, I ended up with a banana cream pie. The crust was a little tough but they thought it was delicious. Reinert said it would suit him fine if I would spend the rest of my stay there baking pies. I guess they had never seen or heard of our American dish "pie."

Most of my time was not spent baking pies but picking red raspberries and gooseberries at this farm, however. Berries in Norway are much larger than the same type grown in Kansas because of more moisture and sunshine with favorable temperature.

My next assignment was two weeks at Tomb College of Agriculture. Tomb college is one of 13 small agricultural colleges located throughout Norway. The school offers a one-and-one-half-year course similar to the two-year curriculum in agriculture at K-State. A Nor-



DIGGING POTATOES by hand was the order of the day at the second farm Jack Grier visited as an IFYE delegate to Norway. The farm was located one degree latitude below the Arctic Circle. It rained once a day while he was there and one day it rained 11 times.

wegian must attend one of these small colleges before attending the agricultural college of Norway, which offers practically the same courses as any similar agricultural college in the United States. Schooling in Norway seems economical, since it costs a student only \$12.00 a month for board, room, tuition, and books.

A fruit farm in the fjord country on the west coast was my last stop in Norway. I spent three weeks pick-

ing apples, pears, and plums on a steep mountain slope.

My last two weeks abroad were spent traveling through many European countries.

One Thursday evening I boarded a plane at the Paris airport—one and one-half days later I was watching K-State and Kansas university play their annual football classic here at Manhattan—thus ending an eventful and interesting summer.

It's Easy To Practice Good

Etiquette

By Dale Evans

ETIQUETTE is a word that scares most of us Aggies. When I was in high school I associated that word with the high society lady at tea, carefully holding her cup in the prescribed manner, or the sissy in our class who always wore a tie and never said anything worse than "shucksie poo." These persons, I thought, had etiquette. My idea has changed. Etiquette is something we should all have. In reality, it's just a fancy name for manners.

Some people, I have heard, think that Aggies, as a rule, don't know their etiquette. I disagree. They know it just as well as the next person, but they, like other people, are prone to forget little things in everyday life which may mark them later as ill-bred.

You don't have to be a Sir Walter Raleigh, plunking your new \$30

sport coat in the gutter so your fair lady won't dirty her dainty paddies, to have etiquette. Nor do you have to be a sissy. All you have to do is have a little self-respect and consideration for others. As E. S. Martin said in his *A Father to His Freshman Son*, "Self-respect is at the bottom of all good manners. They are the expression of discipline, of good will, of respect for other people's rights and comfort and feeling."

I do not pretend to be perfect in etiquette. I doubt that there is such a person, not even Emily Post. Regardless, there is no reason why we Aggies, who are often thought of as having few manners, should not strive to improve our social graces.

Three fields of etiquette in which we could all stand to sharpen up a bit are table manners, dating etiquette, and campus courtesy.

Books have been written on table manners, with many statements conflicting. Many people believe if you eat in a mannerly fashion, you can't enjoy your food. Actually, reasonable proficiency at the fundamental skills will make you enjoy a meal more. Always seat ladies first before you sit down. If you are not sure about which fork or spoon to use, watch your hostess or the head of the table. Keep your hands in your lap when they are not in use and keep your elbows off the table. When eating, keep one hand in your lap.

Since place settings vary, it is difficult to state rules pertaining to forks and spoons. At some of the more expensive restaurants, you will receive two forks and two spoons. The shorter of the forks is for salad and one spoon is for coffee and one for dessert.

Do not be embarrassed at dropping a piece of silverware or food on the table. Gracefully pick it up and carry on and everyone will forget about it. However, if you drop silverware or food on the floor do not pick it up.

At a guest's house one time, my mother started to pass my father some beets. One of the beets rolled off the plate, leaving a big red mark on the table cloth. Mother started to pick up the erring beet and dropped it again, whereupon my father suggested she "just roll it to me." Had he been a true gentleman, he would have paid no attention to my mother's already embarrassing plight.

An absence of ash trays indicates that smoking is not desirable. It is never good manners to use coffee cups or plates for ash trays.

When passing pitchers or anything with a handle on it, extend the handle to the person to whom you are passing. It is not considered good taste to pass in a fast or jerky manner, unless you want the person sitting next to you to end up with a handful of catsup or his fingers in the gravy.

Know the fundamentals of table etiquette and you can eat with perfect ease, whether you are at a cafe, a fraternity house, or the Waldorf-Astoria in New York.

Did you ever have a date with a girl and wonder if you were minding your p's and q's? Did she seem perfectly at ease while you were wondering what was the next step? I have, and chances are every Aggie

RAY SIS breaks two table manners as he watches Janice Murphy comb her hair at the table, which is equally as bad. Ray is incorrectly leaning on the table with his elbows and is holding his coffee cup while talking. When eating one hand should be kept in the lap.



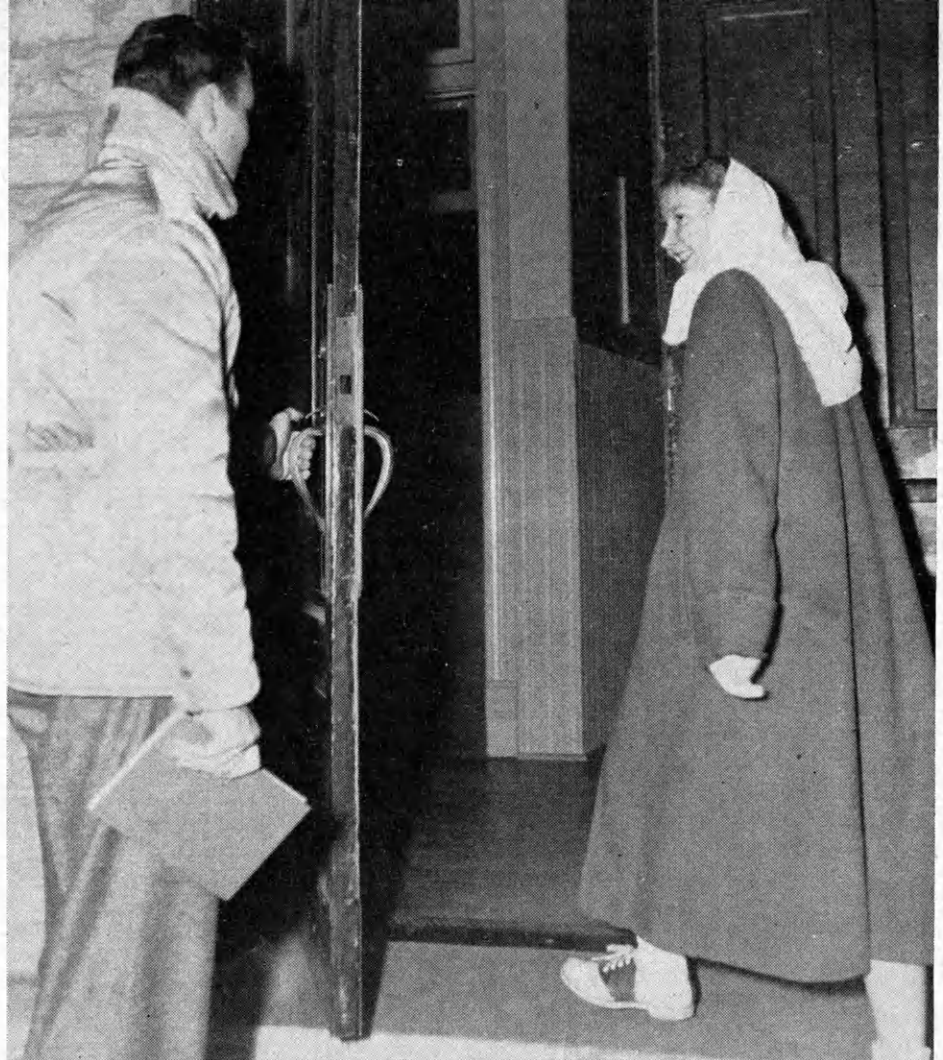
has. Here again, a few things will mark you as a gentleman, and a guy she'd like to go with again.

If you want a date with a certain gal, place your bid early. A week or 10 days is not too early, especially with a 3 to 1 ratio like we have at K-State. Don't use the old "What are you planning on doing next Saturday night?" line. This is embarrassing for the girl. Simply ask her for a specific date. It is well to determine with her beforehand where you are going. When on your date, be sure and open all doors, and always walk on the outside. If you go to the show and there is an usher, let her go first. If there isn't, ask her where she'd like to sit and precede her down the aisle.

The transportation problem is sometimes difficult. If you have your own car, your worries are small; if not, it is a major problem. If you don't have a car, you can sometimes borrow your buddy's, or double date with a friend. If you have to walk, and you would be surprised at the number of good "operators" that do, tell your date beforehand that you are planning on walking. If she is one of those gals who springs for a four-wheeled, hard-top personality, chances are she's not the type you would want for a life-time, anyway.

Should you run into a buddy, during the course of the evening, and would like to introduce your girl to him, be sure and introduce the boy to the girl. Say "Toodles Jones, may I present my friend, Slick Smith."

Dating is a great institution, and you will derive more benefits from



THIS STUDENT is not only trying to make a good impression on his girl by holding the door open but is practicing the art of good etiquette appreciated by every K-State girl. Another campus courtesy is stepping to the side of the walk when you talk with friends.

it by knowing dating etiquette. Incidentally, in case you haven't found out already, college offers a wonderful opportunity to find a wife. A recent graduate told me, "Dale, get your girl while you're in college. After you get out, the selection is pretty slim." I took his advice.

Ever have those doors in Anderson slammed in your face, or did you ever slam them in someone's face, and do you doff your hat in Anderson hall? These are things to watch in regard to campus etiquette. Talking in assembly is another breach of campus etiquette. If you don't want to go, don't, rather than disturb someone who genuinely wants to hear. If you meet some of your friends between class breaks, don't clog the sidewalks or halls for students hurrying to class.

Kansas State has fairly lenient smoking regulations. Why not abide by them? Those ash cans are provided for the cigarette butts, and are just as convenient as the sidewalk. I'll bet every one of us has been guilty of smoking just inside the door of

many campus buildings sometime. If you want to smoke bad enough, put on your coat and inhale some of that fresh air along with your cigarette.

I believe that general friendliness also could be considered as campus etiquette. You may have seen the fellow in some class, and even if you didn't know his name, spoken when you met him on that long stretch between East Ag and Anderson. Who knows, he might have a good looking sister. Saying a cheerful "hello" never hurt anyone, and it can lead to a new friendship.

These points I have mentioned are easily practiced. A college man or woman is expected by society to have some sophistication, and by practicing a few social graces you will be able to fill your position in the community much better.

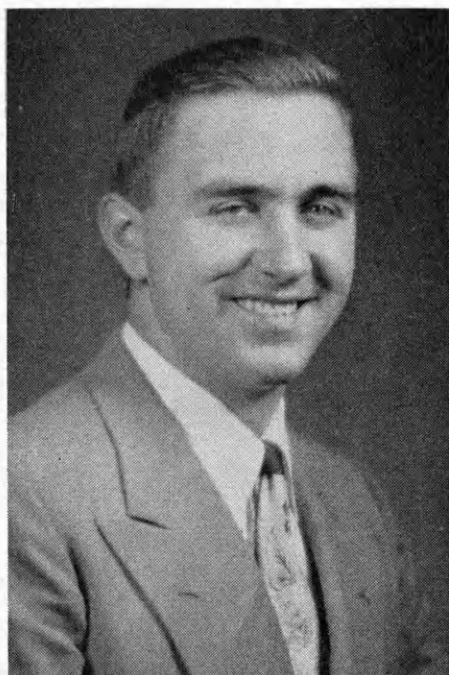
(Anyone desiring further information on etiquette may obtain a handbook "The Technique of Good Manners" for 35 cents in Dean Mullen's office in East Ag.—Ed.)

JANICE MURPHY laughs at Ray Sis' bad manners. Her boy friend should walk next to the street and not hold her hand.



Ag School Angles

GEORGE WINGERT talked his way to winner of the Midwest Region of the talk meet at the National Farm Bureau Convention in Seattle, December 6-13. Wingert, a senior in Animal Husbandry from Wellsville, won the state talk meet



George Wingert

contest sponsored by the Farm Bureau, thus making him eligible to enter the national contest.

Wingert is the first Kansan to win the Midwest Regional honor. The state winners at Seattle were divided into four regions.

"Who should speak for the farmer" was the general topic of the contest. Each person in the contest drew a topic relating to this subject shortly before he spoke extemporaneously. Wingert's topic at Seattle was concerned with public relations to the farm editors.

Aroma in East Ag

Only a few Aggies got a taste of the popcorn popped for experimental purposes before Christmas in East Ag, as the Agronomy department started

up the machine just as students were leaving for the vacation.

Dr. Lloyd A. Tatum, agronomist, with the aid of Maurice McClure, Ag senior, is supervising the popcorn tests which are carried on by the Agronomy department in co-operation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The tests are made on different varieties of popcorn to measure the amount of expansion, quantity of corn that pops, and the hull grade after popping.

Agronomy Newsletter

Don Gramly is editor of the new publication, News and Views, which is a newsletter from the Department of Agronomy.

News and Views is written by Klod and Kernel Klub. Eight students and two faculty members contributed to the first newsletter. It was mailed to several hundred former students and staff members of the Agronomy department.

Douglass Fell, Ag senior, received the annual seed dealers' award of \$100. This award was given by the Kansas Seed Dealers' association at a meeting, January 10. Fell was unable to attend as he was in the hospital with the flu.

Armin Grosse, a Kansas State graduate, received this award last year.

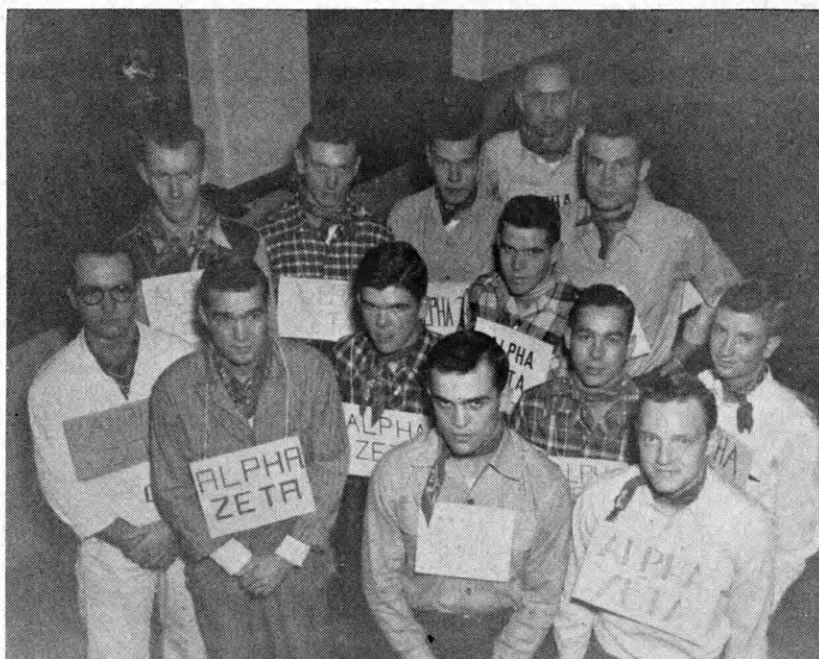
Alpha Zeta Initiates

Fourteen Ag students were initiated into Alpha Zeta, honorary agriculture fraternity, at a banquet January 8.

Prof. F. W. Atkeson, head of the Dairy department, gave the address. John Schovee, senior in Milling Technology, was the toastmaster at the banquet.

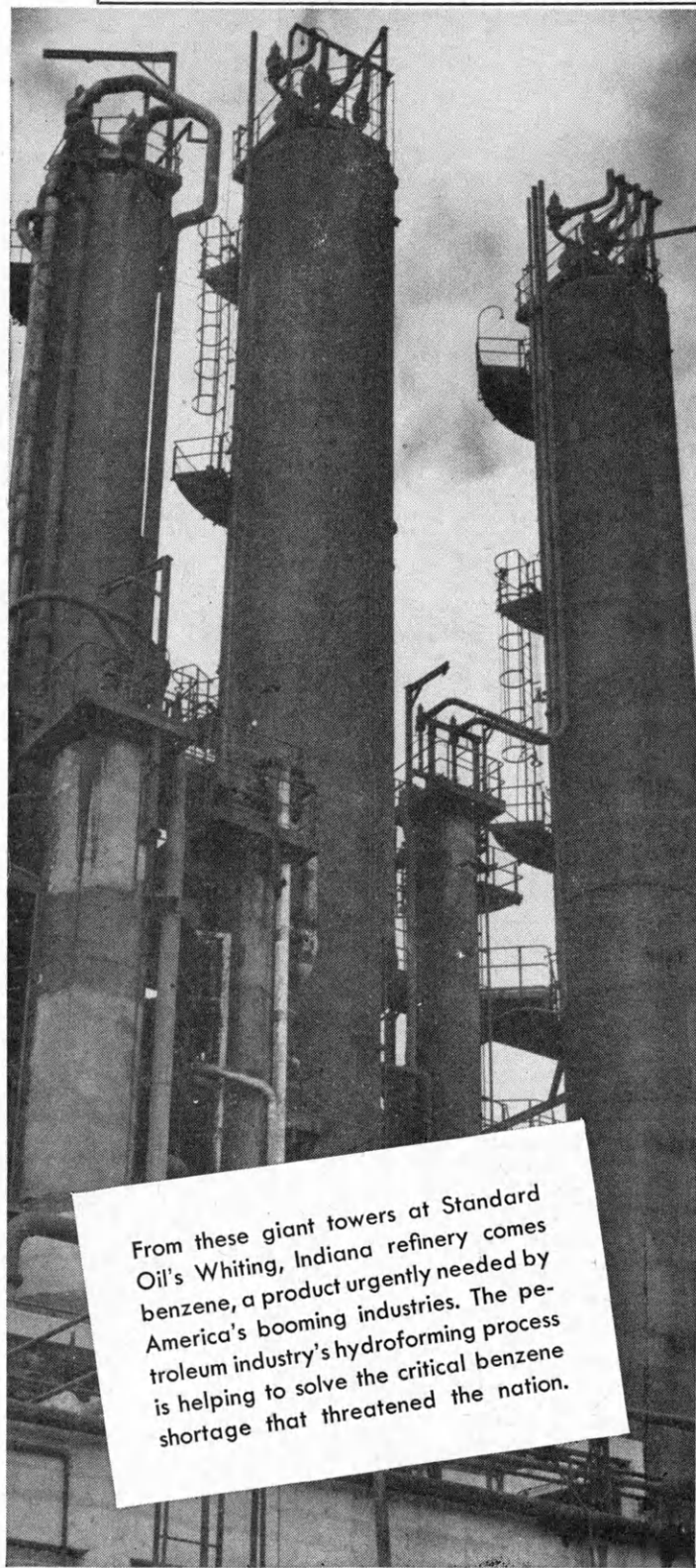
The new members are Scott Chandler, Leonard Pacha, Wayne David, Frank Filipi, Vaughn Seaton, Otto Schill, Donald Kihn, John Droge, Robert Sayre, Karl Karst, Eugene Adams, John Keltz, Carl Freed, and Llano Thelin.

Fall Crop . . .



THESE Ag students were initiated into Alpha Zeta, honorary agriculture fraternity, last month. They were selected for having high scholastic records, and being campus leaders as well as having high character and good personalities.

How the Petroleum Industry Helped Solve the Nation's Benzene Shortage!



From these giant towers at Standard Oil's Whiting, Indiana refinery comes benzene, a product urgently needed by America's booming industries. The petroleum industry's hydroforming process is helping to solve the critical benzene shortage that threatened the nation.

HIGHLY-SKILLED chemists in well-equipped laboratories may come forth with anything from a new spray for protecting apples against disease and insects to a method for synthesizing benzene from crude oil fractions.

In the latter case, petroleum industry scientists had to run a race with a threatened critical shortage. Production of such things as synthetic rubber, nylon, styrene and phenol plastics, aniline dyes, sulfa drugs, insecticides and certain types of military explosives was endangered.

By use of the hydroforming process, which Standard Oil scientists helped to perfect, our technical men synthesized benzene from petroleum naphthas—and in large quantities.

In fact, at Standard Oil's Whiting, Indiana plant, benzene production capacity has risen in the past year to 16 million gallons. In addition, according to the Petroleum Administration for Defense, other refineries ultimately will produce many times this amount as the petroleum industry's answer to the chemical industry's urgent need for large additional quantities of this vital fluid.

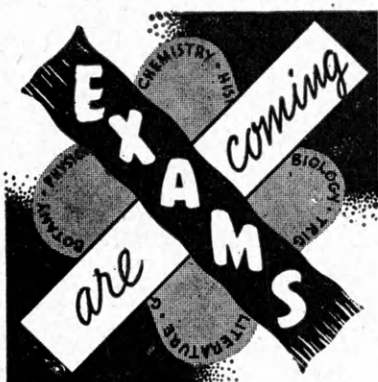
Success in producing benzene commercially is only one of the many benefits derived from the petroleum industry's more than \$130 million annual expenditure on research and technical services.

At Standard Oil alone 2,500 persons devote full time to research and engineering. Young college-trained technical men will find the wide variety of subjects under investigation and the keen competition in the petroleum industry stimulating to scientific thought.

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Chit Chat

(Continued from page 4)

themselves to their studies as they should.

"What?" "Who?" "Us?" Yes, yes, yes.

National officers of a number of fraternities are urging de-emphasis of extracurricular stunts and more emphasis on scholarship. Good.

"The Conserdahorted Club Meets Tonight, 7:30, in West Ag 212. Pictures. Everybody Invited."

So proclaims the undated placard, posted on Tuesday and continuing to proclaim the same date, "Tonight," and sometimes into the following week. Probably someone sees the placard on Wednesday, and wends his way that night to West Ag, only to find the building locked; or, even on Friday, Professor Observatorio opens his eyes wide before the bulletin board, and says to himself, "I should put in my appearance, tonight."

He does, and is surprised at the lack of interest in the Conserdahorted Club, with pictures.

Then, he, too, observes. The placard was UNDATED.

Sweet Potatoes

(Continued from page 9)

izing the advantage of ideal growing environment for sweets in Kansas. "Yet, two basic problems: establishing adequate storage houses and finding more efficient harvesting methods, tend to hold down production," Davis said. Storage facilities are costly and only large growers can afford the expense. Sweets must be cured in storage with good ventilation at 85 degrees and 85 per cent humidity for two weeks. The curing is necessary to heal the wounds of the tuber of sweet potatoes and thus prevent the development of decay. When the potatoes are thoroughly cured, the temperature should be reduced gradually to about 50 to 55 degrees.

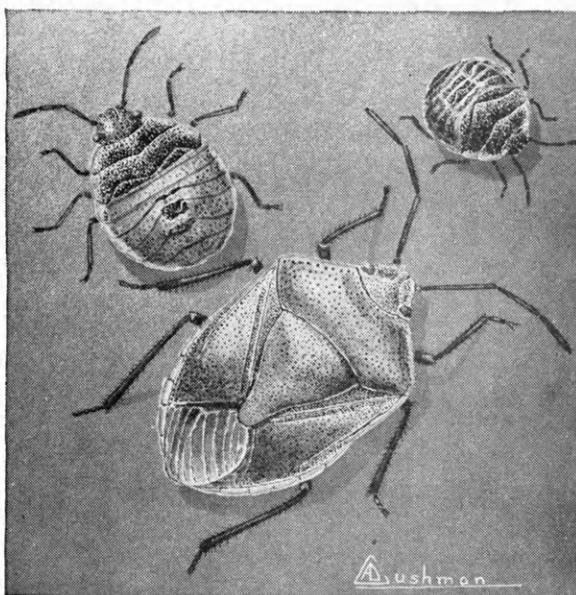
"The grower who discovers a new and better means of harvesting sweets will make a fortune," Davis related. Now potatoes are merely plowed out, and a large crew is required for picking up the sweets. Actually more time is spent in har-

(Continued on page 18)

insects

YOU SHOULD KNOW

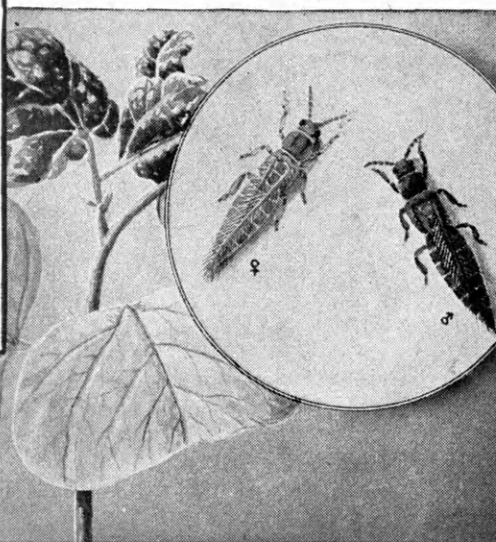
*How to Identify
These Crop Destroyers*



CONCHUELA

Chlorochroa ligata (Say)

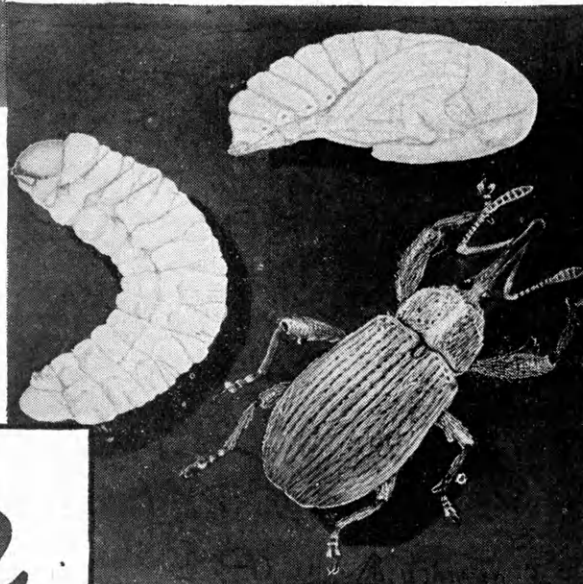
Stink bugs of various colors and markings are familiar pests. The conchuela, pictured here, is the most destructive of the stink bugs but fortunately is found only in the Southwest. Many stink bugs increase on other plants, like grains and legumes, and transfer to cotton late in the season.



THRIPS

Thrips tabaci (Lind)

Thrips are about one-twentieth of an inch long. The adults of all thrips are easily identified by narrow fringed wings. There are many species (onion thrips, flower thrips, tobacco thrips, bean thrips). These vary in color from light yellowish to almost black. They can be found attacking many plants including small grains, cotton and weeds.



BOLL WEEVIL

Anthonomous grandis (Boh.)

This insect does more damage to cotton crops in the United States than any other insect. Its destruction is known to cotton growers from Texas to Virginia. The adult, a grayish brown snout beetle, is about one-quarter inch long. The white grub is about the same size.

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Sweet Potatoes

(Continued from page 16)

vesting sweets than in growing them. A machine that would accomplish the harvesting operation without damaging the tender sweets would cut labor costs tremendously. At present good pickers are hard to get at any price.

Research shows the homemaker is making a wise choice when she purchases sweet potatoes. Among 31 major vegetables the sweet potato ranks first as an energy food and supplier of niacin and second as a source of vitamin A. In total nutrients per pound as purchased from the store, the sweet potato ranks third.

Even though Kansas sweets are not advertised extensively, growers report there is a terrific local demand. They can't supply the local trade anytime except during the peak of the harvest season when uncured potatoes flood the markets.

If production increases as is predicted, local demands, of course, must be boosted. Farmers complain that a large per cent of both local and national trade prefers shipped sweets to home grown. "Kansas raises sweets as good as or better than those shipped in, yet we do not advertise our potatoes as other states do," Davis explained. "First, we must convince our local people that our potatoes are excellent. Once the home demand is supplied we then can look for out-of-state markets."

"We must create a national demand for Kansas sweet potatoes," Davis said. "All we need is good advertising, as we have the good potatoes to back it up." This is the goal of the recently organized Kansas Sweet Potato association. Bernard Lohkamp of Wichita is president.

Recently the Association approved a label for U.S. No. 1 sweets. Kansas growers may obtain the labels and inscribe their names on them. The grower is responsible for proper grading and the buyer serves as a reliable check on required standards of the sweets.

As another means of sales promotion, Davis believes all members of the Association could contribute a specified amount of money per bushel to be used for advertising purposes.



Whose heart has not warmed to the anxious whine of a dog worried for his boss? Who has not smiled at old Shep's welcoming bark, his wiggling body, his all-over happiness?

Always an eager companion on a lark or a faithful follower in the lonely field, a dog is part of growing up on the farm. And whether for guarding the place or bringing in the cows, training makes the best dog better. The kind of dog you are training makes a lot of difference.

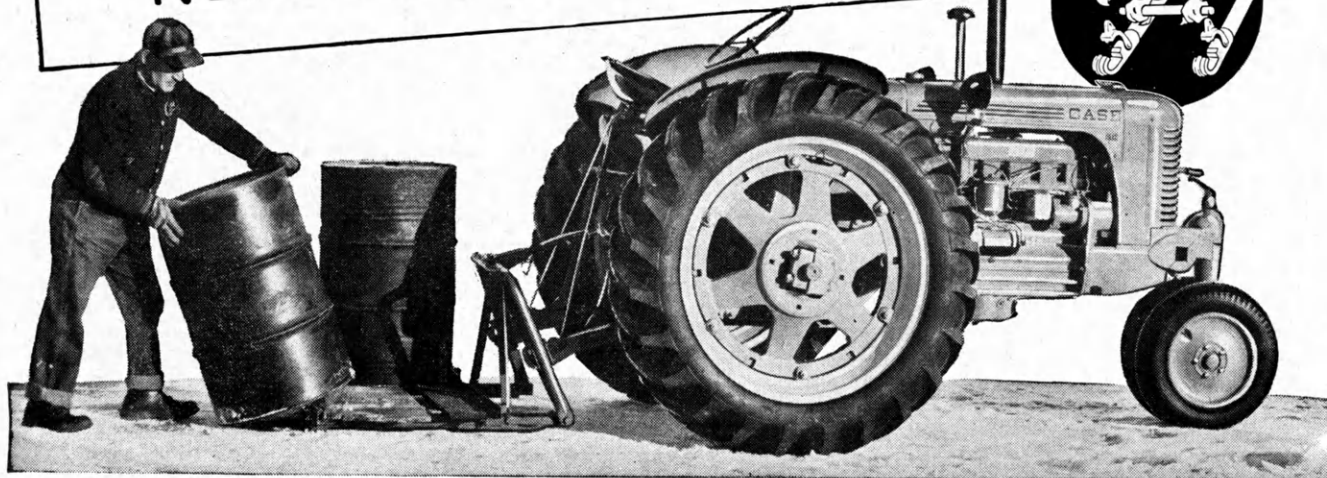
Training is the big thing for tomorrow's farm-

ers, too. But it still makes a lot of difference what kind of equipment they use in putting that training to work.

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Feed Conference

(Continued from page 7)

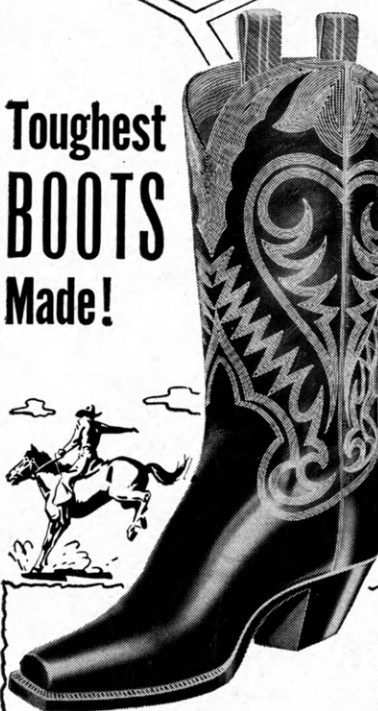
placements in the future will require more tailoring to fit specific feeding needs than has been the case in former years," he said.

The Dairy department displayed an artificial rumen showing digestion of roughage by cattle and sheep. A set of identical twin Holstein calves was also exhibited by the department. In feeding studies, these two calves are equivalent to 40 unrelated animals because of their similarity in size and growth characteristics.

Thirsty chickens proved the need for ample water in every diet. Compared with fowl on a regular diet, the chickens that had access to water only a short time each day weighed less, made slower gains and were restless.

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