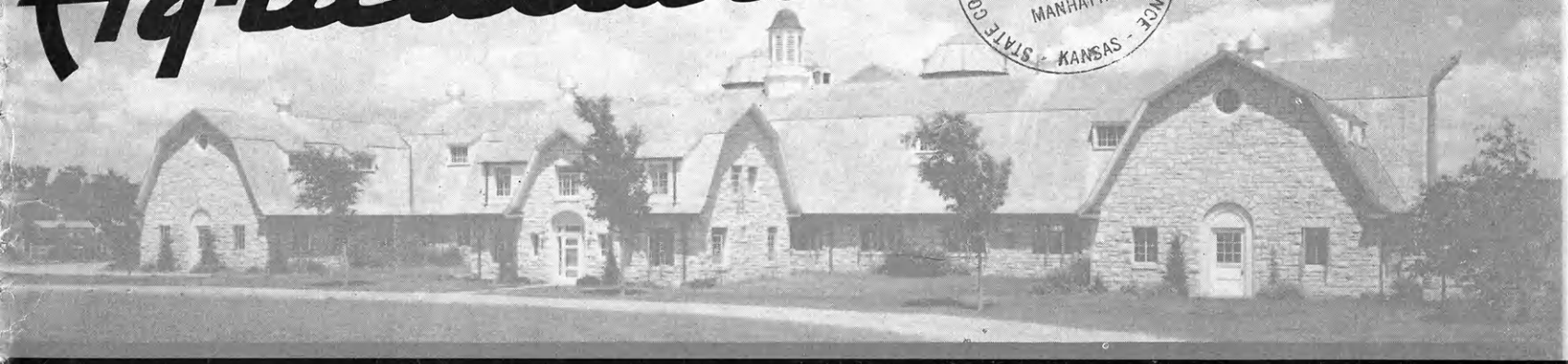


THE KANSAS

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# Agricultural Student



V. 2 | No. 3



March, 1942



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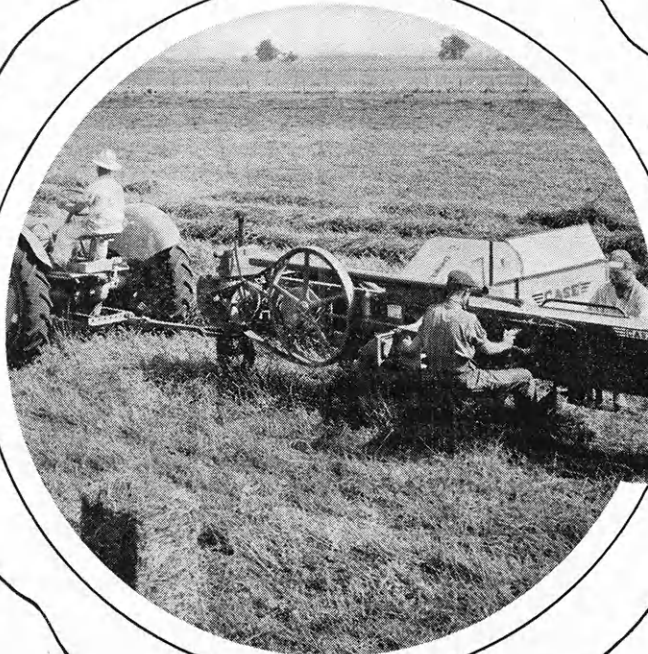
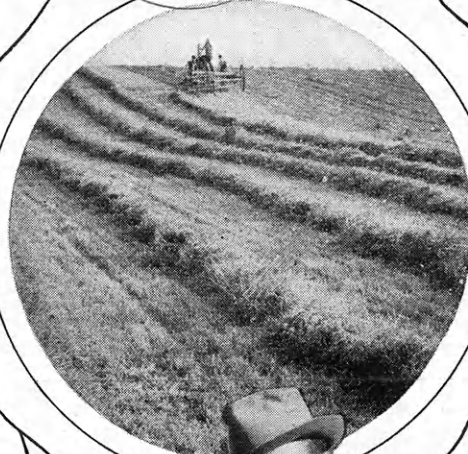
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THE KANSAS  
*Agricultural Student*  
 KANSAS STATE COLLEGE  
 OF AGRICULTURE AND APPLIED SCIENCE  
 MANHATTAN, KANSAS

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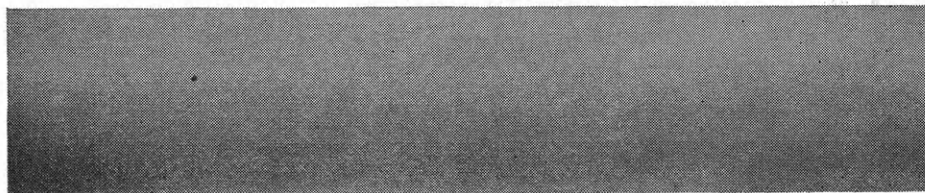
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THE COVER PICTURE—Ed Kline steadies his Grand Champion Hereford heifer as Max Dawdy, Picture Editor, snaps the picture. If anyone cares for any of the Little American Royal pictures, Max Dawdy will gladly entertain orders.

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# Uruguayan Travels 6,500 Miles To College

● *Vidal Martins comes to Kansas State to learn more about cattle ranching.*

By ROGER MURPHY

IT was a long trip to college for Enrique J. Vidal Martins, whose home town is Montevideo, Uruguay, but he is certain that his schooling at Kansas State College will be worth the long journey. Vidal, as he is more commonly known, is enrolled as a special student in animal husbandry and plans to take three semesters of work here.

He grew up on a 10,000 acre ranch in Uruguay near the Brazilian border. There are 3,500 Herefords and 5,000 Corriedale sheep on his ranch at home, Vidal said. The topography of the ranch is low rolling hills covered with native grass which is green the year around. The climate is warm and very pleasant, and it never snows.

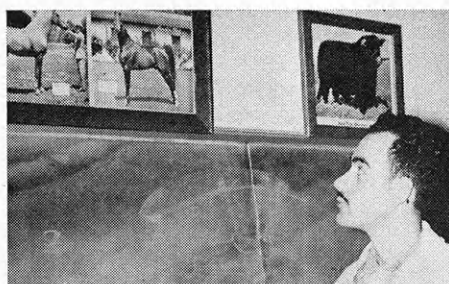
The method of handling beef cattle in Uruguay is somewhat different from that used by ranchers in the United States. The ranch is divided into nine divisions. Calves, cows, and sheep are allowed to run together in one division of the ranch until the calves are about a year old. Then they are transferred to another part of the ranch. When three years old, the steers are put in the division with the best grass to finish them for the market. They are marketed at the age of four years weighing about 680 kilos or 1,490 pounds. No crops are raised and no grain is fed to the steers.

Vidal's ancestors came from Spain and Portugal, and the ranch has been owned by his family for many generations. Although his father now manages the ranch, Vidal will some day be the owner and manager. Vidal has lived the life of a gaucho and he likes to ride the range and help with the roundup like any other cowboy.

Since beef cattle and sheep are produced on his home ranch, Vidal is naturally more interested in this phase of agriculture. This semester he is taking 15 hours work including elements of animal husbandry, principles of feeding, meats, animal husbandry practicums, beef cattle pro-

duction, and agricultural seminar. So far Vidal likes the College, students, and instructors fine.

The story of how Vidal came to choose Kansas State from among the many colleges in this country is interesting. Vidal wanted to learn more about raising beef cattle and since animal husbandry is not taught in universities in Uruguay, he decided to come to United States to school. The manager of Swift and Company International recommended five schools to him: Cornell, Iowa State, Ohio State, Indiana, and Kansas



—Photo by Max Dawdy.

Vidal Martins, 6,500 miles from home, looks over some livestock photographs and compares the stock with that in his native Uruguay.

State. Vidal said the replies from Kansas State officials were very nice, the college catalogue was interesting, and he also considers Kansas one of the important cattle breeding states. Studying conditions under which beef cattle are produced here is an important part of his schooling.

Tall, dark, and handsome in a Latin way would describe Vidal. He is a quiet young man with courteous manners and seems older than his 21 years. On his long journey to Manhattan Vidal was more impressed with Miami, Fla., than anything else he saw. He said, "I think very much of Miami, Fla. I saw a lot of beautiful girls there."

Vidal grew up under conditions similar to most Kansas farm boys.

He went to grade and high school, drove an automobile, went to dances and motion picture shows. Vidal is engaged to a beautiful young Brazilian girl.

Vidal enjoyed all the privileges of a democratic people, since the government of Uruguay is a democracy like that of the United States. Many of the customs of his people differ from ours, however, and Vidal misses his 5 o'clock tea and finds that five 1 o'clock classes a week make siestas next to impossible.



## "Abe" Reports On Grads In Army Air Corps

Bakersfield, Calif.  
Co. D, A. C. R. T. C.  
February 20, 1942.

Dear Dr. Grimes:

I am now stationed at Minter Field near Bakersfield, Calif. I have been here as an aviation cadet for nearly a month. There are about 15 Kansas State boys here, mostly from the Division of Agriculture. Some of them are: Gay Tuis, '39; Manford Mansfield, '40; Chester Croots, '41; Keith Wallingford, '41; Bob Randle, Forrest Mears, Kermit Biery, Melvin Seeley, and a number of others.

I am being transferred soon to a primary flight school at Rankin Field near Tulare, Calif.

So far I like the army fine. Here, it has been much like going to college. We go to classes about three or four hours daily and drill about two and one-half hours each day. We also have final examinations. We have classes in mathematics, military courtesy and discipline, military law, theory of flight, and first aid.

The officers and men here are a fine lot. Most of the men are college boys from the middle west.

Sincerely yours,

Merrill Abrahams







# Kline And Phillips Win Little Royal Honors



●Number of showmen this year is somewhat decreased but quality is better.

By MAX DAWDY AND  
JIM CAVANAUGH

ONE of the highest quality shows of recent years was staged on the night of February 5 when the Nineteenth Annual Little American Royal was presented to the usual capacity crowd of Farm and Home Week visitors. The Judging Pavilion was gaily decorated and displayed a red and blue, "V-for-Victory," centerpiece in the sawdust covered ring.

In spite of a marked decrease in number of showmen, caused by enlistments in the Army, seventy Ags paraded well-fitted animals before the judges amidst the atmosphere of flags, loudspeakers, uniformed ushers and ringmasters in formal dress.

The show was sponsored by the Agricultural Association, the Block and Bridle Club and the Dairy Club. The ringmaster for the evening was Bertil Danielson, McPherson, president of the Agricultural Association, while George Inskeep, Manhattan, president of the Block and Bridle Club and Jim Cavanaugh, Dodge City, Dairy Club president, announced their respective shows.

President F. D. Farrell presented the various Kansas State College Judging Teams and their coaches during the evening.

## BLOCK AND BRIDLE SHOW

The Block and Bridle show came first and 37 boys paraded their animals before Judge W. H. Atzenweiler of Topeka, who did an efficient and professional-like job of selecting his winners.

The first class to answer the bugle was the senior horse class and although only one entry was in the ring, Walter Smith of Shawnee later did a good enough job to get the nod from Judge Atzenweiler for champion horse showman. Russell Klotz, Saffordville, won the junior horse class and was awarded the reserve champion ribbon.

Winning the Southdown sheep class was Chester Wood, Trousdale, who was later selected as champion of

the sheep classes over Douglas George, Lebo, who won the Hampshire sheep class from his brother Phillip and Lyle Snyder of Talmage.

The beef cattle classes proved to have the largest number of entries and the judge had a big task picking Arthur Worthington of LeCompton for the winner in the Shorthorn heifer class; Wayne Ukena, Robinson, for first place Angus showman and Ed

## THE PICTURE

(1) Members of the Decorations Committee put the finishing touches on the sawdust centerpiece in the south arena. (2) Dick Wellman croons a cowboy tune into a faltering public address system with Bill McMillan beating out chords on his "geetar." (3) Jim Cavanaugh and Francis Wempe, two mainstays in the Dairy Club, discuss the Little Royal as Wempe works on his cow. (4) Earl Phillips and the cow with which he won the Grand Championship in the Dairy Club division of the show. (5) Dan Durniak using the clippers on his cow. (6) Ed Kline, B & B Grand Champion, receiving the prize from J. C. Mohler, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture. (7) Francis York "makes" the kitchen detail for a handful of hot dogs at the feed after the show. (8) Harold Peterson and Ed Kline giving their critters a shampoo. (9) The "big shots" of the show. Dairy Judge Robert Romig, Jim Cavanaugh, Bert Danielson, George Inskeep and B & B Judge W. H. Atzenweiler.

(All photographs by Max Dawdy.)

Kline, Salina, as first place Hereford showman. The Hereford class, largest of the entire show, was a close contest and Kline did a masterful job of fitting and showing to win over Harold Peterson, Bridgeport, and Marshall Kirk, Scott City. Kline was later made champion beef cattle showman.

The hog classes were light in numbers but showed high class showmanship to the last man. Bud Bolton, Smith Center, won the Poland China class but had to be satisfied with reserve champion swine showman when he competed against Bill McMillan, Quenemo, winner in the Duroc class who was chosen champion swine

showman. Judging from the response of the audience McMillan put on a good show in winning the hog championship.

Judge Atzenweiler deliberated for some time in choosing his grand champion showman but when the final lineup was made, the Grand Champion showman of the Block and Bridle division was Ed Kline, with his Hereford heifer and Chester Wood was in the Reserve spot with his Southdown sheep. Pushing the boys for these honors were Bill McMillan, with his Duroc gilt and Walter Smith showing his Belgian mare.

## DAIRY SHOW

The Dairy show also lacked some in numbers but thirty-three boys paraded before Judge Robert Romig, Topeka, to stage one of the highest quality shows in the history of the Little American Royal.

Answering the call for the first class were the Guernsey cow showmen and when they left the ring Malvin Johnson, Moran, was Judge Romig's choice for first in the cow class and champion Guernsey showman. Leroy Sidfrid, Topeka, won the Guernsey heifer class and was selected for reserve champion Guernsey showman.

John Weir, Geuda Springs, placed first in the large Ayrshire cow class winning over Chase Wilson, Mulvane. Weir was later named champion showman of the Ayrshire breed and Wilson went on to win reserve champion over Joe Rogers, Horton, the winner of the Ayrshire heifer class.

Judge Romig, always doing a first rate job, had a difficult assignment in placing the Jersey cow class. Francis Wempe, doing a good job of showing a cow that needed plenty of showing, won first, followed by John Aiken, La Harpe, and Dale Bowyer, Manchester. Wempe won the nod for champion showman in the Jersey breed over the Jersey heifer class winner, Merlin Line, Sabetha.

In the Holstein cow class Earl Phillips, a freshman from Manhattan, set a hot pace to win that class and to be made Holstein showman over the veteran William Mudge, Burlington, who did a fine job in winning the Holstein heifer class and also winning the reserve champion position.

Judge Romig made his final selections from a ring of well fitted and

(Concluded on page 15)

# Just Eight Months From College To Recruiting Officer

● *Paul Smith, graduate of last year and now a lieutenant in the Marines, was on the campus the first part of March doing recruit duty.*

By JOE JAGGER

JUST eight months after Paul Smith, one of last year's Ag graduates, marched across the commencement platform at Kansas State College, he came back to his alma mater as a lieutenant to recruit men for officer's training in the United States Marines.

In those eight months Paul had gone through intensive training at the Marine Barracks at Quantico, Va. The story of those eight months is important. Important because it is the story of a former agricultural student who made good. It is important, too, because it is the story of America arming herself for war.

Here is the story. Last June, Paul, still clutching his diploma and looking forward to a career in plant breeding, heard that the Marines needed college graduates to take officer's training. He was satisfied that this was how he wanted to serve his country. So on June 25 he enlisted in the Candidates Class for Commission.

July first found Private First Class Smith at Quantico ready to start four months of "boot" or recruit training. Four months in which to learn the basic things that a Marine must know: how to march, how to shoot, how to care for wounded men, how to obey orders quickly and cheerfully, and many other things.

These were months of hard work, healthful exercise, and wholesome food. The days began at 5:45 a. m. and ended at 10:00 p. m., but they went quickly because there was so much to learn.

Finally, "boot" training was over. He became Lieutenant Paul Smith, United States Marine Corps Reserve. Paul could now choose the branch of the Marines that he would serve in. His choice was the Fleet Marine Force, the infantry of the Marines.

This meant three months of training in the duties of an officer in the Fleet Marine Force. This time he studied map reading, troop movements, and tactics.

As this training period neared an

end there came the anxious query, "Where will I be sent?" Finally, the orders came through. Paul was ordered to active duty at Kansas City, Missouri, as a recruiting officer. He had charge of recruiting men for the candidates class from sixteen schools in Kansas. And—this sounded too good to be true—one of those schools was Kansas State.

Smith is now going from college to college in Kansas signing seniors, juniors, sophomores, and a few freshmen for officer's training in the Marines. They are allowed to stay in school until graduation unless they are needed sooner. In that case they will get six months notice before reporting for training. Immediately upon graduation these men take the course that Paul has completed. Two Ag students, Roy Gwin and Donald Wood, have joined already.

Four other Ag graduates of Kansas State enlisted at the same time Smith did. Gene Poggemeyer and Rush Elmore are in the Base Defense and Weapons School at Quantico. Alton Wilson is in the Motor Transport School at the same place. Dean Whitmore was assigned to the Naval Air Corps at New Orleans and Jack Branson, General Science graduate, is in the Engineer's School at Quantico.

What about the future? Paul smiles, "I'm on recruiting duty until April 15. Then I'm to report to Camp

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Eliot at San Diego, California, and join the Fleet Marine Force. I like the Marines fine, but when the war is over I plan to continue my studies in plant breeding. The experience I'm getting here will be valuable to me in any job that I may have."

Harold E. Jones, '40, who is working on his Master's Degree at Purdue University reports that the University is on a three semester per year basis in order to speed up graduation. Spring semester ends May 3, and fall semester starts May 5.

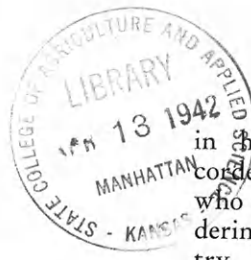
Lieut. Paul Smith of the U. S. Marines has the situation well in hand as he explains the advantages of the Marine organization to a group of prospective candidates for officers' commissions. The Ags in the picture are Norman Whitehair and Don Wood.

—Photo by F. J. Hanna.





# Draft Creates Serious Labor Problem On Farms



● *Available farm labor in relation to demand is lowest in the 18 years for which records are available.*

By ROBERT WAGNER

THE failure—or refusal—of many Kansas Selective Service Boards to grant deferments to farm youth has resulted in a drain on agricultural labor that has created a serious problem. Representative Clifford Hope of Kansas, ranking Republican on the agricultural committee, has recently said, "Most of the local draft boards do not realize that they need not fill their monthly quotas for selectees if in doing so they are forced to select farm youths who are needed on the farms."

This erroneous idea held by the draft boards is not in keeping with the recommendations of Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, selective service director. Hershey has said he regretted that in certain instances some "over-enthusiasm seems to have developed in local boards which, regardless of our efforts to the contrary, have proceeded to consider anew the classification of registrants necessary in agriculture and agricultural pursuits."

Even now the shortage of farm labor is keenly felt, but it is far from being as serious as it will be during the harvest season. Where will the farmer go to get harvest help? Certainly his crops cannot go unharvested—we have an army and millions of people to feed! Soldiers can not fight without food, industry cannot build airplanes, tanks, and shells without food. Again and again, Hershey has emphasized the importance of agriculture to national health, safety and interest.

Kansas ranks second only to Texas in total crop land and Kansas farmers are being called upon to increase the production of crops, livestock and livestock products to the highest point in history in order to supply the much needed food and fiber.

The mechanization of agriculture in recent years has substantially reduced the requirements for farm labor, but the war industries and selective service are taking many of

the skilled operators. The supply of laborers on farms familiar with tractors, combines and other farm machinery requiring efficient operation has been reduced to a point where the possibility of meeting production goals is jeopardized.

A report made by H. L. Collins, Agricultural Statistician for Kansas, regarding the farm labor situation in Kansas revealed some interesting as well as pathetic facts. He states in his report that the supply of farm labor in Kansas on January 1, 1942, as related to demand was only 66 percent or the lowest in the 18 years for which records are available. If the usual trend occurs during the harvest season, by July, the supply as related to demand will be only about 51 percent.

The following paragraphs are contained in the resolutions adopted at the Seventy-first Annual Meeting of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, January 16, 1942:

"Ironical as it may appear, agriculture, on which civilization itself depends, is also a mainstay in war. Since the old proposition that an army travels on its belly is still germane, agriculture is a vital war industry, and the skillful man on the land is performing his highest patriotic duty

in husbandry. He should be accorded equal credit to that of others who find their special niches for rendering their best service to their country.

"The importance of agriculture in meeting the national emergency occasioned by war is recognized by government and by all thoughtful citizens. Farmers always have responded and will again respond to the call of their government. It must be recognized, however, that present-day farming requires experienced and skilled workers. If adequate and efficient production is to be maintained and a large increase in production secured, it is essential that all authorities charged with the administration of the Selective Service Act give the same consideration to essential farm labor as is being given to skilled industrial workers, particularly those workers who, by initiative, training, experience and application, are peculiarly fitted for efficient farm production. Food is just as essential in winning the war as are armaments and munitions."

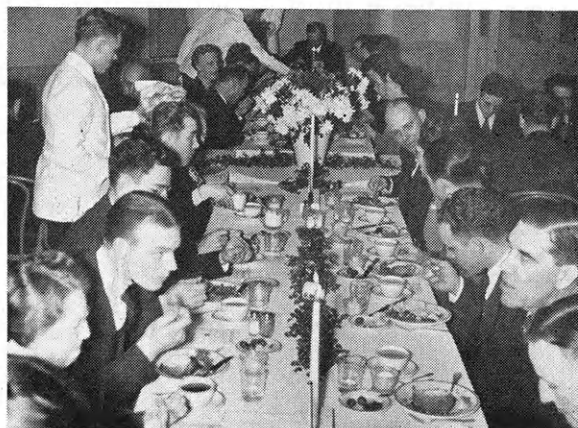
It is realized that blanket deferment of farm youth is impossible and that consideration certainly should be given to the deferment of skilled machine operators and key men in agriculture. Kansas is predominately an agricultural state and is expected to make a substantial contribution to the feeding of the military and civilian population of the United States and her allies. This together with the effect of our war industries on the farm labor supply should be given consideration in the establishment of the selective service quota

(Concluded on page 13)

## At The President's Banquet

Members of the different judging teams in the Division of Agriculture caught in a candid photograph at the banquet given by the President and Department Heads each year. "Swede" Jackson seems to be equally interested in his food and in what Coach F. W. Bell has to say.

—Photo by Max Dawdy.



# Ags and Home Ecs Stage First Mixer

● *It is the first on this campus, but they are of frequent occurrence at many other colleges.*

By TOMMY BENTON

FOUR hundred and fifty students from the Divisions of Home Economics and Agriculture gathered in Nichols gymnasium on February 7 for the first Mixer that has been attempted between these two divisions.

Though some came dated, there was a liberal amount of stags from both divisions with the girls having a slight advantage in number. Calvin Doile and George Wreath kept the couples well mixed up by many forms of circle dances so that no one remained a wall-flower for long. Games were provided in the girls' gymnasium for the benefit of those who did not dance or tired of dancing.

One of the feature attractions of the evening was the auctioning of a replica of Dean Mullen's saddle horse by Colonel Calvin Doile. The horse brought \$3,000 in the ring but since the bidders had come to the party with but the necessary dime for admission, the horse was led back to the green pastures for the rest of his days.

Refreshments were served at intermission time and there was an adequate amount for all who desired second helpings. It has been said that some were served the third time.

Although this is the first mixer of its kind on this campus, they are frequent occurrences between these two divisions on other campuses throughout the country. In most colleges the Divisions of Home Economics and Agriculture are combined on the same campus, and on others are considered jointly as the Division of Agriculture.

It seemed to be the consensus of most individuals attending the party that it should be declared an annual event just as are Ag week and Hospitality Days.

The mixer was not a burden to the appropriated funds of either division but was financed entirely by the gate receipts. The Chaperons for the party

" . . . And The Band Played On"



The boys from the Ag Division and the gals from the Home Ec Division "swing out" at the first inter-divisional mixer, held in Nichols gym. The Ags liked the idea and the gals.

—Photo by Max Dawdy.

were Dean and Mrs. C. W. Mullen of the Division of Agriculture and Margaret Raffington of the Division of Home Economics.

The sugar beet factory at Garden City last season manufactured enough sugar to supply every man, woman and child in Kansas with 10 pounds of sugar, and have some left. The beets are grown in about a dozen western Kansas counties.



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"Time is Money."

Napoleon --  
"Time was my Waterloo."

Congress --  
"Time in Day Lite Saving  
Time is Valuable."

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# Popular "Doc" Shaw Leaves Kansas State

● *After three years at Kansas State College Dairy Professor leaves his many Manhattan friends to accept position at North Carolina State College.*

By FRANCIS WEMPE AND  
MAX DAWDY

DR. A. O. Shaw, Associate Professor of Dairy Husbandry at Kansas State College, Manhattan, has been appointed Head of the Department of Animal Industry at North Carolina State College at Raleigh, North Carolina. In his new position Dr. Shaw will be Director of Dairy Production, Dairy Manufacturing, Animal Husbandry, and Animal Nutrition.

Since 1939, when he came to Kansas State College, Dr. Shaw, or "Doc" as he is known to his many friends, has had charge of the College dairy herd and coached the Kansas State College Dairy Cattle Judging Teams. His 1941 team was the winning team in the Collegiate Dairy Cattle Judging Contest at the Dairy Cattle Congress and the same team won third in the Collegiate Dairy Cattle Judging Contest at the National Dairy Show.

Although not yet 35 years old, Dr. Shaw's background of livestock experience and research work make him well fitted for his new position. His early experience with livestock began with registered Holsteins and Herefords on his home farm in Cassia County, Idaho. Graduating from the Burley, Idaho, High School, he took two years' undergraduate work at Utah State College at Logan. In 1928, Shaw made an extended show circuit on the west coast and resumed his education at the University of Idaho, Moscow, the same year. He received both his Bachelor's degree and his Master's degree from that institution in 1932.

Dr. Shaw's work for his Master's degree was with the Vitamin A content of pasture herbage and was done under the direction of Dr. Ella Woods, Federal Nutritionist, stationed at the University of Idaho. "Doc" has written several publications dealing with the effect of Vita-

min A on the plane of nutrition. Other subjects upon which he has written are factory tests for dairy products, tests for mastitis and breed characteristics.

While an undergraduate at the University of Idaho, Dr. Shaw was a member of the wrestling team, of the Dairy Judging Team, the Dairy Prod-



A. O. SHAW

ucts Judging Team and in his senior year had charge of the Dairy Show Herd.

At Pennsylvania State College in 1932 Dr. Shaw did further work toward his Doctor's degree, which he received in 1935 from the Pennsylvania school. During this time he was employed half time in teaching laboratories in Dairy Manufacturing at Penn State and half time by the Sharples Specialty Company. While working with the Sharples Company he helped perfect the first churnless method of making butter. He resigned in 1935 to accept a position as Instructor of Dairy Husbandry at the

University of Idaho and Dairy Husbandman of the Idaho Experiment Station and in 1939 went to Kansas State College as Associate Professor of Dairy Husbandry.

Always popular with those who know him, "Doc" was selected as one of the three most popular faculty members in the Agricultural Division in a poll of students in that division conducted during his first year on the campus.

Dr. Shaw has served as faculty adviser of Alpha Zeta Fraternity at both Idaho and Kansas State. Besides Alpha Zeta he is a member of Gamma Sigma Delta, Phi Kappa Phi, Sigma Xi, Pi Kappa Alpha, and the American Radio Relay League organization for amateur radio operators.

Dr. and Mrs. Shaw and their five months old daughter left Kansas State to be in Raleigh on March 1, 1942, at which time Dr. Shaw began his new duties.

Dale Pancake of Haddam, who is enrolled as a freshman in Milling, has been nicknamed "Flapjack."

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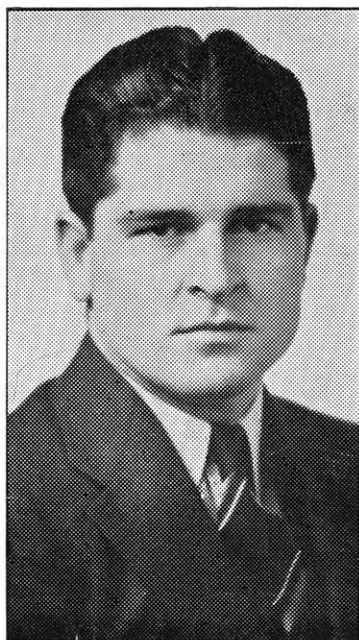
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## Ray Rokey Is Outstanding Ag Student

● *A lengthy list of activities and a plus personality make Ray well qualified for this honor.*

By ROBERT SINGLETON

RAY Rokey, a major in agronomy, was selected as the outstanding student of the Division of Agriculture and presented to Farm and Home Week visitors at the annual achievement banquet on February 6. Ray's outstanding personality, high scholarship, character, and his many activi-



Ray Rokey

ties make him well qualified for this honor.

Ray has a grade average of 2.64 for his four years of college and is a member of Phi Kappa Phi, national honorary scholastic society. He earned freshman Phi Kappa Phi recognition and sophomore honors.

Rokey has been active in R. O. T. C. serving as lieutenant colonel of the Kansas State unit. Recently he received an appointment as second

lieutenant in the United States army. Rokey was ranked first in a group of six that were chosen from the Seventh Corps Area, including Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Arkansas, and Minnesota.

One of Kansas State's outstanding athletes, Ray was quarterback of the football team, and has lettered three years in football and two years in baseball. This year he was a regular on the wrestling team.

Rokey is vice-president of the student council and of Alpha Gamma Rho fraternity, and a member of Who's Who Among Students in American Universities and Colleges. In addition to this he is a member of Klod and Kernel Klub, Collegiate 4-H, and Y. M. C. A. As a sophomore he was elected to Alpha Zeta, honorary agricultural fraternity, and Dynamis, all-school honorary.

Ray has worked in the agronomy department and has been self-supporting throughout his four years of college. With these activities and honors, Ray is rightfully the outstanding student of the Division of Agriculture.

## Smies Is Learning To Swim

Agronomy Department  
Kansas State College

Dear Folks:

Greetings from a sailor who has never been on a ship, never sailed the seas, and hardly knows how to swim. Yes, you guessed it, I joined Uncle Sam's navy. I "shipped in" January 1, as a Yeoman, 2d class. In case you are not familiar with rates in the navy, a Yeoman does clerical work; and a second class petty officer is in the third pay grade or comparable to a staff sergeant in the army. Anyway, I was assigned to duty here in the main personnel office.

I really am liking my work, and the navy in general. In fact, were I to take the space to describe the navy to you, you would think I were a recruiting officer.

There are many K-State boys here, so I did not find myself a complete stranger. Harold Jaeger, Dale Hupe, Bill Winner, Vernon Keim, Charles Woelfer, Clifton Jackson, and Albert Yoxall are a few of the former students in agriculture. They are all in the best of health.

The weather is always a poor subject to discuss in a letter, but I cannot help but mention that this warm sunshiny climate is quite a change from the sub-zero stormy weather you have been having there in Kansas.

Sincerely,  
Henry Smies.

## STUDIO ROYAL

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# Sugar Bush Is Profitable Enterprise



● *Maple syrup and sugar bring cash income on Call farm in Ohio.*

By RONALD CAMPBELL

TO a native of Kansas the term "sugar bush" would mean little or nothing. To any former resident of the northeast section of the United States the term brings pleasant memories of times spent among the maple trees and at the breakfast table. It is from sugar bush, a planting of hard or sugar maple trees, that the delicious maple sugar and maple syrups—so dear to the faithful flapjack consumer—are obtained.

Dean L. E. Call may be considered as an authority on maple products having been born and raised on a farm in northeast Ohio on which, according to the Dean, the sugar bush enterprise is as profitable as any conducted on the farm.

The Call farm, in Summit County between Cleveland and Akron, is on about the western edge of the commercial maple products producing area, this industry being confined largely to the New England states, New York and Pennsylvania. In addition to the section in northeast Ohio, there are isolated areas throughout the country where the sugar bushes are present in varying amounts.

On the Call farm now owned and operated by the Dean's brother, the sugar bush consists in part of virgin maples from the original forest and in part of plantings of sugar maples made by Dean Call's father in 1882. The trees now vary from 18 inches to 2½ feet in diameter and are regularly tapped for maple sap.

The maple sugar season starts in the early spring between the middle of February and middle of March and continues approximately a month. During the growing season there is a constant movement of sugar from the leaves to the growing parts of the plant. In the autumn, most of the sugar is stored in the plant as starch. With the advent of warm spring weather the starch is converted back into sugar which gives sweetness to the sap. The sap in sugar maples

starts to flow when the air temperature becomes warm enough to thaw the ground. In general, a combination of warm days and frosty nights causes the sap to flow best. Ideal sap weather is a succession of days when the temperature rises to 45 to 60 degrees Fahrenheit, and drops to 25 or 30 degrees at night. The maple sugar season closes when the buds in the trees begin to swell as a result of a series of warm days and warm nights which stimulate the trees into growth. The swelling of the buds gives a strong undesirable flavor to the sap.

Sap is secured by the process of tapping the trees which consists of boring a 3/8-inch hole to a depth of 1½ inches into the cambium layer and inserting a metal or wooden spile through which the sap runs. The sap drains into buckets suspended on the spiles or spout. When the sap is running freely a spile will produce a 10-quart bucketful of sap in 12 hours. The number of spiles inserted into the tree depends on its diameter—a small tree is tapped only in one place, a large tree in several places. Some of the very largest trees may have 5 spiles and buckets.

The sap is gathered in the buckets

and taken to the evaporation house which, according to Dean Call, should be centrally located in the sugar bush where it is concentrated by evaporation.

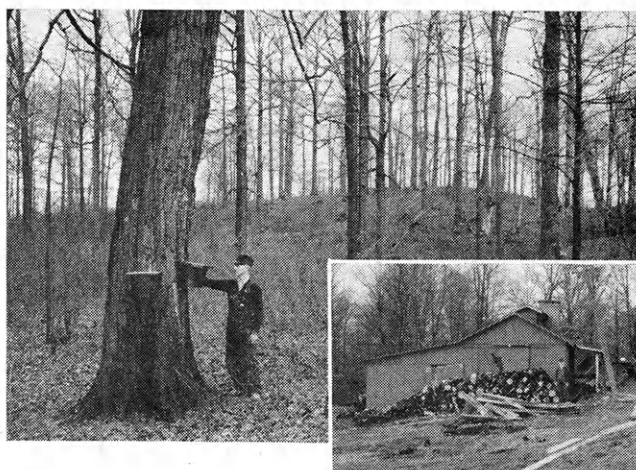
Fifty-two gallons of sap will produce on the average one gallon of syrup and about 8 pounds of sugar. The quality of the products depends upon cleanliness of handling, temperature and rapidity with which sap is concentrated; that is, the time that elapses from the time the sap is removed from the tree until the maple product is obtained. The best quality syrup is light straw-colored and good quality maple sugar is nearly as white as ordinary granulated sugar. Dark color of maple products is due to dirt or development of organisms that develop when the temperature is high and considerable time elapses between the flow of sap and concentration of the product. It is usually quite rainy during the season when maple products are produced and covers must be provided on the sap-collecting buckets to prevent the rain water that runs down the sides of trees from entering the buckets which would cause discoloring of the product. The sap is a good medium for the development of certain types of microorganisms, thus buckets, spiles and other equipment must be kept scrupulously clean or an inferior, dark colored product will result.

The size of a sugar bush is usually expressed in terms of numbers of buckets of sap collected annually. The sugar bush on the Call farm is about a 600 bucket bush.

Maple products are sold from the

(Concluded on page 15)

These 100-year-old sugar maples on the Call farm in Ohio yield a nice profit each spring when "the sap begins to run." The man in the picture is Howard Call, the Dean's brother. The inset shows the building housing the boiling vats.



# Former Graduate Gets Slow Start But Soon Proves Himself

● *Allan G. Philips majored in animal husbandry and is now General Manager and Vice President of the Allied Mills Inc.*

By ROGER PHILLIPS

FEW success stories can equal that of Allan G. Philips, who spoke at the Feed Conference held here on December 10 and 11. At the time of his graduation in 1907 in animal husbandry at Kansas State College, he was told by the head of that department that as a livestock man he would "make a good ditch digger."

Taking his cue from the department head's statement, Mr. Philips applied for a position with the Poultry Husbandry Department. His application was accepted, and in 1908 he became the first instructor in poultry husbandry at Kansas State College. It seems strange that an animal husbandry major should work with poultry problems but it must be remembered that at this time there were relatively few trained poultry workers. It was during this time that he and two other men from Missouri University and Nebraska University organized the annual Intercollegiate Poultry Judging Contest. The twenty-second annual contest was held this year.

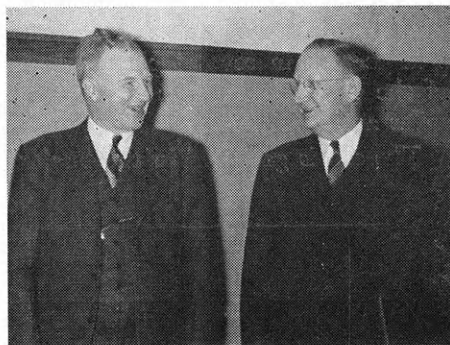
His work here was so important that in 1910 he was asked to go to Purdue. He taught and did research work in poultry husbandry at Purdue until 1926 and contributed much literature and basic knowledge to the poultry field during this period. One of his students at Purdue was Claude Wickard, present Secretary of Agriculture.

He accepted a job in 1926 as General Sales Manager and Vice-President of the Allied Mills, Inc., and has held this position ever since. His position there entails much work and responsibility as he is in charge of personnel, research, sales, and several other departments. He has served one term as president of the American Poultry Science Association.

During the period from 1908 to the present his salary has changed

from a figure ending in two ciphers to one well up in the four cipher class.

Concerning college graduates Mr. Philips said his company likes to employ graduates and is employing a larger percentage now than formerly. He listed the most common faults of college graduates as lack of patience, lack of an inquiring or questioning attitude, and an inability to plan their work or their lives. Many graduates tend to be too impatient to get ahead. They do not have the patience to begin at the bottom and work up as they learn and are dissatisfied with any jobs except the biggest ones. Frequently graduates take too much for granted without asking the all important question—"Why?" This lack of a doubting or questioning attitude is a serious problem of the graduate, Mr. Philips said. College



Dean Call and Allan G. Philips indulge in a bit of reminiscing about days gone by.

—Photo by Max Dawdy.

graduates are trained principally to have a better "think tank" and not a better knowledge of their job. He blamed inability to organize and conduct their work on the existing educational system in which most of the students' work is planned ahead for them, thus giving graduates no prac-

tical training in planning their own life.

A college man should remember that once he has learned a thing it is his own private knowledge and not his instructor's or some author's, Mr. Philips said. He must use his own thinking and reasoning. Graduates should avoid the phrase, "well, my instructor at college said so-and-so." They should use positive statements and avoid the habit of being walking-talking reference lists.

The average number of credit hours per semester is 16. The average number of class sessions is about 15, not counting quizzes nor finals. This figures 240 per semester or 480 for the school year. If the cost to the student of attending college is \$480 for the school year, then the cost per session is \$1.00. This does not include the contribution of the taxpayers nor the earning value of the student's time if he were working. These items will figure as much or more than what the student pays.

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# New Experimental Fields In Northcentral Kansas

●Crop production to be stressed at Belleville, Smith Center; bindweed control at Canton.

By ACTON BROWN

TWO experimental fields in north central Kansas and one in east central Kansas have been established and are under the management of Robert Sloan and Donald Crumbaker, respectively.

Sloan has his headquarters at Belleville, and will be superintendent of two fields, one three miles west of Belleville and the other one mile west of Smith Center. Both fields are adjacent to highway U. S. 36. Experimental work on these two fields will consist of a study of crop varieties adapted to Kansas, fertility and crop sequence studies, and crop residue studies. Experiments regarding special adapted crops, grasses, and alfalfa will be conducted. Sloan will also do some nursery work with some of the more promising varieties of wheat grown at the Agronomy Cereal Nursery.

Sloan has been in charge of the Kansas State College Agronomy farm for the last few years and began his new work February 1, 1942.

Crumbaker is in charge of the Bindweed Eradication Project for eastern Kansas which is located at Canton, 13 miles east of McPherson on U. S. Highway 50.

The Canton field consists of a nine-acre tract infested with bindweed. Experiments have been set up to study the effect that time and frequency of cultivation, smother crops, competitive crops, and various chemicals have on bindweed. An experiment showing the effect of nitrogen fertilizers upon chlorate toxicity will also be set up. Different methods of bindweed eradication will be employed to determine if methods employed at Fort Hays Branch Experiment Station are applicable to eastern Kansas. Bindweed roots penetrate the soil to a much greater depth in eastern Kansas and for this reason it was thought that a bindweed eradication project should be carried on in eastern Kansas.

Crumbaker has been County Agent

of Miami County for the past nine months and began his new work on February 1.

## FARM LABOR PROBLEM

(Continued from page 7)

for this state and for the allocation of the state quota between counties.

It is the responsibility of the Selective Service System to maintain a balance of skilled labor for industry, agriculture, government services, etc., on the one hand and the military personnel requirements on the other. Congress has placed upon local boards the responsibility of selecting from their neighborhood those persons that may best be spared from agriculture, industry, and other occupations. The limit to be spared from agriculture has been reached and we hope not too far exceeded.



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A calf-feeding authority has said that out of each 100 dairy cows one could expect 80 calves, of which 40 would be heifers. Twenty of those heifers would freshen, the others die at birth, die the first three months, or be lost from miscellaneous causes. Of those finally reaching the milking line, one-third will be less productive than their dams. Certainly the job of replacing milking herds is a costly one. The longer we can make a cow last, therefore, the better.—*Successful Farming*.

## CALENDAR OF COMING EVENTS—IMPORTANT TO ALL MEN OF THE AG DIVISION

April 18—Dairy Products Judging Contests for Men and Women.

April 25—Dairy Cattle Judging Contest—Junior and Senior divisions.

April 26 and 27—State High School Judging Contests.

May 2—Student Crops Judging Contest—Freshman, Junior and Senior divisions.

May 9—Student Livestock Judging Contest—Junior and Senior divisions.

Freshman, Sophomore, Junior or Senior—there will be ample opportunity for you to enter one or more judging contests this spring. The contests are divided so that you will compete against students who have the same college experience that you have had.

Prizes, both in experience and money, will be offered to not only the winners of the contests but to a majority of those who compete.

## Army Life Is Not So Bad At Times

"Not all is dull in the army," writes Lt. Paul L. Brown, who with 41 other men is guarding a unit of the Monsanto Chemical Company, Monsanto, Ill.

Workers are searched when they come to work in the morning and again when they leave. Male workers are felt from head to toe, so they won't carry anything dangerous or valuable into or out of the plant. Women are required only to open their purses.

Some time ago a corporal was inspecting the workers as they came to work. He finished one man and turned to his next customer, who turned out to be a woman and I guess it was hard to say whose face was the redder, the corporal's or the lady's.

Paul's address is: 2nd Bn, Co. "F", 63rd Inf. Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Mo.—*Acton Brown.*

Floyd Smith left January 9 to work on his Master's Degree at Michigan State College. He is carrying some undergraduate work as he lacked six hours of graduating from K-State at the end of the last semester. Floyd gets his mail at 513 Evergreen Ave., East Lansing, Michigan.

Leland Groff, '41, is with the Soil Conservation Service. Write him at Larned.

Dick Atkins, '41, has a fellowship with the Quaker Oats at Iowa State College. He gets his mail at 122 Campus Ave., Ames, Iowa.

## Hawaiians Agree That "It's A Small World"

● *Youths living 20 miles apart on island get acquainted 2,300 miles from home.*

ROY Nagakura and Howard Furumoto are from Hawaii. On that little island in the Pacific they had never met. However, Howard had known of Roy's parents.

Last summer, Howard was coming to the mainland by boat. On board he became associated with a Hawaiian lad who was expecting to be met at the Los Angeles dock by another Ha-

waiian boy whose name would be Roy. At the dock Howard and Roy were introduced. Here they were, 2,300 miles from home where they had lived only 20 miles apart, and were just getting acquainted.

They soon discovered that they had mutual interests. Each was planning to come to Kansas State College in the fall of 1941 to study agriculture. Roy and Howard are now on the campus at Manhattan and both are in the division of agriculture, but they do not live together. Both are rapidly making acquaintances and both rate as fine fellows.

Their parents are engaged in the production of sugar cane. Fortunately their holdings are far removed from Pearl Harbor.



Howard Furumoto and Roy Nagakura (left to right), both from Hawaii, were finally introduced to each other on the docks at Los Angeles last summer.

—Photo by Max Dawdy.

## Student

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## LITTLE ROYAL HONORS

(Continued from page 5)

trained cows, handled by accomplished showmen. As the Judge later stated, "Any of the final contestants would have made a good champion." From the breed winners: Johnson and Sidfrid, Guernsey champions; Weir and Wilson, Ayrshire winners; Wempe and Line, Jersey winners; and Phillips and Mudge, Holstein champions, Judge Romig chose Earl Phillips with his Holstein cow as Grand Champion Showman of the Dairy Division and John Weir showing his Ayrshire breed champion, as Reserve Grand Champion Showman, of the dairy show.

The trophies, a carving set for each Grand Champion Showman, were donated by the American Royal Livestock Show and the Kansas City Stock Yards Company and were presented to the two grand winners by J. C. Mohler, Secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. The ribbons, for the show were donated by the Division of College Extension. A list of the winners follows:

### The Block and Bridle Winners:

#### Senior Horses

First, Walter Smith, Shawnee.

#### Junior Horses

First, Russell Klotz, Saffordville; second, Herman Brinkman, Pittsburg; third, Arthur King, Ellis.

#### Hampshire Sheep

First, Douglas George, Lebo; second, Philip W. George, Lebo; third, Lyle Snyder, Talmage.

#### Southdown Sheep

First, Chester Wood, Trousdale; second, James Wood, Clifton; third, Carol C. Montgomery, Sabetha; fourth, Glen Weir, Hazelton; fifth, Abdul Khalaf, Jerusalem, Palestine.

#### Shorthorn Heifers

First, Arthur Worthington, Lecompton; second, Bob Brass, Wilmore; third, George Stephens, Cherokee; fourth, Gus Bicker, Dunlap.

#### Angus Heifers

First, Wayne Ukena, Robinson; second, Marvin Poland, Chapman; third, Howard Spencer, Concordia; fourth, Charles Hall, Springfield, Mass.; fifth, Roy Kinkaid, Medicine Lodge.

#### Hereford Heifers

First, Edwin Kline, Salina; second, Harold Peterson, Bridgeport; third, Marshall Kirk, Scott City; fourth, Ed Elling, Manhattan; fifth, Bill Sterling, Hardtner; sixth, Gene Watkins, Kiowa.

#### Poland Chinas

First, Bud Bolton, Smith Center; second, Charles Condray, Manhattan; third, Doyle Hadley, Alton.

#### Durocs

First, Bill McMillan, Quenemo; second, Floyd Bjurstrom, Alma.

### The Dairy Winners:

#### Guernsey Cows

First, Malvin Johnson, Moran; second, Thoran Gatterman, Lewis; third, Harold Johnson, Scandia; fourth, Raymond Clark, Iola; fifth, Rex Boyle, Spivey.

#### Guernsey Heifers

First, LeRoy Sidfrid, Topeka; second, Kenneth Burchman, New York, New York; third, Austin Wright, Norwich.

#### Ayrshire Cows

First, John Weir, Geuda Springs; second, Chase Wilson, Mulvane; third, Lester Brenneis, Hollenberg; fourth, Harry Mudge, Burlington; fifth, Charlie Schwab, Morrowville; sixth, Max Benne, Morrowville; seventh, Elroy Janssen, Lorraine.

#### Ayrshire Heifers

First, Joseph Rogers, Horton; second, Royal Hendershot, Hutchinson; third, Eugene Colle, Sterling.

#### Jersey Cows

First, Francis Wempe, Frankfort; second, John Aiken, Iola; third, Dale Bowyer, Manchester; fourth, John Schesser, Horton; fifth, Ralph Dodd, Linn.

#### Jersey Heifers

First, Merlin Line, Sabetha; second, Eugene Kimple, Lyons.

#### Holstein Cows

First, Earl Phillips, Manhattan; second, Merle Brehm, Woodbine; third, Dean Hawks, Hiawatha; fourth, Daniel Durniak, Germantown, N. Y.; fifth, James Smith, Ax-tell.

#### Holstein Heifers

First, William Mudge, Burlington; second, Harold Rall, Menlo; third, John Hogue, Barnes.

## SUGAR BUSH IS PROFITABLE

(Continued from page 11)

farm either in the form of syrup or sugar. Maple sugar is of two types: First, ordinary sugar consisting of crystals of fairly large size produced by stirring the product while it is still hot and continuing the stirring until it is fully crystallized; second, maple cream, another product consisting of crystals of small size, which is produced by permitting the syrup, after it is properly concentrated, to cool before the stirring process is started. Prices of maple products vary as is the case of other farm products with supply and demand. Last year syrup from the Call farm sold for \$2.50 per gallon and maple sugar and cream at 50 cents per pound. All of the maple products produced on the Call farm are sold at the farm to people from Cleveland, Akron and surrounding towns. According to Dean Call it is never possible to completely satisfy demand for the products in that area.

Maple products provide an income

for the farm early in the season before most other farm products are ready for market. In addition, a maple sugar camp provides opportunities for a farmer to utilize his labor in a profitable occupation at a season of the year when, due to the weather, it is impossible to do very little other farm work.

Besides providing a good cash income the sugar bush utilizes land that is broken, rolling and otherwise unsuited to cultivation. Dean Call emphasizes that the same careful management is necessary for the profitable handling of the sugar bush as is necessary in handling any other farm crop. Good woodlot management methods must be practiced. Livestock must be excluded from the forest plantings and care must be taken to see that young trees are constantly being developed to replace older trees as they die.

The life of maple trees when properly handled in northeast Ohio is approximately 100 years. Judicious tapping if accompanied by proper woodlot management will not materially shorten the life of the trees.



What do you say Ags let's make the Ag-Home Ec mixer a semester affair. Any Ag can testify that the party of February 7 was a success.

Howard Carnahan has gone to the University of Minnesota to work on his Master's Degree.

Leigh Hines, Carroll Mogge, and Jim Shaver were all set to go to the army. A half hour before the bus left, the local board wired them that they were deferred. So Carroll is back at his old job as reporter on the Ag Student Staff, and Leigh and Jim are back in the old groove.

# The Last Word

## Editorial Comment



### *What Will Happen To Judging Teams?*

During the past few years the money allotted to Kansas State College judging teams has been far from adequate to cover the expenses of their members. The only money received by these teams has been that which is prorated to them from the student activity fee and the prorata has just not been high enough.

With next year's almost certain drop in enrollment will come a proportionate decrease in allotment to judging teams. This will mean that members of next year's judging teams will necessarily dig deeper into their pockets in order to make the trips.

It is approaching the place where judging teams will be open only to the "financially privileged." That is, if the allotment is decreased to a point much lower than it has been in the past, the expenses to the members will be so great that many, who are just as well qualified and who would like very much to make the trips, will find it necessary to stay at home. Even this year it was difficult for some.

Of course, this is not as it should be and it should not be allowed to happen. It will be unfortunate if such a worthy activity open to all agricultural students is allowed to degrade into an exclusive activity.

### *Ragged Constitution Is Patched*

There has been considerable agitation from time to time for a revision in the method of electing officers of the Agricultural Association. This has arisen from a realization that the method has been inefficient, subject to contemptible politics and other evils.

The recent passage of the amendments to the constitution is the result of this realization. The nominating committee provided for in the amendments and consisting of the seven departmental club presidents

will assure better qualified candidates for the offices. If anyone is in position to know the qualifications of a man in his department, either in the club or out, the club president surely should be.

One of the greatest evils in the entire election setup has been that of election by standing vote. All too often a man, particularly a freshman or sophomore who might not know a candidate, will vote with whoever stands first or with whoever stands up next to him. He doesn't want to be the only man sitting or standing, as the case may be, so he swings with the crowd.

The constitution as now amended provides for vote by ballot and states that the nominees for offices must be published in the Collegian the Tuesday before election on Thursday. The latter provision will give everyone a better chance to become acquainted with the candidates.

The amendments further provide that election shall be held in April rather than in May as has been the case. Newly elected officers will be presented to the assembled members of the Agricultural Association in May and will take over the duties of their respective office at that time except for the editor of the Agricultural Student. The editor for the current year will carry full responsibility for the publication of the May issue of the magazine and the newly elected editor will assist in its publication.

This provision will enable the newly elected officers to become oriented and acquainted with their new responsibility before school is out in the spring and will facilitate the handling of their office the next fall. Particularly, is this true in the case of the newly elected Agricultural Student editor who can work closely with the outgoing editor on the May issue of the Agricultural Student.

Certainly, these amendments are not a panacea, but they are definitely a step in the right direction. This patchwork has been needed for several years.

### *Man's Seven Mistakes*

Man's imperfections lead him to make many mistakes in life, and the pointing out of these frailties has engaged the attention of philosophers and reformers in all ages. A recent writer, as reported to "The Boy's Agriculturist," enumerates what he considers to be the seven greatest mistakes of man, as follows:

1. The delusion that individual advancement is made by crushing others down.
2. The tendency to worry about things that cannot be changed or corrected.
3. Insisting that a thing is impossible because we ourselves cannot accomplish it.
4. Refusing to set aside trivial preferences in order that important things may be accomplished.
5. Neglecting development and refinement of the mind by not acquiring the habit of reading.
6. Attempting to compel other persons to believe and live as we do.
7. The failure to establish the habit of saving money.

—Hoard's Dairyman.



There were fewer tenant farmers in Kansas in 1940 than in 1930 despite the fact that the percent of tenancy increased from 42.4 in 1930 to 44.9 in 1940. This may be explained by the fact that numbers of farm owners declined even more than the tenants during the 1930's.

Three-fourths of the gainfully employed people of the nation today are in a position where they can be hired or fired. When a man is dependent upon another man, or upon a corporation, or even upon the state, for the support of himself and his family, he becomes cautious as to what he says or does, lest he give offense. The farmers who own their own farms are, in my opinion, the last great bulwark of freedom in the United States. This bulwark must be preserved.—O. E. Baker, Senior Social Scientist, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.



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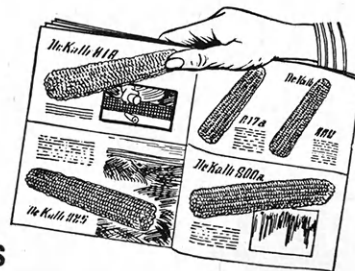
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# Today AMERICANS ARE RE-DISCOVERING THEIR AMERICA!

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A WONDERFUL NEW WORLD—this American treasureland which Columbus saw from the deck of his flagship in 1492. A wild and virgin land—a land of immeasurable hardship, *and of hope!*

Here the foundations of liberty were laid in the centuries that followed. Here the founding fathers created a new miracle of government. The year was 1776, and they wrote down a heaven-sent dream and wrought it into fact.

They bequeathed to us the United States of America, and their sons and grandsons made it great and strong.

Had we forgotten, in recent years, to be grateful for our American way of life? Yes, most of us had. But now that we stand in peril of losing it—we *remember*. Now that we must fight with all that we have and are, to hold that heritage, we look back on the hard history that lifted us up on the heights. And we review the later years that have brought us to this bitter hour.

Today, in 1942, the mists are clearing from our vision. The Nation is at war. Americans are *re-discovering* their America.

★ ★ ★

Now, AS IN THE DAYS of the pioneers, Agriculture is the foundation of American security *and of American survival*. In the fight for Victory the man who really *fights* leads all others in our devotion. And here, *back home*, no man's job is greater than the farmer's job. He must raise the food that freemen need.

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