

THE KANSAS

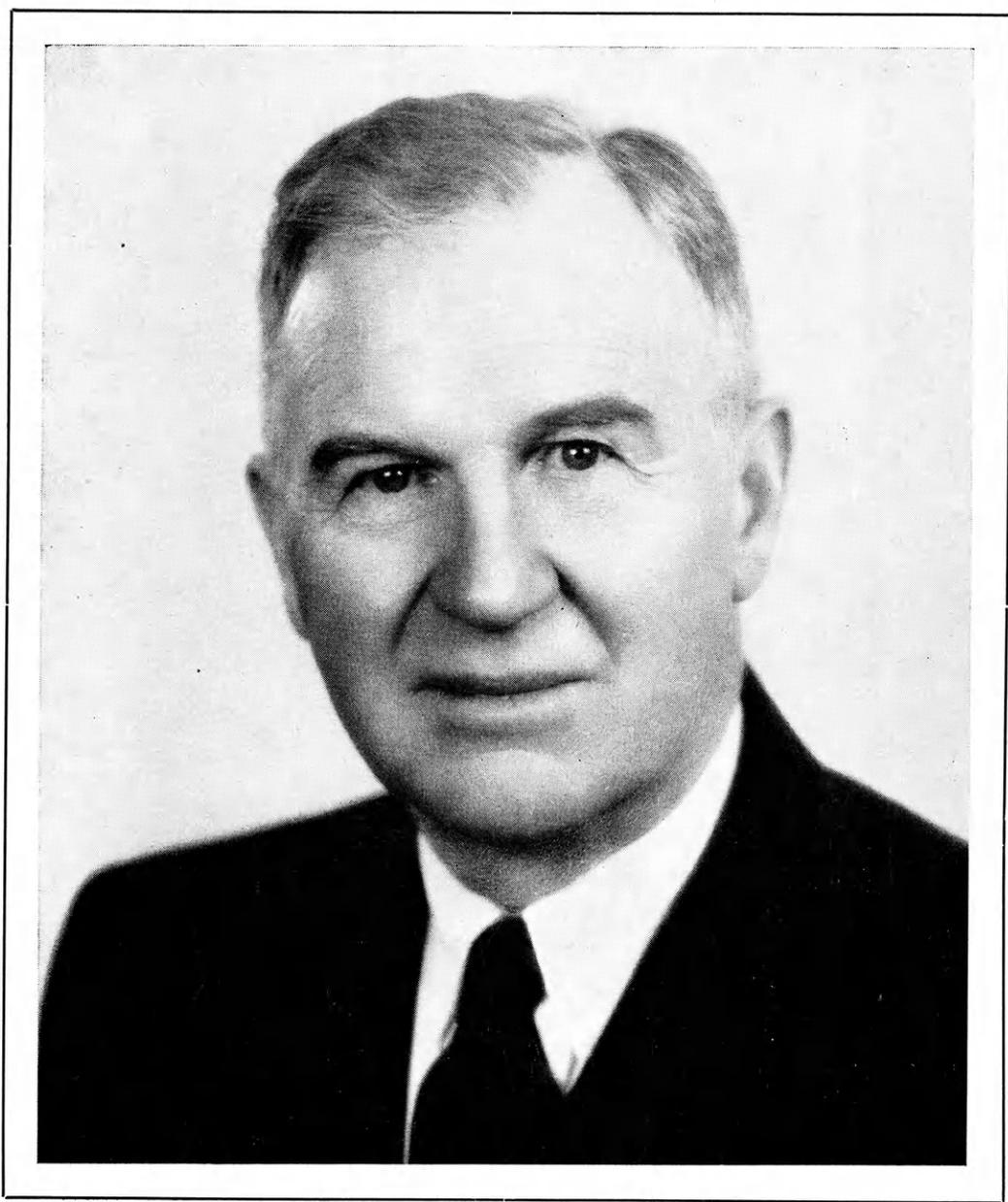
Agricultural Student



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**WELAND
EVERETT
CALL**



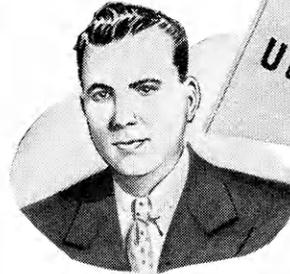
**Dean of
Agriculture
1925-1946**

Campus to GENERAL ELECTRIC

CAREER IN PLASTICS

The Story of

JIM PYLE



U of BRITISH COLUMBIA 35

IN 1935 Jim Pyle received his B.A. degree in chemistry from the University of British Columbia . . .

In 1943 he was appointed director of the General Electric Plastics Laboratories . . .

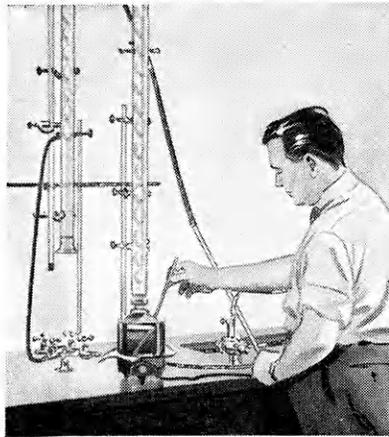
Eight years to travel from college senior to leadership in the laboratories of the world's largest plastics molder—the record suggests that perhaps Jim has found in his test tubes some secret formula for success.

Jim's friends say, however, that the secret is merely a compound of two very simple elements: he was well prepared before he came to G.E., and he has worked energetically and imaginatively since accepting his G-E assignment.

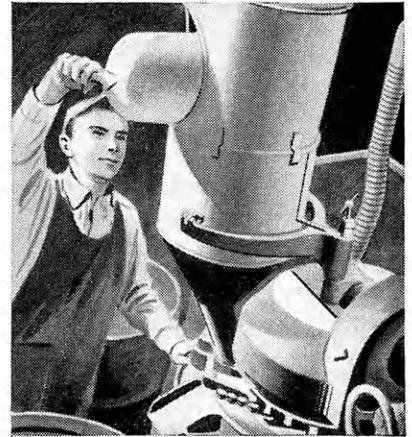
For the college student interested in plastics, Jim recommends as a preparation "a solid grounding in the fundamentals of chemistry, physics and mathematics." His preparation for research comprised two years in biochemistry, two more years in synthetic organic chemistry and a final year in the chemistry of lignin. In 1939 his lignin studies earned him a Ph.D. from McGill University.

At G.E. Jim found that the Company's processing of resins could be improved and improved it. He was placed in charge of development of laminated plastics—and worked out a new line in less than a year. He helped develop new types of plastics materials, new chemical products, synthetic fibers, synthetic rubbers, and ion exchange resins—each of them a milestone of his career in plastics.

Next to schools and the U.S. government, General Electric is the foremost employer of college engineering graduates.



In his college laboratory Jim investigated vitamins, hormones, and enzymes, graduated with first-class honors in chemistry.



At his first job with G.E., Jim worked in factory development to gain a clearer understanding of plastics manufacture.



One of the 3,000 war jobs he helped G.E.'s Plastics Divisions turn out was a rocket launcher, used by AAF fighter pilots to blast Nazi armor.



Appointed director of G-E Plastics Laboratories at 29, Jim guides G-E research today in producing more useful, more beautiful plastics products for the home.

GENERAL ELECTRIC

K3
23-27

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

On the Cover--L. E. Call,
Now Dean Emeritus

LELAND EVERETT CALL was born on an Ohio farm in 1881. From his early years until the present time he has been directly engaged in some phase of agriculture. His duties have ranged from tending the lawn on his father's farm to his present position as head of an agricultural mission to the Philippine Islands while Dean Emeritus of the School of Agriculture, Kansas State College.

Dean Call attended college at the Ohio State University and received his Bachelor of Arts in Agriculture degree in 1906. He started work on his master's degree in the fall of that year when he accepted a teaching fellowship in agricultural chemistry at Ohio State. On January 1, 1907, he began his duties as assistant professor in the agronomy department at Kansas State College. He received his master's degree in 1912 when he was granted a leave of absence from Kansas State College.

A promotion occurred in 1911 when he was advanced from assistant professor to associate professor of soils. In 1913 he became a full professor and head of the agronomy department.

After the armistice of World War I, Professor Call went to France to serve in the Army Educational Corps. While there he was in charge of farm crop instructional work at a university for the American Expeditionary Forces at Baume, France.

Upon completion of his work in France, Professor Call returned to Kansas State College where he served as head of the agronomy department until 1925. On July 1, 1925, he became Dean of the School of Agriculture and Director of the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station.

Who's Who in America states that L. E. Call was a director of the Federal Land Bank of Wichita from 1932 to 1942 and was president of the same institution in 1934. Kansas State College granted him a year's leave of absence during the time he served in that capacity. While he was president, more loans were made to farmers by this bank than in any year since that time. Upon his return to Kansas State College he continued to serve as dean and director until 1946 when he reached retirement age.

Dean Call is the author of over 50 technical papers, circulars, and bulletins and is the joint author with Schafer of "A Laboratory Manual in Agriculture." Together with Kent he wrote "Agriculture from the Kansas Common Schools" which has been used extensively in Kansas schools since 1914.

Dean Call is a member of the following honor societies: Phi Kappa Phi, Gamma Sigma Delta, Alpha Zeta, Sigma Xi, and Sigma Delta Chi. He belongs to the American Association for the Advancement of Science and is a member of the American Society of Agronomy; he served as president of the latter in 1922. He is also a member of the Kansas Academy of Science and of Delta Tau Delta social fraternity.

In the latter years of his service as director of the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station, he was chairman of the directors of the agricultural experiment stations for the North Central States.

On May 14, 1946, the United States Department of Agriculture announced that Dean Call would head an agricultural mission to the Philippine Islands for six months. The purpose of the mission is to work out an agricultural program for the war-torn Islands. Upon his return from the Philippines he will become Professor of Rural Institutions and will have the title of Dean of the School of Agriculture Emeritus and Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station Emeritus. He will continue in a three-fourths time capacity; thus the students and faculty members of the School of Agriculture will continue to be inspired by his leadership and guidance.—ENC

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No. 1

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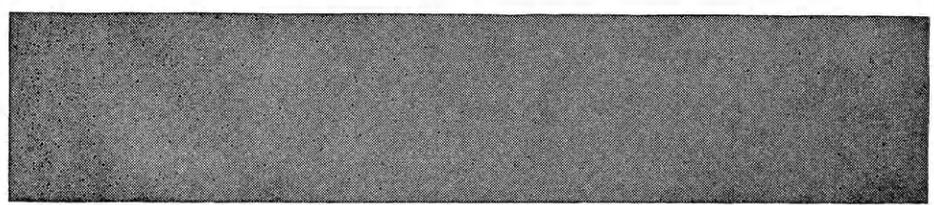
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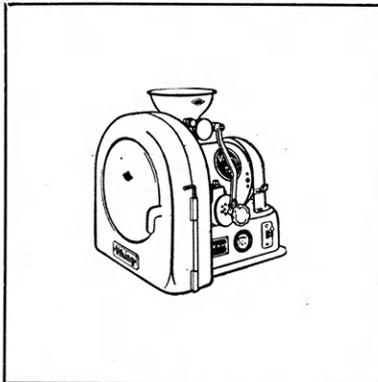
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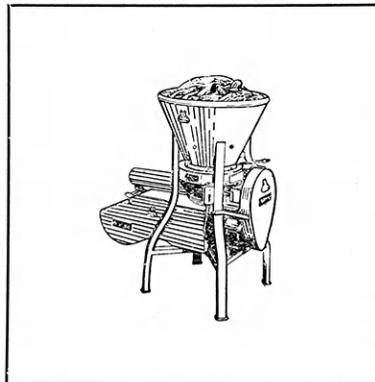


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VIKING ELECTRIC FARM MACHINES**



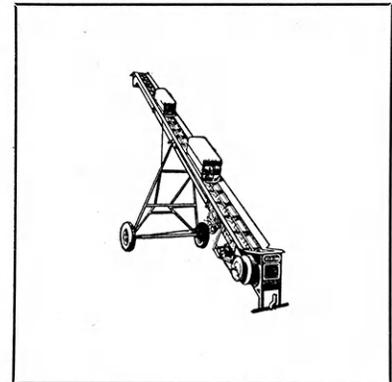
**THE VIKING ELECTRIC
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A most efficient and economical feed grinder . . . grinds for 15 cents a ton . . . grinds enough to feed three hundred cattle. Saves time . . . provides fresh feed daily. Available with hopper and rat-proof bin if desired, or mill can be purchased by itself.



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**When you are in
Manhattan, make it
a point to pay a
visit to Viking.**



**Teachers: You are
invited to bring
your students
through our plant.**

Visit our plant during the Kansas State Corn Show, November 20-22.

Ag Mag Back After "Duration" -- New Staff Picks Up the Torch

By GLEN G. ALLEN

Back in March 1943, when publication of the Kansas Agricultural Student ceased, few of us dreamed that it would return from its wartime dormancy to an entirely new era—a youthful era of atomic energy and space rockets.

The Ag Student had been edited and published by the students for 21 years and was the spirit and center of news for the School of Agriculture. When the demands of war forced its cancellation, a big gap was left in the lives of the "Aggies". It didn't matter so much then, because most of the boys had left or were leaving to enter Uncle Sam's "employment". During 1944 and 1945, the School of Agriculture's enrollment averaged 68, and it reached a low of 61 in 1944. With neither writers nor readers on the campus, it was impossible to continue publishing the magazine; but now that the campus is buzzing with activity and enrollment has jumped to a record high of 913, we have the Ag Mag again.

With the release of the first post-war version, we look around the campus and see many of the old students and a lot of new ones. With war taking its toll of life, human energy, and machinery during the past years, it is a joy to see an optimistic outlook once more among the agriculture students at Kansas State College.

All the old timers will remember when this picture appeared on the cover of the last issue published before the magazine became a casualty of war. Let's take a look to see what has become of the men appearing on that cover page. The man in uniform, Lieutenant Dean Nelson, class of '41, was killed in England while on air-sea rescue maneuvers. Lieutenant Nelson was one of the 58 men from the School of Agriculture who were killed during the war. Elwin Todd, class of '44, (shaking hands) is a recruiting officer stationed in Manhattan. We find Prof. R. O. Pence still at his post in the milling department and Donald DuBois, class of '42, (sitting) is with

the Seagrams Milling Company, Louisville, Kentucky.

The staff of that issue included Bill Davis and Roger Murphy as coeditors, Arthur Worthington as business manager, and Paul L. Dittmore as the advisory editor. Departmental reporters were Paul Kelly, agricultural economics; Don Wood, agronomy; Eldon Reichart, animal husbandry; Hall Millard, milling industry; and Malvin Johnson, dairy industry.

"When this war is won and young men return to learn the artistry of ag-

riculture," they said, "this magazine will be back."

The war *is* won, the young men *have* returned—and the Ag Student *is* back!

Tons of poultry mash are wasted in Kansas daily as a result of overfilling of mash hoppers. Thrifty poultrymen never fill the hoppers more than half full. This prevents waste from blowing and "billing." Stale, musty, unpalatable mash is avoided in the bottom of the hopper, since each day's supply is cleaned up before more mash is added.

The tin can is misnamed, as only one-sixtieth of it is tin. A tin can is sheet steel with a thin coating of tin.



Cover page, March 1943 issue of *The Kansas Agricultural Student*

Throckmorton Takes Over As 5th Dean of Agriculture

By LYLE ENGLE

Succession of R. I. Throckmorton to the position of dean of the School of Agriculture following retirement of Dean L. E. Call June 30 of this year brings the fifth man to the deanship in the history of the College. In 1908 the first dean of agriculture was named, and the tenure for the different deans since that time has varied from periods of less than 5 years to as long as 21 years. Dean Call's tenure has been longest of all. Under the



R. I. THROCKMORTON, 1946-

plan set up by a special committee in 1908 the deans of agriculture have also been directors of the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station.

A committee consisting of three regents was appointed March 21, 1908, to report on a plan for organizing the college into deanships if it seemed feasible. The committee reported July 30, 1908, and its recommendations were adopted. The plan provided that the members of the council should be appointed by the president of the College with the approval of the board, and hold office during the pleasure of the president, exercising such authority and performing such duties as the president might direct. It provided that the director of the experiment station should be dean of agriculture ex officio, and hence he was not to be appointed by the president.

At that time the directorship of the experiment station was vacant and Professor Willard was acting as di-



L. E. CALL, 1925-1946

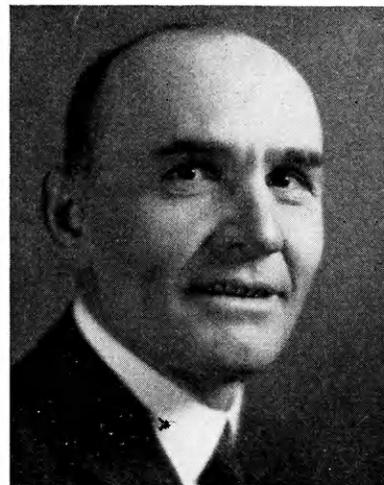
rector. He served for the time being as acting dean of agriculture. Edwin H. Webster was appointed director of the experiment station and entered upon his duties December 22, 1908, thus becoming dean of agriculture. Mr. Webster, a graduate of Kansas State College, came directly from the



F. D. FARRELL, 1918-1925

United States Department of Agriculture where he was Chief of the Dairy Division.

In that deanship were incorporated



W. M. JARDINE, 1913-1918

all the departments which had charge of projects of the agricultural experiment station: namely, agronomy, animal husbandry, bacteriology, botany, chemistry, dairy husbandry, entomology, horticulture, poultry husbandry, and veterinary medicine. E. R. Nichols, president of the College at this time, made little use of the deans as such. Their duties were to consider



E. H. WEBSTER, 1908-1913

low grades and failures of students and to take action in such cases.

When H. J. Waters was elected president in 1909, the duties of the deans were increased to include: (1) general charge of the assignment of students, (2) the graduate work, (3) approval of textbooks, (4) authorization of purchases for the library, (5) consideration of questions touching buildings and grounds, and (6) provision through the Industrialist for

(Continued on page 18)

Kansas Agriculture Will Profit From Station-Bred New Varieties

By MELVIN M. THOMPSON

Kansas agronomists have continued their search for new adapted varieties and hybrids through the war years in spite of restrictions and adverse conditions. These new developments, in most cases, have increased actual yields per acre and have tended to stabilize production at a higher level.

Two new hard, red winter wheat varieties have made their appearance, and their performance under various conditions has been tested. They are Comanche and Pawnee. Comanche is a bearded wheat that has proved very desirable because of its high yield, good test weight, earliness, stiff straw, milling and baking quality, high resistance to smut, and considerable resistance to leaf rust.

This variety was bred by the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station. The first yield tests were made in the agronomy department nursery in 1934. In 1941 and 1942, it was tested on 86 farms and led all other varieties in yield, except Pawnee, in south central and southwest Kansas.

Pawnee is a bearded wheat that appears to be well adapted to central and eastern Kansas. The popularity of Pawnee is attributed to its high yield and test weight, short stiff straw, high resistance to smut, and moderate resistance to leaf rust, stem rust, and Hessian fly. This wheat was bred by the Kansas and Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Stations and is a selection from the cross of Kawvale with Tenmarq.

This wheat has been in plot tests at one or more stations in Kansas since 1936. Cooperative tests on 114 farms during 1941 and 1942 indicated that it would out-produce the six other popular varieties used in the tests. This held true for all sections of Kansas.

Two new varieties of oats, Osage and Neosho, have been developed by College agronomists. These varieties are rust-resistant and have exceeded standard varieties in both yield and test weight. Especially important is their resistance to lodging. Osage has been particularly successful in eastern

Kansas, and Neosho in the central and western sections.

Buffalo alfalfa is another new variety that has recently been developed in Kansas. This variety, selected from a strain of Kansas Common, has proved superior because of its resistance to bacterial wilt. It was developed by the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station in cooperation with the Division of Forage Crops and Diseases, United States Department of Agriculture.

The superiority of this strain over Kansas Common was first brought to the attention of the Department of Agronomy in the early twenties, and the first planting was made on the agronomy farm in 1922. After numerous selections and observations at Manhattan, the final selection was made after several years of close breeding in isolated blocks at the Garden

City Branch Experiment Station.

The resistance to bacterial wilt makes it possible to maintain a good stand longer than with other varieties. Buffalo alfalfa has yielded about the same as other varieties in new stands, but has outyielded other varieties when stands become older.

Several new corn hybrids made available to Kansas producers have added bushels to average yields. K 2234 is a white hybrid resembling Pride of Saline. The kernel is desirable for industrial uses. It is resistant to insects and produces a strong shank which is desirable when mechanical pickers are used in harvesting. This hybrid is recommended for all sections in the eastern half of Kansas. K 1583 and K 1585 are two yellow hybrids that have given excellent results in Kansas the last three years. These two hybrids are high yielding and are resistant to lodging and drought. They are also recommended for all sections in the eastern half of Kansas.

The Kansas Hybrids Association released a new hybrid popcorn in 1943. This hybrid, known as K4, is highly

(Continued on page 19)

The Kansas Crop Improvement Association

Points the Way

..... To Higher Yields ... Superior Quality ... and Greater Dependability of Hybrid Corn.

Thru constant research and development, plus hundreds of actual farm tests, the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station has "blazed the trail" for Hybrid Seed Corn particularly adapted to Kansas climate and soil conditions.

When you plant Kansas certified seed . . . you're assured the best for Yield, Quality and Profit!

For Seed Sources See Your County Agent or Write the Kansas Crop Improvement Association, Manhattan, Kansas.

Since 1921 Ag Student Magazine Has Recorded Campus Activities

By JIM KEELER

Resuming publication after a period of searce during the war years, The Kansas Agricultural Student looks back to a colorful history.

The first issue of the Kansas Agricultural Student was published by the students of the Division of Agriculture in December, 1921. Since that time four issues have been published each year until March, 1943. Due to the paper shortage and the wartime low enrollment of Ag students at Kansas State College, the magazine was discontinued for the duration.

The purpose of the Kansas Agricultural Student has remained the same throughout the 22 years of publication. This purpose is to unify the students in the division, to advance the interests of agriculture, and make Ags just a little prouder of the fact that they are Ags. The magazine is a publication of the Ags, by the Ags, and for the Ags.

The first editors of this magazine were Earl Means and J. W. Farmer, with J. Scott Stewart as business manager, and S. J. Coe and E. H. Coles as the Publication Board representatives.

The first few editions contain mostly news stories of the Department of Animal Husbandry, with a few feature stories of agricultural interest. The first issue contained a feature article paying tribute to the deceased Senator William A. Harris, one of the biggest men agriculturally and politically that Kansas has ever known. The bronze bust of Senator Harris now stands on the campus north of Fairchild Hall.

The covers of the first two issues show a full page, winter scene of the bulletin board and trees where the sidewalks meet east of Fairchild Hall. Since that time the covers have changed, showing pictures of animals or scenes of agricultural interest each issue.

The size of the magazine was seven by ten inches but was changed in October 1940 to nine by twelve inches. The type of lettering for the title also changed with the size of the magazine. All titles on the front cover of the

issues from October 1932 to October 1940 were lettered in block form below a drawing of Nichols Gynasium. The lower half of the cover was reserved for a photograph. Since October 1940, the top quarter of the front page shows a picture of the college dairy barn with the letters of the title written in script immediately above the picture of the barn. The remaining three-quarters of the cover has been reserved for photographs.

Through the years of publication, there have been many minor changes in the content of the magazine. By leafing through the pages, one obtains a brief history of what has happened at Kansas State College.

Many articles have been printed in the Kansas Agricultural Student that are of considerable interest to students not in the School of Agriculture. From 1921 to 1933, a full-page picture of a campus scene was presented in each issue. In March 1925, a notice of faculty changes was issued, in which Dean F. D. Farrell succeeded Dr. William M. Jardine as president of the college, and L. E. Call, head of the Department of Agronomy, was appointed to acting dean of the Division of Agriculture, and acting director of the Agricultural Experiment Station.

In May 1925, an article was presented which told about the visit made to Kansas State College by Yeicho Mitsui of Korea, a representative of the Department of Agriculture of the Japanese imperial government. He spent a year investigating the agricultural situation in Europe and America.

The Child Labor Amendment was discussed in the October 1925 issue. Stories appeared annually about the Ag Barnwarmers, with pictures of the Princesses and a full page picture of the Queen. An article about the new curriculum in milling was issued in December 1933. An article expressing the students gratitude to Governor Huxman and legislators for signing the bill giving Kansas State College a new chemistry building was in the March 1937 issue. Then in May 1938, a story of the dedication of Willard

(Continued on page 19)

OUR

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for men*

Come in
early and often

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shipments
arriving
quite often

**Don and Jerry
CLOTHIERS**

Mrs. Musil Prizes Insignia From Ags Formerly in Service

By ROBERT K. PETRO

Shoulder patches of all descriptions representing units of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps catch the eye of visitors in the dean's office, room 105 East Ag. Mrs. Gertrude Musil, secretary to Dean C. W. Mullen, is the owner of the patches and has them displayed in a colorful arrangement on the wall near her desk. Each patch in the group was given to Mrs. Musil by some friend, in most cases a former Ag, who served in the armed forces during the war.

One hundred twenty-seven kinds of patches appear in the collection and since there is some duplication the total number of individual patches has reached 174. Marking and identifying each one in her record book as it arrived, Mrs. Musil now has a keepsake both historical and valuable.

"I never cared for making collections as a hobby," Mrs. Musil said, "but this isn't just a collection. Every one of these patches has a personal attachment for me. People making collections have asked me to trade them some of my duplicates, but I wouldn't think of it. To me, each one stands for a boy who used to come in to talk over his problems. Some of them never came back from the war."

The first patch, a 42nd Division emblem, came from George Inskeep, Ag '43, who was killed in action near St. Lo, France in 1944. It arrived in August 1942, from Ft. Sill, Oklahoma, where the 42nd had just been reactivated. Mrs. Musil pinned it on the office wall and it became the nucleus of the group now exhibited there. As other servicemen on furlough visited the office they insisted that their units be represented, and the number soon increased. The News Letter of May, 1945 sponsored by Mrs. Musil and Dean Mullen, carried a picture of the growing display, which served to attract many more insignia from points all over the world.

Close observation reveals many battle-scarred patches from such now-famous divisions and units as the First Infantry; the First, Second, and Third Marines; the Seabees; and the Flying Tigers.

Several insignia represent specialized training units such as the ROTC, ASTP, and Navy V-5. Two pre-war K-State ROTC patches appear, the old white K on a purple background of a decade or more ago and the later Wildcat insignia.

The smallest patch is from the 399th Bomber Group—a little spot of red about the size of the end of your finger. The largest came from the Eagle Bomber Squadron; too large for a shoulder patch, it apparently was worn on the breast or back of a flying jacket.

Men were not the only contributors, as women sent in emblems representing the Civil Air Patrol, Nurse's Aid, and several Service Commands.

The Red Cross is there, too, just as it was all during the war and all over the world. One foreign ally is represented; a metal pin used as identification by the New Zealand Home Guard appears among the American insignia. The only enemy insigne is a Japanese Marine emblem—a blue anchor on a white background.

Currency and coins from 12 foreign countries add another dash of color to the display. Paper pesos and centavos used by the Japanese in their occupation of the Philippine Islands are most numerous, but currency of German origin runs a close second.



Mrs. Gertrude Musil points out her first shoulder patch to Elbert Macy, faculty adviser of the Ag Student. This patch, the beginning of her collection, was sent to her by George Inskeep when the 42nd Division was reactivated. Only a few of some 60 pieces of foreign currency sent by former Ags are shown in the picture.

Good Books

Better Stationery

Excellent Service

Hallmark Greeting Cards

**CO-OP BOOK
STORE**

Book Sellers At Kansas State

The only coins shown are German, Luxembourg, China, England, France, and Japan are all well represented by various forms of money.

Mrs. Musil is very proud of each piece in the exhibit, as they all remind her of the many letters she received from Kansas State agricultural students all over the world who won glory for America in service and combat, and of some who did not return.

Ags Cross the Ocean To Enroll at K-State

By HOWARD FURUMOTO

When asked why they have selected Kansas State College as their institution of higher learning, foreign students from distant as well as neighboring countries who have been attracted to the School of Agriculture usually reply that the College is widely known in their particular country for animal breeding, milling, agronomy, or whatever their course of study. Among these foreign students is Samir Shadid, a light-complexioned Arabian who hails from Palestine. Samir came to Kansas in January, 1946, to study agriculture. A regular freshman student, he has decided to major in animal husbandry. Because the dairy industry plays an important part in the agricultural pattern of Palestine, he plans to take dairy and dairy products as his minor course.

Samir came to Kansas State College through the recommendation of Abdul Khalaf, a Palestinian graduate of this college in 1943. Abdul majored in agronomy and, upon completion of his course, he returned to his native country, where he is doing splendid work in promoting scientific methods of agriculture.

Prior to his departure Samir served in the Palestinian Department of Agriculture as a *mofatish zira*, an agricultural instructor similar to the county agent in this country. His principal job was that of advising the farmers what to plant, how to fertilize the farm, and how to combat plant and animal diseases.

"I came to Kansas State because my friend and co-worker, Samir, encouraged me to come here," explained Adel Kamal, another Palestinian student who has selected plant pathology as his major in agriculture. After graduating from the Kadoarie Agricultural College, an institution established by the late philanthropist, Ellis Kadoarie of Hong Kong, Adel was employed by the Palestinian Department of Education as an agricultural teacher from 1941 to 1946. On September 12, 1946, he sailed from Palestine to become a student at Kansas State College.

Palestine, or the Holy Land as it is commonly known to peoples all over the world, is about 10,000 square miles in total land area. Of the 6,500,000 acres only 2,000,000 acres are under constant cultivation, and 3,000,000 acres receiving an average annual precipitation of less than five inches are inhabited by tribal farmers who attempt to grow barley in this semi-arid area. Shadid estimates that on the average only one year out of seven brings good yields. This happens when there is unusual rainfall during a given year.

The total population numbers 1,500,000, which means that one square mile of Palestine supports 150 people. The overwhelming number of people are either Mohammedans or Jews. There are a few Christians scattered throughout the country.

Palestine is primarily an agricultural country. The leading industries are oranges and olives. In orange export she ranks second to Spain, shipping 15,000,000 boxes annually. Approximately 15,000 tons of olives are produced yearly. Among the minor home industries are grain production, dairying, and goat and sheep raising. Because of certain religious practices and beliefs both Jews and Arabians do not raise swine. "Durra", the so-called Jerusalem corn in America, and barley are the principal grain crops.

Relatively high living standards in comparison to neighboring countries and the high population per unit of land area in Palestine have induced the inhabitants to practice intensive and diversified farming. Assert Samir and Adel, "The trend today is toward intensified farming, and we believe that together with our co-workers who are graduated from American universities and colleges, we can improve agriculture in Palestine."

From Syria, the country in which the famous city of Damascus is situated, hails Khalid Abed. Khalid is majoring in agricultural economics here at Kansas State College. He was graduated from the American University of Beirut, a two-year college.

(Continued on page 18)

DIAMONDS
WEDDING RINGS
BIRTHSTONES

Expansion Bracelets
Locketts -- Crosses
Identification Bracelets
Leather -- Silverware

Make Ideal Gifts

PAUL DOOLEY

Jeweler

Aggieville

*"Look your best---
it pays!"*

See us across from
the east gate of the
campus.

VARSAITY
BARBER SHOP

Henpecked Hens Demonstrate Social Behavior Patterns

By LEO MILLER

Can a hen be hen-pecked? Prof. A. M. Guhl of the zoology department says she can. Working in cooperation with the poultry department he has observed the habits of our barnyard friend for nearly 1500 hours. As a result he has compiled books of information which will lead to savings of many dollars for poultry producers and breeders.

Investigations have shown the same social stratification among domestic fowl that is present in higher forms of animal life. In chickens it is known as the peck-order. Thus the dominant bird of a flock will peck all hens in her group. The next highest in the social order will peck all birds with the exception of the dominant hen, and so on down the line until we get to the poor little hen who pecks no one but is pecked in turn by all birds in the flock.

It is these birds on the bottom rung of the social ladder with which poultry producers are concerned. They lay few eggs and gain weight slowly. This hardly pays for their room and board. The dominant hens always have free access to feed and water. The highly pecked hens know their place and are not so free to eat.

The most interesting fact obtained from the observations is that during the formative periods of the social ladder, at the time the hens are getting acquainted, the greatest social upheaval occurs. It is at this stage that the birds determine their position in

the flock. Those getting pecked by most of the hens lay few eggs and mature slowly.

The practical aspects of the situation demand that for the first couple of months when flocks are formed care should be taken that plenty of space is allowed for the pecked hen to obtain feed and find refuge.

Culling of flocks leads to trouble too, since new hens introduced to a group will upset the social balance while they determine their positions on the ladder. Hens have very short memories. When they are reintroduced to old friends all past acquaintanceship has been forgotten and the dominant hens must again assert their leadership.

As the hens slowly become acquainted with each other, normalcy is restored and the socially inferior individuals gain in egg production.

If those hens low in social position are placed in a flock of their own, they may equal or nearly equal their dominant neighbors in egg production.

Contrary to popular thought males can be hen-pecked by their brethren. Peck-orders have been found to exist in groups of cocks, though not as stable as among hens. Observations have shown that cocks with high social position have greater freedom in mating. The most highly aggressive cocks will produce more offspring than their hapless less aggressive brothers.

This can be of some importance to poultry breeders since the cock low

in social stratification may not breed when he is with a group of more aggressive cocks. If the cock is of proven value, it would be to place him in a pen where there is little competition.

It has been found that hens injected with the male hormone testosterone show greatly increased aggressiveness and dominance. However, injections are impracticable since it reduces or stops egg production.

Dale Woolsey Writes

From Kincaid, Kansas, comes this letter from Dale Woolsey: "Dear Fellows: A poor Vocational Ag teacher doesn't make enough to pay for two years in advance, but here is \$1 for the first year and if I have time to read it this year I'll send another \$1 for next year. All joking aside though, I'm beginning to find out what teachers have to do, and how much work there is to be done. Incidentally, I've learned more this first 6-weeks than all of my 26 boys. Sincerely yours, Dale Woolsey."

There are 8028 feathers on the ordinary hen.

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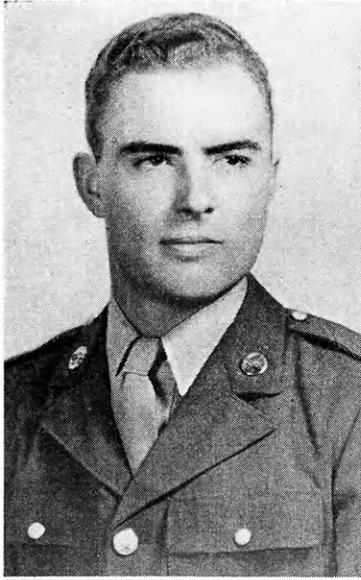
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U.S.D.A. Miscellaneous Publication No. 300
Gives the Plan in Detail.

We Pay Tribute to 58 Former Ags Who Gave Lives in World War II



RAYMOND D. ALLEN, F. S. '45
Westmoreland, Kansas
U. S. Army
Killed in Action Dec. 26, 1944
Germany

WILLIAM G. ALSOP, '39
Wakefield, Kansas
USAAF
Killed in Action Dec. 12, 1942
India

FORREST B. ALSPACH, '29
Wilsey, Kansas
U. S. Army
Killed in Action Dec. 22, 1944
Germany

ROBERT O. BABER, '39
Oakley, Kansas
USAAF
Killed in Action Aug. 3, 1944
France

MONT. O. BOWER, F. S. '43
Hazelton, Kansas
USAAF
Killed in Action Aug. 20, 1943
New Guinea

JOHN Y. CHRISTY, F. S. '41
Meriden, Kansas
USAAF
Killed in Action May 3, 1943
India

CHESNEY N. CROUCH, F. S. '44
Kansas City, Missouri
USNAC
Killed in plane crash Feb. 6, 1943
United States

GEORGE W. CURTIS, '43
Toronto, Kansas
USAAF
Killed in Action Aug. 1945
Germany

By LINTON LULL

On these pages the Ag Student begins its tribute to the 58 former students and graduates of the School of Agriculture who gave their lives in World War II.

Some received high citations in action after long periods of combat, while others lost their lives in prep-

aration for combat or in initial engagements. We are omitting all commendations and honors received by these men. It is not our objective to reiterate the honors won, but rather it is our wish, by means of these brief biographies, to commemorate the lives of our former students.

Regardless of age, collegiate accom-

plishments, or military rank, every fellow in the group was an Ag and every one of them gave his life in the service of his country.

The pictures and brief biographies will be presented alphabetically, the first 16 in this issue, and the remainder will follow throughout the year.



EMERSON L. CYPHERS, '41
Fairview, Kansas
USAAF
Killed in Action Sept. 1945
Pacific

EUGENE P. DAVIES, '38
Winchester, Kansas
U. S. Army
Killed in Action Oct. 13, 1944
Germany

WILLIAM F. DRIVER, F. S. '45
Quenemo, Kansas
U. S. Army
Killed in Action March 31, 1945
Germany

LAWRENCE H. ESSLINGER, F. S. '44
Manhattan, Kansas
USAAF
Killed in plane crash Sept. 17, 1944
United States

JOHN P. FEATHERINGILL, '41
Independence, Kansas
USNAC
Killed in Action May 1943
Pacific

JOHN H. FITZGERALD, F. S. '43
Silver Lake, Kansas
USAAF
Killed in Action Aug. 1943
Off the coast of New Guinea

BEATTIE H. FLEENOR, '39
Manhattan, Kansas
USAAF
Killed in Action April 1943
Germany

FORREST E. FREEMAN, F. S. '41
Simpson, Kansas
USAAF
Killed in plane crash July 1943
United States

Freshman's Paper Wins Award, Provides Two Scholarships



Ray Doyen (inset), freshman in agronomy, designed and built the arc-welded stalk cutter shown above as part of the Concordia High School vocational ag exhibit at the 1946 Hutchinson state fair. This cutter, made in the spring of 1944 from discarded boiler flues, was considered by the Lincoln foundation in awarding Doyen a cash prize of \$1095 and establishing two scholarships at Kansas State College.

By MARVIN L. RIGGS

His work in vocational agriculture at Concordia High School enabled Ray Doyen, 21-year-old agronomy student from Rice, Kansas, to come to college this fall with a \$1095 award for himself and two scholarships bearing his name which will be given to two other students of agriculture in Kansas.

Doyen's paper, "The Farm Application of Arc Welding," won third place in the first agricultural award and scholarship program sponsored by the James F. Lincoln Arc Welding Foundation. This brought Doyen the cash award and earned two \$250 scholarships, each of which will be called "The Ray Doyen Scholarship of the Lincoln Foundation." These scholarships have been presented to the Department of Agricultural Engineering at Kansas State College.

The \$37,500 agricultural award and scholarship program included \$30,000 cash prizes and \$7,500 to be divided into 30 scholarships of \$250 each. These scholarships are to be awarded to the agricultural schools of the states in which the winners reside.

Winners of the two scholarships to be presented to Kansas State College are to be chosen by a committee including C. W. Mullen, assistant dean of agriculture; F. C. Fenton, professor of agricultural engineering; and C. P. Wilson, assistant professor of agricultural economics. The only requirements of the donor with regard to the recipients of scholarships is that the scholarships be awarded on the basis of scholastic attainment, imagination, and promise, without regard to the financial need of the student.

The purpose of the program is to encourage agricultural producers and educators to study the process of arc welding and its practical application to farm operation and maintenance. Subject matter of the papers included the application of arc welding to the construction, maintenance, and repair of farm machinery, farm equipment, and farm structures, as well as other secondary associated subjects.

Division of the program was into two parts. The first division was for persons actively engaged as agricultural producers of food or fibre products or in the raising and breeding of

farm animals. The second division was for persons in agricultural education and services.

Kansans other than Doyen winning awards from the Lincoln Foundation in the first division were Dale Bathurst, Talmage, \$109.50, and Ward V. Kiester, Leavenworth, \$54.74. Kansans in the second division included E. D. Chilcott, Hugoton; Harold L. Kugler, 1818 Houston, Manhattan; and Thos. W. Bruner, Miltonvale; each won \$66.10.

Subject matter of Doyen's paper included discussions of types of welders, types of electrodes, maintenance and construction of machinery, the use of safety equipment, and problems of welding encountered. Use of labor-saving machines and improvements over the manufacturer's design were two points brought out in detail. Some of the problems Doyen discussed included cutting with an arc welder, use of a carbon torch, welding of rusty materials, and the importance of electrodes.

Over 35 welding projects have been worked out by Doyen in his shop on his father's farm. Discussion of the projects and illustrations made up a

(Continued on page 16)

Home Made Candy

Johns Candy Shop

AGGIEVILLE

Take a Look Ahead in Agricultural Research

By DEAN R. I. THROCKMORTON

The agricultural research worker is confronted with many uncontrollable factors, ecological, economic, and hereditary. In addition, he is confronted with problems that delve into all of the branches of the biological and physical sciences, and in many cases into the social sciences. These facts, coupled with the increasing complexity of agricultural research problems, mean that the successful research men of the future will of necessity have a broader and more thorough training than have research men of the past and present.

As agricultural research problems become more complex, it will become necessary to do more fundamental research in order to provide the basic information needed to solve the problems. This situation points clearly to the need for an expansion of research activities in Chemistry, Genetics, Physics, Botany, Entomology, Zoology, Bacteriology, and the social sciences. All too frequently, even at the

present time, projects cannot be pursued to advantage because of a lack of chemical, physical, or bacteriological assistance, and this situation promises to become more acute as more complex problems confront Kansas agriculture. In this look ahead, we must provide for more fundamental research as the basis for applied research.

More fundamental research will also be needed in the several fields of agriculture in the future. The whole field of developing plants and animals for adaptation to our ecological conditions has only been touched. In the field of genetics as applied to plant and animal breeding for most economical production and resistance to disease and insect pests, scientists have only made a good start.

Soil problems confronting Kansas agriculture are extremely complex, and much fundamental research in soils must be done as a basis for applied research. Practically no research has been conducted in the field of agricultural policies. Work in this field will include fundamental research in the social sciences. Scientists have only started to develop the fields of processing, industrial utilization, and marketing of farm products.

In the future, we may expect much more specialization in research activities by both individual workers and experiment stations. In the case of individual workers, this will increase the need for close cooperation. In the case of experiment stations, it will mean cooperation on a regional basis as is provided by the Flannigan-Hope Act. A given station will develop one phase or portion of a regional project, and if it can meet its responsibilities, will become noted for work in that field. This means obtaining and keeping capable research men interested in these special fields, and then providing the means whereby they can function advantageously.

Calling Dr. Cox---

It's "Doctor Cox" hereafter in speaking of Rufus F. Cox, professor of animal husbandry and sheep specialist at the experiment station. Professor Cox was conferred the Ph. D. degree in absentia October 12 at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York. He completed his residence and course work there four years ago and has been working on his problem and writing his thesis since that time while serving on the faculty of the School of Agriculture at Kansas State. September 7 of this year he took his thesis examination at Cornell.

Physical balance studies in lamb feeding at the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station before and after Doctor Cox's residence work at the New York institution were the basis for his thesis. No other experimental work specifically relating to this problem has been reported by any other American or foreign experiment station.

Doctor Cox received his B. S. degree from Oklahoma A. and M. and his M. S. from Iowa State.

Water is taken from the Mediterranean sea by the sun three times as fast as it runs in from the rivers. If it wasn't for the water flowing into the Mediterranean from the Atlantic ocean, it would soon dry up.

In one year before World War II 1,200 tons of narcissus bulbs were shipped to the United States from the Chinese port of Amoy.

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CLIFF SKIVER, DIRECTOR

New Ag Journalism Curriculum Combines Two Important Fields

"I always thought I'd like to write, but all my background is agricultural," many an Ag has said a bit wistfully. Perhaps he doesn't know it, but the student with both an agricultural background and the yen to express himself in print is in real demand right now. If he can handle a camera, too, he will have no trouble in landing a good job as soon as he is out of school.

What is this field with such interesting—and lucrative—possibilities? It is Agricultural Journalism, and you can prepare for it right here at Kansas State College. In answer to a strong demand for agricultural writers the Department of Industrial Journalism and Printing has collaborated with the School of Agriculture in setting up this new curriculum this fall. Fourteen students, twelve men and two women, are now enrolled in it. Three or four times that number have indicated an interest.

Ralph Lashbrook, head of the journalism department, says that a large enrollment is not desired. "We don't hope or want to train large numbers in the work," he explained; "but we hope to interest a few superior students from each of the departments in the School of Agriculture."

Before this year there have been a few journalism majors taking several courses in agriculture, and a few agriculture students electing some courses in journalism, but the degrees awarded them did not show the combination. Now under consideration at the College is a new degree, Bachelor of Science in Agricultural Journalism, to be given to those graduating in the new curriculum.

People in this curriculum are still enrolled in the School of Agriculture. They're still Ags, still eligible to attend the Barnwarmer, still among the elect who receive the Ag Mag—still required to take Ag Seminar.

The new curriculum includes some 27 hours of journalism and 30 to 40 hours of agriculture. It may include a double major if the student takes among his electives 12 hours in some one department of the School of Agriculture. It is possible for the student

to include enough agriculture in the curriculum to qualify him for county agent work.

What are the openings for agricultural journalists? Farm magazines, newspapers with large rural circulation, breed magazines, trade journals, seed magazines, livestock journals, feed companies and other commercial concerns supplying materials and equipment to farmers, all want writers with factual knowledge of agriculture. Whether in the Farm Press or in public relations work, ag journalists find themselves in a field with more good jobs available than there are trained men and women.

Aside from actual publicity work, the ag journalist will find his training valuable in any occupation requiring him to sell his work to the public. As a teacher, Extension worker, or community leader, he will use the training.

—E. B. M.

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1940.....	16,712 members
1943.....	22,610 members
1945.....	32,027 members
1946.....	42,018 members

KANSAS FARM BUREAU

Home Office, Manhattan, Kansas

Blooming Beauties Baffle Balloters Before Barnwarmer



From these five Princesses the Ags attending the 1946 Barnwarmer elected their Queen. Left to right, they are Yvonne Cline, Kanopolis; Mary Smith, Independence; Mildred Hall, Coffeyville; Charlene Warner, Wamego; and Becky Wilkinson, San Angelo, Texas.

By HAROLD RILEY

The first full scale, postwar Ag Barnwarmer was held in Nichols Gymnasium on the evening of October 26. Matt and his boys were on hand to furnish the music while Ag students and their calico-clad dates whirled around the cornshocks. The old Gym took on the appearance of a farmyard after the decorating committee completed its work. Plenty of cider and doughnuts were available for all the thirsty farmers and farmerettes.

The dance was a climax to a week's activities during which the five princesses demonstrated their ability to perform various farm operations. The above picture shows the princess-

es chosen by the Agricultural Association. They are, left to right, Yvonne Cline, Waltham Hall; Mary Smith, Hills Heights; Charlene Warner, Kappa Kappa Gamma; Mildred Hall, Chi Omega; and Becky Wilkinson, Alpha Delta Pi. Pictures of the queen and Barnwarmer activities will appear in the December issue.

Starting on Wednesday, October 23, all Ag students donned their overalls, or GI khakis with red neckerchiefs. These were worn to all classes as well as to the dance on Saturday night. It's an old custom to "dunk" any non-conformists in the fish pond behind the greenhouse or in a horse-tank, if available.

In farmerette contests, Mary Smith

proved her ability as a cow milker as she outstripped the other princesses with 3.7 pounds of milk in five minutes. Yvonne Cline was second with 1.1 pounds. The princesses Hall, Warner and Wilkinson were able to produce only a few weak squirts with .5, .2 and .1 pounds respectively.

Charlene Warner's lusty calls gave her first place in the hog-calling contest, with the Misses Smith and Wilkinson placing second and third.

Miss Warner turned in the best performance of tractor driving and hay pitching contests with a time of four minutes, two seconds over the course. Miss Smith completed her circuit of the course in four minutes, nine seconds and Miss Hall finished in four minutes, 11 seconds.

Henry Rogler, Alumnus And Master Farmer, Heads K-State Family

By ROBT. J. ELLIOTT

Henry Rogler is master of all that he surveys down at Pioneer Bluffs Farm, Matfield Green, Kansas. If people were to visit the Rogler farm and see the hundreds of white-faced cattle roaming over the blue stem hills, they would have no doubt that Mr. Rogler and his family represent the backbone of Kansas agriculture.

Henry Rogler was born in Matfield Green, Kansas, March 12, 1877, on the old homestead where his father had located in 1859 when he came to Kansas from Asche, Austria. Henry Rogler has lived on that farm all of his life. He, of course, lived the life of a pioneer farm boy. By the time he was 11 years of age he had lost his father and mother. The young lad was cared for after that by relatives. Needless to say, he looked after himself most of the time. He attended the rural school for five-month terms during the winter, and when he had completed the country school he came to Manhattan to enter Kansas State College in the fall of 1894.

Prof. I. D. Graham of Topeka, who has served many years on the State Board of Agriculture, gave Henry Rogler his entrance examinations to Kansas State. By working on the college farm between terms, Henry Rogler stayed in college and graduated in 1898 with a degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture.

After graduation he took up the active management of the ranch which was divided among the five heirs in 1900. Shortly afterward he purchased the old home and gradually bought out the other heirs. Today, Pioneer Bluffs Farm consists of a ranch of 2920 acres, 470 acres of which is under cultivation. On the grass land, Mr. Rogler is developing a high-grade cow herd and supplementing with stock cattle to use the feed produced on the ranch. Mr. Rogler usually winters about 400 head of cattle.

Like many college students, Henry Rogler got more than an education when he came to Kansas State—he got a wife. He married Maude Sauble in 1901, after her graduation from Kansas State, and the Roglers became the parents of four children. Helen

Rogler graduated from Kansas State in home economics in 1926; Wayne Rogler, the oldest son, graduated in animal husbandry in 1926; Irene, the second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Rogler, graduated from Kansas State in 1929 in home economics; and last but not least, George graduated in 1935 majoring in agronomy. Mr. Rogler says that his family are 100 percent Kansas Aggies.

Henry Rogler was selected in the first class of Master Farmers in 1927. He also has served his community faithfully throughout the peace and war. During the years since his graduation from Kansas State, Mr. Rogler has been an active supporter of the College and has helped make possible its growth and development. He served two terms as president of the Kansas State College Alumni Association, from 1937 to 1939.

Mr. Rogler says that his main hobby, along with fishing, hunting, and playing checkers, is to play Arkansas tunes on his old fiddle.

Doyen Scholarship

(Continued from page 12)

large part of the paper. Doyen attributes his winning to a four-row stalk cutter which will cover nine acres an hour. The cost of the materials for the cutter was \$35. Other projects include a 25-foot bale elevator, hydraulic lift for a 12-foot combine, all-steel frame for a truck box, flexible hitch for a two-row corn curler, and a pair of quick-detachable steel wheels for a rubber-tired tractor.

"A farmer operating two tractors and auxiliary equipment for corn, wheat, and alfalfa farming cannot afford to do without an arc welder. He can save time and farm more economically by using an arc welder. Not only can he do work for himself but also for his neighbors," Doyen asserted.

Doyen is from a family of four boys. Lee, 25, graduated from the School of Agriculture with a major in agricultural education in January 1944. He is a veteran of 16 months in the U. S. Navy and is now a vocational agriculture teacher at Mulvane, Kansas. Ross, 19, is a veteran of 21 months in the Naval Air Corps and is a freshman in agricultural engineering at Kansas State College. Mark, 17, is at home on his father's farm. He is a senior in high school and president

of the local F. F. A. Ray was at K-State in 1942 for one semester's work. He plans to continue farming after doing work in agronomy.

One of the best investments on a farm is a disposal pit for dead birds and other small animals. A pit 6 to 8 feet in diameter and 8 feet deep walled up with rocks and covered with 2 feet of dirt will provide a place for all birds which die during the course of several years. A 12 inch tile intake in the top covered by a small tub is convenient and it keeps the odor in and flies out. If the dead birds accumulate faster than they decay add quick lime occasionally.

In certain geographic ways Argentina is more like the United States than any other South American country. Argentina extends south of the equator from the 21st to the 55th parallel of latitude, while the United States extends north of the equator from the 20th to the 50th parallel of latitude.

It takes about three weeks to dry grapes into raisins.

*"You told her
you would . . .
so why not?"*

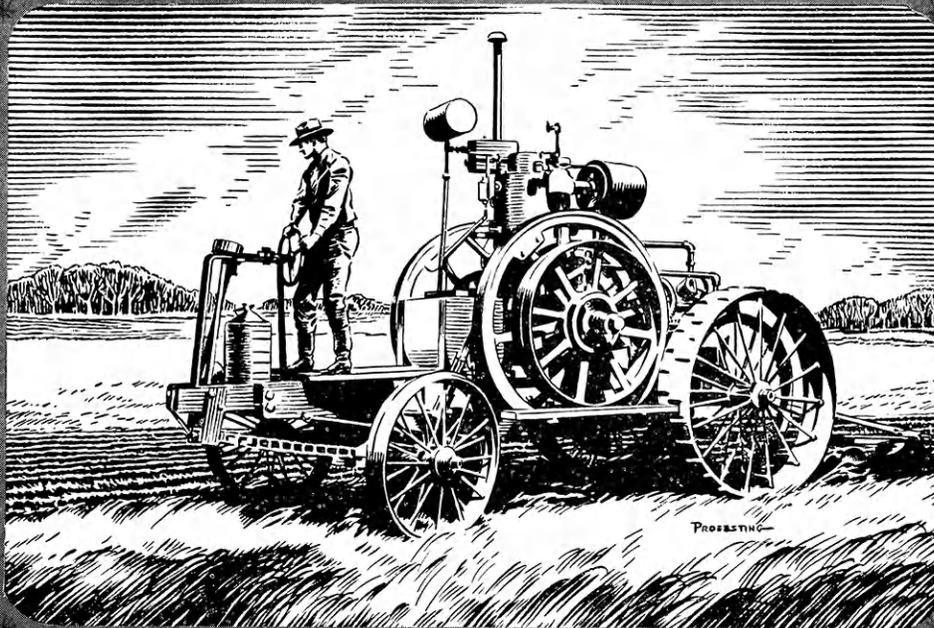
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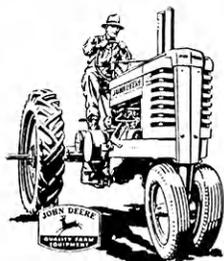
Album of American Agriculture



THEY CALLED IT A TRACTOR

DURING the summer of 1892, in the shade of a village store in northern Iowa, John Froelich built the first gasoline tractor that propelled itself either forward or backward. The inventor—who had conceived the idea of reducing the bulk and weight of the traction engine by powering it with gasoline rather than steam—little dreamed, however, that the cumbersome contraption he and his helper called a tractor would revolutionize American agriculture.

On the day of its first trial, Froelich's one-cylinder, gasoline burner stilled the most rabid critic by chugging out to a nearby farm and proving that it could pull drawn equipment as well as operate belt-driven machines.



The Waterloo Gasoline Traction Engine Company, formed by John Froelich and his associates, experienced many lean years as it struggled to develop and popularize its new tractor. Great expansion came, however, when this organization became a part of the John Deere organization. Production of the "Waterloo Boy" tractor was continued, and later the famous John Deere Model "D" tractor was developed to meet the unprecedented demand for power equipment unleashed by World War I.

Today, the modern John Deere tractor—built in models and power sizes to meet every farming need—is playing a vital role in the power-farming age ushered in by its granddaddy, the Froelich tractor!

JOHN DEERE QUALITY FARM EQUIPMENT SINCE 1837

Ags from Abroad

(Continued from page 8)

When asked why he chose agricultural economics for his course of study, he replied, "My family owns 47,500 *dunom* of farm land, and I came here to learn how to manage the family real estate efficiently." It takes four *dunoms* to make one acre, which means that 47,500 *dunoms* are the equivalent of 11,875 acres.

Of the 47,500 *dunoms*, 45,000 are in permanent pasture for beef cattle, 2,000 are in field crops, and 500 are in orchard and garden. Among the chief field crops raised on the farm are wheat, barley, millet, corn, and hemp. The last item is used in the textile and paper industries.

Lima, Peru, the land of the ancient Inca civilization, is the home of Bruno Linares. He is the first Peruvian who has attempted to study milling abroad. Explains Bruno for his presence at Kansas State College, "There is no milling school in Peru or in South America, and I am the first person in Peru to study milling."

Linares, a sophomore in the Department of Milling Industry, departed from his homeland on August 15, 1945. He expects to work for a large milling company in Peru upon graduation.

Hans Bohi, another student in the Department of Milling Industry, came to Kansas State from Switzerland, the small, mountainous inland country in central Europe, in November of 1945. Upon reaching New York he was somewhat dismayed when he tackled the problem of ordering breakfast for the first time in the United States. He finally decided on hotcakes, but he had no idea what the proper procedure was in using the butter and syrup. He got around the problem by observing an American who sat at the next table.

According to Hans, Kansas is five times as large as Switzerland. The population there numbers 4,200,000. Switzerland depends on hydro-electricity for its power. She is an industrial nation in that her livelihood depends on the manufacture of watches, precision instruments, cameras, electrical appliances and utilities, and motors for airplanes.

Switzerland is a world famous tourist resort. Its majestic mountains and excellent skiing grounds serve as an attraction to thousands of tourists every year.

Compulsory military training is required of all the male citizens in Switzerland. Because she is a small nation which cannot support a large standing army, she maintains a large organized reserve.

Other foreign undergraduate students enrolled in the School of Agriculture are Sergio Cuculiza from Lima, Peru, George Damiani from Palestine, and Frederico Torres from Nicaragua.

Throck Takes Over

(Continued from page 4)

proper presentation of the several great fields of effort and activity of the College.

William M. Jardine was elected professor of agronomy and began his service here July 1, 1910. Following the resignation of Dean Webster to assume editorship of *Hoard's Dairyman*, Doctor Jardine was made director of the experiment station and dean of the Division of Agriculture, effective December 30, 1912. He served in this capacity until he became president of the College March 1, 1918.

When W. M. Jardine became president of the College, Prof. L. E. Call was designated acting dean. Then F. D. Farrell, who was serving as agriculturist in charge of development on government reclamation projects for the United States Department of Agriculture, was named dean effective September 1, 1918.

F. D. Farrell continued as dean and as director of the agricultural experiment station until March 1, 1925, when he assumed the duties of the presidency of the College. Upon his retirement from the presidency and designation as President Emeritus, Dr. F. D. Farrell chose to return to the School of Agriculture as Professor of Rural Institutions.

The promotion of Dean Farrell to the presidency was accompanied by the appointment of L. E. Call, head of the Department of Agronomy, to the deanship of the Division of Agriculture and director of the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station. Dean Call was given leave of absence from January 1, 1934 to January 1, 1935, to be president of the Federal Land Bank at Wichita. During this period Dr. W. E. Grimes, head of the

Department of Economics and Sociology, was acting dean.

On July 1, 1946, R. I. Throckmorton, head of the Department of Agronomy, filled the vacancy resulting from the resignation of Dean Call. Just before his retirement from the deanship, Dean Call was requested by the government to head the agricultural mission to be sent to the Philippines and is now completing his work on that assignment. Dean Throckmorton received his B. S. at Pennsylvania in 1911 and his M. S. at Kansas State College in 1922.

Facts about animals: A wild horse will consume as much forage as five sheep. Snakes never close their eyes because they have no eyelids. The turkey is the only specie of poultry to originate in the United States. The horns of the antelope are permanent while those of the deer are shed each year. Most animals have brown eyes. Bulls cannot distinguish one color from another. A bird has little sense of smell. A cow giving 20 pounds of milk daily requires about seven gallons of water.

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and

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the Campus

Magazine History

(Continued from page 6)

Hall was printed. The last issue for the duration contained an article about the resignation of Dr. Farrell as president of the college.

Many interesting articles pertaining to agriculture but not classed as general Ag "stuff" were also found. Some of these were feature stories on agriculture in South Africa, the Little American Royal livestock show; the winning of the first leg of the Bronze Bull at the American Royal Livestock Show, October 17, 1936; winning of the second leg of the Bronze Bull at the livestock judging contest held at the International Livestock Exposition in Chicago, December 1937; the tie for first place with Iowa State College on November 26, 1938, in the livestock judging contest, thus winning the Bronze Bull for the third time and obtaining the right to keep it; the death of Hugh Durham, assistant dean, on October 15, 1938, including a brief summary of his life.

Pictures have been numerous throughout the magazine. Some have been used only for their esthetic value while others were used to supplement the stories. In the December 1926 issue, a picture of the newly-constructed Van Zile Hall was shown, and in the March 1933 issue, a picture of the new dairy barn appeared. From 1935 to 1940, space was given to individual pictures of the freshmen enrolled in agriculture.

The job of advisory editor for the magazine rested upon the hands of Hugh Durham from 1921 until the time of his death in 1938. It was then taken over by C. W. Mullen, who in turn gave it to Paul Dittmore in December 1939 until publication was suspended "for the duration" in March 1943. In resuming publication of the Ag Student, Elbert Macy will serve in the capacity of advisory editor.

The magazine was divided into four sections in 1927. These sections were Ag news, college notes, farm notes, and alumni notes. In the December 1930 issue another section, questions and answers, was added only to be abolished in a few issues.

During the first few years of publication the advertisements were mostly local. Later some national advertisements were printed. From December 1932 to May 1938, advertising was

limited to the back of the front cover and consisted wholly of local firms. Since 1938, advertisements have become more numerous, with six to eight national companies represented in each issue.

New Varieties

(Continued from page 5)

recommended for commercial production and was produced from three inbred lines. Two of the lines originated from Supergold and one line from South America. Tests carried on in Kansas in 1945 indicated that K4 would out-produce open-pollinated varieties and all commercially available hybrids. The popping quality is exceptionally good and the plant appears to be very resistant to drought.

These new varieties and hybrids are but a few of the many that have appeared in recent years to aid in the advancement of Kansas agriculture. The Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station, The Kansas Crop Improvement Association, the Department of Agronomy of Kansas State College, and many others have cooperated in these accomplishments.

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The Last Word

Editorial Comment



Make the Best of It

Time was when we could crawl farther back into our shells if the going got too rough on the outside, but those days belong to the ages and now we must face the facts straight on and meet the problems as they arise.

Have you ever wondered on a "Blue Monday" just what good you could possibly derive from some of the courses you are required to take; how they could possibly help you? Just give them a little careful consideration. There are benefits to be derived from all knowledge, no matter how poorly presented. What you can get from your college work is not just what is contained in textbooks and what your instructor can give you—a lot depends on *you*!

Some day you may come face to face with a situation when you will say to yourself, "If only I had gotten that back at K. S. C. when I had the chance!" Especially you ex-GI's, who have had your college interrupted, have had occasion to use the knowledge obtained from some of those dry required courses—no matter how insignificant and utterly useless they seemed back in the classroom. Likewise in the future in our ever-changing world, we must be better informed than ever before. So when you get to wondering "just why do I have to take this course?" just pause and do some honest-to-goodness reasoning. After all, they really aren't so bad—so make the best of them. Some day you will thank your lucky stars you did.

—L. A. S.

Guiding us in this endeavor—resumption of publication of the Kansas Agricultural Student after a lapse of more than three years—has been Mr. Elbert Macy. He has served as technical adviser to a few Ags attempting to double in journalism. From him, we learned that a dummy was not just a stuffed scarecrow or a state of mind during five-week exams, but a preliminary step in magazine make-up.

Despite the press of other duties,

Mr. Macy has given generously both time and effort in order that this magazine might be a success. We of the staff wish to take this opportunity to express our appreciation to the man who made the Ag Student possible, Mr. Macy.—J. H. T.

About November 15 or 20 Dean Call (now Dean Emeritus) plans to be on his way back to the States from Hawaii, according to his letter of October 10 recently received by Dean R. I. Throckmorton. Dean Call is still in the Philippines as chief of the agricultural mission sent to the Islands by the United States government. Mrs. Call is now in Hawaii and the dean will join her there later.

"We are approaching the end of our stay in the Philippines," he writes. "While we are all anxious to return home we are nevertheless leaving the Islands with regret because we have been so graciously received and so pleasantly entertained. We have made many good friends since coming here. Our travels are now over with the exception of a possible trip to the Mountain Terraces which I fear may not materialize, since if we go we must go soon, perhaps within the next week.

"I have also hoped to be able to visit Silliman University on the island of Negros but this trip also may not materialize. It is about a two-hour trip by air to Dumaguete where the Silliman University is located. This is a missionary college with an attendance of about 2500 students. It is an institution of high standards and well regarded here.

"For the last ten days we have been working on our report. We have the first draft finished but much work remains to be done on it. We hope to have it in fairly good shape by the end of next week. If we are successful we will devote the last two weeks of our visit to conferences and visits with officials and others. There is also a number of places in the vicinity of Manila that we wish to visit if time permits."

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