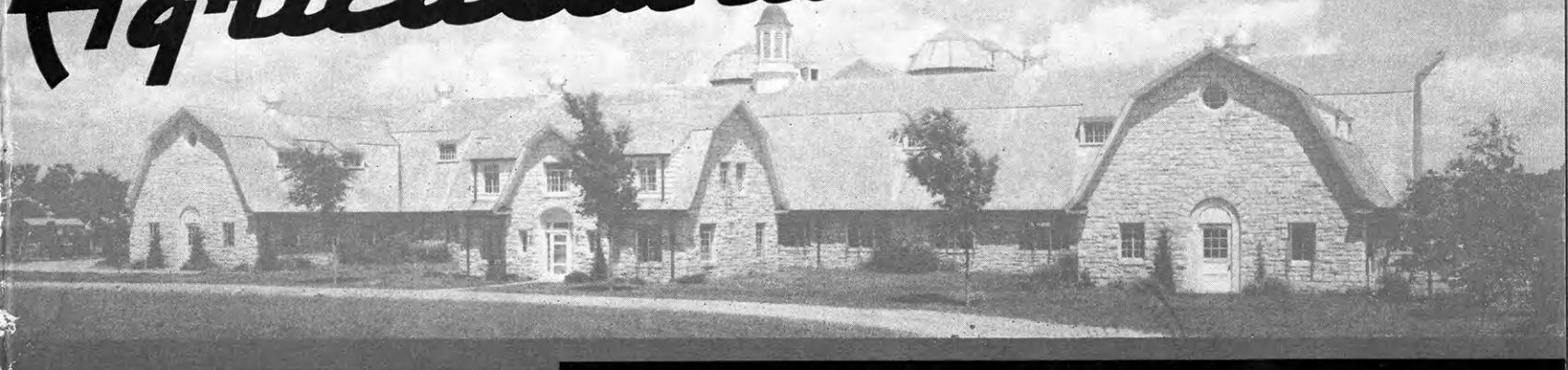


THE KANSAS

Agricultural Student



214



May, 1942

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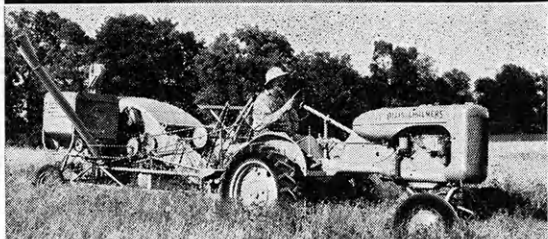
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 MANHATTAN, KANSAS

VOL. XXI

MAY, 1942

No. 4

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THE COVER PICTURE—The picture editor's comment, upon seeing the cover picture, "Man, I wouldn't mind being roped in by her!" The subject is the 1942 Royal Purple Beauty Queen, Evelyn Stockwell of Hutchinson, a member of Delta Delta Delta sorority. The picture was taken at the Animal Husbandry farm.

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.

Entered as Second Class Matter, May 21, 1925, at the Post Office at Manhattan, Kansas, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879. Accepted for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized May 21, 1925.

Mildred Lewis Best Co-ed Judge Of Dairy Products

● Leon Cox Wins First Place in Men's Division of Annual Dairy Club Contest.

The first place winners of the annual coed and men's student Dairy Products Judging Contest held Saturday April 18, were Mildred Lewis and Leon Cox in their respective brackets. Miss Lewis' prize was a Parker pen and pencil set while Cox was presented with a \$15 book on "Technical Control of Dairy Products".

Other winners in the contest were Rachael Wagaman and LeRoy Sidfrid who were second place winners. According to Jim Cavanaugh, president of the Dairy Club, all 12 women contestants will be given prizes.

This contest is sponsored each year to promote more interest in producing higher quality dairy products and to give the students an opportunity to detect some of the poor flavors and odors which indicate inferior products. They have a chance during the contest to judge classes of butter, ice cream and milk which have been selected by the official judge as representing undesirable quality.

The official judge of the contest was Prof. W. H. Martin, who is in charge of all dairy products and manufacturing work at Kansas State College and is coach of the dairy products judging team.

—Tommy Benton.



A. F. Swanson of the Fort Hays Branch Experiment Station and Dr. H. H. Laude of the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station Staff are revising the bulletin "Sorghums in Kansas."

Kansas The Home Of Many Old And Famous Cattle Brands

● Brands are symbolic as well as identifying marks and guarantees of quality livestock.

By BRUCE ROBERTSON

THERE is no other means of identification of personal ownership of cattle or other stock that has the natural interest and curiosity to the outsider than the crooks and hooks of a cattle brand. They have proven this hundreds of times. Outlaws have been brought to justice through the correct interpretation of their marks and figures, and many men have died in the twinkling of an eye because of an unexpected crook in a "S" or an unusual angle in the placing of a "J." Brands are symbolic as well as decorative because they are deeply rooted into western consciousness and have become an inseparable part of ranching.

Pride of ownership did much to better the cattle industry. Many ranchmen are just as jealous of the quality of their cattle as a manufacturer is of the goods put out under a registered trademark. Owners of herds have built up through the years of selective breeding animals that have certain beef-producing characteristics, and in other words, a brand is often a certificate of merit. In 1939 there was an estimated million and a half brands recorded in all western states of which 6,021 were recorded in Kansas.

A study of famous cattle brands is more fascinating and more enlightening than all of the economics of cattedom. Usually each brand represents a ranch, and it is often the case that the brand of its cattle by name is much better known than the owner. In the early history of Kansas, brands were registered within each county which, of course, resulted in many duplicate brands over the state. Because of this system of brand registration, few brands came into any great degree of prominence as is the case of brands in other states. State-wide recording of livestock brands in Kansas became effective under an act of March 29, 1939, which repealed all county brand registrations.

There is a nomenclature of the

range, especially the brand alphabet and language which is hard to learn unless you were brought up with it. A brand may be the initials of its owner, it may be so large that it covers one whole side; again it may be so small that it would escape the notice of the average eye. All manners of letters, figures, and symbols are in use in every state in the Union. In general, brands read from left to right and top to bottom. A square in cowboy lingo becomes a "box" or a "block," and there are innumerable bars, crosses, circles, quarter and half circles, diamonds, rafters, triangles and hearts. Following is an illustration showing the various arrangements of the letter W:



One of the most noted brands in Kansas of the relatively straight line brands, but without a bar name was developed and made famous by W. J. Tod of Maple Hill in Wabaunsee County. This brand was the Cross "L" and its importance is preserved by his son Jim at Phoenix, Ariz. The Tod Ranch spread on both sides of the

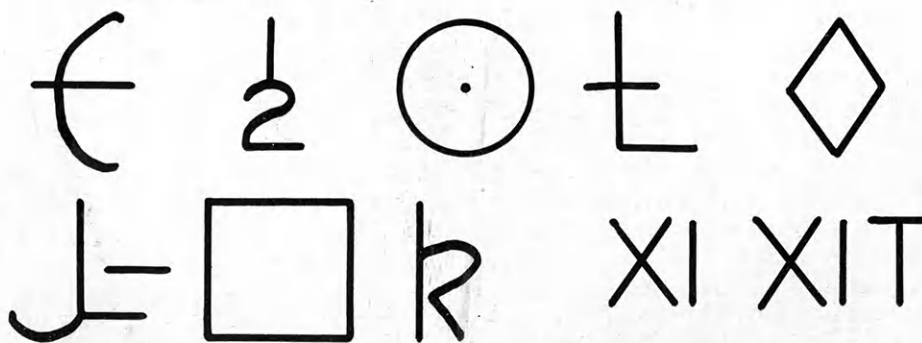
Kaw River and more than 2,000 steers were fed on this ranch each year.

Perhaps one of the oldest brands in Kansas is the Circle Dot used by Cyrus E. Millar of Belvidere in Kiowa County. This brand is found on the left and right hips on cattle and on the left side on horses. Billy Millar, father of Cyrus E., started the practice of buying calves from the Springer Cattle Co., at Cimarron, N. M., and wintering them on cake and grass and selling them the following summer when yearlings to men who would put them on full feed. The Circle Dot has become a widely known trademark of quality in feeder steers.

A noted brand which is registered in the name of Raymond Adams of Maple Hill is perhaps one of the most storied and most interesting of all brands. The brand, XIT, which is found on the left rib on cattle, won its fame in Texas. The brand stands for "Ten in Texas" as the original X I T Ranch spread over ten counties. H. G. Adams, a brother of Raymond, uses the X I brand which was derived from the X I T. When the X I T Ranch in Texas broke up, H. G. Adams of Maple Hill bought a number of the registered cows and brought them to his Kansas Ranch. He dropped the registration papers on the cattle and also the T from the brand and registered as his brand the X I which is found on the left side.

Some of the other famous brands in the State are the "Diamond" which has long been used by Capt. Dan Casement of Manhattan, the "J L Bar" which was used by H. R. Burnett of Coldwater whose range was at the head of Horse Gulch and Indian Creek, and the "Box" made famous by the Robbins Ranch at Belvidere. While customs and operating prac-

(Concluded on page 13)



Pictured above are some of the brands made famous by their rancher-owners. Top row, left to right: Bar E, E. C. Wellman, Sterling; One Over Two, Briggs Brothers, Protection; Circle Dot, Cyrus E. Millar, Belvidere; Cross L, W. J. Tod, Maple Hill; Diamond, Dan D. Casement, Manhattan; Bottom row: J L Bar, H. R. Burnett, Coldwater; Box, E. C. Robbins, Belvidere; L Over R, Sherman Ranch, Crawford, Rice County; X I, Horace Adams, Maple Hill; X I T, Raymond Adams, Maple Hill.

Student From Palestine Tells Of Agriculture In The Holy Land

● *Even today farmers of Palestine till their fields of cereals and plantations of fruits with the wooden plow.*

By ABDUL R. M. KHALAF

PALESTINE is a country, not more than one-eighth the size of Kansas; but with a population equal to that of this state or even greater. Millions of people all over the world look up to Palestine as the Holy Land; yet no effort is made to improve it or build it up, and no effort is made to avoid fighting on its soil in times of war.

Throughout the centuries Palestine has been under the rule of aliens who have but little concern for her welfare. Because of circumstances such as these, Palestine's population has diminished and is devoid of any initiative.

Mineral wealth and material resources of Palestine are negligible. A potential supply of potash in the Dead Sea, together with a small quantity of phosphate rock and sulphur, seems to cover the field of mineral resources.

Having no forest, and but a limited possibility for the development of hydro-electric power, Palestine, therefore, must look for any substantial increase in wealth and prosperity to the development of her agriculture.

In the history of Palestine we are told of the date gardens, the fields of sugar cane, cotton, and of the many varieties of tropical and semi-tropical fruits that existed and grew all over Palestine. The land must have been fertile then. We are also told of the olives, figs, and grapes that were grown during the time of Christ.

Even today the plantations of fruits and fields of cereals compose and typify the form of agriculture in Palestine. But according to the standards of modern farming, our farmers do not rate high. They are classified as primitive, old fashioned, and they are uneducated and have a low standard of living. They inherited the land, together with a wooden plow pulled by a team of oxen, a combination of donkey and a cow team, or by a single mule. They have been

farming this way for centuries. But can they be modernized? That is the question I am about to answer in my discussion.

I shall discuss the different aspects



ABDUL R. M. KHALAF

of the subject, and then give a solution if I can.

In Palestine the adaptation of crops to soils in many localities, especially in the mountainous regions, is not recognized. Instead, the distribution of crops is governed by the soil topography, rather than by its character. Grain production is confined to areas where cultivation is possible without resorting to terracing. The farmer inherited many procedures from his ancestors, procedures from which he cannot rid himself. He is also handicapped by an inadequate supply of moisture, particularly in the summer. Nor must we forget that the farmer is living in a country, which because of the nature of its politics, lacks a social and economic stability.

What does the present farmer of Palestine raise and produce? The dairy products of Palestine are insig-

nificant, though there is a chance for better and higher production. He has herds of sheep and goats, that supply him with the milk and the butterfat and with meat also. Poultry production does not compare with that of America. Unconsciously the farmers of Palestine prefer raising fruits. I think it is to make the best of its climatic conditions.

The fields of Palestine produce cereals and fruits: grapes, apricots, peaches, and almonds predominant in the hilly regions of Bethlehem and Hebron. In the area from Beit Jala, Rama, Nablus, and north and west of Nazareth, olives are extensively grown. Figs are grown in the country around Jaba and Pomegranates thrive in the region north of Nazareth. Bananas, a rather profitable fruit, are grown in the Jordan Valley, especially in the areas around Beisan and Jericho.

Oranges, grapefruits, limes, etrogs, and mandarines are among the citrus fruits that are grown extensively in the maritime plains.

On the other hand in Palestine, we find that the larger portion of the land has been devoted to wheat, barley, and certain leguminous crops, such as peas, which are grown in winter. And Dura and Sesame are grown in the summer. Barley is grown east of Geza, and Sesame in the northern part of Palestine, where the average annual rainfall is 25 inches or more. Maize is grown in regions of similar rainfall.

The rotation used for annual crops is one year of wheat, followed by a year of Dura or Sesame. In regions of lower rainfall the rotation period is three years.

Vegetables are grown in summer in the mountainous regions and in winter along the Jordan Valley. Tomatoes, eggplants, cucumbers, cabbage, cauliflower, and potatoes are popular vegetables in Palestine. Winter vegetables grown for early markets would be very profitable if it were not for the import duties and tariffs in other markets of the world.

The value of agricultural imports to Palestine exceeds that of the agricultural exports from Palestine. The essential food products imported are rice and sugar. Oranges and olive products and a small number of watermelon are exported. The cause of this excess of imports over exports

(Concluded on page 5)

Tommy Is Second In Seniority At College Dairy Barn



● After 17 years of continuous service, the black and white cat claims exclusive rights at the barn.

By FRANCIS WEMPE

CAN you remember when the College Library was in Fairchild? When there was no Van Zile hall? When there was a road between Kedzie and Calvin hall? The old dairy barn? The Ag fair, and the burlesque shows in the pavilion? When the Dairy Department offices and Creamery were in Education hall? You can't? Neither can I—but Tommy can.

Tommy, the black and white cat which makes his headquarters at the College Dairy barn, saw all these changes take place. He was also intimately acquainted with Touchdown I and Touchdown II, the wildcat mascots that Kansas State used to have. In fact, when Touchdown II left his cage near Anderson for a sojourn in the locality, (a sojourn that disturbed the peaceful sleep of many townspeople and students) it was very much suspected that Tommy was the outside helper which made Touchdown II's escape possible.

Tommy first joined the Dairy Department in 1925. In all the time since then he has never had an official vacation, thus making 17 years of continuous and faithful service. C. O. "Big" Bigford is the only Dairy Department employee who has been here longer, and, as might be expected, "Big" and Tommy are great buddies.

When Tommy first joined the department he had a rather cantankerous disposition and was given to outbursts such as killing little kittens. Thinking perhaps Tommy's ill-humor was due to some physical ailment, several of the students took Tommy to the Veterinary hospital.

The veterinarians diagnosed the case as being of a glandular nature and prescribed an operation. So Tommy was operated on, but his disposition was worse than ever when the "vets" had finished with him, and as soon as Tommy recovered he ran all the rest of the cats off the place. Since then no other cat has success-

fully challenged Tommy's exclusive rights at the College Dairy barn.

Tommy was reluctant to change headquarters after the new barn was completed. "Big" would haul him to the new barn every day and feed him there but Tommy always returned to the old barn. Finally, when the old barn was completely torn down, Tommy transferred his headquarters.

Milk sanitarians have considered Tommy's presence highly undesirable several times in the past and have ordered his evacuation. But the boys continue feeding Tommy from a strip cup placed on one of the window casements in the barn. Tommy knows when milking time comes, too, and is always on hand for his meal.

Tommy considers the whole barn his domain and never lets the matter of a closed door bother him. He has found that he can slide the rolling doors with his paws and so he goes where he pleases. Tommy has never been taught to close a door after himself, but, after all, he was "born in a barn" and he just doesn't give a darn!

Tommy used to catch quite a few sparrows and pigeons, but since "Big" built a bird trap he has quit. Now he is at the garage at 7 every morning except Sunday waiting for "Big" to arrive and empty the bird trap. Tommy sleeps late Sunday mornings—he knows that is "Big's" day off.

Ask any of the boys who have worked at the barn and they can recount extraordinary and almost unbelievable tales of Tommy's feats, such as jumping to the ceiling and catching a sparrow. I once saw Tommy, with a live mouse in his mouth, make a three-yard leap at another mouse scurrying across the floor. When he landed he had both mice firmly clamped between his teeth.

To what does Tommy attribute his long life and great vitality? The answer is—a well balanced diet with plentiful quantities of nature's most nearly perfect food—milk; spending his nights sleeping instead of philan-



"Tommy" and C. O. Bigford

dering around; and those strong black cigars "Big" feeds him.

AGRICULTURE IN PALESTINE

(Continued from page 4)

is obvious. It is because of poor farm management, lack of soil conservation, and lack of education among the people.

There is a lot that could be done in Palestine. Of course, the government of Palestine is doing her part to raise the standard of living of the farmer, but the effort is still not great enough.

Educational campaigns must be carried to the farmer to teach him how to be more efficient in production and use of time. Government funds or perhaps foreign funds must find their way into Palestine to help the farmer build up his soil so that he can produce more. Water resources and irrigation must be utilized and extended to larger areas. Insects, pests, and diseases such as the boring beetle, the long-horned beetle, the olive fruit fly, the Mediterranean fly and nematodes must be checked more effectively. Oranges scale and fig scale have become a determining factor in the fruit production.

It takes 50 pounds of feed to produce an 8-pound capon in eight months, but 55 pounds of feed will produce a 12 pound turkey in only six months.

Wood, Phillips And Bearman Win In Crops Judging

● *Medals, cash, war stamps and bonds, neckties, seed corn and about everything else to winners.*

Fifty men faced rain, dodged hailstones, and jumped puddles to get to the East Waters hall Saturday afternoon, May 2. Once there, they judged and graded grains and identified crop samples in the annual Tri-K Crops Judging Contest.

Despite the cloudy day and poor light, the scores were good. The best score was made by Donald Wood, for which he won the Chicago Board of Trade trophy awarded to the highest man in the contest. Winner in the senior division—made up of men taking grain grading and judging—Wood was followed by Carl Overley and Lowell Penny in second and third places and Franklin Miller and Lloyd Francis in fourth and fifth places.

William Phillips now proudly wears the gold medal awarded first place winner in the junior division. Other placings were Walter Smith, second; Harold Riley, third; Clair Parcel, fourth; and Dale Knight, fifth. This division included all men who have had or are taking the course in farm crops but who have not taken grain grading and judging. This was the largest division in the contest and the competition was keen for all places.

Best freshman crops judge was Charles Bearman. Others in the order of their placing were Warren Kimbal, Donald Riffel, James Wood and Ray Clark.

The prizes won include gold, silver, and bronze medals to first, second and third place winners, respectively, in each division, hybrid seed corn, fertilizer, magazine subscriptions, and many other worthwhile prizes.

A new idea in prizes was the awarding of war bonds and stamps to winners in the senior division in place of the customary cash prizes. This was the first departmental contest in which war bonds and stamps were offered.—*Joe Jagger.*

Norman Whitehair Wins Chicago Livestock Marketing Scholarship

Norman Whitehair, agricultural economics major, has been awarded a livestock marketing scholarship by the Union Stockyards Company of Chicago. The faculty of the Departments of Agricultural Economics and Animal Husbandry alternate in selecting an outstanding junior from their departments as a winner of the scholarship.

The scholarship is in the form of a school which this year will be held from June 23 to July 3. The purpose of the school is to show how the livestock market operates. Students study the market from all angles such as operation of prices, inspection, buying, selling, packing, railroad problems, reporting and activities of commission men are some of the points that will be considered.

About 15 midwest schools and Canada annually send students to Chicago. The Union Stockyards Company pays all expenses except transportation.

—*Roger Murphy.*

Married Women Outpoint Coeds In Home Economics Meat Contest

When the smoke of the battle cleared away 62 coeds looked with astonishment to find that the two high individuals in the Home Economics Meat Identification and Judging contest were both married ladies.

Mrs. Lorraine Cooley and Mrs. Ermine Cathcart won first and second, respectively, in the contest. It might be said of their homes that there is no "beefin" by the husbands and that they are just "darling little lambs".

Rated first with 909 out of a possible 1,000 points, Mrs. Cooley received the National Livestock and Meat Board Trophy.

High individual in identification of retail cuts was Matilda Straubinger and Nellie Lou Willis was high individual in judging all classes of beef, pork, and lamb. These two winners will each receive a steak knife.

Other first place winners were Jean Alford, beef judging; Nellie Lou Willis, pork judging; and Mildred Lewis, lamb judging.—*George Inskip.*

New Officers Of Ag Association



Seated around the table in the reading room are the newly elected officers of the Agricultural Association. From left to right: John Aiken, assistant Barnwarmer manager; Jack Cornwell, vice-president; George Inskip, president; Joe Jagger, treasurer; Tommy Benton, Barnwarmer manager; Lowell Penny, secretary; Roger Murphy, editor of *The Agricultural Student*, was unable to be present for the picture.

"Hens' Paradise" At Poultry Farm

● Only air-conditioned hen house in existence is completed by the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station.

By CARROLL MOGGE

THERE will soon be 50 contented biddies on the college poultry farm who may consider themselves the luckiest individuals of their species in the world. These hens are to be the first to enjoy the privilege of living in an air-conditioned house with a constant temperature of 65 degrees F. and a relative humidity of 60 percent.

Furthermore, they won't need to worry about "war saving time" for they will have 12-hour days—no more and no less—controlled automatically by a time switch. They won't need to worry about winter for they'll never know when the thermometer hits zero and a blizzard is raging outside.

Dr. D. C. Warren, poultry geneticist, thinks that they may even give up the maternal instinct and refuse to brood for they will never know when spring arrives. So how can a poor hen know when she is supposed to start rearing her family.

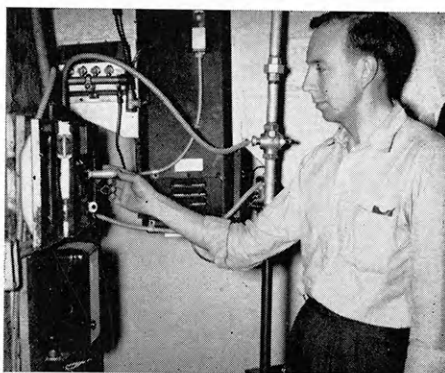
Just what effect this "utopian" environment will have on these hens' egg production isn't known and it seems that none of the members of the poultry staff care to make a guess. They also hope to find out just what it will do to the interior quality of the egg which declines in late summer and fall.

It is also hoped to determine whether this "hens' paradise" will allow the hens to maintain shell quality which is lowered in summer and fall.

The building is 20 by 30 feet and consists of two stories. The basement contains two rooms, one with controlled temperature, humidity, and light while the other room contains the heating and refrigeration units, the humidifier and the controls which will keep the temperature within one degree of 65 degrees F. and the relative humidity within one percent of 60 percent. Room is also provided for battery brooders. A window is installed in the wall so the birds may

be viewed without entering the air conditioned room.

On the next floor will be found a room with controlled light but natural temperature and humidity, and one room which will contain the control birds and will have natural light and conditions. There is also a small work room on this floor.



Carroll Mogge, author of the accompanying article, "throws" the switch that controls the temperature and humidity of the "Hen's Paradise."

This is the only house of its kind in existence and the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station is indeed fortunate in receiving this equipment. Because of the war the construction and installation of the equipment has been held up somewhat but it is expected that it will be ready for operation by early summer.

A test run will be made this summer and next fall the experiment will get under way in earnest. The 50 lucky hens will be moved into their air conditioned quarters and they will start on their adventure in the land of no winter or summer.

Shortage Of Teachers

When Prof. C. V. Williams of the education department asked the seniors in Agricultural Relationships how many were going to teach vocational agriculture, only six raised their hands. In answer to this, Doctor Williams said, "You multiply that

by six and we'll have about enough teachers to meet the demand." When he asked how many expected to be in the armed forces by September, practically every man put up his hand. No doubt but what this will be the case in most instances. However, this does not mean that the seniors lack the opportunities of other seniors. It just means they will have to wait until opportunity knocks.



David Long, poultry major who graduated in 1941 from Kansas State College and has been doing research work at the University of Connecticut, went into the armed forces April 20, said Prof. B. B. Bohren, of the Poultry Department, Kansas State College.

Dave Long talked to the poultry management class Friday morning and reported on his experience in the field of poultry in eastern states. He was studying under Dr. H. M. Scott, who was formerly of Kansas State College.

To Celebrate the Close of Another Year, Have That

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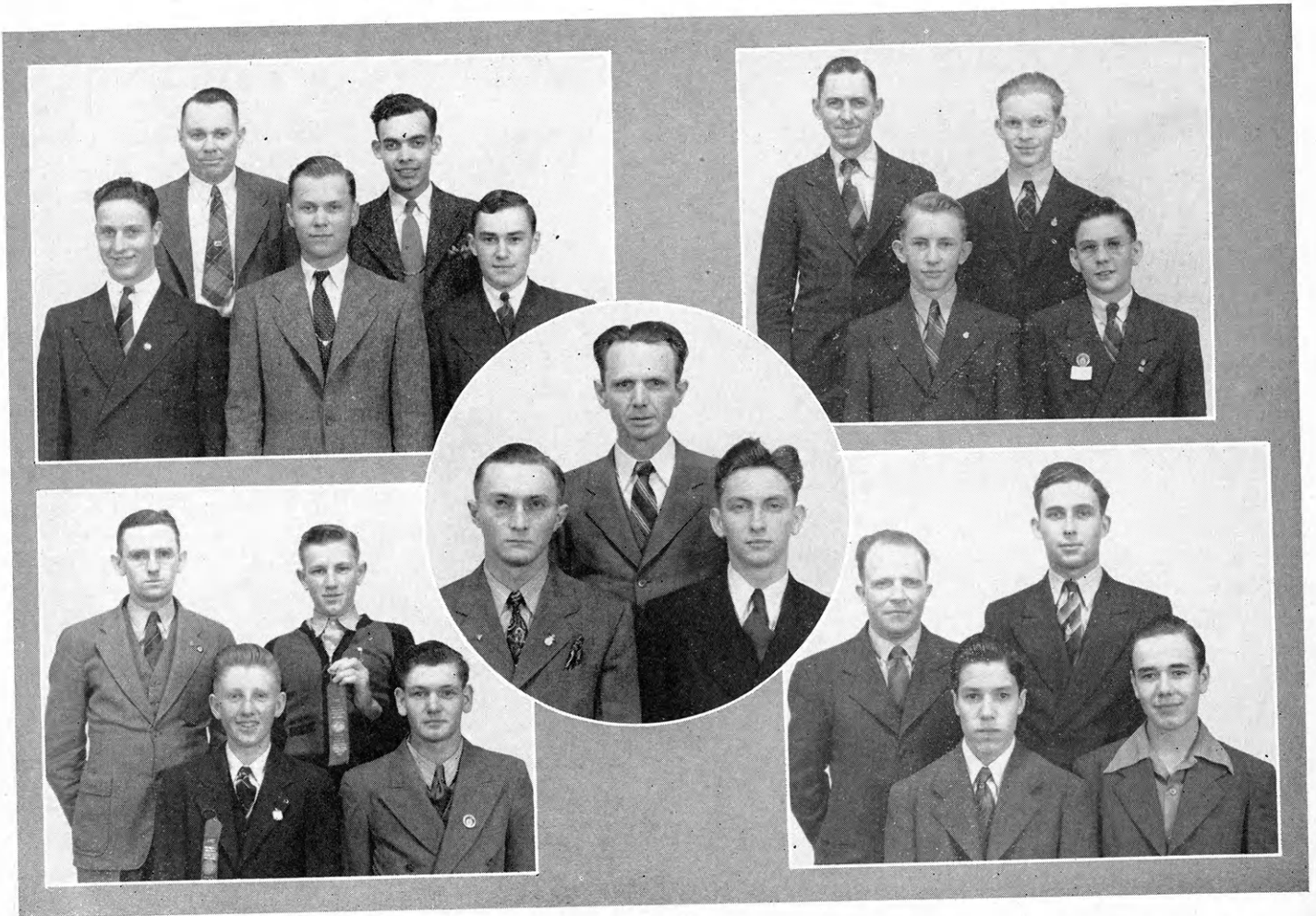
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Winning Teams In Vocational Agriculture Contest



Pictured above are the winning teams in each division of the state Vocational Agriculture judging contest. In the upper left hand corner is the Newton team, winner of the crops division and coached by R. M. Karnes. They are, left to right, Wilbur Sauerwein, Mr. Karnes, Nelson Dreier, Robert Hershberger, and Allen Reimer. In the upper right hand corner is the Pratt high school team, winner of the animal husbandry contest. Left to right, they are C. C. Eustace, team coach, Dale Crosley, Lester

Goyer and Gene Mott. In the center picture is the winning shop team from Iola. They are Lewis Howland, Coach J. A. Watson, and Charles Petrie. In the lower left is the Mound City team, coached by R. Glenn Raines and winners of the dairy contest. Left to right, they are Mr. Raines, Owen Dunavan, Robert Baldwin, and Raymond Johnson. The poultry contest winners are pictured at lower right. They are LeRoy Melia, coach of the team, Clinton Sherman, Walter Crowe, Clayton Sherman.



Leon Cox, right, winner of the dairy products contest, gives a few pointers on judging milk to John Aiken, left, and LeRoy Sidfrid, center.



Don Wood and Bill Phillips, crops contest winners identify a few samples. Looking on from left to right are Don Riffel, Carl Overley, Lowell Penny, Charles Bearman, Harold Riley, and Warren Kimbal.

New Farm Methods To Meet Changing Eras



With emphasis on man-power efficiency four men are capable of handling over a hundred tons of bundle fodder an hour.

By DICK WELLMAN

"BUSTER," a western Kansas farmer said to his son, just a year from college graduation, "you'll find that getting ahead in agriculture is not a matter of how much you make, but how much you spend."

"Your fancy farm equipment is nice," he continued, "you can figure on paper how to make money by constructing large farm buildings, but just look around at most of the farms equipped that way in this community. The fellows that built them don't own them anymore."

This observation is especially timely and deserves a lot of consideration by western Kansas farmers today. With the onset of the government agricultural programs, one of diversification was effected for that section of the

state. A great expansion in the acreages of both grain and forage sorghums has resulted. Handling of the grain sorghums has not evolved a great change from that of wheat. It is the handling of forage sorghums that has presented the greatest problem.

Since so many farm hands have been called into army service or have entered defense industries, it is of noteworthy importance that the size of the crews be kept at a minimum.

Under such extensive operations as are common in western Kansas, where individual farms produce several hundred acres of forage sorghums, silos are out of the question. Although concrete silos definitely save feed and conserve more completely its nutri-

tive value, the overhead expense of such equipment makes them impractical.

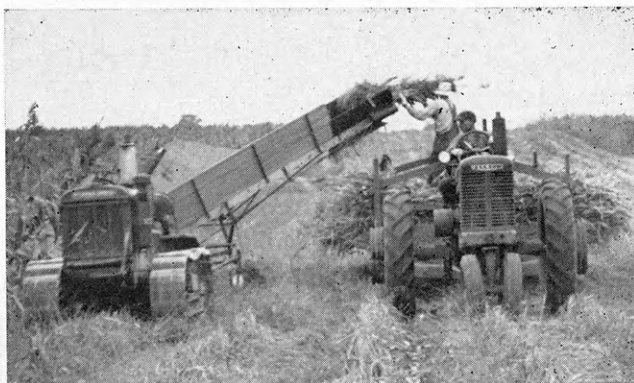
The use of trench silos has been strongly advocated and widely accepted. There has arisen somewhat of a doubt, however, as to the extra value of the trench when the silage is to be handled in extensive feeding operations. As a result a new method of handling the forage sorghum is being used in some feeding sections.

This new system is that of stacking silage; no form is used to hold the stack, it is merely blown from the cutter into a huge pile. These piles may be built from a single station of the cutter, or the cutter may be moved down a line from time to time making a long stack. Ricks containing from 400 to 2,000 tons in a long pile are not uncommon. The ricks are constructed in the field, eliminating the need of larger crews and more equipment for hauling to storage facilities.

Fleets of two-row binders equipped with bundle loaders are drawn through the fields each cutting three to four acres an hour. Specially built

(Concluded on page 11)

New Farming Methods



These photographs, supplied by the author, show two of the "mass production" operations in putting up ensilage at the Wellman Ranch. The top view shows loading the sorgho and the bottom view shows the silage being blown on the surface of the ground in a large pile.

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It's Off To The Army For Most Graduating Seniors

● *Jobs are plentiful this spring, but in most cases the will-be grads are not able to accept them.*

By HAROLD SNYDER

UNCLE Sam's Army, apparently will be responsible for the whereabouts of the majority of this year's crop of graduating seniors. Although openings for jobs are plentiful in practically all departments, most of the grads are not accepting, since a large percent expect to be called into service immediately on graduating or soon after.

A few groups, such as those in advanced R. O. T. C. or the Naval Reserve, have their plans fairly definite, however, uncertainty prevails with most of the class. The question which seems to be uppermost is whether to accept positions now, with the probability of being called into service later, enlist in the Air Corps, Navy or Marines, or simply wait until called by the selective service.

Those completing the advanced R. O. T. C. training expect to be called soon after school is out. The men who have enlisted in the Naval Reserve are not certain as to when they will receive notice to report to begin their training, but they expect to be called by next fall at the latest.

Among those who have definitely accepted jobs are: Robert Stephens, who has accepted a vocational agriculture teaching job in his home town of Randolph; Bob Wagner, agronomy major, will be a graduate assistant at the University of Wisconsin, and Murray Kinman, of the same department, will be a graduate assistant at Iowa State College. Several others plan to accept jobs in the near future, but as yet have not done so.

Leonard Deets, ag administration, comments that he has turned down two jobs, since he is certain that he will not be deferred later than after harvest. One offer, he says, was "just what I wanted." Ray Murphy, horticulture, hopes to be an independent landscape gardener and estate superintendent, but like the majority does not know definitely.

William Kelly, milling industry,

has made application for advanced work at Harvard University. Tieman Crow, ag administration, plans to enlist in the air corps, after completing the Civilian Pilot Training course.

Mike Goldfarb, dairy manufacturing, plans to enlist in the Marine Corps for midshipman's training rather than being called by the selective service. Don Fleming, milling industry, reports that he has an offer for a job, but does not plan to accept, since he expects to be called soon after graduation.

Ralph Barker, animal husbandry, plans to return to the home farm at Douglass, after a visit with his brother in California, where he might get work until his number is called. Francis Wempe, dairy major, plans to return to his home farm at Frankfort and continue farming until called. Myron Hornbaker, poultry major, will also return to his farm at Hutchinson. He is deferred until August 1, when, unlike the majority, he thinks he may get another deferment.

Although most of this small group mentioned have some definite plans in mind, nearly all of the remaining members of the class are certain that they will be called in the near future. Many, however, are not sure how soon that will be and are unable to make plans.

Even though all the grads could not be consulted, they summed up this year's situation, when in reply to questions as to their plans after graduation, most of them answered with—"going to the army."

The following Kansas State Alumni are stationed at Fort Benning, Ga.: Cecil Wenkheimer, Robert Wells, Tom Neill, Fred Rumsey, Stanley Winter, and Paul Brown. All are graduates of 1941 except Neill, '40, and Wenkheimer, '42.

Murphy, Riffel Get Danforth Scholarships

● *Two weeks at St. Louis and two weeks at American Youth Foundation camp in Michigan for junior winner.*

Roger Murphy of Norton, a junior in agricultural economics, has been selected to receive the Danforth fellowship for 1942. This award is made annually to about 40 outstanding college juniors from the different agricultural colleges in the United States. The Danforth Foundation, donors of the award, pay all expenses for a four-week training period in August for all the students.

Donald Riffel of Stockton received the freshman fellowship. Riffel will spend two weeks at the American Youth Foundation camp at Shelby, Michigan. Both the junior and freshman students will be at the camp at the same time.

Murphy was selected by a faculty committee, of which Dean Call is chairman. Scholarship, leadership, and ability were the basis of Murphy's and Riffel's selection.

Murphy will spend the first two weeks of August at St. Louis, Missouri, and during the last two weeks he will be at the Youth camp at Shelby.

During the next year Murphy will be editor of the Agricultural Student, Chancellor of Alpha Zeta, President of the Agricultural Economics Club, in addition to his position on the Y. M. C. A. cabinet. He received freshman Phi Kappa Phi recognition and sophomore honors.

Riffel entered college with the aid of a Carl Raymond Gray scholarship and during his first semester made a straight "A" average, after coming from Stockton high school with a quite impressive scholastic and extra-curricular record. He was president of his local FFA chapter and received the State Farmer degree last spring.

—Bob Singleton.



Private Tasker Laughed Too Soon

Dear Professor Mullen:

WISH to express my appreciation for the copy of the Agricultural Student which I received last evening. You can never realize how much I enjoyed reading of the round of activities at Kansas State. Particularly was I pleased by the reports of outstanding achievements which so many of my friends have accumulated.

Life as a mere private in the intelligence section is far different from the army as I had pictured it. I had expected to drill, throw a rifle to "right shoulder, arms," and probably shine the "non-coms" shoes. However, we have done practically none of this.

In fact, my life in the army is amazingly similar to college life. We attend classes about half of the time and even have periodic tests. The remainder of the time is spent in the field under conditions highly analogous to college "lab" periods. During "off hours," if we happen to be home, we are also reminded of college life. For instance, a cereal can frequently be found in our cots. Just the same old "breakfast in bed."

In our field of work we spend much time making maps. We've made, thus far, four different types of maps including aerial photo-maps. In a short time I hope to have the opportunity of taking some aerial photographs.

One night last week we were taken into the mountains about 20 miles from the reservation, given a compass with an azimuth reading, and told to find a point about three miles distant. Typical of me, I started bravely, contemptuous at the uncertainties of my buddies, and calling them "a bunch of city sissies." The most ridiculous "boner" of the problem was, however, pulled by Private "Dope" Tasker.

We had reached a precipitous gully. In my self-assured manner, I rushed to jump the deep, dark ditch. Luckily, I made it. Strutting like a bantam rooster, I challenged the others to jump. One fellow, doubting whether or not he could make it, hesitated, and then proceeded to walk

around the ditch which, as he discovered, terminated within ten feet. Needless to say, I was the laughing-stock of the squad. We got to the objective hours later.

In addition to regularly assigned work in the intelligence section, I have been taking a course in camouflage. It deals both with detection and preparation. Since the Germans have used this method of deception so successfully, I feel that this subject will prove very beneficial to our army. I had seen movies and read sensational stories wherein camouflage had been a deciding factor. However, even these had not prepared me for its real possibilities.

For example, one afternoon with only a bit of burlap and a few leaves, we had a sniper so well hidden that, when a platoon marched into the area, he was not discovered until they were about to walk over him. Not only was he well hidden but, from his position, he could see and report every move of the "enemy" to his intelligence headquarters. In addition to examining our work from the ground, we are also permitted to observe it from the air. I was amazed to find that some of our work which "looked perfect" on the level showed plainly from the air.

You will doubtless be interested in the vegetation in this area. Camp Roberts is in a semi-desert with a rainy season beginning in late November. When I arrived here in October, all grass and trees were completely brown. Now, since we have had a couple of showers, everything is "greening up." It is rather hard for this poor Kansan to see how pastures can be worthless all summer and finally make fair grazing during the winter. Neither can I comprehend how any state could have such sudden changes in territory as has California. On our field trips, we have seen everything from barren hills to fertile valleys. California is certainly a wonderful state, a state of contrasts, but, as far as I'm concerned, Kansas is better, by far.

I enjoy life in the army and am glad to have the opportunity of serving my country. Even so, I still look forward to the time when I shall again be with my friends back at Kansas State. The farther I go, the more I appreciate the outstanding quality and opportunities at K-State.

In the meantime, tell my friends "hello and good luck."

Respectfully yours
Pvt. John Tasker
Camp Roberts, Calif.

(Editor's Note: Many sophomores in the division of agriculture will remember John Tasker as a freshman Sears Scholarship winner, a good speaker, witty, a lover of out-door games, and a good student. He will be back on the campus some day.)

NEW FARMING METHODS

(Continued from page 9)

tractor trailers with carrying capacities of from four to seven tons per load haul the bundles to the nearby silage cutter set up in the field. On heavier ground trucks carrying up to four tons are used.

Emphasis is on man-power efficiency. A single loader on each trailer and three unloaders per cutter comprise the entire hand labor crew, capable of handling over a hundred tons of bundle fodder an hour.

Walter Smith is following in the footsteps of his crops judging brother. Walter walked away with second prize in the junior division of the student crop judging contest.

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Grads Scattered From Washington To Virginia

• *Various jobs and services employ many grads in distant parts of the country.*

By ROBERT SINGLETON

LAST year's graduates in the Division of Agriculture are now widely scattered over the United States. Letters have been received from Washington, Texas, Illinois, Connecticut, and Virginia. The jobs the men are pursuing range from graduate work, to soil conservation work, milling, and defense work. Also, many are serving in various armed forces of the United States.

In response to letters sent to the graduates, several sent back an account of what they are doing, along with their subscriptions. As a few were received some time ago, their conditions may have changed by the time this is printed.

Ted Stivers reports that he likes his work in a flour mill at Sherman, Texas. Ted graduated from the Milling Department last spring. Recently he has joined the Naval Reserve, but he will not be called until later in the spring.

Darold Dodge sent his thanks for the magazine and said he enjoyed it very much. He didn't say what he was doing or how he liked his work, but maybe his address will explain that part. It is Band, 3rd Div. Artillery, Fort Lewis, Washington.

Dave Long, a graduate in poultry last year, is taking graduate work at the University of Connecticut. He wrote that he received and enjoyed the first issues of the Kansas Agricultural Student and wished us the best of luck on the coming issues.

Henry Smies has been working in the Soil Conservation Service at Parsons, Kansas. He wrote that the work was hard but that he liked it. Since the receipt of his letter, however, his address has changed to: Personnel Office, Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi, Texas.

Paul Smith entered a marine officers training school at Quantico, Virginia, soon after graduation last spring. He made it through the can-

didates class and continued on through three months training in the Reserve Officers Class. Paul evidently made good there also, for he was on the campus February 11 on recruit duty. He is recruit officer for this section of the country. The string of medals he wore didn't look bad either. His last available address is: U. S. M. C. R., 6th Reserve Officers Class, Marine Corps School, Quantico, Virginia.

Bert Gardner, a graduate in animal husbandry last year, is taking graduate work in meats at the University of Illinois at Urbana. He reports that he enjoys his work very much. He writes, "The Ag Student has always been a fine publication and I am sure I shall enjoy this means of keeping track of my friends." He says he will be glad to be of assistance to anyone he might help. Bert's address is Animal Husbandry Dept., 555 Old Agric. Bldg., University of Ill., Urbana, Ill.



Freshmen Take Top Honors In Dairy Cattle Judging Contest

Sixty-five students, mostly from the Division of Agriculture, competed in the annual Dairy Cattle Judging Contest, held Saturday April 25 and sponsored by the College Dairy Club. Clarence Zarnowski, freshman in the Department of Dairy Husbandry was winner of the first prize pair of animal clippers in the senior division while Glen McCormick received \$10 in cash for first prize in the junior division.

Zarnowski was well out in front in the total number of points to win first with 983 out of a possible 1,000 points. Le Roy Sidfrid was second in the senior division with 938.6 points and Bill Hardy was third with 938 points.

The runner-up to McCormick in the junior division was Jay Griffith while Norman Kruse followed close behind in third place.

Miss Carol Fansher was the only girl to enter the contest and she placed well up in the contest, beating out many of the more experienced men judges.

The official judges for the contest were Prof. F. W. Atkeson and Dr. H. E. Bechtel of the dairy faculty and Jim Linn and Dr. L. O. Gilmore of extension.

—Tommy Benton.

Hart Schaffner
& Marx

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John G. Lonquist has accepted an assistantship in the department of agronomy at Ohio State University. John will receive his master's degree this May in corn work and has been a graduate student under Dr. R. W. Jugenheimer for the past two years.

Argentina Emphasizes Quality In Beef Herds

● Former student also finds beef cattle production on a larger scale than in the United States.

By CLINTON K. TOMSON

Editor's Note: Argentina is one of our keen competitors in the production of beef. Clinton K. Tomson, a student at Kansas State College, 1928-29, writing in the Shorthorn World under date of December 25, 1941, gives us some inside information about beef cattle production in Argentina. The article is both informative and an eye-opener. It reveals some of the tricks of the trade in this lush grass country south of the equator.

PEDRO A. Lacau, managing owner of Mitikile and breeder of the 1941 Palermo grand champion Mitikile Roan Velvet 2d, invited a party of friends to visit this beautiful and famous estancia. Located some 300 miles to the west of Buenos Aires, the journey was made by train on an overnight trip.

It was my first train ride in Argentina. We travelled on a wider gauge rail than in the United States. The cars were so wide that four could dine, two at a table, on each side of the middle aisle. A wonderful meal was served.

A special car had been provided for the party. Early the next morning, we were met by John Sinclair, herd manager at Mitikile, who drove us over sixteen miles of flat, sandy road to the estancia headquarters. Beautiful trees dotted the spacious lawn and the varieties included many from foreign lands.

Strolling around we were startled by a hare that bounded from his nest. Lubberly in action, he soon stopped and sat up to have a look. He was of a darker color than the jack rabbits of my native Kansas and easily twice

as large. I told one of the guests that, "If he hadn't run, I would have."

Apparently planned so that we would not worry about a frugal noon meal, a gaucho was working on a big fire where beef ribs were to roast slowly for lunch. Their method is to run a sharp steel through the meat and into the ground, suspending the flesh broadside and slightly at an angle, where the hot coals will cook it slowly. Whole lambs are often cooked this way, with only a regular application of a salt water solution.

We inspected the herd of Pura Por Crusa cows. This term signifies that the cattle are unregistered but usually purebreds. The first group comprised 175 2-year-old heifers. Their uniformity, quality and modern type made a most favorable impression. Later on, the gauchos rounded up a few dark red herd sires and it was immediately apparent that the same careful selection of sires was practiced for their grade herds as for the registered cows.

A heavy growth of grass, reaching nearly to the knees of the cattle in spite of the early season, afforded abundant feed.

After a wonderful lunch, the party was taken to Santa Angela. A view of a great battery of herd bulls preceded inspection of part of the purebred herd, and included Sni-A-Bar's Imp. Crugleton Aspiration.

Words fail to describe the quality and outstanding individuality of the

Santa Angela cow herd. In the first place, the number of females they keep in their "top" herd equals the combined size of the three largest U. S. herds. As I stood looking across the flat expanse of pasture, dark colored, uniform Shorthorn cows traced a pattern of rich productiveness and completed a perfect picture of rural security and plenty. Another field contained cows with calves that almost defied criticism, so flawless were they from any standard of comparison.

On every hand, during the entire visit, there was evidence in abundance to support the facts that proved Shorthorns to be the supreme breed of cattle in Argentina. So vital is the Shorthorn to Argentine agriculture that the largest single share of the country's great wealth originated with purebred and commercial cattle producers.

KANSAS CATTLE BRANDS

(Concluded from page 3)

tices have changed along with the trend of human progress, the branding iron has experienced but little if any change or revision from its first inception.



Kansas State's Best

These Kansas State Coeds were winners in the several divisions of the annual Home Economics Meats Judging Contest, sponsored by Bloc's and Bridle. The girls are: front row, Mildred Lewis, Nellie Lou Willis, Mrs. Lorraine Cooley, Matilda Straubinger. Back row: Freda Mumaw, Virginia Yapp, Martha Eck, Ina E. Palmer.

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Hallmark Barn --- Not a "Cow Shed" But a "Cow Castle"

In the halls of this barn, sophomores of dairy husbandry gain practical knowledge.

By JIM CAVANAUGH

NESTLED in a small valley ten miles south of Kansas City is Hallmark Farm. In spite of the evident productivity of the 300 odd acres of farm and pasture land and not overlooking the beauty of the large herd of well-bred Jerseys, the center of attraction at Hallmark Farm is the magnificent new dairy barn.

Built on a hillside above a meandering stream this barn combines the best features of all other modern dairy barns and in addition adds a number of improvements which can be found in no other similar structure.

A study of the exterior, discloses the rare beauty which greets the visitor as he approaches the Hallmark barn. Built of red brick, with white trim, it is purely colonial in design.

The front door opens into a large hall leading to the commodious glass-enclosed reception room from which the visitor may have a comprehensive view of the entire barn. The milking parlor is in full sight, as is the bottling room and these are always most interesting to the guests.

The interior of the barn is finished, both walls and ceiling, in carefully selected knotty pine, which gives it a strikingly beautiful appearance. First the pine was given a filler coat and then one of satiny varnish and the finish is remarkable.

The most startling innovation in the interior arrangement is the location of Manager Fansher's office. It is in the center of the building, where, seated at his desk, he has a clear view of the entire barn. Usually the manager's office is tucked away in some obscure corner, but here he can be busy at his own work, and at the same time keep his eye on every worker, and as the milking parlor is just on the other side of a plate glass window, watch the milking of the cows. The main wing of the barn contains stanchions for 40 cows. The shorter wing is devoted to the calf barn. Here on one side, are ten pens for the

smaller calves, each four by ten feet in size. By an ingenious arrangement, the metal wire divisions may be folded back, and the entire area used as an exercise room.

Hay chutes extend from the big mow overhead. This mow will hold 180 tons of loose hay, and looks large enough for use as an airplane hangar. There are three of these chutes in various sections of the barn, so that hay may be fed quickly to any part of the barn. These chutes extend through to the basement floor.

Although called the basement floor, this is a misnomer, for the barn is built on the side of a slope, and what is the main or first floor at one end is the second story at the other. This basement has four large stalls for the senior herd sires, four smaller stalls for the younger bulls and nine box stalls for use as maternity stalls. Here also are 14 stanchions, used to stable the show cattle. An ideal place for fitting as it is always nice and cool during the hot summer days, when most of the fitting is done.

The entire barn is screened, and electric fly screens are an additional protection against this pest.

The rock used in the construction of the barn was quarried right on the farm. It is a blue limestone of a fine color and texture.

With its own separate entrance, a section of the second story has been devoted to living quarters for the herdsmen. There is one single room, one double room and a bath. Also, there is a room for the cow tester to use on his scheduled visits to the farm. These rooms are all separated from the barn, and are quiet and comfortable.

Such is the picture of the Hallmark barn. As this farm is one of the foremost Jersey establishments of the nation and as the actual breeding and dairying operations in addition to the barn construction are outstanding, the history of the farm merits space in our story.

Until five years ago Mr. Joyce C.

Hall, the owner of Hallmark Farm was unknown to Jerseydom, yet in the printing world his name on a greeting card stood for that same high quality as does the hallmark on a piece of antique English silver. Hall Brothers are the largest manufacturers in the world of the better class of greeting cards, and no printing plant is better equipped to put out such a diversity of quality work than Hall Brothers.

Five years ago Mr. Hall obtained Mr. T. F. Fansher, then Jersey Manager of the famous Longview Farm, to select a foundation herd of Jerseys, to design a new dairy barn, and then to continue as the manager of Hallmark Farm. Mr. Fansher had long been prominent as a Jersey breeder, manager, and judge.

A graduate of Oklahoma A. and M. College, Mr. Fansher had spent his summers between college terms working on purebred farms and he appreciated the value a college student could gain from such work. It is through his cooperation that Prof. F. W. Atkeson, head of the dairy department at Kansas State College is able to place a student at Hallmark Farm during the summer vacation.

The manner in which a student conducts himself on this job is used by the professors in the dairy department as a measure of the student's ability to go out on a job and really fill the bill. A talk with the boys who have worked at Hallmark farm disclosed how much they appreciated having had the opportunity to go through this summer's trial.

The author was the first student from Kansas State to spend a summer at Hallmark Farm. His duties at the farm were threefold—feeding and

(Concluded on page 15)



Honor Societies Elect 32 Seniors To Membership

● *Alpha Zeta, Phi Kappa Phi, Gamma Sigma Delta and Sigma Xi Keys to Outstanding Students.*

By CARROLL MOGGE

This year there were 32 undergraduate and graduate students in the Division of Agriculture who made the honor societies.

Students in agriculture who are outstanding in extracurricular activities and scholarship are elected to Alpha Zeta. They must be in the upper two-fifths of their class. The men elected this spring are John Aiken, Clair Parcel, Chase Wilson, Paul Chronister, Ned Rokey, Norman Kruse, Marlo Dirks, and Don Fleming.

To make Phi Kappa Phi, the all college honorary scholastic society, a student must be in the upper 10 percent of his class. Five students in the Division of Agriculture were elected this spring. They were George C. Wreath, Robert E. Wagner, Donald E. Fleming, Oscar W. Norby, and Murray L. Kinman. Last fall Floyd W. Smith, Homer S. Myers, Raymond R. Rokey, Howard L. Carnahan, and Harvey Kopper were elected.

Seniors in agriculture, agricultural engineering and fourth year veterinarians are eligible for election to membership in Gamma Sigma Delta by the faculty members on the basis of scholarship. The graduate students elected this year from the Division of Agriculture were Franklin Eldridge, Horace C. Traulsen, Thomas A. Wel-

don, and Russell Borgmann. Undergraduates included Homer S. Myers, Floyd W. Smith, Raymond R. Rokey, Robert E. Wagner, George C. Wreath, Don E. Fleming, Oscar W. Norby, J. William Mudge, Acton R. Brown, Murray L. Kinman, Max L. Dawdy, Francis R. Wempe, Ray A. Keen, George A. Mullen, O. Conrad Jackson, and Howard L. Carnahan.

Those students showing unusual proficiency in science or purely scientific subjects are eligible for membership to Sigma Xi. Those elected as chapter members in the Division of Agriculture are Charles J. Birke-land, George V. Goodding and John H. Lonnquist. Those elected as associate members are Raymond R. Rokey, Floyd W. Smith, and Thomas A. Weldon.

HALLMARK BARN

(Continued from page 14)

caring for the calves, assisting with the night milking, and working with the show cattle. The experience learned and the prestige gained by working for Mr. Fansher at Hallmark Farm has netted high dividends in the ensuing years.

Bill Mudge, senior in dairy husbandry, was the second student from Kansas State to work at Hallmark Farm. Bill's entire time was spent working with the show cattle. To readers not familiar with the show cattle business, let it be said that a four hour stretch grooming cattle with a rubber brush can really be called work. Bill climaxed his summer by accompanying the show herd on the Eastern show circuit. He traveled through eight states and showed at the Oklahoma, Kansas, Ohio and Maryland state fairs.

Max Dawdy, also a senior in dairy-

ing, spent a short period of time at Hallmark fitting and training the Jerseys for official classification.

Last summer, Max Benne, junior dairy major, worked under Mr. Fansher where he learned the purebred Jersey business from the bottom up by working with the milking herd, calf herd and show herd.

All the boys who have worked at Hallmark agree that the actual working experience coupled with the traveling experience made their summers quite worthwhile. Add to this the prestige gained and the summer wages earned and the boys are all glad that they went through the "proving grounds" and know that other jobs have come much easier since they passed the first test.

Such is the picture of Hallmark Farm. Today Mr. Fansher and Hallmark Farm are appreciated by the smaller breeders and dairymen of the state. Often breeders of small herds resent the manager of a herd such as Hallmark, but Mr. Fansher has been elected as president of the Kansas Jersey Cattle Club and has a secure place in the hearts of his fellow dairymen.

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Champion Judges

Bud Zarnowski, left, winner of the senior division of the annual Dairy Cattle Judging Contest, congratulates Glen McCormick, the junior division winner of the contest. Zarnowski is the first freshman to win the senior division.

The Last Word

Editorial Comment



FFA Publicity Simplified

Reporting FFA News, by Charles E. Rogers. Collegiate Press, Ames, Iowa.

News stories about the activities of FFA chapters always are "good copy" in any newspaper office. The achievements of the farm boys in contests, the successes of their individual projects, the honors they receive and other newsworthy occurrences make good reading. Unfortunately, from the newspaper editor's point of view, there are too few of that type of story turned in for publication.

Charles E. Rogers, head of the Department of Technical Journalism at Iowa State College, has written a book to help the FFA chapters publicize their activities and to help the newspaper editors to get more stories of the type they like to print—stories of the successes of their FFA chapters.

Mr. Rogers, who formerly headed the Department of Industrial Journalism at Kansas State College, does an admirable job in writing a handbook to be used by boys, the majority of whom believed that "writing a piece for the newspaper is a tough job" until they read "Reporting FFA News."

"This book undertakes to record experience vocational education leaders, newspapermen and others have had in handling FFA news," Mr. Rogers states, and very much like a reporter on a newspaper, he set it down in a form suitable for use of those who are interested.

"Reporting FFA News" should be available to the reporter of each FFA chapter. Everyone concerned with FFA stories will be benefited.

—P. L. D.

Revision For War

As this is being written, approximately 80 Juniors and Seniors in the Division of Agriculture are hastily readjusting their summer plans to attend the full summer sessions at Kansas State instead of taking vacation jobs or carrying out other plans. The Department of Military Science received orders from the War Department, requiring all students in advanced R. O. T. C. to attend both the 9-week and the 4-week summer sessions. About 80 students in agriculture are affected by the order and some readjustments are being made to include junior and senior agriculture courses this summer—courses not normally offered.

Judge and Develop Judgment

Each spring from the first part of April until final week in May, many ag students are kept busy on Saturday afternoons participating in the students' judging contests. Not only is it a big event of the year for these students, but it is also the big event of the year for each of the clubs that sponsors its respective contest.

On the Saturdays on which the contests are held, from 50 to 100 ags take the afternoon off to test their judging ability—and these contests are a good test of ability. This has been proven from year to year by the very direct correlation between winners or those in high placings of the students' contests and members of the collegiate judging teams. In other words, every year almost without exception the collegiate judging teams are made up of winners or those who placed high in the students' contests the previous spring.

However, not all can be winners and not all should be, but if students will merely participate, the contest has served its purpose. Many students enter most or all of the contests—it makes no difference in what department they are majoring. Generally, this type of contestant is out for what he can get out of it—not alone for the prizes that are offered, nor for the honor that goes with the winning—but rather for the invaluable experience that he can gain from the contest.

Herein lies the greatest single value of the contests to the participant. It means learning more about more things that anyone in the ag division can well afford to do. It is for this very commendable reason that so much time and effort is spent each spring by the departmental clubs to sponsor such an activity.

War and College

Due to decreased enrollment in the Division of Agriculture and the changes in schedules of many students, some specialized courses do not have very large enrollments.

It does not seem to be a just expense to offer courses when the enrollment is only four or five students. Either these classes should be combined with some similar class or the course should be dropped from the catalog for the duration.

For an instructor to spend a large share of his time with a class of three or four students is wasted efficiency.

Along the same line it seems that the college catalog is in need of some revising, anyhow. One course was offered in the fall in one department and the same course, requiring the same textbook, was offered under another name in another department the spring semester. The enrollment in the course during the spring semester was only four students and one of them had had the course in the fall semester.

In one department an instructor has met all semester, three times a week, with one regularly enrolled and two graduate students. In another department, fundamentally the same course is being taught by a different instructor and the enrollment consists of four regularly enrolled students and one graduate student. Surely these could either be combined or one or both of them dropped from the catalog.

There are many other cases of courses being offered and only two or three students enrolling for the course.

In this time of war and emergency surely some means of correcting this wasted efficiency could be found.

—Jim Cavanaugh.


YOUTH *Gets a Break* Plowmen *Get a Lift*



Kin to Ralph Waldo Emerson was another Ralph Emerson. Son of a clergyman and brother to a professor of Greek who helped found Beloit College, he fell heir to much that was mental, less that was material. At Andover, where his father taught theology in the Seminary, Ralph herded cows for the professors, taught a term of country school. Following his brother to Beloit he got a job as bookkeeper, soon became partner in a small hardware business at Rockford, then junior partner in a reaper-building enterprise.

Suddenly the head of the business died. The panic of 1857 froze the firm's assets. At the age of 26 Ralph bore the burden of managing a business with nearly half a million dollars of debts. Spurning easy escape by assignment, he won the co-operation of creditors, kept on building reapers, harvesters, cotton cultivators, more and more kinds of tools to make life better on the farm. And then, in the fullness of years and of vision, he received kindly an inventor whose plan for improving plows had been rejected by the big plow-makers. It was the Emerson foot-lift that made play of handling the heaviest plows of the horse-drawn era, the last great event in tillage before the dawn of power farming.

The American Way of Life Still Offers Youth Opportunity

 With the foot-lift, riding plows became really practical. Farmers found their work faster and easier, all because . . . forty years before . . . the American system of free enterprise and unfettered opportunity had given a break to an obscure boy named Ralph Emerson. His firm, grown great and become the Emerson-Brantingham Company, finally was joined with the J. I. Case Co., bringing to Case the most modern, most efficient plow-building plant anywhere in the world.

Each year this business gives a break to young men fitted by temperament and training to create, build and sell better farm equipment. To many more it gives a break by furnishing them power and machines to make their farming easier, faster, more effective, more economical. For a hundred years Case has stood with youth on the principle that the better man, the better method, and the better machine shall have their chance. In the preservation of that principle is both the future opportunity and the present problem of youth in America. J. I. Case Co., Racine, Wis.



CASE



THERE'S A

BOMB

IN YOUR BARNYARD



CHILDREN UNDERSTAND— AND ACT!

Out in Oklahoma a Harvester dealer named Will H. Ford got word to the rural schools that Uncle Sam needs scrap metal now. Today in Will Ford's county 8,000 school children in 57 schools are busy as beavers. In the first three weeks they have dug up 647 TONS of "scrap to slap the Japs." Enough from one county to build a fleet of 36 medium tanks!

Champion "scraper" of the primary department at Velma School is eight-year-old Wanda Ely who hunted up 352 pounds of old metal, "all by herself," and brought it to school in her arms.



"SEND THIS SCRAP TO THE JAPS— WITH POWDER BEHIND IT!"

With these explosive words to an International Harvester dealer, Ira Gould, 80-year-old farmer of Bone Gap, Illinois, sent his scrap metal off to war. If every farmer in the United States will follow Mr. Gould's patriotic example and get rid of his scrap at once, this country will take a tremendous stride toward winning the war.

IT'S A DUD, NOW. Just a pile of junk. IT'S YOUR SCRAP METAL! Rusting away and no earthly good to you or to the courageous men fighting this war. They need it. Their lives depend on it. Your lives depend on it. Let Uncle Sam load this bomb for you!

Scrap metal makes munitions. A one-ton bomb requires 500 pounds of it. A 75-mm. howitzer takes half a ton. And the mills are not getting enough scrap metal to maintain the steel production demanded by war industry.

By far the biggest pile of scrap metal left in America is on farms. Three million tons of it or more. And it's going to take every pound of this scrap to win this war. That's why it's up to you to collect all your scrap and get it moving before you do anything else. It may take a day or two of your time, but until it's done, there is nothing you can possibly do that's more important.

The Harvester Dealer Will Help You

Because this job is big, and scrap is tough to handle, International Harvester, in cooperation with the Government, has asked every one of its dealers to lend a hand. And they are doing an immense salv-

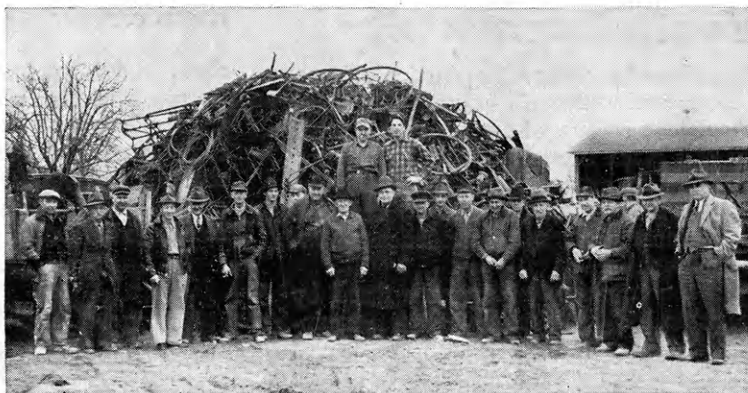
age job. In towns where there is no junk yard, Harvester dealers have set up collection points. They are accumulating piles of scrap from farms—selling these piles to scrap dealers—and turning the entire proceeds back to the farmers who bring in the scrap. Harvester dealers are not taking a penny of pay for their part in the transaction.

In other towns where there are junk yards, Harvester dealers organize drives to get metal moving directly from farms to scrap dealers where it can be broken down, sorted, and segregated for the mills.

In all this work these men have only one goal—to get all the scrap metal from all the farms moving to the mills. The pictures show some of the ways they are getting this job done.

Get your own scrap together now. Comb your attic, fields and fence corners for old metal. Be sure that it's all scrap and contains no valuable parts or equipment you may need later. Then call on your Harvester dealer for advice on the best way to send it off to be loaded for war!

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
180 North Michigan Avenue Chicago, Illinois



WHEN EVERYBODY WORKS YOU CAN BUILD A SCRAP IRON MOUNTAIN!

Down in Missouri, ninety-seven farmers have been hard at it at the urgent request of Harvester dealer George J. Seeger, of Creve Coeur. In one big day they loaded all the scrap they could find and brought it to town. It was weighed at a local elevator and George Seeger gave each

man a receipt for his tonnage. As the junk from this 190-ton pile is sold to scrap dealers—at prices far above what it would bring on the farms—all proceeds are turned back to the men who brought it in. Many take payment in War Savings Stamps and Bonds.



RECEIPTS—GOOD FOR CASH

When Harvester dealers set up scrap depots, they give farmers receipts for every pound of metal brought in. When the scrap is sold, these receipts are redeemed in full in cash or War Savings Stamps. Dealers charge no commission.



PRIZE MONEY— FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

To stir up enthusiasm and get everybody working, Harvester dealers in various places offer prizes to the 4-H Club member or Future Farmer who gets in the biggest load of scrap during a drive.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER