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KANSAS STATE COLLEGE

Ag Student

OCTOBER 1958

v. 35:1



Feeder Lambs page 10

'We Have No Erosion. Our Land Is Level'



How often you've heard someone say that! It raises a question of who's kidding whom.

How about run-off? Put enough water on "level" land, and it will run somewhere. And when it runs, look out! Flatlands are not damageproof against moving water. (See picture.)

How about the effects of falling water? If a storm dumps an inch of rain on a piece of land, the water strikes with enough energy to plow the soil 10 times. This splash erosion dislodges (and more or less transports) tons of soil, if unprotected, even on level land.

How about soil structure? Beating

No erosion on "level" land? Don't kid yourself! No matter what your topography may be, you must be constantly alert to the needs of soil maintenance.

rains can destroy the desirable granular structure of a soil. They pack the soil—hard and tight.

How about puddling, flood water, or standing water? Too much water can be as bad as not enough, and surplus water usually finds its way down from the higher land—to the "flat" bottoms.

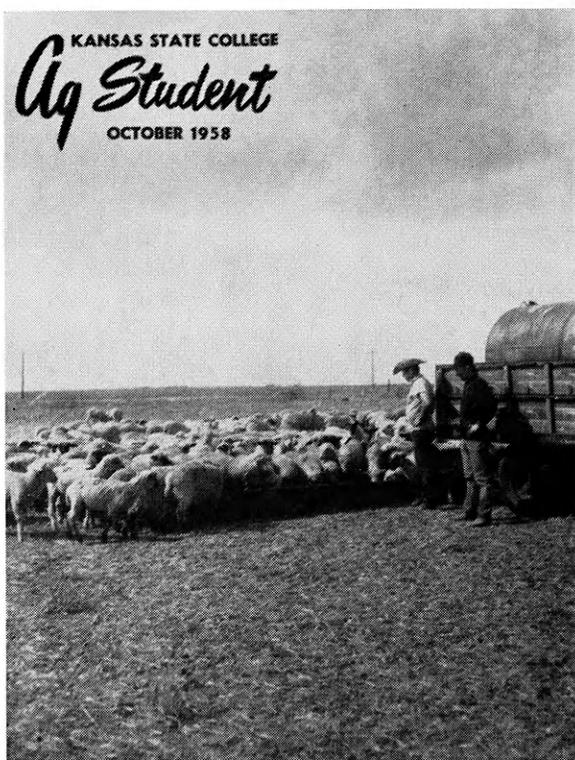
How about wind erosion? It's no respecter of level land either.

How about loss of seed, fertilizer, or organic matter? Water can carry it away from level land, too.



JOHN DEERE

MOLINE, ILLINOIS



The job of watering thirsty feeder lambs continues day after day regardless of the weather, barring snow, that the lambs can eat to get sufficient water. The cover picture was taken on a Sunday afternoon when Allan and Wilbur needed to water their father's, G. S. Henry's, 1500 feeder lambs near Colby, Kansas.

Mr. Henry sheared the heavier lambs and plans to market them about the first of February. He faced and tagged, cutting the wool from the face and around the tail, to keep the lambs from becoming wool blind and getting the piles.

The tank the lambs are drinking from holds about 150 gallons and is low enough to let them drink, but high enough to keep them from wanting to jump in.

The water truck hauls about 750 gallons of water and Mr. Henry says the lambs drink from one to two loads a day. The tank has a two inch rubber hose on it to speed the unloading process.—Loren Henry.



PHOTO CREDITS: Courtesy G. S. Henry, cover; Dairy department, 6; courtesy Terry Turner, 10 and 11; Ag Student photographer

Kansas State College AG STUDENT

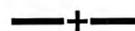
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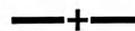
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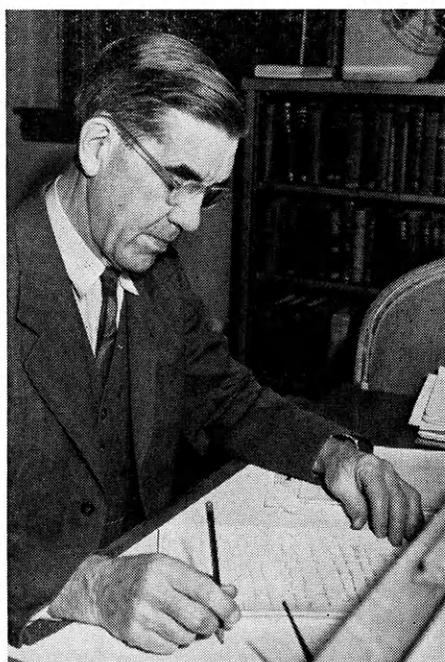
Dean of Judging Team Coaches

Prof. F. W. Bell Retires

by Richard Vanderlip

THE saddest thing about retiring is that I don't get to meet with students and talk to them as I did before," said Professor F. W. Bell, who retired last summer after a rewarding 40-year teaching career at K-State. He is well known for his judging capabilities, his great coaching record, and his soft-spoken philosophy.

Students having problems could always get good advice from Prof Bell. He will stop anything he is doing to help a student.



In past years many students have been in "Prof" Bell's classes. They have heard his comments on various subjects, but as he put it, "Livestock production is only a small part of life; the other things which make it up are just as important."

Professor Bell was born in Rome, New York, and attended Cornell university. After graduation at Cornell he did graduate work at Ohio State college. He started his teaching career at Texas A & M. In the fall of 1918 he joined the K-State faculty.

Coaching Record

A year later he became coach of the junior and senior livestock judging teams. During the 25 years he was coach, he had four winning teams in the Chicago International Livestock exhibition. Three consecutive wins in 1936, 1937, and 1938 gave K-State the honor of being the only school to win the International three years in a row. The "bronze bull," a traveling trophy awarded to the top judging team at the International, was won by Bell's 1938 team. Only two schools, K-State and Oklahoma, have a "bronze bull," which must be won three times for permanent possession.

During his career of coaching livestock judging teams Bell changed systems of selecting team members. At

first he relied upon boys who had been outstanding judges in 4-H or FFA; however, he decided that this did not give the boys who had not judged much chance to find out whether they could. "Nobody knows what he can do until he has the opportunity," Bell said. By giving each boy the same amount of attention they were encouraged to do their best. In this way some boys who would not have been selected became top rank judges.

Many of the members of Professor Bell's teams are now well known. Two of them head our own Ag school, Dean Arthur D. Weber and Director C. Peairs Wilson. "I like to see people get into other fields and be recognized," said Bell. He mentioned one former member of his team who, as a hobby, shows dachshund dogs.

Mrs. Bell's 'Family'

Mrs. Bell has taken a great interest in her husband's work and accompanied him on many of his trips. She likes to speak of the team members as "her boys." She has a "family" of about 200 boys.

"I appreciate tremendously the accomplishments of 'my boys,'" said "Prof" Bell. "A college is known by the accomplishments of its graduates."

Meet the man who watches Moscow

from

Michigan Avenue



Jacob G. Tolpin, expert in the field of foreign scientific developments, often is consulted by leaders in academic, government and industrial enterprises.

He keeps tab on Russian scientific moves

WHAT are Russian scientists up to now?

Few people in America are better able to answer this question than a mild-mannered, unobtrusive man dressed like other business executives on Chicago's Michigan Avenue.

There is no cloak-and-dagger atmosphere surrounding Jacob G. Tolpin.

It has been the daily job of Mr. Tolpin since 1937 to keep track of Russian scientific advances. He is a key man on the staff of specialists at Standard Oil who analyze foreign technical journals and patents.

The primary purpose of this work is to keep Standard Oil research scientists informed of developments throughout the world. But the work has broader significance. Standard Oil furnishes important foreign technical data to nationally important bodies and to libraries, such as the Library of Congress. The knowledge gained from the foreign periodicals thus is made available to all.

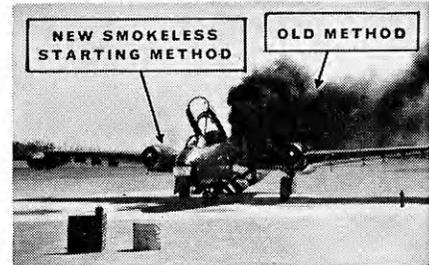
Even the Russians admit, says Mr. Tolpin, that American knowledge of

petroleum technology is superior to their own. Standard's research at Whiting and other centers has resulted in many important discoveries which have helped to make America supreme in the field of petroleum and to strengthen its defenses. In the last few years alone, Standard scientists have made outstanding contributions that have advanced America's missile program and its jet air defense.

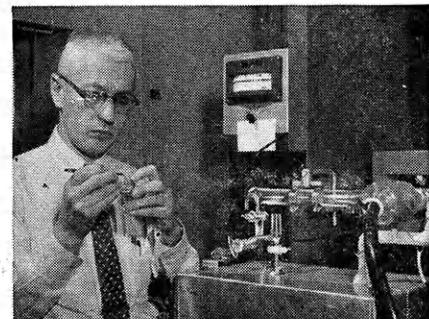
Since our first laboratory opened 68 years ago, we have spent hundreds of millions of dollars to learn more about oil—how to find it, produce it, refine it and make it *more useful to more people than ever before.*

What makes a company a good citizen? One measure is the contribution a company makes to the economic and physical strength of its country. Through constant and intensive research, we at Standard have tried to make oil yield its maximum usefulness—both for civilian and military purposes. Steadily mounting efficiency also has helped to keep the price of oil and gasoline down.

To make oil more useful to more people than ever before, Standard Oil conducts extensive research work. This advertisement was published in Midwestern and Rocky Mountain newspapers to keep the public informed about the work Standard is doing in its laboratories.



America's jets now have a new, improved smokeless starter cartridge (being used in the engine above, left) as the result of a Standard Oil research development. The old method, on the right, was so smoky it made concealment impossible and also blocked fliers' views of the field.



Radiation-resistant lubricants for atomic power plants are under study in Standard's research laboratories. Seymour Meyerson, above, is engaged in pioneering work in this new field. He is an authority on the controlled shattering of molecules by electron bombardment.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY



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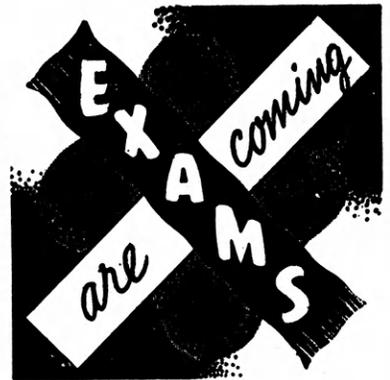
see
Mac, Ira, Dick, and Dale

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"At the east campus gate"



But . . .

There's an "A" in Your Future

if you prepare now with

College Outline Series

for that semester

exam

**CAMPUS
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Reap Natural Greenbacks

The Farm Woodlot

A Five Million Dollar Kansas Enterprise

by Larry Greene

WHEN forestry is mentioned, our minds turn immediately to the northern and western areas of the United States. Kansas has the possibility of having its share in this industry, especially since there are 1,200,000 acres of timber providing an income of \$5,000,000 a year.

Kansas originally had ten percent of its area in timber, but now has

It may take a few years to develop a farm woodlot, but the dividends always pay off in posts, rough lumber, or in a windbreak.



only three percent. Six percent of our state's timber needs is produced in Kansas. The largest timber-producing area is in the eastern one-third of the state.

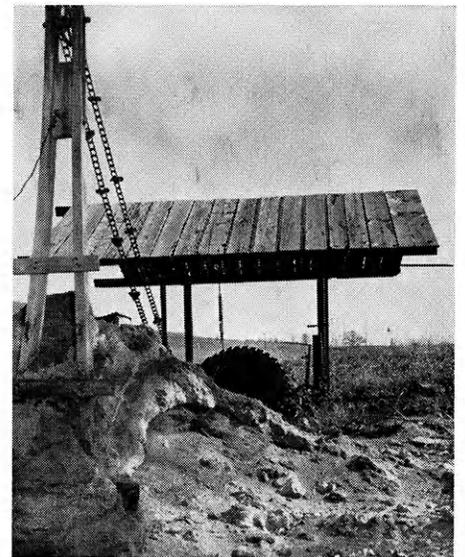
Most trees grown for wood products are in farm wood lots or along stream fringes. These woodlots are in small acreages. Corners, steep areas and areas not suited to crop cultivation are the ideal places for these woodlots.

Sawmills Numerous

Selling timber in Kansas would seem to be no problem, as there are approximately 300 sawmills in the state, but most of these are concentrated in the eastern part. These mills range from large companies employing many to those operated on the farm by one man.

"The biggest value of trees in Kansas is the protection of our buildings, fields, crops and livestock," said Paul R. Roth, research forester at Kansas State college. Another value is the protection it affords against erosion along our streams and rivers, hillsides and our wildlife, besides giving us a dollar income.

Most of the wood cut in Kansas is rough-sawed hardwood timber, white oak and bur oak selling for stave materials. High grade walnut is used for veneer, which rates Kansas third in production of walnut timber in the nation. Some of the trees harvested go to make posts, railroad ties and poles. There is also a limited market for some of the lower quality



Many farm sawmills exist in Kansas which cuts the cost of lumber and posts needed.

timber in the charcoal and chipping industry.

A new and growing industry for those untillable areas is the growing of Christmas trees. This provides a quicker turnover and a good dollar income. Pine is the most popular and is recommended for this state.

Faults in Forestry

The principal faults of forestry in Kansas are poor planning as to species planted on various sites, soils and unsuitable climates. There is a lack of maintenance on the part of the owners, particularly in our shelterbelts. Kansas weather is not always the best; however, "Cattle have killed more

(Continued on page 14)

Economic Loss to Stockmen from

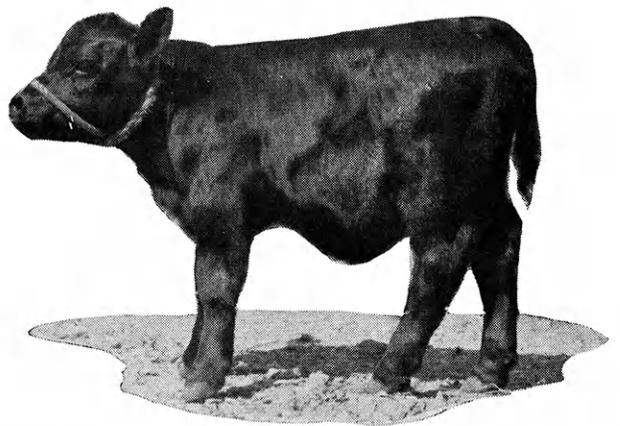
KILLER GENES

—Deformities—

—Dwarfs—

—Deaths—

by Chester Peterson Jr.



MR. FARMER, how would you solve this problem?

One of your cows, maybe the best in the herd, drops an abnormal calf that was dead at birth or died soon afterwards. The dead fetus has a short head, an undershot jaw, a

slightly bulging forehead, short legs, and looks something like a bulldog. The cow is in good health and before this pregnancy had given birth to three live, vigorous calves.

Would you conclude that—

The sire was unhealthy, the cow

was bred during the wrong sign of the moon, or she was chased during gestation by a dog, presumably a bulldog?

Or would you conclude that this was caused by heredity? In other words, the sire and dam carried the fault unknown to you and by chance happened to produce this "bad" calf.

If you said that inheritance was at the bottom of the trouble, you no doubt are right. Some dead or deformed calves may be caused by disease or environment, but most are the result of the interactions of the hereditary determiners called genes.

The murderer that killed and changed your calf before birth was a lethal gene. As implied by the name, a lethal gene is a killer gene. A great many defects now recognized as lethals have been known for a long time, but never thought to be of genetic origin. Both the sire and dam of a defective individual carry this killer, but are not affected themselves.

Carriers Have To Be Mated

When a bull carrying a lethal gene is mated to cows also carrying it, on the average, three out of four calves

Deformed calves caused by lethal gene action hurt the stockman in his pocketbook. The heaviest loss is when the breeder must sell foundation stock because they are carriers.



will be normal like their parents. However, on the average, one calf out of four will be deformed. This, on the average, must be emphasized, because three live to one dead birth is not always followed by Nature's plan.

The important thing to remember is this: If because of heredity an abnormal calf is born, then most likely both the sire and dam are carriers of the lethal gene. If mated again, there is a good chance of losing another calf next year. Remember, a cow that has had an abnormal calf is capable of having another. Lethals may be carried for many generations before meeting, thereby causing a death. Economic loss also is a result of lethal gene action.

Causes Death

The most deadly lethal is the kind that has been described here. Death occurs prior to, or immediately after, birth, and the individual will never live longer than a few days. The bulldog calf is not the only lethal in cattle. In all, more than thirty lethals have been found to be present in cattle.

One of these defects is called Amputated. As a result of lethal gene action, it causes calves to be born with their legs absent or very short. Although hairlessness at birth may be due to a mineral deficiency, many times it is caused by a lethal. Mummification is another lethal found in cattle. The cow may die if the calf is not aborted. Muscle Contracture causes the legs and neck of unborn calves to be so folded and stiff that birth is difficult.

Dwarfs Are Sublethal

The second degree of lethality is usually called sublethal. Unless very good care is taken, an animal exhibiting a sublethal trait will usually die at a young age. The animal in this case has less drastically wrong, but it still needs a good environment to survive with its handicap.

Dwarfism is one of the sublethal traits in cattle. There are two types of dwarfism. Animals exhibiting proportionate dwarfism appear normal at birth, but are noticeably smaller as yearlings. The whole body including the legs is proportionately smaller than a mature animal. Dwarfs of the second type are noted for short

legs, short heads, and protruding eyes. Although most dwarfs don't live to maturity, under special care some have reproduced.

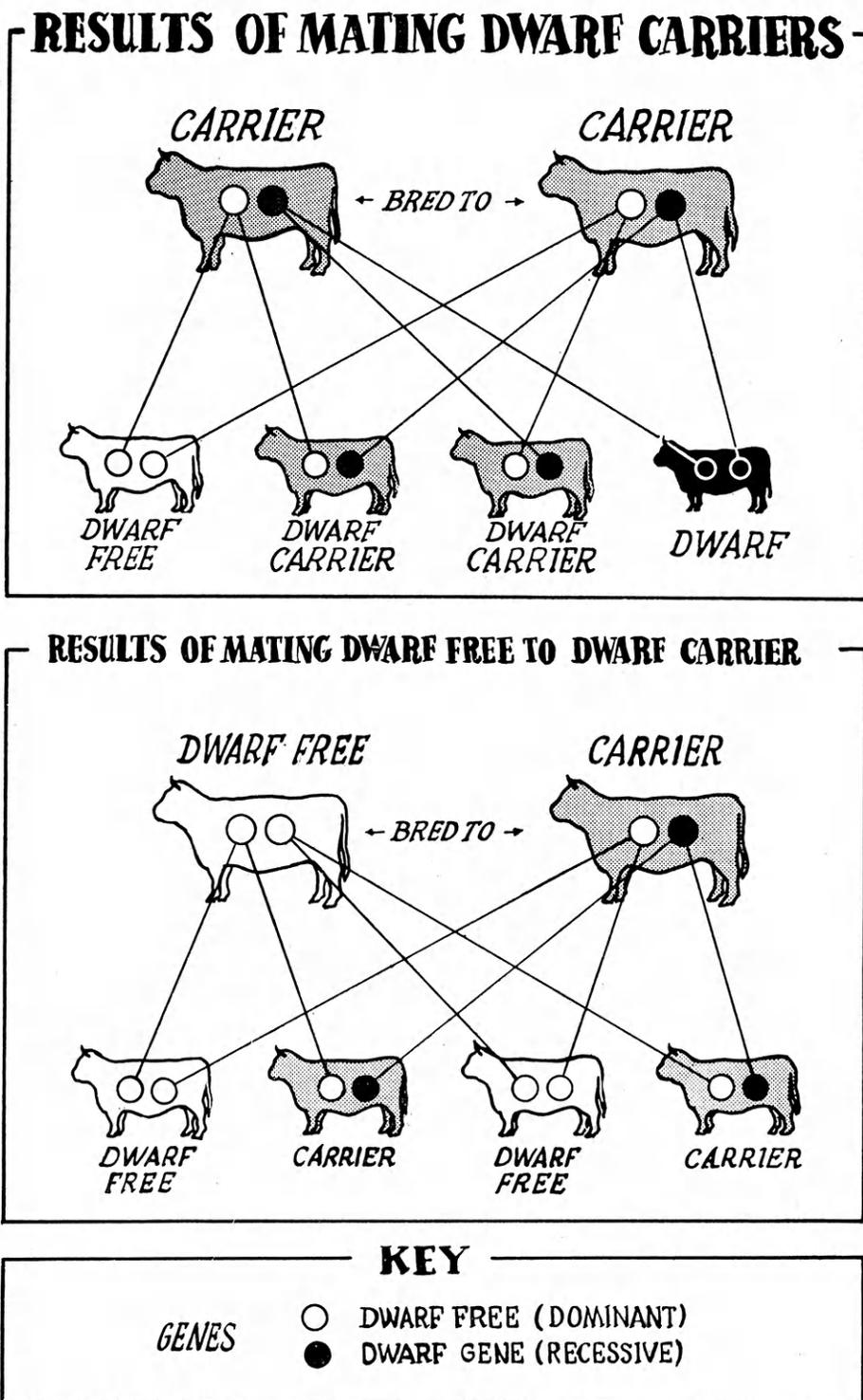
Semi-lethals Cause Malformations

The third kind of lethality is more common both in man and the barnyard animals. The term used is semi-lethal. This lethal gene action causes

parts of the body to be formed wrong, but still it allows an almost normal life. An example of this type is hernia.

The recommended way to rid a herd of lethal genes is to eradicate from the breeding stock all known carriers. Rejection of foundation stock carrying lethals will lessen the chances of death due to hereditary causes among new-born farm animals.

Dwarfism is used as an example; however, all types of lethals are caused the same way.



Western Range States Provide

Feeder Lambs

For Kansas Wheat Pasture

by Loren Henry

SAM GRASSCUTTER, western Kansas farmer, was faced with finding an enterprise to cash in on the abundance of wheat pasture this fall. He could rent his pasture to a cattle or sheep man or he could go into the livestock business himself.

After studying the situation, Sam decided to buy feeder lambs. How did he reach his conclusion? Lambs were selling for about ten dollars a hundred less than feeder calves. He had been in the business before so he had his equipment: fence, posts, water tanks, and a good dog. He could shear the lambs and get about four dollars worth of wool per lamb.

Lambs Are Purchased

The next question was, Where could Sam get his lambs? He had bought Texas lambs in previous years and had made money on them, but another sheepman had said that Northwestern lambs from Colorado, Wyoming, and Montana were better "doers." Texas lambs were cheaper but cost more to ship from Texas.

Sam bought 400 Texas lambs and 1000 Northwest lambs. He paid \$20.50 a hundred for the Texas lambs and bought the Northwest lambs at the Denver market for \$21 to \$23. He purchased his Texas



An old Army truck with four wheel drive has been converted to a wire rolling truck and the roller is driven by the power take-off which can be taken off easily for moving.

lambs through a commission firm in Kansas City. The lambs weighed from 65 to 80 pounds.

He sheared about 200 of the larger lambs as soon as he got them home, and plans to market them in February. He will shear another 200 at Thanksgiving and the rest about Christmas. He feels that the smaller lambs will produce more wool by waiting to shear them later.

"There is always a danger in shear-

ing lambs in the winter because a storm can come up unexpectedly and cause a large death loss," G. S. Henry, Colby sheepman, said.

Different Equipment Required

Special equipment is needed to care for lambs. Thirty-five inch woven wire, steel posts, light water tanks about one and a half feet high, a water truck, a wire roller mounted



On the rear end of the truck is the equipment needed to unroll the wire when the time comes to move to a new field. A box for unrolling, chain for stretching, and plenty of baling wire along with steel posts and drivers for the posts are necessary equipment.

on a tractor or truck, corn cribbing for protection from snow storms, and a portable "shack" are some of the essential equipment.

The water tanks are made from light-weight galvanized steel and hold about 150 gallons. The tanks need to be light, since the sheep are moved about once a week. Lambs drink about one-half gallon of water a day. Sam has found out that lambs will not drink dirty water, therefore causing him to dump it out if some of the lambs should jump in the tank.

Sometimes Sam will have to haul water as far as 20 miles, requiring a fairly large tank on his truck. Most tanks hold about 1000 gallons, and have a two-inch hose for unloading to speed watering.

Fencing Needs Mechanization

Most wire rollers are driven off the power take-off on trucks and the belt pulley of tractors. The part that the wire is rolled around is bolted on for ease in moving the roller from one field to another and is cone shaped to make it easier in getting the roll off.

A fence of corn cribbing is set in a semi-circle in the southeast corner of the field to protect the lambs from piling up in case a snow storm should hit. Most storms come from the northwest.

A "sheep shack" is used for numerous purposes. It has a stove, bed, and some canned food in case Sam should need to stay there over night or dur-

ing a storm. Coyotes will be less likely to kill the lambs, with the shack near by. It can be used as living quarters for a herder in case Sam should want to hire one.

Sheep Dog Is a Necessity

Most sheepmen will agree that a good sheep dog is worth about four men when it comes to moving the lambs or "working" them. One Wyoming sheepman was debating with his wife as to whether they should let the dog ride in their new car. The wife settled the argument quickly by

The wire is not cut when it is too long at the end, but is clamped by boards with two bolts through them to an anchored post.



saying, "He is the same as a hired man without a salary, so we should be privileged to have him ride in the car with us."

Another sheepman when asked whether he trained his dog or hired someone else to train him answered, "No, I didn't train him; he is smarter than I."

Parasites and diseases can mean the difference between profit and loss. Most sheepmen drench the lambs for tapeworms and roundworms before the lambs ever go to pasture. Ticks can cause lambs to lack vitality if they are numerous in the herd. Blue tongue has caused death losses by the hundreds in some herds; however, a vaccine is now available.

Disadvantages and Advantages

Sam has found that there are disadvantages to the program besides parasites, diseases, and the ever-looming possibility of storms. The spread between the purchase price and the selling price is sometimes narrow, labor for building fence is hard to get, special equipment is needed, and some years there is no pasture or feed.

However, Sam feels that the program is a good market for roughages; he knows the feed situation before buying; the lambs are fed during a slack-time; lambs are good at picking up sorghum grains if wheat pasture is not available; and he gets a double income from them if he shears them.

Ag School Constitution

(As amended April 4, 1957.)

PREAMBLE

We, the students of the School of Agriculture of Kansas State College, in order to further the best interest of the School of Agriculture, to unite the efforts of the students of the School of Agriculture for more effective work, to maintain and support all meritorious student activities of the School of Agriculture, and to conduct such other business as may from time to time come before the agricultural student body, do hereby organize the Agricultural Association of Kansas State College.

Article I. NAME

Section 1. The name of this organization shall be "The Agricultural Association of Kansas State College."

Article II. ELIGIBILITY

Section 1. Any student regularly enrolled in the School of Agriculture shall be a member of the association.

Article III. GOVERNMENT

Section 1. Officers of the Agricultural Association shall be president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, Ag Week manager, and assistant Ag Week manager. The assistant manager of Ag Week shall be the manager of the Ag Barnwarmer dance.

Section 2. There shall be an editor of the Kansas Agricultural Student who shall be selected by a majority vote of the Agricultural Council from applicants for the position, this editor to serve a term of one year beginning on the first day of the second semester and ending with the last day of the first semester the following academic year. Said appli-

cants must be presented to the Council not later than two weeks before the close of the first semester. The newly selected editor shall carry full responsibility, with the assistance of the retiring editor, for the publication of the Kansas Agricultural Student beginning with the March issue (1954).

Section 3. There shall be an Agricultural Council for the School of Agriculture. This council shall be composed of one elected representative of each department or departmental club, the president of each departmental club, including the Agricultural Education club, the Student Governing Association representatives of the School of Agriculture, and elected president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, and Ag Week manager of the Agricultural Association and one faculty adviser appointed by the Director of Agriculture. The assistant Ag Week manager shall be an ex-officio member, without voting privilege. The elected officers of the Agricultural Association shall act as officers of the Agricultural Council. The editor of the Kansas Agricultural Student shall be an ex-officio member of the Council, without voting privilege.

The Council members shall be departmental majors and qualified according to the Student Governing Association constitution and by-laws.

Candidates for the Council shall be nominated by petitions carrying a minimum of fifteen signatures of Agricultural Association members. Said petitions must be submitted to the respective departmental heads at least five days prior to the election date and posted. Members of the Council shall be elected respectively

at departmental seminars sponsored by the student departmental clubs. Those members of the Agricultural Association who have declared their majors shall vote in their respective departmental seminars, and all other Association members may vote in any one departmental seminar. Announcement of the meeting at which the election shall take place shall be posted at least three days prior to the meeting, and shall clearly state that the Agricultural Council representative is to be elected, and that any departmental major is eligible to vote at this meeting.

These seminars shall be on or before the second Thursday of April, at which elections the presidents of the respective departmental clubs shall preside. Agricultural Education majors shall be recognized as an agricultural department in connection with the Council Election.

This Council shall function as a policy-developing group concerned with interschool affairs and relations, and agricultural student matters. Minutes of each meeting shall be filed with the Director of the School of Agriculture and a copy shall be posted on each departmental bulletin board.

The Agricultural Council shall meet at least twice a month, or as called by the president of the Council.

Section 4. No person shall be eligible to hold office who has not been a member of the association for two semesters.

Section 5. Officers of the association shall be nominated, two for each office, by a nominating committee. Nominations may also be made from the floor on the day of election.

The nominating committee shall be made up of the presidents of all the departmental clubs of the School of Agriculture, including the Agricultural Education Club, and the Plow and Pen Club, whose terms expire during the second semester of the current college year, and including the members of the Agricultural Council as described in Section 3. The nominating committee shall elect its own chairman from its own group.

Nominations shall be made at least 10 days before the date of election and shall be published in the Kansas State Collegian on Tuesday before election on the following Thursday.

Section 6. Election shall be held at the regular meeting of the Agricultural Association in April.

Officers shall be elected by ballot which shall bear the names of the candidates who have been nominated by the nominating committee and shall provide space for the write-in of any nomination that may be made from the floor on the day of election.

Section 7. Newly elected officers shall be presented to the assembled members of the Agricultural Association in May and shall take over the duties of their respective offices at that time, except—

The editor of the Kansas Agricultural Student who shall take over the duties of his office as prescribed in Section 2.

Section 8. If any office of the Agricultural Association or of the Agricultural Council becomes vacant, the nominating committee consisting of the presidents of all departmental clubs at the time of the vacancy and members of the Agricultural Council shall nominate two persons as candidates for such vacated office, and these nominations shall be voted on by ballot at the next regular meeting of the Association. Nominations to fill such vacancy may also be made from the floor on the day of the election.

If the office of the newly appointed Ag Week manager becomes vacant, a new manager shall be appointed by the Agricultural Council.

Article IV. DUTIES OF OFFICERS

Section 1. It shall be the duty of the president to preside at all meetings of the association, which meetings shall be concurrent with regular

meetings of the Agricultural Seminar, and to preside at meetings of the Agricultural Council, sign all orders and other documents of the association officially drawn by the secretary, and call special meetings of the association and the Agricultural Council.

Section 2. It shall be the duty of the vice-president to assume the duties of president in the absence of or at the request of the president.

Section 3. It shall be the duty of the secretary to keep the minutes of the meetings of the association, and the Agricultural Council, to issue all orders, and assist with the checking of student attendance at Agricultural Seminar, and perform such other duties as the office of secretary may require.

Section 4. The manager of Ag Week shall appoint a chairman of such committees as he may designate to assist him in promoting the event and shall call on the assistant manager to assist him in such a manner as may be necessary in the training and experience of the assistant manager.

At the first meeting of the Agricultural Council following Ag Week, the assistant manager shall be declared manager of Ag Week for the following year.

The treasurer of the Agricultural Association shall serve as treasurer of the Ag Week activities.

Section 5. The editor of the Kansas Agricultural Student shall appoint an associate editor and business manager.

The editor shall be responsible for editing and publishing six issues of the Kansas Agricultural Student per year, two in the fall and four in the spring.

Section 6. It shall be the duty of the Agricultural Council to assist in promoting all divisional student activities.

Section 7. It shall be the duty of the Agricultural Council to transact the business of the association, subject to modification after referendum petition has been submitted to the president, which petition is signed by 25 percent of the members of the association.

Article V. AMENDMENT

Section 1. This constitution may be amended by a three-fourths vote

of the members present at a meeting of the association, provided that such amendment shall have been presented at the previous meeting of the association.

BY-LAWS

Article I

This association shall convene for special meetings at the call of the president.

Article II

A quorum shall consist of 100 members.

Article III

Dues of this association shall be included with and made a part of the regular Agricultural Seminar fees and shall include a subscription to the Kansas Agricultural Student.

Article IV

In all cases not covered by this constitution and by-laws, Robert's Rules of Order shall be the standard of authority.

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Forestry

(Continued from page 7)

trees than drought in Kansas timber lands since 1950," Mr. Roth said.

If a person is interested in developing a farm woodlot, Mr. Roth suggests that he contact his extension agent first. These agents have worked with research personnel and the extension service to develop the workable ideas for his particular area. When the farmer decides to plant his woodlot he should pick the varieties that are fitted to his soil, climate and site.

Trees Require Care

The farmer must realize that timber for profit or production demands the same type of care of any other crop. Trees cannot be planted and forgotten if an income is desired. Insects and diseases have to be controlled, a thinning program has to be planned and carried out, cultivation is necessary during the first few years after planting. Irrigation can

be used to an advantage in some cases.

Farmers in Kansas can secure financial assistance in planting trees through the Agricultural Conservation Program or Soil Bank. The payments may include expenses for labor, fencing, cultivation and the tree stock.

Trees Used for Shelter

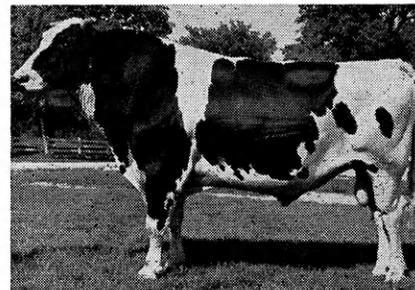
More than half of the timber research conducted in Kansas is concerned with trees and planting plans

for shelterbelts. Other areas of research deal with strip coal mine plantings in southeast Kansas, the Christmas tree production and improved ornamental tree selection.

Kansas is behind many other states in many aspects of forestry. We have started to catch up in many areas but much work is ahead. Mr. Roth concluded, "The future looks better because of increased activity in extension through a new program and extended research."

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KITE'S

1.9 Million Dollar Addition to K-State

Margaret M. Justin Home Economics Hall

by Mary Jo Mauler

THE Margaret M. Justin Home Economics building will accommodate work now located in four different buildings on the campus," stated Dean Doretta Hoffman, dean of the School of Home Economics. Offices and laboratories from Calvin, Anderson, and Thompson halls, and Office Barracks A will be moved into the new structure which will be ready for use sometime between February and July of 1959.

Dick Baier, the superintendent in charge of the construction, said, "We are a little ahead of the work schedule and hope that we can stay that way and have the building ready for use as soon as possible."

Five Years of Planning

Preliminary plans were started for the building about five years ago. September 19, 1957, the ground was broken to mark the beginning of construction. The state legislature appropriated \$1,900,000 for the construction of the building, but additional funds will be needed to completely equip the building.

The new addition to the campus probably will be dedicated in the spring of 1960, marking Mrs. Hoffman's sixth year as dean of the School of Home Economics. Dean Hoffman said, "I will be delighted to see the move into the new building become an actuality, as we have been working

on it ever since I came to Kansas State."

The modern three-story structure of native limestone has a contemporary design. Part of the exterior of the building will have a smooth-finish limestone and the remaining part a split-face finish. The front will be trimmed with blue-green enamel panels which will be framed with aluminum. The building will have approximately 100,000 square feet of space, all of which will be air-conditioned.

Offices, Classrooms, Labs

The first floor of the building will include the foods and nutrition and the institutional management departments. Dean Hoffman will have her office on this floor adjacent to the entrance and to a reading room. A lecture and demonstration room which will seat 250 persons and laboratories for foods and nutrition classes, as well as research laboratories for foods and nutrition and institutional management, will be on the ground floor.

The clothing and textiles and the family and child development departments will be located on the second floor. Two of the clothing laboratories will have individual work units having a table with a sewing machine head mounted on it, storage space, and an iron for each girl. The clothing laboratories will have adjustable posture improvement chairs for the students. The family life research program will have a special laboratory for its work including

one-way glass for observation. Sound-transmitting equipment will also be incorporated in this unit. Many instructors will have their offices on the second floor.

Art and Family Departments

The third floor will accommodate art and family economics departments. A course, "The House," will be taught in a special laboratory having a floor with tile blocks that are one foot square to make for easy floor measurements and planning. One laboratory on the top floor will have rooms equipped so different room arrangements can be made. One of the rooms will be used to show four different types of kitchens. The laboratories used for teaching art will be located on the top floor. They are located on the north side of the building to take advantage of the light, since there are not as many trees on the north. The view from this floor is artistic to give the students material to work with.

Calvin hall, where the School of Home Economics is now centered, was built 50 years ago. At that time Home Economics was just beginning to develop into the course of study that it is today.

Students who will be attending classes in the School of Home Economics are getting anxious for the day when the building will be completed. The Margaret M. Justin hall with its modern features will serve as a great asset to the School of Home Economics and to Kansas State.

In the

Aggies' World

Norton To Head Dairy

DR. C. L. NORTON will join the K-State staff November 1 as the new head of dairy husbandry. He earned a Ph.D. 14 years ago and has been head of dairy husbandry departments at land-grant colleges for more than a decade. He fills the vacancy created by the death of F. W. Atkeson.

Norton will join the staff when he completes present commitments as head of dairy husbandry at Oklahoma State university. Before going to Oklahoma in 1950, he was head of the animal and dairy husbandry departments at the University of Rhode Island. Before that he had been an assistant professor of dairy husbandry at Cornell university, where he earned the Ph.D. degree in 1944.

Born and raised on a livestock farm at Neponset, Illinois, he attended the University of Illinois, where he won the Gamma Sigma Delta award for the highest scholarship in his class. He was on the University's dairy cattle and livestock judging teams, edited the student Illinois Agriculturist, and was a member of Phi Eta Sigma, Phi Kappa Phi, Alpha Zeta, Bronze Tablet, and Alpha Chi Rho.

Though Norton has been an administrator since 1947, he is author or co-author of 22 scientific journal articles, bulletins, and circulars, and was named the outstanding teacher in agriculture at Oklahoma State university last year.

An approved judge for Holstein, Guernsey, Jersey, Ayrshire, and Milking Shorthorn breeds, the new K-State department head is an active judge at dairy shows throughout the United States.

Scholarships to 17 Aggies

Five freshmen in the School of Agriculture this fall have been awarded \$250 Martin K. Eby scholarships for the 1958-1959 school year. They are Herman R. Altwegg, Wakefield; Gary L. Eilrich, Ellsworth; David W. Newton, Spring Hill; Floyd K. Sharp, Mulvane; and Hollie B. Thomas, Edna.

The Sears, Roebuck scholarships have been distributed to 10 freshmen and 1 sophomore in the School of Agriculture for this school year. The 10 freshman scholarships consist of \$225 each and the one sophomore scholarship of \$250. Those receiving the freshman scholarships are Wayne Grover, Stockton; Gary D. Harmon, Ellsworth; Ronald Ibbetson, Yates Center; Edward L. Janzen, Florence; Larry Justice, Shawnee; Harold R. King, Olsburg; Clyde Roberts, Kansas City, Kansas; John G. Sayler, Great Bend; Aubrey L. Strawn, Scottsville; and Ronald T. Symes, Elmdale. Larry E. Johnson of Fredonia was awarded the \$250 sophomore scholarship.

The \$250 Kroger Company scholarship which was established in 1947 was awarded to John A. Thomas of Troy, Kansas.

A \$250 a year scholarship at K-State has been established by the Kansas State Florists' association to encourage young Kansans to enter the field of floriculture this year.

According to W. J. Carpenter, K-State floriculturist and secretary-treasurer of the florists' association, the scholarship will be awarded annually to a freshman or advanced student majoring in horticulture with an option in floriculture providing he

is qualified by the standards set up by the Endowment association.

Since this scholarship was first introduced in July a suitable applicant has not been found. Therefore it will be available next semester. "Students interested in the scholarship should contact me, or may apply directly to the Kansas State college general scholarship committee," said Carpenter.

Nyhart Places Fifth in Contest

Sy Nyhart, Atchison, placed fifth out of nine entries in the National Speech contest at Winnipeg, Canada, which was the 20th to the 23rd of August.

Nyhart's speech entitled "New Horizons" dealt with the technological advancements and their effects on agriculture.

Econ Debaters Win First

K-State's Ag Economics Debate team placed first out of four teams entered in the National Intercollegiate Debate tournament at Winnipeg, Canada, which was held August 20 to 23. The winning team, consisting of Gerald Karr, Emporia, and Leo Mayer, Clyde, debated the question, "Resolved, that a two-price system for disposal of surplus agricultural products at home and abroad contributes to a stable domestic agricultural economy."

Karr and Mayer were selected as the two debaters to go to Winnipeg, on the bases of a debate contest held here at K-State last spring.

Two Profs Join Faculty

Dr. Richard Bassette joined the K-State staff on July 1, and is professor of Dairy Manufacturing. Dr. Bassette is from the University of Maryland.

W. S. Tsien was recently appointed supervisor of the new animal nutrition laboratory at K-State. Tsien received his B.S. degree at National Central university in China and his master's at Iowa State college.

Faculty Has Advanced Degrees

More than 50 percent of the faculty of the K-State School of Agriculture hold Ph.D. degrees. Of 124 faculty members holding the rank of instructor or higher, 66 have earned the Ph.D. degree. The 124 faculty members hold 303 degrees. One third of these degrees are from K-State. The other two thirds are from 52 different institutions.

Of the 65 associate professors and full professors, 52 have earned the Ph.D. degree. The remaining 13 hold a master's degree as the highest earned degree. Of the 35 assistant professors, 12 hold the Ph.D. degree and 17 the master's degree as the highest earned degree.

Dairy Team Places Tenth

K-State's senior dairy cattle judging team placed tenth at the collegiate judging contest at Waterloo, Iowa.

The team coached by G. B. Marion is composed of Chester Peterson Jr., DH Sr; Stan Smith, DH Jr; Dick Dunham, DH Sr; and Gene Harter, DH Jr. They were competing with 31 college and university teams. Cornell university finished first and Maryland second.

Stan Smith from Newton was top individual judge among the K-State judges. Smith was top man in placing the Brown Swiss and placed fourth in Ayrshire judging.

The K-State team placed second in judging Ayrshires, third in Brown Swiss, and eighth in Jerseys.

Dairy Products Place Seventh

K-State dairy products judging team placed seventh among 11 teams at the sixth annual International Intercollegiate dairy products judging contest at Chicago.

The K-State team made its best showing in ice cream, placing third, and was fourth high in butter judging. The best individual showing was by Ted Colson, Paola, who was second high individual in ice cream judging.

Members of the team were Tom Rogler, Kincaid; Harold Roberts, Grand Island, Nebraska; Ted Colson, Paola; and alternate, Gene Allen, Topeka.

Dairy Club's Scrapbook Wins First

A national certificate was awarded to the K-State Dairy club by the American Dairy Science association at Raleigh, North Carolina, last June for the outstanding scrap book which they presented. The scrap book consisted of a picture story of the activities of the club.

Presentation was made by D. V. Josephson, head of the department of Dairy Science at Pennsylvania State university and president of the American Dairy Science association.

Other schools which received certificates were Ohio State, Minnesota, Virginia, Nebraska, and Michigan.

Anybody who says "Man was born free" never paid an obstetrician's bills.

Then there's the old story about the Scotchman who called up his sweetheart to find out what night she'd be free.

Adam: Eve! You've gone and put my dress suit in the salad again!

Gather your kisses while you may, For time brings naught but sorrow. The girls that are so cold today, Are chaperones tomorrow.

Pi Phi: "I said some foolish things to Robert last night."

Tri Delt: "Yes?"

Pi Phi: "That was one of them."

Thousands of lives have been destroyed by whiskey, but just look at all the boats that have been wrecked by water.

Dad: "Son, I'm going to tell you a story."

Four-year-old: "Okay, but keep it clean. The old lady may be listening."

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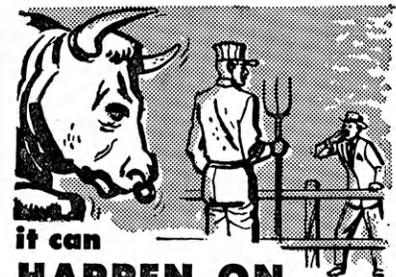
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Old, But Clean

by Fred

Coy Coed: "Darling, how about giving little old me a diamond necklace."

Smart Ag: "Well, honey, the current monetary situation precludes any gross expenditures for a pecuniary wish like that."

Coy Coed: "I don't get it."

Smart Ag: "That's just what I said."

Sign posted on a bulletin board of a Texas Army Air Force base: "To All Personnel: Absolutely no flying permitted over the nudist camp that is 20 miles NNW on a true course of 170 degrees."

Spot, who had a hard master, confessed to Rover that he was all nerves and wouldn't be surprised if he cracked up.

"What you need," said Rover, "is a visit to a psychiatrist."

"That's impossible," said Spot.

"Why?"

"Because," said Spot, "I'm not allowed on a couch."

Rastus was dead. A wonderful funeral was in progress. The preacher talked at length of the good traits of the deceased brother, what an honest man he was, what a good provider for his family, what a loving husband and kind father. At length the widow whispered to her offspring: "Go up dere and take a look in de coffin and see if dat's yore Pa."

Now I lay me down to sleep.
The lecture's dry, the subject deep.
If he should quit before I wake
Give me a poke for goodness' sake.

Applying for relief, the poor but proud backwoodsman patiently supplied all the answers. The questioner eventually asked him if he owed any back house rent.

"Back house rent!" the hillbilly shouted indignantly, "Lady, I'll have you know that we have the best there is in modern plumbing!"

City Girl: Aren't you surprised to find me out here in the barn milking this cow?

Farm Boy: Not half as surprised as that bull you're milking.

When Marilyn Monroe was introduced to Lollobrigida in Rome, Italian newspapers headlined the occasion: "Meeting of the big Four."

The bald-headed barber was trying to sell his customer a bottle of hair tonic.

"But how can you sell it when you have no hair yourself?" he was challenged.

"Well there's nothing wrong with that! I know a guy who sell brasieres."

The younger generation still has respect for old age, providing it's bottled.

One day during a war, a tall, strong and handsome Roman soldier broke into a house where he found two luscious maidens and their matronly nurse.

Chuckling with glee, he roared, "Prepare thyselfes for a conquest, my pretties."

The lovely girls fell to their knees and pleaded with him, "Do with us as thou wilt, O Roman, but spare our faithful nurse."

"Shut thy mouth," snapped the nurse. "War is war."

Her lips quivered as they approached mine. My whole frame trembled as I looked into her eyes. Her body shook with intensity and our lips met, and my chin vibrated and my body shuddered as I held her to me.

Moral: Never kiss with the engine running.

The best camouflage for a woman's bowlegs is a low neckline.

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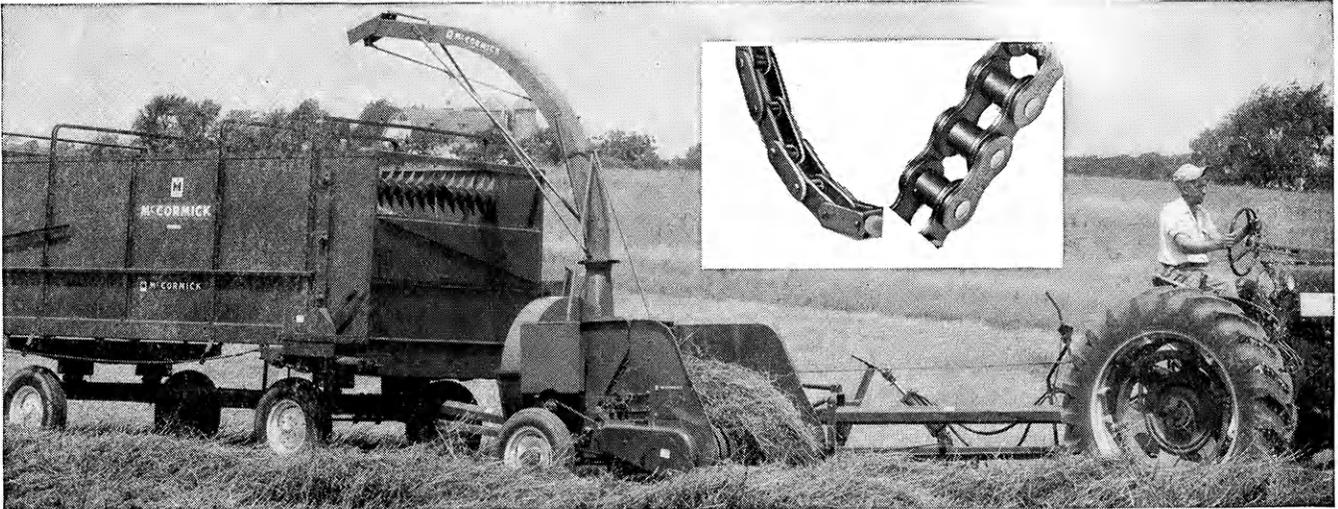
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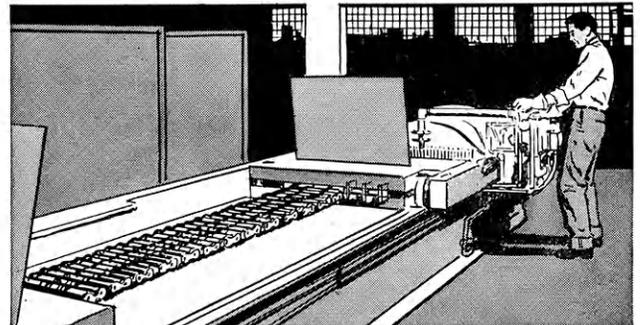
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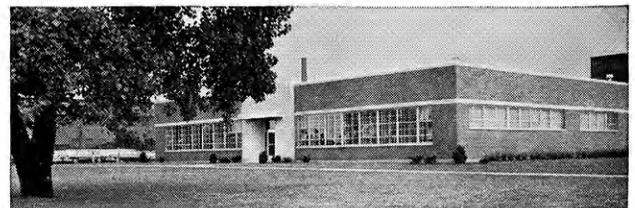
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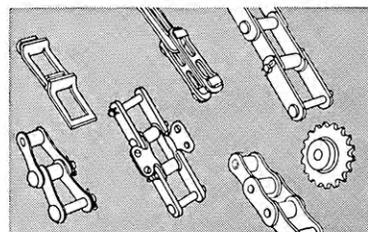
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