

THE KANSAS

COPY 1

Agricultural Student

v.21 no.2



December, 1941

A POWERFUL BACKBONE in the TRACTION ZONE Gives You EXTRA POWER at the DRAWBAR

Up to 215 EXTRA INCHES of Traction Bar Length
Per Tractor Prevents Traction Leaks and Gives
You EXTRA TRACTION Where it Counts Most !!

Says *MR. EXTRA TRACTION

YOU don't have to rely on your imagination to tell you why Firestone Ground Grip Tires out-pull, out-clean and out-wear any other tractor tires made.

What About Pulling Power?

Firestone gives you up to 215 extra inches of continuous traction bar length per tractor. That puts a powerful backbone into the traction zone. It avoids costly traction leaks, common to broken bar treads. That's why Firestone Ground Grips give you greater traction.

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Each continuous Triple-braced traction bar has a wide base and tapers to the top. It automatically forces all dirt and trash away from the traction bars at each wheel revolution. That's why the Firestone Ground Grip Tread comes up clean and sharp.

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You can actually bend any unbraced traction bar with your fingers—just try it. This lack of bracing causes the bars to wobble and wipe, thus rounding off the edges. Even the heaviest going cannot bend Triple-braced traction bars. That's why they retain their sharp, biting edges year after year.

These are the reasons why **More Farm Tractors Are Equipped With Firestone Ground Grip Tires Than With Any Other Make.** When you buy a new or used tractor or changeover your present steel-wheeled tractor, be sure you get Firestone Ground Grips.



Old Dobbin laughs every time he hears anyone say, "An open center gives a better bite"



*Mr. EXTRA TRACTION gets his name from the Extra Traction Bar Length on Every FIRESTONE GROUND GRIP TIRE . . .

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GROUND GRIP TIRES

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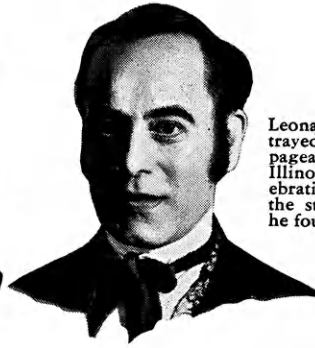
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YOUTH

Unlocks Earth's Treasure



Leonard Andrus as portrayed in the Centennial pageant at Grand Detour, Illinois, in 1937, celebrating the centenary of the steel plow business he founded.



 He was still in his twenties, this restless roamer from the East, when he arrived at Grand Detour and saw at last the site he had sought all the way from the Lower Lakes to the Gulf. Home and church, mill and store, all sprang up in answer to the vision and energy of young Leonard Andrus and those who followed to the settlement he started. They had staked all on the promise of the deep, black prairie land.

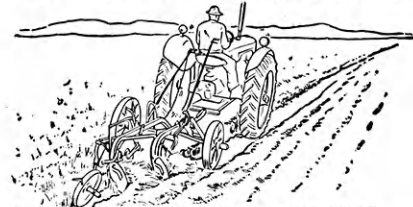
Despoiled of its virgin sod the soil went sullen in the second or third season, locked up its fabulous fertility by refusing to scour from wood and iron plows. Settlers started to leave their farms. Aided by another youth, a mechanic, Andrus began to make plows with moldboards of saw steel that would scour in the sticky soil. Youth found the key to Nature's treasure, founded a steel plow business which, as the Case Plow Division, celebrated its Centennial at Grand Detour in 1937. To men older, maybe wiser, the frontier was an obstacle. To youth it was opportunity.

Furrows Still Unfold Ways to New Wealth

More substantial than mere words and monuments is the main memorial created by Case to honor Leonard Andrus. A hundred years ago his new plows tapped the treasure of an inland empire. Today the Case Centennial Tractor Plow creates new wealth from buried treasure, turns trash and cover crops into the soil to restore its riches and enhance its earnings.

Hybrid corn with mammoth stalks . . . inoculated legumes, old and new, rank-stemmed and tough-rooted . . . tall stubble and scattered straw from the combine—these are samples of the way America's agriculture advances toward new frontiers, finds new sources of wealth, new ways to conserve its soils. The Case Centennial Plow exemplifies the way American industry serves agriculture, furnishes machines to master its new problems. Hand in hand, method and machine are youth's weapons in a world of continual change.

Essential to all these advances on farm and in factory is the American principle of free enterprise. Not plodding peasants applying a formula prescribed by remote control, but practical men free to accept or reject admonition and advice, have pushed the progress of American farming to the topmost place in the world. Free enterprise encourages the best man, the best crop, the best machine to leap ahead, showing the way for all to follow and all to profit. In this heritage of freedom lies the hope and the opportunity of youth. J. I. Case Co., Racine, Wis.



CENTENNIAL JUBILEE IN 1942

In 1842 another youth, Jerome I. Case, began to furnish American agriculture with grain-saving machines. In 1942 the company he founded will celebrate its centennial with national ceremonies, historical pageantry, and educational exhibits. You are invited to witness these special events of the Case Centennial year. Look for local and regional announcements.

**Steel
Plow
Builders
Since
1837**



CASE

ZINC

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When the Country Calls, The Zinc Industry Responds

THE Zinc industry cheerfully and willingly accepts its share in fulfilling the present program for National Defense, just as it has always, year in and year out, given prompt, capable and efficient response when called upon to serve the needs of individuals and industry.

The present emergency brings with it an unprecedented demand for Zinc. Directly and indirectly, the requirements for National Defense involve the use of hundreds of thousands of tons of this indispensable metal. At the same time, the civilian industry demand is constantly increasing.

The real recognition and appreciation of the value of the service which Zinc renders comes at times like the present. Back of the metal itself, is the great industry that produces it—the miners, the smelters, the fabricators. All are bending every effort to meet not only the nation's needs for Zinc, but also to cover current production for civilian use. Production has been raised to record-breaking figures, and still the output increases. Consumers in every field are assured that the vigorous efforts being made by the industry to balance supply and demand will be sustained.

The American Zinc Institute continues to offer its cooperation to educational and extension agencies and welcomes opportunities to be of service.

AMERICAN ZINC INSTITUTE

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60 East 42nd Street, New York, N. Y.

ZINC IN AGRICULTURE

The important part which Zinc plays in the production of a number of agricultural commodities should be understood by every well-informed student of agriculture. Among the many products in which Zinc is used in some form are:

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Electrical equipment • Sprays
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Sugar refining • Paints
Paper products • Fertilizers
Die-casting • Rubber Tires
Etc., etc.

For Your Information

"The Zinc Industry" and "Facts About Zinc," two booklets of interesting and valuable information, will be sent upon request. Other booklets available for free distribution are "Facts About Galvanized Sheets," "Directions for Laying Galvanized Roofing," "Poultry House Construction," and "Metallic Zinc Paint."

*Agricultural Photography
To Be Offered Next Semester*

Agricultural photography will be offered by the Department of Physics again next semester, according to Dr. A. B. Cardwell, head of the department, if a sufficient number of students enrolled in the Division of Agriculture desire to enroll in the course.

The course was offered for the first time last spring and more students than could be accommodated made application to enroll. Doctor Cardwell said that it will be necessary to know "well in advance" of enrollment whether the number of agricultural students wishing to take the course would be sufficient to warrant reserving a section in the laboratory for them. Students who want to take the course and who can work it into their curricula are asked to leave their names with Paul L. Dittmore in the Agricultural Experiment Station office.

Field work in the course is done at the Dairy, Animal Husbandry and Poultry Farms, in the Department of Agricultural Engineering, the Department of Horticulture, and on the campus. Students enrolled in the course are required to make negatives, contact prints and enlargements of pictures in each of the above-mentioned fields of agriculture. Training is given in operating different types of cameras and in developing films and pictures, in addition to the lecture course which deals with the physics and chemistry of photography.

The course is especially valuable for those students who plan to enter extension work, or to work for one of the government service or action agencies. It is a 2-hour course—one 3-hour laboratory and one 1-hour lecture per week. The laboratory fee varies from \$3 upward, depending upon how much film, paper, etc., the student uses. The average cost per student has been about \$5.

—Max Dawdy.

The latest roster of county agents and assistant county agents in Kansas includes the names of 27 men who have been graduated within the last four years. That's how rapidly the extension service is absorbing graduates of Kansas State College for educational work in the field.

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Agricultural Student
KANSAS STATE COLLEGE
OF AGRICULTURE AND APPLIED SCIENCE
MANHATTAN, KANSAS

VOL. XXI

DECEMBER, 1941

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ELWIN TODD *Milling Industry*
CARROLL MOGGE *Poultry Husbandry*

Contents

Agricultural Photography	3	Coed Trips Judging Team	14
Agricultural Student and the War	4	New Features at Hort Show	14
Judging Teams	5	Short Stuff	15
Hobbies of Ag Profs	6	Palomino Horses	16
College As a Sideline to Farming	7	McManigal Sells Himself a Farm	17
From Battleships to Begonias	8	Hardships No Obstacle	18
The Lady of the Ag Division	9	Buffalo Seed Now Available	18
Help Yourself Through School	10	Flying Is Lots of Fun	19
Single Grades for Labs and Lectures	10	Phi Kappa Phi	19
Danforth Fellowship	11	Enrollment Next Fall	20
Caught Above the Clouds	12	New Curricula in Hort Department	20
Swift Essay Contest	12	Star Farmer of Kansas	22
Doing Something About It	12	Poultry Judging Contest	23
Lore of the Agronomy Department	13	Editorial Comment	24

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Published by the Agricultural Association of Kansas State College of Agriculture and Applied Science, Manhattan, Kansas, on or before the Twentieth Day of the months of October, December, March, and May.

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The Agricultural Student and the World War



By
L. E. CALL, Dean
Division of Agriculture
Kansas State College

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JAN 21 1942
MANHATTAN
KANSAS

NOW that we are actually at war every loyal American citizen is anxious to determine how he can best serve his country. The Agricultural Student is no exception. He is asking, How can I serve best? Upon first impulse the decision may be reached that he can serve best by joining immediately the armed forces of the nation. While large numbers of well-trained men will be needed immediately for the army, navy and marine corps, this is only one of many needs that will exist for well-trained men in the service of our country.

The ability of the military agencies of the country to train and equip men for service is limited. Men for military duty should not be induced to enter the service more rapidly than they can be properly trained and equipped.

It appears at this time that the war may be a long one. In that event the need for men well trained in the sciences and with a broad educational background will become increasingly more urgently needed as the war advances.

The best possible advice in this matter for Agricultural Students was given by President Farrell to all students in a statement published in the December 9 issue of the *Kansas State Collegian* when he said in part that it was essential "that each of us do his work as well as he can from day to day, knowing that in this way he can make a significant contribution to national welfare. In no previous war in the world's history has the significance of trained ability been so great. By doing their college work well, students are increasing their value to their country and to its cause."

As the war advances the need for trained ability in the field of agriculture will increase. At this time there appears to be an ample supply of the basic agricultural products, with shortages existing only in minor products such as dairy, poultry and pork and this shortage exists only because of the need to supply our allies. This condition can change quickly. If we should be deprived long of vegetable oils imported from the tropics and the necessity of producing these fats placed upon the agricultural industry of the United States together with the production of other raw materials that might be needed for the manufacture of substitutes for products that have been imported, the favorable picture in respect to supplies of agricultural products could change rapidly.

When it is appreciated that there are only about 48 institutions in the United States offering training of more advanced character in the field of agriculture and when these colleges are graduating a total of probably less than 3,500 men a year in all branches of this broad field it indicates the small number that will be available to fill the demand for trained men in this field. In the first World War there was a reduction in agricultural students at this institution from 598 in 1916-'17 to 380 in 1917-'18 with the greatest percentage reduction of undergraduate students in the senior class which decreased from 92 to 65. As a result of this decrease, which occurred at that time throughout the agricultural colleges of the United States, there was an acute shortage of well-trained men in this field for several years after the close of the war. The country suffered because of this shortage.

The need that will exist for well-trained men in agriculture as the war advances and in the reconstruction period following the war makes it essential that there remain in training in the colleges of the country a sufficient number of students to fill this demand. An agricultural student can serve his country best by applying himself diligently to the task at hand, continuing in his chosen field of work, and thus to be ready to serve more ably in any capacity in which he may be called.

Judging Teams Highlight Career of Many an Ag

Six Kansas State judging teams have a good year with the dairy cattle team enjoying the most successful season in years.

By ROBERT WAGNER

SOON after Thanksgiving of each year a number of Ags breathe a deep sigh of relief. The International is over and that means the senior intercollegiate judging contests are over.

It's a tough old grind to make a judging team, and some students as well as some members of the faculty, question whether or not it is worth all the sacrifice—and there is sacrifice aplenty at times. But just ask most any member of a team. There is no doubt in his mind that the experience and adeptness and agility gained from the tussle—to say nothing of the

true competitive and sportsmanship spirit that it builds—is well worth every bit of the time and effort.

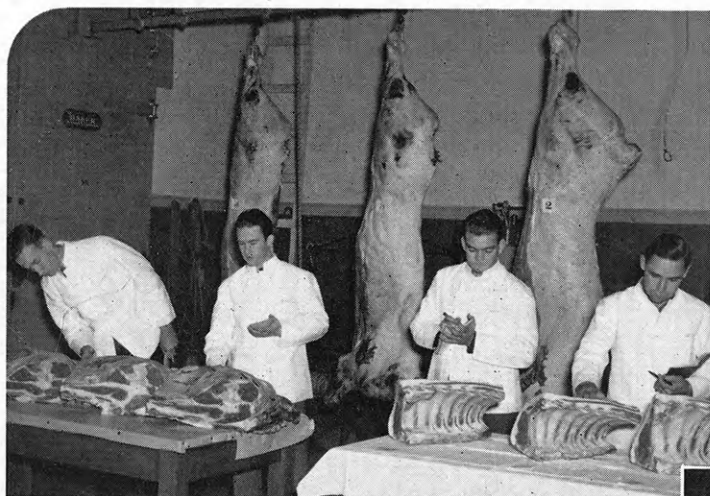
This year the Kansas State judging teams had their ups and downs. Some teams bettered themselves over previous years, some hovered about the same place, and a small minority slipped a few notches. But when the shuffle is over and all results are compiled and averaged, it can be said that the judging teams representing Kansas State College have had another successful season.

The dairy cattle judging team,

coached by Dr. A. O. Shaw, started the year in good order and set a hot pace by walking off with that most coveted first place among 11 teams at the National Dairy Cattle Congress in Waterloo, Iowa. The team, composed of Jim Cavanaugh, Max Dawdy, Malvin Johnson, and John Weir, was first in the Holstein class, first in Ayrshires, second in Guernseys, second in Jerseys, and seventh in Brown Swiss. John Weir was third high individual in the entire contest, Max Dawdy was fifth, and Jim Cavanaugh tenth.

At the National Dairy Show at Memphis, Tenn., the same team placed third among 24 competing teams. The Kansas State team was first in Jerseys, first in Ayrshires, fourth in Holsteins, seventh in Guernseys, and seventh in Brown Swiss. The individual ranking placed Jim Cavanaugh fifth in the entire contest, and Max Dawdy eighth.

(Concluded on page 20)



AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
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MANHATTAN
KANSAS

Four of the intercollegiate judging teams that competed at the International Livestock Exposition and Grain Show at Chicago are shown above. In the upper left is the Meats team, composed of Ed Kline, Leigh Hines, Jack Cornwell and Bruce Robertson. Prof. D. L. Mackintosh is coach of the team. The Crops team, coached by Prof. J. W. Zahnley and Prof. C. D. Davis, consisted of

Vernon Heitman, Floyd Smith, Robert Wagner and Murray Kinman. Lower left: Dr. A. E. Schumacher and the Poultry judging team coached by him. The men are Edward Buss, Ted Levin, Donald McWilliams and Myron Hornbaker. Lower right: The livestock judging team, coached by Prof. F. W. Bell. Members of the team are Calvin Doile, Oscar Norby, Jay Griffith, Frank Marcy,

Bert Danielson, Harold Peterson, George Wreath and Conrad Jackson. The Dairy Cattle judging team was pictured in the October issue of *The Agricultural Student*. A picture of the Dairy Products judging team, coached by Prof. W. H. Martin, was not available.

Ag Profs Pick Interesting Hobbies

● *Everything from collecting stamps, pigs, books, to running short-wave radio sets is included in spare time diversions of faculty members.*

By TOMMY BENTON

IT has probably been the conviction of many college students, especially at examination time, that college professors do nothing but figure out hard questions so they can put us behind the proverbial eight-ball. This was the conclusion that I had arrived at until I decided to interview some of them on the subject of hobbies. Try it sometime, and you will find their classroom dignity is immediately cast aside, along with all thought of important appointments, as they enthusiastically discuss their favorite hobbies.

Though most professors in the Division of Agriculture have hobbies dealing with something in the agricultural line, others drift far from that line in their choice.

Dr. A. O. Shaw, better known as "Doc" to most of the students, has turned from the study of purebred dairy cattle to tinkering with a short wave radio set as his hobby. This hobby began back in 1924 and has continued ever since. "Doc" has advanced through the ranks of C and B class operator and is now a Class A operator. He has talked to other operators all over the United States but his most frequent contact is a man in his hometown in Idaho, whom he talks with once a week when he is home, and thus picks up first hand information on happenings in his home town.

Dr. W. E. Grimes, head of the Agricultural Economics department, has been able to build up his hobby along with his studies in the United States and abroad, for his hobby is collecting first editions, and reprints of first editions of famous economics books. In his office he has 300 volumes of such books and between 800 and 1,000 in his library at home. His first editions include such books as "Horse Houghing Husbandry", published in 1837; "Wealth of Nations" published in 1776, and "Stuart's Political Economy", published in 1761.

Another of the professors who has kept his hobby within his profession is Prof. L. F. Payne, head of the Poultry department, although he has taken one of the more unique parts of the profession. His hobby is raising peafowls and developing them into more prolific birds. This hobby grew out of raising the birds merely for their beautiful plumage, but it soon occurred to Professor Payne that he might be able to develop hens which



—Photo by Paul L. Dittmore.

Dr. C. E. Aubel, Department of Animal Husbandry, and his collection of glass, porcelain, clay and wooden pigs. He has about 75 items in his collection and there aren't any duplicates.

would lay more than the usual six or seven eggs per season. After two or three years of using high protein feeds and scientific feeding methods, one of his hens produced 26 eggs in one season, a world record as near as Professor Payne can find out.

Another part of his hobby has been the study of growth of feathers on the peacocks. Here he also found that feeding high protein feeds had a big effect.

On a hint from Doctor Shaw, I called on Prof. F. W. Atkeson, of the Dairy Husbandry department and attempted to interest him in the topic of hobbies. At first he tried to appear disinterested and too busy to talk of such minor things, but finally his love for his hobby got the best of him and he was soon talking about his fine Irish Setter hunting dogs which seem to take a lot of the spare time of both him and his son. Being an enthusiast for outdoor life and hunting, Professor Atkeson developed his hobby out of the desire for a good hunting dog. His hobby has developed so far that he is now selling dogs to other sportsmen and has shipped them into eight states. I also understand that he is quite proud of a cup won recently by one of his dogs.

Professor Atkeson has another hob-

by which I discovered not by his telling me but from my own and others' experience in talking to him. Professor Atkeson has a fluent knowledge and use of the English language and he has what might be termed a hobby of correcting other people on their use of it. I've been told that he has at times even corrected the President of the college on his use or pronunciation of some word.

One of the most interesting hobbies that I encountered on my tour of the agriculture professors was Prof. G. A. Flinger's collection of old guns. His collection is not just a collection of rare guns but tells a pretty good history of the development of firearms. His collection consists of 50 longarms, 20 pistols, and an assortment of accessories consisting of bayonets, powder horns, etc.

He says that sportsmen add most of the new "wrinkles" to guns and that military people are slow to change their ideas.

For the past 12 to 15 years Dr. C. E. Aubel, professor of Animal Husbandry, has been collecting models of pigs made of glass, clay, and various metals. He says he has never run across another individual with the same hobby so is rather confident that he



—Photo by Paul L. Dittmore.

Dr. G. A. Flinger, Department of Horticulture, shown with a few items in his collection of old pistols, muzzle-loaders, derringers, cap-and-ball guns and rifles.

started this particular one. Aubel has been very fortunate in selling many pictures of swine which he photographed; one in particular bringing him the sum of \$25. As an aid in preparing talks and for his own amusement he has a large number of clip-pings telling of unique characteristics and peculiarities of pigs. Models not true to life have very little appeal to Aubel. In a Block and Bridle club meeting some time ago he told the

(Concluded on page 23)

College as a Sideline to Farming Is a Busy Life

The first love of George Stelter, Kansas FFA prexy, is his sheep and the farm, and photography is his hobby.

By WILLARD BARRY

"CARING for 800 head of sheep, farming 159 acres of land and going to college leaves no time for women or song" is the way George Stelter, president of the Kansas Association of Future Farmers of America and a freshman Agricultural Administration student at Kansas State describes his situation, and if I was at all skeptical when George told me this, I was convinced after a pleasant half-hour, that he knew what he was talking about.

Sheep have been George's main interest in life since he was 8 years old. At that time he procured eight ewes to start the second flock of Shropshire sheep in Dickinson county. As soon as he was old enough, George joined the 4-H Club and further increased his flock of Shropshires, as one of his 4-H projects.

CHAMPION SHEEPMAN THREE YEARS

George's club record was quite remarkable in that he was sheep champion of Kansas for three years and collected several other championship and grand championship ribbons. Vocational Agriculture and Future Farmer activity in high school under the leadership and guidance of his Vocational Agriculture instructor, Fred D. Allison, really gave George the opportunity to advance.

Starting with 52 head of native ewes, and three purebred Shropshire rams during his freshman year, George had 66 ewes and four rams in his sophomore year and 147 ewes and nine purebred rams through his junior year. George had 129 ewes left after severely culling his flock in the spring of 1941. He has since purchased 171 western ewes to make a total of 300 head for the lambing pens this coming spring.

Breeding ewes is not the only sheep project, that demands George's time, for fattening the lambs from his own flock and marketing them early and at top prices is the usual thing. George branched out this summer, however, and after canvassing his county to

find how many feeder lambs could be sold there and having corresponded with western sheepmen to find what lambs would cost out there, George went to Idaho to buy feeder lambs to sell to Dickinson county farmers. A month spent in the saddle while riding the ranges resulted in the purchase of 3,000 head of feeder lambs and western ewes of which nearly 2,400 went to farmers of Dickinson county. George put 500 head of the feeder lambs in his own fattening pens.

HAS A CERTIFIED POULTRY FLOCK

Since a successful Future Farmer Program in Kansas is based upon a well rounded farming program, it would be a good guess that sheep do not compose all of the Kansas Future Farmer Association President's farming enterprises. George maintains a certified flock of Leghorns and White Rocks of over 150 birds. During his junior year in high school these birds averaged 213 eggs to receive the award as the second place flock in Kansas, in spite of the fact, George says that he didn't count any broken eggs.

Upon entering Vocational Agriculture, George also purchased one yearling Holstein heifer and one Holstein calf. These were good grades but George was not satisfied and the past year he has replaced his herd with purebred cattle purchased at a Holstein sale.

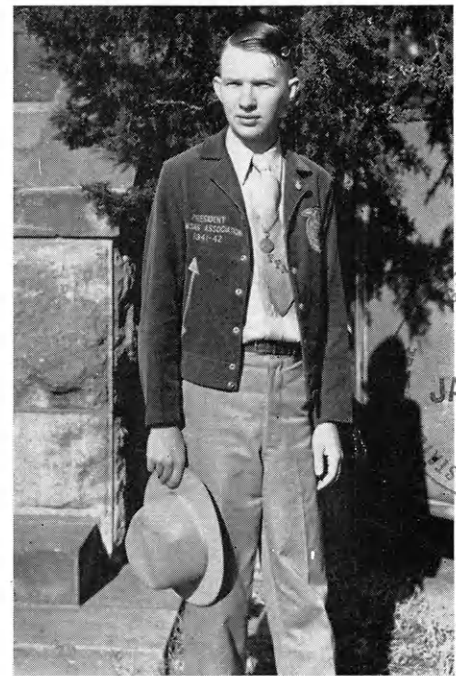
Livestock must be fed and the practical farming program so ably carried on by this former Vocational Ag student has taken care of that phase also. George has made certain of having plenty of feed each year by growing Kansas Orange sorghum, some oats, barley, and utilizing both native and wheat or rye pasture.

Liberal acreage of alfalfa and the utilization of manures has maintained and helped to build up his yields as well as supply good protein roughage for his dairy herd and his sheep flock.

George also grows a cash crop of 60 to 90 acres of wheat each year. He

uses superphosphate on wheat and on oats and believes that a dollar's worth of this fertilizer will return several dollars worth of grain in his area of the state.

In many instances the size of a man's farm determines the extent of his operations, but not so with George Stelter. As his farming program expanded, George could see that the 500-acre home ranch was not going to be large enough for both him and his father. In 1940, opportunity, in the form of a neighboring 160-acre farm for rent, knocked and George grabbed it. This additional acreage and buildings allowed him to produce the extra feed necessary to feed out those 500 fattening lambs and to carry over that extra 100 odd head of ewes.



GEORGE STELTER

"... College a side-line ..."

A 160-acre farm also requires considerable machinery to operate it. George solved this problem by renting machinery in some instances, buying an interest in other cases, and when needed machinery was not available in these ways, he purchased it. He now owns a new 16-hole fertilizer grain drill, an 18-foot disc harrow and various other tools.

Coming to college necessitated the hiring of a man to take care of the farm. A man was hired and George pays his wages out of the earnings of his farm. However he still keeps a

(Concluded on page 21)

From Battleships To Begonias

Charley Miller is determined to get his college education after spending ten years in the United States Navy.

By JOE ROGERS

UNUSUAL is the word for Charley Miller. He is unusual for many reasons, but especially because for ten years he led the adventurous life of a sailor in the United States Navy, and now has returned to college and enrolled in floriculture. It took courage for Charley to come back to the class room and anchor himself to a desk after an absence of more than a decade during which time he saw the world from Cairo to Shanghai. Charley knew that he would have to compete in the class room with much younger men who had never had a break in their school careers. He knew that it would be difficult for him to concentrate on the material of text books after seeing such wonders of the world as the pyramids of Egypt and the ruins of Pompeii. But Charley came back to school.

He had shown courage before, when, as a pharmacist's mate aboard the U. S. S. Wright, he rode herd on 150 dope-crazed sailors from Shanghai to San Francisco. Another time aboard the U. S. S. Utah a tropical hurricane struck the ship in the gulf of Mexico. Life boats weighing six tons were smashed to kindling. The water stood six inches deep for three decks down, though every hatch was battened down. The blow continued for four days with practically every man seasick because of the heat, bad air, humidity, and the lurching of the ship. But Charley, "a pill-roller in the sick bay", could not get sick for he had to care for those men in the sick bay.

"Some of the men became so seasick that we had to lash them to masts above deck where the air was fresh and plentiful," he said.

Charley's early life and background would indicate that he was meant to be a grower of flowers rather than a sailor. He was born on a farm a thousand miles from marine water near Lawton, Oklahoma, in 1904, before Oklahoma became a state. He spent

his childhood here in the atmosphere of growing things and often helped his mother tend her large beds of flowers. After the family moved to Arkansas City, Kansas, Charley worked in a greenhouse (when not in class or playing football at the high school). About football, Charley



CHARLES MILLER

"... all good sailors are flat-footed . . ."

said, "I went to high school just so I could play the game; I took little interest in class work." In 1923 he was named all-state guard.

Charley's laugh can be heard above the roar of a wave breaking over the bow of a ship, and it takes but little to provoke it. He laughed in such a manner when he told of spending 30 days in the brig while stationed in Washington, D. C., because he mistakenly gave a drunken sailor formaldehyde instead of paraldehyde. However the master-at-arms was a kindly fellow and each night tossed him the keys after cautioning him to be back at 5 a. m.

In 1931 Charley's career as a sailor

ended with his honorable discharge. He returned to Kansas and went to work for Shell Petroleum Co. at Arkansas City. In 1935 he married a girl whom he had known since his high school days. Shortly thereafter Shell closed down and Charley took his bride to the northwestern section of the United States where he looked for work.

Charley had little success in finding steady work and said that "The man with a college degree or a union card got the jobs and, since a union card is not always a matter for pride, I decided to come back to Kansas and complete my education."

Upon his return to Kansas Charley enrolled in Arkansas City Junior College and in 1940 transferred his credits to Kansas State College.

Charley is a big man. His six feet and 240 pounds are topped with black, wavy hair. His swarthy complexion contrasts with his blue eyes. He admits his feet are flat, but hastens to quote a navy recruiting officer who once told him, "Flat feet make a good sailor."

Those of us who live with him are inclined to forget that he is several years our senior for he has a young man's outlook on life, an impatience with the present and an anticipation of the future. All is tempered with wide experience of the past.

When queried as to his favorite food Charley said, "I'll take a steak everytime. You can have the turnips and parsnips, I hate 'em. They remind me of my training days at Norfolk, Va., where they taught us to drill, sing the Star Spangled Banner and say 'Aye, aye Sir' to gold stripes. Yessir, I'll take a steak anytime."

Warren F. Keller, '35, now is employed in the Hard Wheat Quality Laboratory as milling technologist. Before coming to his new job he worked for the George Urban Flour Mills at Buffalo, N. Y. Warren filled the vacancy created by the resignation of Max McCluggage, who now is working for the Iglehart Milling Co., at Evansville, Ind.

Kansas poultrymen have been asked to produce approximately 148 million dozen eggs in 1942. This is an increase of 15 percent over the 1941 production.

Meet the Lady of The Ag Division



Gracious, sincere, and a most willing helper, Mrs. Gertrude Wheeler is a true friend of every Ag student.

By MAX DAWDY

DID you ever wonder where all the ice cream cones and chocolate sundaes go that leave the dairy counter in west Waters hall? Well, if you were to trace the path of at least one cone or sundae or maybe malt each day, you would find it goes to east Waters hall, up the two flights of stairs to the first floor, where on the window of the door reads:

AGRICULTURAL
EXPERIMENT STATION
Publications Room

C. W. Mullen
P. L. Dittmore

And the ice cream cone makes its way through the door on through the room and to a desk in the southeast corner of the big office and there finds itself in the hands of a tall, slender, bespectacled lady seated behind a typewriter. The graciousness with which she thanks the donor and the kindly smile and sincere appreciation are well worth the price of the ice cream and seem to invite another tomorrow.

Her name? It is Mrs. Gertrude Wheeler, secretary to Prof. C. W. Mullen, assistant dean, division of agriculture.

Who brought the ice cream? It might be any one of the 616 students enrolled in the Division of Agriculture.

The reason? Well, he is typical of the many hundreds of students, who, for the first time wandered into the Dean's office before school started, wondering where to go next, and found that the lady with her soft voice and her kind smile "put him at ease" and answered most of his questions. On another occasion, having about fifteen minutes time, he went back to the Dean's office to change an assignment and found a long line ahead of him—"he couldn't wait all afternoon and just had to have the change made"—and so this same lady came to his rescue again and he never forgot her. Then, there was the time

he had to miss class and needed an excuse but the Dean wasn't in, and again this same lady, who quietly sits behind her desk and has a smile for one and all, believed him and provided the paper slip. And so, the little bit of ice cream is his way of showing his appreciation and the fact he didn't forget.



Mrs. Gertrude Wheeler

Those who know her daughter was a Princess at the Ag Barnwarmer in 1940, might wonder if there were not a bit of "apple polishing" going on in the family, but Eunice, now a senior at K-State, has since been married (and he isn't an Ag!) and now as before, the ice cream cones still come, proving this generosity is all in appreciation for her graciousness. Another daughter, Mary Alice, was graduated from Manhattan High School last spring and is now taking a secretarial course.

Before graduating, every Ag comes to know Mrs. Wheeler, and those who pass through the office for the first time have made a new friend which

they do not forget. And probably if anyone knows all the Ags directly or indirectly, she would get the vote, because she supervises the filing of elective blanks, the recording of absences and low grades, the copying of semester assignments, and is familiar with all the Ags' activities.

She seemed rather happy as she reminisced while opening the experiment station mail, and said it was in July, 1925, when she first came to the experiment station and dean's office. Mr. Hugh Durham was then assistant to the dean. She has seen the division of agriculture enrollment, then only a few over 300, grow to its peak of 781 a year ago. In the time she has been on her present job, possibly seventy-five different boys have worked in the office at various times, and she can relate many amusing incidents which have occurred. She will name no less than fifteen members of the present faculty of the division of agriculture who have been Ag students since 1925, and she remembers most of them as students.

She will tell you she is grateful for the things the boys have done for her and her greatest joy is in the large number of letters and cards she receives from them after they leave college, and, of course, is always happy to have them drop by the office to say hello. She will also tell you that the present assistant dean, Prof. C. W. Mullen, who took over his duties in the summer of 1937, is a "swell boss" and the Ags are fortunate in having him in that position.

One might be inclined to think she is prejudiced when she says, "The boys taking Ag here at Kansas State are the best boys in the world," but dog-gone it, folks, she means it!

A day's milk ration for United States soldiers includes 8 ounces of fresh milk, 2 ounces of butter, 1 ounce of evaporated milk, and $\frac{1}{4}$ of an ounce of cheese. In addition larger quantities of milk are sold in the post exchanges. A special effort is being made to see that soldiers get just as good milk as anybody else gets.

The capacity for drying eggs in the United States will be increased from 10 to 150 million pounds or 1500 percent in less than one year. The increased production of dried egg products will be sent to England as part of the Lend-Lease program.

Help Yourself Through School on the Easy Plan

Many students have uncovered odd jobs that have brought in much needed cash.

By CECIL WENKHEIMER

MONEY! Money! everywhere, but not a bit for me! I don't have any more than I had last year, and they say that there is more income per person this year! I wonder where my share is? I might write the "old man" to send me some more each month, but he has the taxes coming due right away. Nope, that won't do. Hm-m-m! Guess I'll have to go to work.

So, my fellow students, after talking with several people on the campus I found that there were any number of things that I might do. If I really wanted to earn some of that much-needed spending money (and what student doesn't have need for spending money), here are a few of the things that I might do.

In the beginning, I'd remember that it is a fundamental principle of good business to let people know what services a person is offering. For some reason people do not come to a person asking him to work unless they know about him and can reach him conveniently.

LET PEOPLE KNOW WHAT I AM SELLING!!

I could distribute printed cards or mimeographed memorandum sheets stating who I am, what I can do and where I can be reached. If I can't do that, I can call all possible prospects by the telephone. Or maybe door-to-door canvass will fit the job best. At any rate I will tell people about my services.

Everyone I talked with suggested one or more ways I could make some cash. Here are some of the better ideas I uncovered:

I would equip myself with a neat tool box—the kind with one or two trays having small compartments for nails, screws, brads, etc.—a six inch adjustable wrench, two screwdrivers (large and small), two pairs of pliers (large and small), friction tape, a small can of machine oil, some faucet "bib-washers", an assortment of wood screws, nails, brads, etc., and then go forth to conquer the average faculty

member's house. It's quite surprising the amount of "tinkering" around the house that can be done. Fixing dripping kitchen faucets, fixing loose connections on lamp cords, cleaning the vacuum cleaner and oiling it, oiling squeaky door hinges and locks, fastening loose corners on linoleum, putting up clothes lines in the basement, repairing faulty electric light switches, tightening the "wobbly" legs on bridge tables, re-gluing loose chair rounds, re-glazing windows—those are a few of the hundreds of tinkering jobs that right now are waiting to be done in the average home. And almost any housewife will welcome the young man for coming to do them.

There's one caution that should be observed, however. Don't tackle any job that you don't know how to do. Don't pretend to be an expert electrician or radio repairman when you aren't one. Acquaint yourself with the ordinances governing occupations such as plumbers, electricians, etc.,

and don't violate the city's laws by encroaching upon the territory of these craftsmen.

Get a partner, a 16-foot ladder, some clean cloths, two buckets of the one-gallon "variety" and clean the hard-to-get-to window screens and windows on two-story houses. Not one house in a hundred has a ladder around that's long enough to get that job done properly—and the average housewife despises dirty window panes, but is afraid to tackle the job of cleaning the outside of the windows. You and your partner can make a lot of money by specializing on this job.

Get some cotton batting, some tarred paper, some billboard tacks, a can of "tanglefoot" and band shade trees to protect them against the canker worm adults next spring. A few young men have made darned good money by specializing in this line.

Obtain some material from the paint store suitable for cleaning various kinds of wallpapers and also for cleaning dirt, grease, and grime in general off floors. It is nearly impossible in homes where there are small children to keep the floors and wall paper from becoming spotted and many people do not know what to use to remove the offending spots. One must remember that gasoline is all right in the tank of the family

(Concluded on page 18)

Single Grades Will Be Reported Labs and Lectures

Students will now have fewer grade cards turned in to the registrar's office than has been the case in the past. At a recent meeting of the Council of Deans it was voted that a single grade be reported for each course. This means that courses which have a lecture, recitation, and laboratory will be reported as one grade. In the past a separate grade was reported for recitation and laboratory.

Now, the student's instructors will work together and decide upon a single grade which will be an average for recitation and laboratory. Students will no longer be able to receive an "A" in recitation and a "B" in laboratory. The grade will be recorded as either an "A" or "B" for the laboratory and recitation combined.

It was felt that the work in lecture, recitation, and laboratory were so closely tied together in most cases that a single grade was justified. In cases where the work differs greatly, they will be listed as separate courses and graded individually. This may require some catalogue changes.

Although it might be difficult for a single grade to be decided upon, it will make the recording of grades much easier in the registrar's office. At other institutions, the single grade rule has been in effect for some time.

—Bob Singleton.

Danforth Fellowship Is Worth Working For

● *Agricultural students from many states get four-weeks scholarships at summer camp from philanthropist.*

By ROBERT RANDLE

I DARE you to stand tall, think tall, smile tall, and to live tall! That is the life philosophy of William H. Danforth, president of the American Youth Foundation and prosperous St. Louis feed-manufacturer. He has built his business and has influenced the lives of hundreds of young people with his "I Dare You" spirit of philosophy.

Mr. Danforth has become nationally recognized because of his enthusiastic idealism and his will to influence young people in order that they may lead a wholesome, broad, rich, and happy life. Each year he awards to the outstanding junior and to the outstanding freshman in the division of agriculture at Kansas State College a fellowship which includes two weeks of inspirational training in four-fold living at the American Youth Foundation camp which is located at Shelby, Michigan. The award is made to students in leading agricultural colleges in 37 states and Canada. Scholastic grade average, participation in worthwhile activities, evidence of Christian leadership in church work, and high standards of character and personality make up the basis of selection for the fellowship.

The American Youth Foundation camp, Camp Miniwanca, is located along the pine studded, sandy shores of Lake Michigan and is considered one of the most beautiful camps in America. It consists of 200 acres on Lake Michigan and Stony Lake shores.

Emphasis is placed on personal development. It is the theory of the camp that in order to be successful in life one must be developed not only physically, but mentally, religiously, and socially as well. The camp is organized primarily for the development of the rural leadership among young people. The time while in camp is divided between class work and recreation, group games, track,

and swimming—together with evening inspirational meetings, night beach games, council circle, and other activities. Courses are planned in four-fold life development, ethics and attitudes, the technique of leadership, thinking through a life philosophy, and life's essentials.

Bob Wagner, senior in agronomy, was awarded the 1941 junior Danforth Fellowship. Bob spent two weeks in St. Louis and two weeks at Camp Miniwanca last August with approximately 40 other students from all over the United States. While in



John Aiken, Wm. H. Danforth and Robert Wagner pose for a picture in front of Mr. Danforth's cabin at Camp Miniwanca.

St. Louis the group had classes in advertising, salesmanship, merchandising, price forecasting, law, credit, personnel and employment, and technical subjects such as nutrition, minerals, proteins, vitamins, and spectro analysis. In other words the time in St. Louis was spent in making an inspection and survey of the Purina Mills.

The boys went on several tours during their two weeks stay in St. Louis and also visited the Purina Livestock Farm at Grey Summits, Missouri. They spent three days at this 360 acre farm which is located about 40 miles from St. Louis. This farm is used for the testing of feeds and feeding programs for poultry and livestock. The students found that the practices used on the Purina farm were not merely for experiment, but were practical for the use of the ordinary farmer. The boys had an opportunity to work with dairy cattle, beef steers, swine, poultry, dogs, rabbits, and silver foxes while visiting the farm.

At the end of two busy weeks, Wagner and the rest of the college juniors left St. Louis and traveled in a group to Shelby, Michigan, where they spent 14 inspiring days at Camp Miniwanca. Here they were joined

by the freshman fellowship winners and about 350 other boys who had received trips to Camp Miniwanca from various organizations.

Among the freshman fellowship students was John Aiken, sophomore in dairy husbandry and winner of the 1941 freshman Danforth Fellowship from Kansas State. The freshman award pays one-half of the students expenses while at camp. It does not provide for the two weeks in St. Louis. Edward Buss, junior in poultry husbandry, was also at camp as a representative of the Kansas Collegiate 4-H club.

A cool invigorating dip in Lake Michigan starts the day off while in camp. A 15 minute quiet period is maintained every morning when the camper does nothing but think. Much constructive thinking results from these few minutes of meditation. After eating breakfast in the large dining hall the campers clean up their tents for inspection. Then comes time for classes which are held in rustic cabins under the leadership of inspiring teachers. A short nap, tribal games, swimming, tennis, and boating follow lunch. As the sun sinks into the lake the campers file silently up Vesper Dune and quietly bring the day to a close.

Sixty young farmers from 54 counties in the west half of Kansas will be on the campus during January attending a four-weeks short course in agriculture. Each of the scholarships pays \$50. The scholarships are awarded by the Sears Agricultural Foundation. Only farmers 21 to 40 years old who have received the award are privileged to attend the short course.

American farms represent an investment of 63 billion dollars and annually produce commodities valued at 10 billion dollars. The farming industry is far above any other industry in capital investment and annual production. Moreover, the products of the farms are the fundamental essentials of life, among which are food and clothing.—A. V. M. A. Journal.

Kansas had 1,112 state banks and 267 national banks in 1921—20 years ago. Today there are 476 state and 181 national banks in the state.

It's Like Playing Blind Man's Buff

● *Student taking CAA training relates his experience in being caught above a heavy cloud bank in an airplane.*

By DON HUNT

THE sun was just coming up over the hill when I called "Switch off, throttle closed" and like an echo from the cabin came back, "Switch off, throttle closed." I then turned the prop. After the priming operation of several turns, I called "Contact" and again a parrot-like answer came back from the cabin of the plane, "Contact", and I spun the prop again, this time the motor caught.

While the motor was warming up, I climbed onto my seat, buckled the parachute straps to my harness, and fastened the safety belt ends together over my hips.

The sky was clear, visibility unlimited, and the wind was very mild except for an occasional gust.

When I had ascertained the direction of the wind and the motor had warmed sufficiently, I taxied out to the south end of the north-south runway, maintaining a constant lookout for in-coming planes which always have the right-of-way over all other airport traffic. Upon reaching the runway, I headed into the wind, opened the throttle and at the same time pushed forward on the stick and kept the rudder neutral. When flying speed was reached, I pulled back slightly on the stick and the plane began to climb. I was in the air! Except for occasional tufts of clouds in the north, the sky was an uninterrupted mass of blue as far as I could see.

After climbing to 1,500 feet, my lesson started. (It really started back on the ground. It was only my tenth hour in the air and anything I did in or about a plane was either new to me or much needed repetition.) In this lesson coordination, stalls, and power turns were practiced. During successive maneuvers I became so engrossed in what I was doing that because of an increase in wind velocity I failed to notice that a solid layer of clouds had "moved in" and completely covered

the ground for miles in every direction.

There I was, "trapped" at 1,500 feet. The top of the cloudbank was about eight hundred feet and its depth unknown. My anxiety increased as I began to search for a hole through which to drop. When one is flying directly through a cloud, its unknown depth adds an element of danger in that it may be on the ground concealing a hill or windmill or some other hazardous obstacle that might prove disastrous if encountered.

Ironic as it may seem, the sight of the sun shining on the undulating layer of snow-white clouds was as beautiful a sight as I have ever seen. It was like a limitless field of untouched snow.

Minutes passed and finally, like a trap door, appeared my avenue of



—Photo by Jim Foster.

Don Hunt, author of the accompanying article, posed with his dog, beside one of the 'planes used in CAA pilot training at the Manhattan airport.

escape, a hole in the clouds. Before it had a chance to close, I went down through. It was hardly big enough to pass the plane, but as far as I was concerned at the moment that was only a minor consideration, in fact, it wasn't considered at all.

I immediately looked for the land-

ing field and "sat down". Looking up at the "beautiful" formation that farmers are usually glad to see, I concluded from experience that pilots never are.

Doing Something About It

Farm production, spurred by defense needs, is expected to set a new record in 1942, for the third consecutive year.

As Morse Salisbury asked in his recent talks in Kansas, "What other industry in America can match that record?"

The agricultural Middle West has been slow to reach the boiling point in the production of verbal assaults on the Axis powers. Some of the more vocal representatives of other sections of the country have evidenced disgust, even alarm, at our failure to become emotionally aroused.

But the figures on voluntary enlistments in the armed forces of the country show that the Middle West, in proportion to population, is furnishing more men than either the East or the South.

The figures on food production show that no industry is outstripping agriculture in its response to defense needs.

The Middle West, in other words, may be guilty of not "talking a good war." It lags behind the rest of the country in the per capita production of resolutions and epithets. But when it comes to *doing something* toward the defense of the country the Middle West yields to no other area.—*The Kansas Industrialist*.

Don Yost, '41, is working for Farm Security at Hugoton.

Senior in Ag Administration Wins Swift Essay Contest

L. W. Compton, senior in Agricultural Administration, was the winner of the Swift Essay Contest this year. Lloyd received a check for \$50 to defray his expenses to Chicago and return. While there he attended the International Live Stock Show and a four-day school put on by Swift and Company for winners from 25 or more state colleges.

The title of Mr. Compton's essay was "Food for Freedom". More than 60 juniors and seniors in the Division of Agriculture competed in this contest. The judges were Prof. H. W. Davis, Department of English; Prof. R. J. Barnett, Department of Horticulture; and Dr. P. L. Gainey, Department of Bacteriology. The committee in charge of the contest was Prof. D. L. Mackintosh, Prof. W. J. Caulfield, and Prof. L. F. Payne.

Lore of Agronomy Department In the Hall of Hidden Trophies

Many trophies won at the International Soils Products Exposition between 1915 and 1919 fill the shelves of the store room in East Waters Hall.

By TOMMY BENTON

HIDDEN away on a high shelf in the store room in East Waters Hall are 20 trophies which are symbols of Kansas State College's dominance in the field of agriculture.

Due to the lack of adequate show case room to accommodate all the prizes won in years gone by, some must be hidden away from the admiring public. Such is the fate of some of Kansas State's most colorful trophies.

These trophies were won by the Kansas State College Agronomy Department at the International Soils Products Exposition between the years of 1915 and 1919. The contest was promoted by the states in the middle part of the United States but as it developed it spread to other parts of the United States and into Canada and Mexico. Thus it truly became an international contest. The contest had as its primary motive the advancing and promoting of better agricultural practices and farming methods and a renewed interest in general agriculture. It was quite successful in this for no longer than the contest continued.

The outstanding thing about the trophies awarded at this contest is the enormous size of the grandchampionship cup or sweepstakes as it was known as then. The cups measure three feet high and about 18 inches in diameter at the top. Even the lower prize cups are larger than most grandchampionship cups of today.

The contest was held the first year in Denver, Colorado, where Kansas State was awarded the most firsts in individual prizes and the Sweepstakes award for the best collective exhibit. They repeated again in 1916 at El Paso, Texas.

The following year Kansas State was shoved from the top rung of the ladder and ended up in second place in the entire contest, but still won several first place prizes in the individual contests. That year the contest was held in Peoria, Illinois.

In 1918 the exposition was moved to Kansas and there Kansas State won first in the small grains exhibit and second in fruits and vegetables to stay in second place in the collective display of agricultural products.

The final year of the contest was in 1919 and it convened in Kansas City, Missouri, as it had in the previous year. Kansas State ended as it had started by again soaring to the top to win sweepstakes. This gave them a pretty fair batting average, having won the sweepstakes three out of the five years the contest was in existence.

Although there was still plenty of room for advancement in agriculture at the end of the First World War, there was still a greater need for advancement in the industrial field. Thus the greater need was turned toward furthering the industrial world and agriculture went into a slump. With this disinterest together with the lack of financial backing, the International Soils Exposition was discontinued.

The men, most of them well known

to Kansas State students, who had an important part in winning these prizes for the college are: B. S. Wilson, now a farmer in Riley county, who was chiefly responsible for the educational exhibits and won country wide fame as an authority; Dr. W. M. Jardine, who was head of the agronomy department and dean of agriculture at the time and later became president of the college and later Secretary of Agriculture of the United States; E. G. Schafer, head of the agronomy department at Washington State College; A. H. Leighigh, now Dean of Agriculture at Texas Tech.; and Dr. H. H. Laude, Professor R. I. Throckmorton and Professor J. W. Zahnley who are still teaching in the Kansas State College Agronomy Department. Another name that could be added and from whom the above information on the contest was secured is Dean L. E. Call who was at that time a member of the agronomy faculty.

At Pennsylvania State College only 23 percent of the 1941 freshman class in agriculture are from farm homes.

The occupation report of parents of freshmen in agriculture at Kansas State College indicates that 73.7+ percent of the present freshman class come from farms. This does not include freshmen in Milling Industry.

Russell Miller, '41, is with Farm Security at Clay Center.



—Photo by F. J. Hanna.

Tommy Benton, the author of the accompanying article, shown with the trophies and cups of varying shapes and sizes that remain stored in the bulletin room for want of suitable exhibition cases.

Kansas State Coed Trips Poultry Judging Team

Myrna Vincent, home ec student, makes one of the highest scores in production judging that has ever been made in the student poultry judging contest.

By CARROLL MOGGE

THE poultry majors were astonished and the poultry judging team was speechless when the results of the student poultry judging contest held November 22 were announced. Attractive Myrna Vincent, a home economics student from Alden, Kansas, upset the apple cart and proceeded to show the boys who thought they knew something about poultry, including the poultry judging team whose judging ability is supposed to equal that of the official judge, that they didn't know as much about the old hens as some of the girls around Kansas State.

The boys from the poultry department tried to pass it off lightly by saying that Lady Luck smiled upon Miss Vincent on the day of the contest. But, if we take the trouble to look into the story behind this upset we find that the poultry judging team can't dodge the issue as easy as all that and it looks like they'll have to face the music.

Miss Vincent is a farm girl and a member of the 4-H Club. She has carried poultry projects for the last six years. During this time she has raised her own birds and then used them in her laying flocks. She has had complete charge of the farm flock since she has been working with poultry in the 4-H Club. Furthermore—and laugh this off if you can, poultry students—she was a member of the county poultry judging team and competed in the state contest at the 1938 4-H Club roundup in Manhattan. She was the county poultry champion of Rice County in 1938 and in 1939 won a trip to the World's Poultry Congress in Cleveland, Ohio, as a result of her outstanding work in poultry. The same year she was also selected as the state 4-H brooding champion.

She said that she became interested in poultry because one of her main chores while on the farm was the care and tending of the farm flock. Naturally, when she joined the 4-H Club,

she followed her interest in poultry. She gives much of the credit for her success as a poultry judge to George Sidwell, the county agent of Rice County, who insisted that she compete in the various contests open to 4-H poultry project members.

She has completed 34 projects in her 4-H club work and has had four years of junior leadership. In 1940 she was selected one of the Washington trip winners. She has been active in demonstration teams as well as judging teams and—slick down your hair and straighten your ties, fellows—she was the county style review champion for two years.

"Truthfully," she said, "I was embarrassed when I reported for the contest and found only boys judging, but I had heaps of fun." She may have had heaps of fun, all right, but she must have done some good level headed judging along with it for

when her score was announced, she had 391 points out of a possible 400 in production judging which is an average of 97.75 points for each class. Dr. A. E. Schumacher, coach of the poultry judging team, declared that another year he would look among the coeds of Kansas State for the poultry judging team material.

Miss Vincent made one of the highest scores that has ever been made in the student poultry judging contest and was awarded a book entitled, "The Story of Meat," presented by Swift and Company, and a gold medal given by the Petersime Incubator Company to the person making the highest score in production judging.

She is 20 years old and enrolled as a junior in Home Economics. This is her first year at Kansas State. She transferred here from Sterling College, Sterling, Kansas, this fall. Upon her graduation from this college she plans to teach.

The War Department estimates that 1,500,000 pounds of turkey was served to the soldiers in the United States Army on Thanksgiving Day. They were served this turkey along with all the accompanying trimmings on the November 20 Thanksgiving Day.

Many New Features at Horticultural Show This Year

This year for the first time extensive flower and vegetable exhibits were on display in the greenhouses at the Fourth Annual Horticultural Show, sponsored by the Horticultural Club and was held November 14, 15, and 16. Large beds of many colored chrysanthemums were a special feature. Vitamins derived from home-grown vegetables were emphasized in the Vegetable Gardening exhibit.

Many uses of lumber produced by Kansas-grown trees were demonstrated in the forestry display. Landscape Design presented a collection of native fruit bearing trees and shrubs and a practical outdoor living room.

The pomology exhibit consisted of a collection of apples sent from other states. Ways and means of storing and preserving small fruits were demonstrated in the frozen fruit display.

A color film on the production of flower seed was shown at regular intervals throughout the show.

Two contests, a pumpkin seed guessing contest and an apple bobbing contest, were held in connection with the show.

Much credit for the success of the Hort Show should go to Ray Keen, senior in Landscape Design, who was the manager this year. Ralph Beach, junior in Floriculture, has been selected as manager for the show next year.

The Hort Show is distinctive in that it is the only show of its kind sponsored by any of the seven departments in the Division of Agriculture.

—Ronald W. Campbell.

Short Stuff

Kent West, a senior in agricultural administration, surprised his friends (and former rivals) by bringing a bride to Manhattan with him at the beginning of the semester. Mr. and Mrs. West are living at 615 North 12th street where Kent looks after a block of apartments. He is also carrying 19 hours of school work.

Emery Swanson is the "new" cereal chemist on the Dry Milk Institute fellowship in the Department of Milling Industry. Swanson was graduated from the University of Minnesota last spring. He succeeds Glenn West on the milk fellowship, and will do his master's problem on the effect of each constituent of dry milk solids on the baking quality of different flours.

Not the goblins, but the campus cops "will git you ef you don't watch out." Those of you who drive cars had better use the parking lots and not the drives or service driveways. The cops were plenty hardboiled about parking last year, and they're even tougher this year. And those parking tickets are put out through the President's office, too. He's got your number.

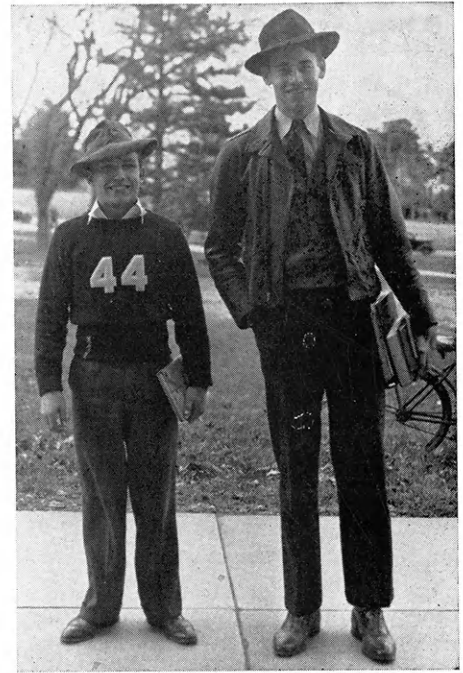
Merrill Abrahams came through Manhattan December 11 on his way to Kansas City to enlist in the air corps, after having already passed his physical examination.

The agronomy farm once belonged to the grandfather of Chas. F. Hall, now a freshman in agriculture. His grandfather's name was Rev. Wm. Knipe. Charles will probably major in agronomy and farm in Kansas, although his parents now live in Massachusetts.

A letter comes from Kenneth Storey, Washington, D. C.: "I am volunteering my services to the Naval Air Corps as a pilot." He asked the dean's office for a letter of recommendation and added: "In return I can only add my simple thanks (for the letter) and promise a supreme effort to serve my country to the best of my ability."

Ruth T. Botz of the publicity bureau of the Division of College Extension writes a column of 4-H club news which appears weekly in the Kansas City Star. Included in the column are the weekly 4-H club radio program, news of the Collegiate 4-H Club and of other clubs throughout the state.

Ags, with Variation



—Photo by Max Dawdy.

Melvin Stiefel and Marlo Dirks probably hold the records for being the shortest and tallest, respectively, of the students enrolled in agriculture. Stiefel has to stretch to be 5'-1" and Dirks is about 6'-3".

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A Revival of the Beautiful Palomino

Raymond E. Adams of Maple Hill, Kansas, is an enthusiast in the development of the breed and has done much for its promotion.

By FRANK WILSON

AFTER vanishing for approximately 400 years, the world's most beautiful animal, the Palomino horse is being revived. The Palominos, a forerunner of the Arabian strain, were bred out of existence when the Arabs discovered that a warrior riding a Palomino was about as safe as a belted burglar. The Arabs deliberately bred the golden color out of their horses by getting rid of their Palomino colts and keeping only the darker colored or pure whites, whose very lack of color blended into the horizon.

The name Palomino applies to the color rather than to any distinctive strain of horses. The name is supposedly taken from the Spanish dance song "La Paloma". Palomino is formed by adding the Spanish diminutive "ino" to "Paloma" and therefore means, strictly translated, "little dove" or "little pigeon", and as a color designation it means "cream" or "dun".

The first Palominos on American

soil can be traced back to March 24, 1519, when the Spanish explorer and conqueror, Cortez, brought with him to North America sixteen head of horses, some of which were Palominos. Other Spanish explorers, among them Alvarado, Narvaez, and De Soto, brought over large numbers of horses to Mexico and Florida. Many of these horses were abandoned and became the primogenitures of the large herds of wild horses that later roamed the Southwest.

Due to the fact that the Palomino has become so popular in the last few years, a group of Texas and California breeders recently had a meeting in Los Angeles and organized what is now known as the Palomino Horse Breeders of America. The purpose of this organization is to provide for the registration and preservation of the purity of blood and improvement in the breeding of Palomino horses and to keep, maintain and publish in a suitable form the history, record and pedigree thereof.

Palominos, in order to be registered,

Pictured below is The Harvester, the highest priced stallion in the Palomino Horse Association Registry. The Harvester belongs to James M. Fagan, Hidden Valley, Calif. Mr. Fagan recently turned down an offer of \$10,000 for the 3-year-old stallion, and at the Pomona State Fair last fall a filly sired by The Harvester sold for \$1,500. "The Harvester is one of the only four studs that I have seen of a pure gold color," Dick Halliday, secretary of the association writes. "He is exactly the color of a new \$20 gold piece."

—Halftone by Courtesy Palomino Horse Association.

must have a golden coat, dark skin and eyes, with white, silver or ivory mane and tail. The body can be a solid color or can have white points, consisting of a blaze or streak in the face, with one or more stocking legs. If, however, the horse does not have a stocking leg the hoof must be black, but if the horse has stocking legs a white hoof is permissible. While gold is the correct color, a horse can qualify as a Palomino and be a few shades lighter or darker than the gold color.

Because of the increasing popularity of the breed many shows have held or will hold classes for Palominos. The Texas Palomino Association held its third all Palomino Show in Abilene last September 28-30, during the West Texas State Fair, with 225 Palominos on exhibition and some 175 entered in the various events and classes. The American Royal Livestock Show in Kansas City had two classes for Palominos in their show, in which there were twenty nine entries. The grand champion award of this show went to the six year old stallion "Rey de Platero" owned by Raymond E. Adams, Maple Hill, Kansas, an enthusiast in the development of the Palominos in this area. Similar shows will be held at Fort Worth in March, 1942, and Mineral Wells, Texas, in June, 1942.

The Palomino is fast, untiring and spectacular and altogether the ideal of a perfect mount. All are quick, active, alert, spirited, and at the same time gentle.

Besides beauty and other more practical qualities, the Palomino has inherited the Arab's faculty of becoming his owner's personal friend. He follows like a dog. He takes a flattering personal interest in every move his master makes. He has more winning little tricks than a kitten—and altogether it is hard to exchange him for any amount of hard cash.

Donald Wood, Trousdale, a junior in agronomy, was elected national secretary of the student section of the American Society of Agronomy at the annual meeting held in Chicago during the International.

The society is made up of members of 23 chapters of student agronomy clubs in agricultural colleges. Tri-K, Kansas State's agronomy club, is included in the list of organizations. Vernon Heitman, a member of the Kansas State crops judging team, was the delegate from the Tri-K Club.





"I AM NOT a farmer who follows photography as a hobby, but a photographer who follows farming as a hobby." That is the "claim" of J. W. McManigal of Horton, Kansas, perhaps the most outstanding agricultural photographer in the United States.

That "claim" has a good chance to fall by the wayside because McManigal recently purchased a farm from The Federal Land Bank of Wichita and has busied himself ever since rearranging the place the way he wants it. He says that he already spends too much time on the farm away from photography and that even though he still lives in town, you can find him working on the farm when he should be working with his picture taking business.

He has spent so many years taking pictures of farms and the life on farms that the urge to get on a farm of his own eventually caught up with him.

In his own words, he puts it this way: "I exposed myself to farming by making photographs on farms. All the stories of hard luck and failures should have kept me away from farm ownership, but that is the catch in farming. You get interested in it and you can't seem to let it alone. I've seen a good many fine animals in my travels around the farms I have visited, and finally got so I wanted to own some myself. And there is great satisfaction in watching things grow

when you have planted them yourself."

When you pick up a magazine or newspaper and begin to look at the pictures, the chances are pretty good that if a farmer—one of those fellows that could very well be your neighbor—is looking out at you from the page, well then, that is one of McManigal's photographs. He has probably done more to show people in the cities what the farmer does at work—slaughtering, plowing, milking and tending to his everyday chores—than any other person.

The purebred Guernsey cattle and Berkshire hogs on his place have "posed" for their pictures a great many times—so that in reality, McManigal makes a double income from his livestock.

He has proved too, that he isn't a "dude" farmer but has taken on the job of farming with the intention of doing it the way he thinks right. He has planted spots of lespedeza in his pasture, built dams and checks in ditches, terraced his cultivated land; and has started a strip cropping program.

So while J. W. McManigal continues as a photographer, he is rapidly gaining the title of "farmer." He admits that he's happier than at any other time in his life and he will talk to you for hours about the advantages and privileges of living among the happiest people in the world—the farmers.



McManigal, at home "shooting" pictures or using the grease gun.



*McManigal
Sells himself
a Farm*

Hardships no Obstacle

(Editor's note: John Saylor was a freshman in agriculture last year. His death occurred during the summer. He was among those freshmen receiving Phi Kappa Phi recognition this fall. The following letter from his parents will help some of us to appreciate the favorable conditions under which we are attending college.)

My Dear Sir:

Thank you for the Phi Kappa Phi list. We certainly appreciate your thoughtfulness. We also thank you for the fine compliment you paid John. It helps.

John's college life was not easy. He often walked the four miles to college, ate cold lunches or no lunch at all, had only money to meet necessary expenses. He worked away from home during holidays to help out on expenses all he could. He studied long hours at night without glasses which he needed so badly. He liked all his teachers and class mates. He ate his lunches usually on a step outdoors some place, because those with lunches are not allowed to eat in Recreation Center.

We miss our connection, through him, with the college. We have a son 15 years old who, we hope, will enroll at K. S. C. when he is ready.

Sincerely yours,
Mr. and Mrs. Ray Saylor.

ODD JOBS FOR MONEY

(Continued from page 10)

"bus" but not in the home under any circumstances.

If I had access to a mimeograph machine and could use a typewriter without making too many mistakes, I would circulate the information among the departments and organizations scattered about the campus. Many such groups want material mimeographed every once in a while.

Another idea I could capitalize on is the washing, polishing, and vacuum cleaning of cars. I would make arrangements with my landlady concerning payment for the water and electricity I would use. A partner and a chauffeur's license (not a common carrier's license such as the taxicab operator must have) would be an advantage. I would call for the cars, clean them, and deliver them while the owner was working.

Painting auto tops is what one young man did for a couple of days to get enough money to attend the "big name" band that was on the campus last year. Just think of all

the car owners you know who attend to the job before they are forced to do so by a leaky roof. A paint brush, a can of good quality top dressing from any auto supply dealer, and a little observation are all that are needed.

The time for snow to fly is here and many home owners would appreciate knowing some young man they could call to clean the snow from their walks and drives. I wouldn't let the lack of a shovel stop me—most people have that item but not the time (or will power!) necessary.

It won't be long until spring will be here with its usual hustle and bustle of planting and pruning of flowers, shrubs, and trees. If I had any experience along this line, I would get in touch with some member of the Horticultural department so that they could direct any calls for this kind of work to me. A pair of pruners, a pair of loppers, and a pair of hedge shears are all the tools I would need as most people have the other equipment necessary for this work.

Residents of Manhattan are faced with an almost complete lack of wood for their fireplaces this winter. I would locate a place to get some dead trees on reasonable shares (there is one place about 15 miles south of Manhattan), beg, borrow, steal, or probably rent a truck to haul the wood to and about town and take orders for "tailor-cut" wood—wood cut to fit the buyer's fireplace. I would try to locate a power saw, but if I could not, a partner and I could,

by hand, saw a lot of wood in a day's time.

If I were carrying less than 12 hours of college work and so had lots of time to work, I would see Mr. Bennett at 1623 Anderson street in regard to an NYA project being started off the campus. The job is the construction of a retaining wall on one of the grade school playgrounds of Manhattan, and the workers, who must be between the ages of 17 and 25 years, will work 90 hours a month.

With the increasing shortage of farm laborers many local farmers can no doubt use some students to help with the chores and other work on the farm. Probably more farm work will be available as the spring work season comes around, what with spring plowing and seeding to do.

In reading over these suggestions perhaps you have thought of some way to get the "lucre" to come rolling in which is better adapted to your abilities than these given here. If so, get behind it and give it all you have. The records of former students show that almost everything from tooth powder to salad dressing have been sold in Manhattan.



Buffalo Grass Seed Is Now Available to Kansas Farmers

Kansas farmers can now purchase buffalo grass seed for the establishment of new pastures from many dealers in the western part of the state, says K. L. Anderson, Assistant Professor of Pasture Improvement.

This fall several thousand pounds of buffalo grass seed was harvested in certain counties of Kansas and is now available for farmers desiring to establish new pastures or improve old ones.

In the seeding for new pastures in western Kansas a mixture of two pounds of buffalo grass seed with five pounds of blue grama is recommended, reports Professor Anderson. He advises the sowing of any adapted sorghum as a cover crop in a well prepared seed bed during the latter half of June with an ordinary grain drill. The sorghum should be mowed leaving a ten to 12-inch stubble and all the hay on the land before the crop matures seed. The grass mixture should then be planted in the sorghum stubble and residue early in the spring at the rate of around seven pounds of the above mixture per acre.

Farmers may obtain lists of grass seed dealers from their county agents or by writing to the agricultural experiment stations.—Harvey Kopper.

Jaeger Says Flying Is Lots of Fun

● *Recent graduate adds that men now in school "don't know how fortunate they really are."*

Naval Air Station
Corpus Christi, Texas
November 24, 1941

Dear Mr. Mullen:

I received my Ag Student and have read it from cover to cover and found it very interesting. Tell Bob Wagner he has put out a very good paper. I was sure glad to get the addresses of some of the fellows, and I see some of them are not very far from me, up at Fort Sam Houston at San Antonio. I get up to San Antonio every once in awhile but I never knew any of our fellows were there.

All the boys from K-State are cadets now. Yoxall and I have been here the longest and now we are better than half done. The other boys have just received their appointments lately and are just getting started. I am pretty tired this evening. Have been flying formation all day and when you are a wing man all you do is keep your eyes glued on the lead man and watch for his signals. You really get some thrills once in awhile, especially if somebody's propeller comes close to your tail. We shouldn't

fly them so close but like to for the thrill of it. I was flying with an Arkansawyer and a fellow from Brooklyn and don't think they weren't a couple of wild fliers.

If everything goes right I should get my wings around the first of March. Of course there is still a chance of busting out. They keep us on the go around here from morning 'til night. I am out of ground school now and am out at the squadron all day long.

I surely did like the article on Agricultural Frontiers by Tommy Benton. That just about hit me square. When I enrolled at K-State as a freshman I never had a thought at all about ever going back to the farm. Now I wish I was there lots of times. I like flying pretty well and will stick with it as long as the emergency exists. The trouble is, when the whole thing is over, there is likely to be too many pilots. Of course, there will be a limited number of good pilots and as you know the Navy has the reputation of turning out the best pilots in the world and I am beginning to believe it now, the way they put us through the kinks.

You know, Mr. Mullen, those boys going to school are the luckiest fellows in the world. I don't see what they ever worry about. Now that I am out, I know how I used to fret and worry about grades, etc. I know you may not agree with me on this, but I don't believe grades are everything. A fellow has to have a lot more

on the ball than just that alone. There are 2,000 cadets here and you meet all kinds, types, and degrees of boys. From my observation it is just the average fellow that keeps in there plugging away that makes the best go of it.

I am enclosing a dollar for a 2-year subscription to the Student. I believe that is right if I am not mistaken. I like them and want all the copies.

Tell all my old pals and cronies hello for me and when and if I ever get my wings and commission, I am going to come back and spend several days on the campus seeing all my friends. Would surely appreciate hearing from you if you have time to write.

Sincerely yours,

Aviation Cadet Harold R. Jaeger
Bldg. 24-2
U. S. Naval Air Station
Corpus Christi, Tex.

Orville Burtis, '41, is county agent of Hodgeman county. He had previously been assistant county agent of Lincoln county. Address: Jetmore.

Twenty-two Sophomore Ags Get Phi Kappa Phi Recognition

Twenty-two agricultural students were among the 119 Kansas State sophomores who received Freshman Phi Kappa Phi recognition. Each year Phi Kappa Phi, national honorary scholastic society, honors freshmen who rank in the upper one tenth of their class in each division. A certificate was awarded the honored students.

The highest grades in the division of agriculture were made by Brinton Dirks, sophomore in Milling Industry, who carried 32½ hours and made a 2.94 average. He will be awarded a gold medal by Alpha Zeta, honorary agricultural fraternity, which each year awards the medal to the highest freshman in the division of agriculture.

Those honored in the division were Brinton Marlo Dirks, James O. Larsen, Walter H. Smith, Dale A. Knight, Robert C. Pickett, John M. Aiken, Harold L. Hackerott, Melvin Stiefel, Lloyd G. Alvey, Alfred J. Koch, Chester B. Wood, Robert J. Flipse, John H. Tasker, Wallace R. Anderson, Harold M. Riley, William Henry, Jr., John E. Saylor (deceased), Howard J. Johnstone, Foster W. Yeager, James H. Shaver, Bernard Taub, Lloyd E. Kuhnmuensch.

—Roger Murphy.

Hart Schaffner
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JUDGING TEAMS

(Continued from page 5)

The dairy products team, composed of Maurice Van Daele, Charles Baxter, Maynard Abrahams, and Chase Wilson, with their coach Prof. W. H. Martin, traveled to Toronto, Canada, for the international contest. The team placed nineteenth out of 22 teams.

The opening of the International Livestock Exposition found four different Kansas State teams in the competition. The crops judging team with Murray Kinman, Floyd Smith, Vernon Heitman, and Bob Wagner as its members, placed fourth out of 11 teams. As a result of its placing the team brought back a \$100 scholarship which will go into an alumni loan fund for use by agronomy students. In individual placings Bob Wagner was second in judging and fifth in the entire contest, while Mur-

ray Kinman garnered a fifth place in identification and Floyd Smith a fifth in grading.

The crops team had previously placed fifth out of 10 teams at the Kansas City contest where Murray Kinman was third individual in identification. The team is coached by Prof. J. W. Zahnley.

In the poultry judging contest Kansas State College ranked twelfth out of 15 teams. Theodore Levin was seventh in the entire contest and the team placed sixth in both production and exhibition classes. Other members of the team of which A. E. Schumacher is coach were Edward Buss, Myron Hornbaker, and Donald McWilliams.

Only 13 points separated the first and fifth teams in the livestock judging contest. The Kansas State judges with 4,452 points—only 13 points below the first place team—were fifth

in a field of 28 teams. Frank Marcy was eighth individual in all classes and Calvin Doile was third in judging horses. Other members of the team, coached by Prof. F. W. Bell, were Conrad Jackson, Oscar Norby, Harold Peterson, and George Wreath. At the American Royal this team placed fifth out of 20 teams.

The last to compete was the meats judging team, coached by Prof. D. L. Mackintosh. The team composed of Jack Cornwell, Leigh Hines, Ed Kline, and Bruce Robertson, ranked tenth out of 12 teams. Jack Cornwell was first in pork judging. Their placing at the American Royal contest was seventh out of nine teams.

And so ends another season of senior judging. Team members are glad it is over, but their judging experience is held as one of the highlights in their college career.

Net income to persons living on farms in the United States during 1940 was \$5,500,000. This net income figure was exceeded only once during the past ten years. In 1937 American farm people had a net income of \$6,222,000,000.

What Is Your Guess On Enrollment Next Fall?

In the Freshman Lectures class there are now 165 students. Five of them are 21 years of age or older. Twenty-one of them are 20 years old and under the present law all will be eligible for registration before another year rolls around. Only 17 are now less than 18 years of age. What will be the enrollment in Freshman Lectures two years from this time? Total enrollment in the Division of Agriculture was 216 under-graduates in the second semester 1918-19. The enrollment had attained a peak of 584 under-graduates for the fall of 1916-17. Present enrollment in the Division of Agriculture, 616.

Two New Curricula in Hort Department

Floriculture and Ornamental Horticulture and Landscape Design are two new curricula in the Horticulture Department that will be offered to Kansas State students beginning the fall semester of '42.

The four-year curriculum in Landscape Design is planned for students who wish to become draftsmen for professional landscape firms and various other private and public agencies. Special emphasis is given to plant materials, planting design, and the rendering of landscape plans. Those completing the curriculum are eligible to receive the degree of Bachelor of Science in Landscape Design.

The four-year curriculum in Floriculture and Ornamental Horticulture gives training for those who wish to become florists or nurserymen with emphasis on the production and use of landscape materials. There is opportunity to become trained for the improvement of greenhouse and other floricultural plants and for the growing and selling of flowers. Emphasis is placed on the utilization of flowers in floral arrangements.

Thorough preparation for those interested in fruit growing or vegetable growing is provided through available groups of electives in both curricula.

The two new curricula together with their list of electives will appear in the new 1941-'42 College Catalogue.—*Ronald W. Campbell.*

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GEORGE STELTER

(Continued from page 7)

very watchful eye over things and makes a trip home for that purpose each week end.

ACTIVE IN SCHOOL "EXTRAS"

While it can be taken for granted that sheep, and all they represent on George's farm, are his first love and were, during his high school career, they still did not require all of his time for George found time to make a place for himself on the high school debate team, a part in the senior play and the class festival, was a Hi-Y member, and was picture editor for the school year book. He organized and became president of a camera club. He was on the school honor roll during all four years of high school, was a member of the State Champion Livestock Judging team in 1940 and competed at the American Royal Livestock Show in the National F. F. A. judging contest sponsored by the National Organization. During this time he also held the four offices, in successive years, in his local chapter of F. F. A., becoming president in his senior year.

His high school achievements resulted in George's receiving the Carl

Raymond Gray Scholarship awarded by the Union Pacific Railroad to the most outstanding Vocational Agricultural student in each county through which the railroad passes.

Later George was promoted to State Farmer, the highest degree that the State Association of F. F. A. can bestow. After being presented with the State Farmer degree, George was elected to the presidency of the Kansas State Association of Future Farmers of America, which office he now holds. The election to this office is based upon merit as determined by an outstanding F. F. A. farming program, a fine record for leadership and a scholarship record in the upper two-fifths of the candidate's class.

PHOTOGRAPHY HIS HOBBY

For the sake of those who do not care to talk "sheep" with George, I suggest photography, his hobby. It has not only gotten him the job of picture editor of the year book and the presidency of a camera club, but to quote George, "the pictures that I used to illustrate my farming program records were the margin of advantage that I enjoyed over my competitors in winning the Union Pacific awarded scholarship."

When asked if he intended to take the special course in photography for agricultural students if it was offered, George replied that he certainly hoped it was offered.

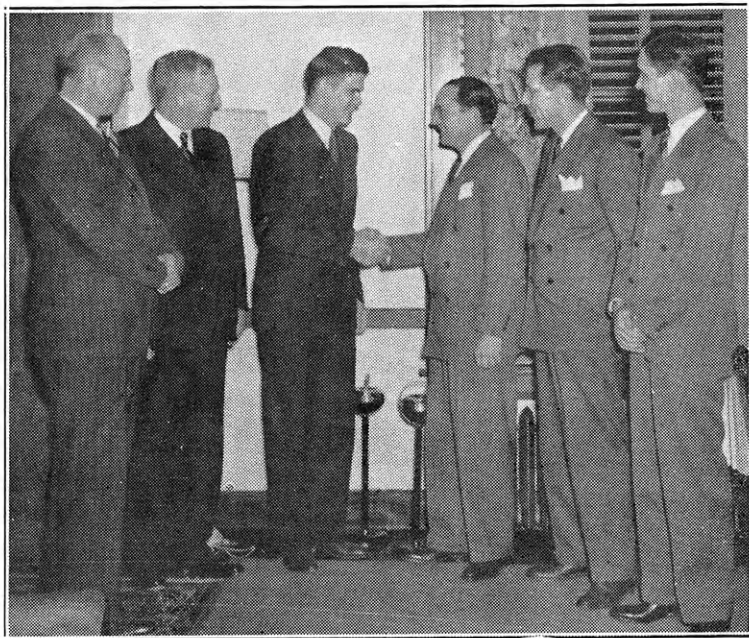
Next to photography and whenever George can find time for it, he enjoys hunting. His saddle horse is trained for hunting jackrabbits and coyotes from its back and George says this provides plenty of sport at times.

In a recent successful attempt to produce earlier crops of tomatoes, S. W. Decker, Associate Professor of Horticulture also produced the first seedless tomato.

By spraying a light concentration of commercial Parthene with an atomizer on the first and second clusters of flowers when they are in full bloom, Professor Decker found that unnecessary vegetative growth is prevented and a rapid development of seedless fruit results. The fruit is otherwise normal.

A high producing hen will lay more than 10 times her weight in eggs during a year.

Sears Club Has Banquet



—Halftone by courtesy of Manhattan News-Tribune.

Paul Kelley, president of the Sears Club, receives congratulations from D. E. Blocksome, Topeka store manager, at the club's annual banquet recently. Asst. Dean C. W. Mullen, Dean L. E. Call, S. W. Pettigrew, Chicago; and Roy Williamson, Salina, are the other men in the picture.

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The Star Farmer of Kansas Has a Flair for Mechanics

Grant Poole is taking mechanical engineering course in college—the young man comes by his farming ability naturally.

By CHARLES M. PLATT

GRANT Poole, 19-year-old Manhattan, Kansas, youth awarded the title of Star Farmer of Kansas at the American Royal, may be regarded as a typical American farm youth in every way save two.

His agricultural accomplishments raise him above the ordinary level in one respect. His extreme shyness of girls also sets him apart from the average run of 19-year-olds. This despite the fact that he is 6 feet 2 inches tall, slim and good looking, with hazel eyes and uncontrollable curly black hair.

When asked why he never has had a real date, he smiles shyly and answers that he always figured he'd have better luck with model airplanes. Consequently to the construction of flying models and to amateur photography he has devoted his extra time and spending money. Never idle, the young farmer reads in spare moments, his tastes including science magazines, news and news feature periodicals, and newspapers. His food tastes are equally plain, potatoes, meat and gravy being the ranking favorites. He reports he has a boycott on sweets.

Reared on a 3,000-acre farm about fifteen miles southeast of Manhattan, a farm which his grandfather homesteaded about 1858, Grant learned about farming from an expert. His father, Grover Poole, a member of the Kansas board of regents, is well known in Kansas as a successful farmer (and a recipient of the Master Farmer award). Mrs. Poole has won several production prizes with her flock of Rhode Island Reds. An older son, who also lives and works on the Pooles' McDowell creek farm, completes the family.

IN 4-H WORK, TOO

The young Kansas Star Farmer got his start as a 4-H club member and he now is a member of Who's Who from Geary County. He went to the International Livestock show at Chi-

cago last year as a member of the Kansas 4-H club poultry judging team, the group winning first place. Last summer he was mayor of Camp Wa-Shun-Ga, a county 4-H club encampment.

He has been active in the Manhattan chapter of Future Farmers of America, serving terms as secretary and vice-president. Last year he was state vice-president of F. F. A.

When he was graduated from Manhattan high school in 1940, he did not go on to college immediately, because, as he puts it, he did not "want to live off the folks all the time." So he spent a year farming with his father.

A SHOP PRACTICE WINNER

When he registered as a freshman at Kansas State college this fall, he enrolled not in agriculture, but in mechanical engineering. A first place winner in the shop practice competition in the state F. F. A. contests in 1939, he always has been interested in mechanical devices, whether it was the gas-powered airplane models he built himself, the wreck of a motorcycle he bought and rebuilt or the tractors on the Poole farm which he helped keep in running order. When his friends expressed their amazement that he should turn down an agricultural scholarship at Kansas State and take up mechanical engineering, he admits that he likes farming and that he "probably could make more money at it." But, he says, he wants "to take a fling at mechanical engineering." He does not deny, however, that he may go back to farming, possibly before completing his engineering courses.

Grant has specialized in raising purebred hogs and cattle since he entered high school. His herd of Durocs consists of four sows, a herd boar, and about thirty shoats, including twenty gilts, eight boars and two barrows. Until this year he has sold most of his shoats on the market, but this season he has kept both gilts and boars to

meet a growing demand for breeding stock.

During the past summer, this young farmer showed his hogs at three Kansas fairs and "won enough at least to break even." At the Central Kansas Free fair at Abilene his herd sire, Captain Kidd II, and one of his sows, Wonderful Queen, both were champions. In fact, he took every blue ribbon in the Duroc division. At Belleville, in the North Central Kansas Free fair, he showed a senior champion sow; and at the Clay County fair at Clay Center he showed a grand champion boar.

From his herd of Herefords, numbering twelve now and all registered except one, Grant has sold chiefly bull calves. Attempting to build up his herd, he has kept virtually all his heifers.

The young farmer has raised poultry largely because, as he explains it, "I had to have something to keep me in spending money while hogs were at 6 cents." He now has sixty Rhode Island Reds, raised for production, not for exhibition.

Crops he has carried for feed. He has put in about ten acres of oats in recent years, and a similar amount of kafir. He gave up trying to raise corn several years ago, and now buys all the feed corn he can afford in the fall.



If Dr. J. C. Hide gives the impression of not being greatly disturbed as a result of the declaration of war against Japan and succeeding events, it is because he is already pretty well adjusted to the situation of having members of his family involved in the conflict.

His brother-in-law, D. S. Florence, Canada, joined the Canadian air force and a year ago was sent across as a pilot officer with the first group of flyers sent to England. In November he was returned to Canada on special duty after having been decorated with citation for skill in night photography and navigation.

Some of our men who have taken the course in photography have found it to their advantage in the army to have had the course.

Poultry Judging Contest Largest In School's History

● *First place winners in each division win turkeys—\$70 worth of prizes to other winners.*

By CARROLL MOGGE

WHEN the battle was over and the smoke had cleared away at the Student Poultry Judging Contest, held November 22, 1941, Thurston Babson, Floyd Frisbie, and Edward Buss were the winners of the turkeys.

The contest this year was the largest ever held, with a total of 83 contestants entered. Approximately 70 dollars in prizes was distributed to those competing and everyone who entered received an award.

The contest was divided into three divisions—the junior division, the senior division, and the advanced division—so the contestants would be competing only with those of equal ability. A Gold medal was presented to the person who received the highest score in production judging in the junior and senior divisions.

In the advanced division which included those that had taken the advanced poultry judging course, Edward Buss placed first; Benton Barlow, second; Ted Levin, third; and Donald McWilliams, fourth. Benton Barlow was first in exhibition judging while Edward Buss won the production judging contest.

In the senior division, which included those that have had the farm poultry production course, Floyd Frisbie received the turkey, O. L. Wineland was second, Griff Hughes

was third, and Eldon Reichart was fourth. Eldon Reichart also placed first in production judging and Floyd Frisbie won in the exhibition judging.

The winners in the junior division, which includes those that have had no previous work in poultry at Kansas State College, were Thurston Babson, first; Wayne Coltrain, second; Dale Knight, third; and Delbert Clark, fourth. Thurston Babson was first in exhibition judging and Myrna Vincent cleaned up on the production judging to receive the gold medal presented to the person making the highest score in production judging in the junior and senior divisions.

INTERESTING HOBBIES

(Continued from page 6)

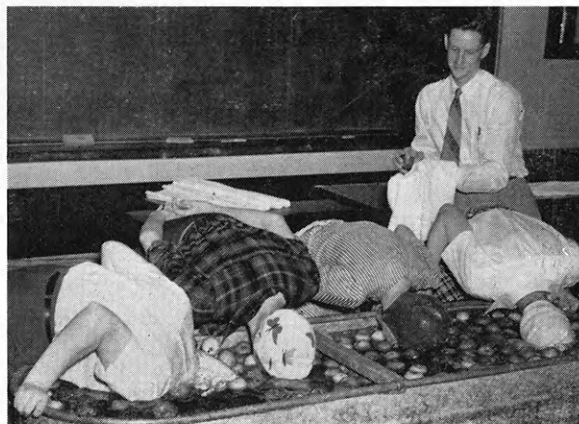
members why he thought hobbies were a "good thing", saying "there is scarcely anything to compete with the elation of getting a rare stamp, or making a good shot in golf or a double with ducks, or having some one tell me about an item of the pig, or send me an excellent model, all of which have happened to me and they are sweet experiences."

One of the most unique collections of the whole lot is that of Prof. J. J. Moxley, beef specialist of the Extension department. He has a collection of 25 pieces of old barb-wire that dates back to the 70's and 80's. They show the various types of wire that have been used in developing the middle west into one of the important cattle kingdoms of the world.

Though this story covers only a few of the many hobbies that exist in the agricultural department, I believe it proves that professors are human after all and not just statisticians who stand behind a desk and tangle us up with puzzling questions.

Deep Tank Divers

Kay Jones, Dorothy Nell Meyer, Gertrude Prather and Betty Payne diving, not bobbing, for apples at the apple-bobbing contest held in connection with the annual Hort Show last month. Kay, the Stucco Inn entrant, won the contest with a total of 35 apples out of the tank, with the aid of her hands, in three minutes time. She won an appointment with a hair dresser.



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The Last Word

Editorial Comment



Our Generation's War

That most dreaded day of all arrived on Sunday, December 7. That was the day when it was necessary to begin an open defense of our American way of life—a day never to be forgotten by any one of us.

It was dreaded by all, yet expected by many; but the suddenness and might with which war struck was a surprise to all. However, not all the cost of our damage on that day is to be regretted, for it served to unite our people more effectively than was possible in any other way. Our troops and possessions have been fired upon, and we, as American people, now realize that there is nothing left for us to do, save fight to the last for our form of government and way of life.

Many of us will be taken from our school work—perhaps a few before the semester closes. Others may choose to volunteer. Still others may not be affected for some time.

Whatever our standing may be, we should, above all, keep our chin up and live a useful, purposeful, and full life. As President Farrell has said, "Each of us should do his work as well as he can from day to day, knowing that in this way he can make a significant contribution to national welfare."

President Roosevelt has warned that it will be a long, crucial struggle—that is inevitable. It will be tough for all of us—we are all in the same boat. When called upon to do our part, we should follow through willingly, remembering if we shirk our assignment, our best friend may have to fill in. We are Ag students together—we will be patriots together.

Are You a "Joiner"?

Attendance at most of our departmental clubs is deplorable—that no one can deny. There have been many reasons suggested for this. Unfortunately, one of the main reasons for the difficulty is that each year the clubs fall heir to deadwood members who are good joiners but poor attenders.

This type of student had no intention in the first place of becoming a loyal member, but rather his intentions were to join the organization so that he might add to his list of extracurricular activities for the permanent records.

In an attempt to remedy this situation, the following suggestion has been offered for the approval of the various clubs. The secretaries of the respective clubs would compute at the end of each year the percentage of attendance of all its members and enter such record on the permanent records where the student shows membership in the club as part of his extracurricular attendance.

Undoubtedly, this will not meet with the approval of every member of all the clubs, simply because so many of them will be direct subjects of the action. However, the principle of the suggestion is most commendable, and it should be, and probably will be, passed by the majority of members of all clubs. Some clubs have already passed on it, and the others are expected to follow suit, but have not yet taken action.

In most clubs allowances will be made for excused absences. That, of course, will be left up to the discretion of its members.

This proposal, if approved by all the clubs, will probably be put into effect for the second semester of this year. It will in no way affect the bona fide members who justify their membership standing. In every club there seems to be a nucleus of members who do their share and even more. These it will not affect, but it will definitely concern those who like to profit from the advantages of the club, but who offer none of their services in return. There are any number of the so-called members that will be rather directly and justly affected unless there is a change of attitude on their part.

The presence or absence of only five ounces of manganese in a ton of poultry feed will determine whether or not the chick will grow normally or develop into a helpless cripple.

Colleges Must Be Free

In an address before the Kansas Farm Bureau Federation, Dr. F. D. Farrell, president of Kansas State College, made several statements which we believe should be given most serious consideration. He asserted that "it is the duty of the extension service to conduct the educational work regarding these (national agricultural) programs, to explain what they are and how they operate. . . . It is not the duty of the extension service to police the programs nor to manage their financial affairs. This is the duty of the federal, state, regional, and county agencies that properly have been set up for this purpose."

President Farrell pointed out that there were two provisions in the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 which "may endanger the integrity, and hence the usefulness, of every land grant college. The first provision requires that the county agricultural agent be either the secretary or a non-voting member of the county AAA committee. Unless this requirement is handled with great care, the county agricultural agent may find himself obliged either to resign or to become in some degree a policeman, a promoter, or a propagandist—or all three."

The second provision against which Dr. Farrell cautioned: "In carrying out these provisions, the Secretary (of Agriculture) is authorized to utilize the agricultural extension service and other approved agencies. . . ."

President Farrell is right in believing that unless great care is exercised, this could mean the destruction of the usefulness of every agricultural extension service in every state in the Union. He emphasized that the college must be kept free to find and disseminate truth. It has been our observation in meeting with some of the members of colleges that they are asking, how will Washington view any action that might be taken? It seems to us that every member of a college faculty should be directing himself to asking what is the right course to take to develop the college that will make it an effective, reliable servant of the people of the state which it serves.—*Hoard's Dairyman*.

Ted Stivers, '41, is working in a flour mill in Texas. Address his mail to 123 W. Mulberry, Sherman, Tex.





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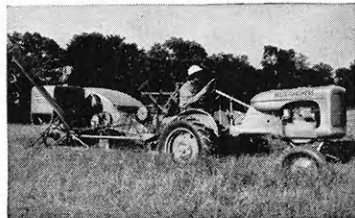
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