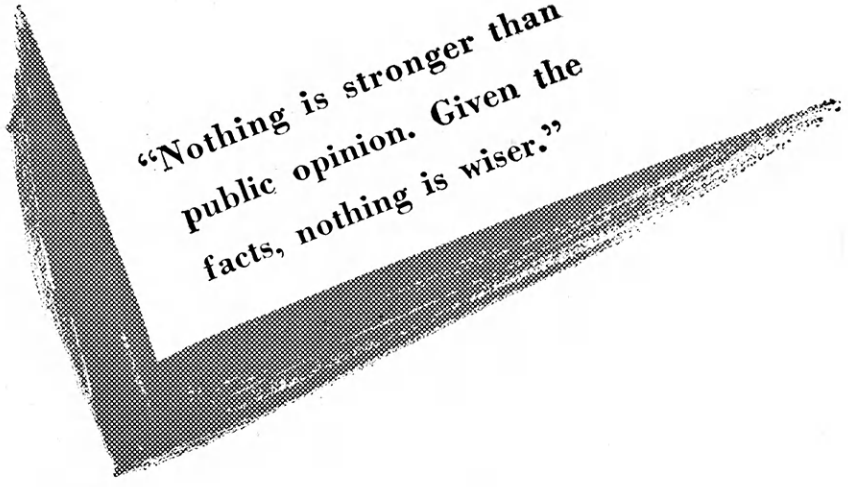
THE KANSAS Agricultural Student

MARCH 1950



On Competition

Hatch a good idea and you hatch competitors.

It works this way—to take General Electric as an example:

In 1934, the automatic blanket was initially developed by General Electric. Today there are twelve other companies making electric blankets in competition with G. E.

In 1935, General Electric first demonstrated fluorescent lamps to a group of Navy officers. In 1938, the first fluorescent lamps were offered for sale. Today they are being manufactured by a number of companies.

The first turbine-electric drive for ships was proposed and designed by G-E engineers. Today four companies in this country build this type of ship-propulsion equipment.

After several years of laboratory development, General Electric began production and sale of the Disposall kitchen-waste unit in 1935. Today fourteen other companies are in this field.

The first practical x-ray tube, developed at General Electric years ago, is now a highly competitive business for seven manufacturers.

In 1926, a practical household refrigerator with a hermetically sealed unit was put on the market by General Electric. Today 34 companies are manufacturing household refrigerators with hermetically sealed mechanisms.

* * *

Research and engineering snowplow the way, not only for new public conveniences, but also for new companies, new jobs.

There are 20% more businesses today than there were immediately after the war.

Industry furnishes over 10,000,000 more jobs than ten years ago.

The average family owns more and better products of industry than ten years ago.

Any American company that plows back money into research and engineering development makes new business not only for itself, but for others.

The economy that does most to foster competition is the one that makes easiest the establishment and growth of business.

You can put your confidence in—

GENERAL ELECTRIC

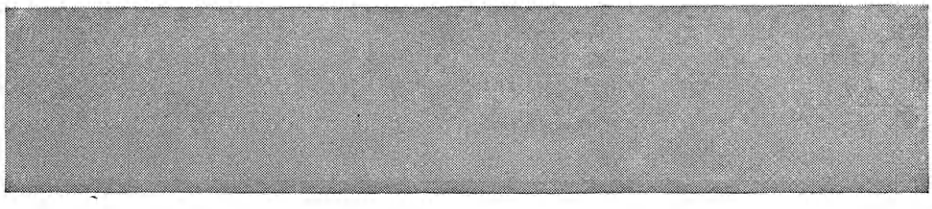
THE KANSAS
Agricultural Student
KANSAS STATE COLLEGE
OF AGRICULTURE AND APPLIED SCIENCE
MANHATTAN, KANSAS

VOL. XXVII | MARCH, 1950 | No. 3

Contents

Published by the Agricultural Association of Kansas State College of Agriculture and Applied Science, Manhattan, Kansas, on or before the Twentieth Day of the months of October, December, March, and May. Subscription rates $1 per year; 2 years for $1.50; single copy 30c.

Entered as Second Class Matter, November 9, 1946, at the Post Office at Manhattan, Kansas, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879. Accepted for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of Octobr 3, 1917, authorized November 9, 1946.



On the Cover . . . Nine Girls Are Enrolled In School of Agriculture

By Silas E. Brandner

Our cover this month is adorned by nine girls in the School of Agriculture. These girls, who have various reasons for enrolling in the so called "all men's school", are, left to right: Marlene Ruth Falley, Mary V. MacCaskill, Peggy Goetz and Suzanne Sykes. Front row: Tamara Chajuss, Patricia A. Fegley, Barbara Collins, Mrs. Margaret R. Jones and Betsy Stienstra.

Blue eyed, blonde haired Marlene Falley is five feet four inches tall and a freshman in the Animal Husbandry curriculum. Since her father is a truck gardener near Topeka she feels this may be the cause of her interest in the ag school.

When she graduates she wants to work on a "working ranch". None of this dude stuff for her, she says. She claims she can do anything on a ranch a man can do.

Marlene is neither married, engaged nor worried about it. Her first love is horses and has one here she works with every chance she has.

Mary (Mac) MacCaskill, from Wichita, admits that the Animal Husbandry curriculum, in which she is enrolled as a senior, is her third choice. At one time, the tall (5' 8") blonde haired girl contemplated the study of medicine, but after a short period of working in a New York doctor's office she was warned away from the medical profession. Two years in a telephone office convinced her she didn't want to be a working girl, either.

A flair and a liking for drawing brought "Mac" to Kansas State but the placement tests pointed the way to Animal Husbandry. She still takes drawing courses as electives and enjoys every minute of them.

She returns in June as 'Head of the Corral' at the same dude ranch where she worked last year as 'top wrangler'. "After that? Who knows? A job somewhere, that's for sure."

Single and not engaged, she says she wouldn't go steady if her life depended on it.

(Continued on page 22)

It Has Advantages

Bob Fiser, Ag Journalism Senior, Tells Why He Will Go Back to Home Farm

He Believes He Can Make a Comfortable Living and He Likes the Life

By Bob Fiser

In Washington county, on the extreme northern edge of Kansas, is a farm on which I'll be living when I receive my degree in May.

It is a good farm, though not exceptional, and is much like those of the surrounding neighborhood. The buildings are old and many of the fences will soon have to be reconstructed. The soil, though in better condition than that on some of the nearby farms, is beginning to show the wear of several decades of farming.

But that is where I am going to live, and farm, because I believe I can make a comfortable living there, and because I like the life and the things that go with it. There will be drawbacks, just as there are in any other occupation. One must contend with the weather, with insects and diseases, and the fluctuations of prices. But even considering these, I believe the rewards will be justifying.

The farm of which I am speaking is actually composed of three farms. Two of these are rented, and the third belongs to my father, who has farmed all three for more than thirty years. Composed of 926 acres, including 360 acres of pasture, the farm is all on upland ground. Thanks to my Dad, erosion has been held to a minimum, even though part of the land is rough and rolling.

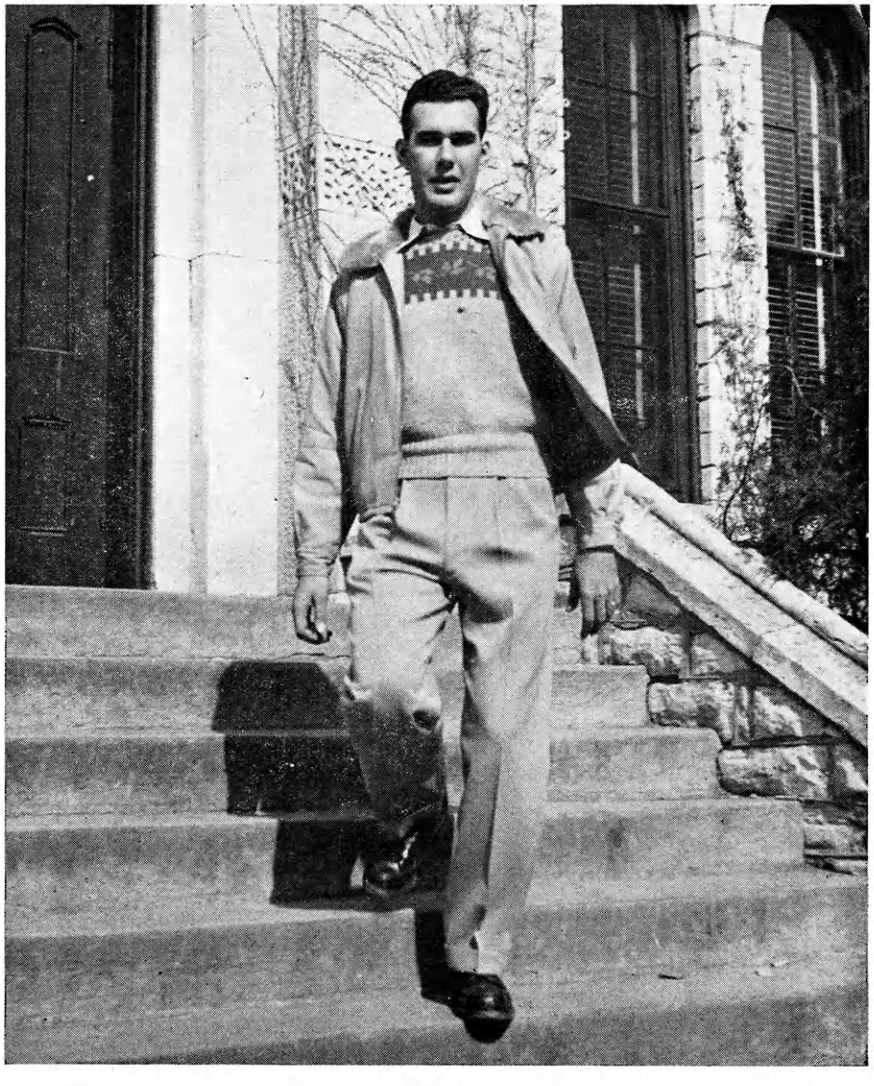
If the present plans are used, Dad and I will run the farm on a partnership basis, dividing the profits according to the investment in the business. Under this arrangement, I, like many others on their first business venture, will have to go into debt to keep up my end of the bargain.

Dad and I have made big plans for the future, and we'll do our best to carry them out. We hope eventually to own all three farms but whether or not we achieve that goal, we want ours to be one of the best and most up to date farms in the vicinity.

A beef cattle enterprise will be emphasized on the farm and will center around the present herd of grade Hereford cattle. This enterprise will be supplemented by a herd of hogs and by a cash crop, probably wheat. Other crops, grown for feed for livestock, will be corn, alfalfa, sorghum and oats. In most years, the total income will be supplemented by custom farm work such as plowing, terracing, or alfalfa threshing for which we are equipped.

People have asked me why I am going back to the farm and some are a little surprised to find that a college graduate wants to be a farmer. Basically, I am going to be a farmer because I like the life. I think one can make a comfortable living there

(Continued on page 23)



Bob Fiser

Pelleted Seeds May Cut Production Costs

By JOHN FEIGHT

Pelleted seeds may prove just the thing to give amateur gardeners and farmers a greater output with less back breaking hoeing and digging. At the same time it may be possible to slash production costs for commercial growers.

Only recently has the new process moved out of the experimental stage. Two companies who were pioneering in the new process, Processed Seeds, Inc., of Midland, Michigan, and Filtrol Corporation of Los Angeles, began selling coated seed in 1948.

Amateur farmers and commercial growers alike have long been bothered with planting extravagant amounts of seed of such crops as lettuce and carrots because of tricky germination. In the case of the commercial planter, pelleted seeds will do away with most of the thinning and hoeing because pellets can be precision planted and hit with a pre-emergence spray without harming the seed. This will materially decrease the high cost per acre outlay necessary for hand hoeing and thinning. To the amateur gardener, pelleted seed may mean the end of water-lugging transplanting drudgery. Pellets may be planted in advance of the season and lie dormant until conditions favorable to germination sprout the seed within the pellet. This is especially true in the case of tomatoes. Pelleted seeds may be planted at the desired spacings and planting in flats, transplanting to frames and then to fields could be eliminated.

The new process not only is a boon because of its possibilities in small and irregular sized seeds but by pelleting seeds, fertilizers and hormones can be included for quick growth. Fungicides and insecticides can be included for added protection.

Experimentation is being carried on with amino acids, Vitamin B_1, and even dried blood in an attempt to draw nitrogen from the air. In cases of mineral deficiency, small amounts of boron, manganese and the like are being used experimentally by

(Continued on page 21)

This year's Kansas State FFA officers will preside at the twenty-seventh annual state convention to to be held in May on the college campus. They are, front row, left to right, Billy Bert Jessee, Columbus, reporter; Elmer Kern, Stockton, treasurer; Paul Mugler, Clay Center, president; J. E. Zimmerman, Olathe, vice-president; back row, L. B. Pollom, state adviser of FFA, Kenneth Buller, Buhler, secretary, and Prof. A. P. Davidson of the college, adviser.

Will Be A Thousand of Them

Kansas FFA Boys Will Gather on Campus for Vocational Ag Contests

By WILL REIST

Don't be amazed if you see the KSC campus literally overrun with Kansas high school boys May first and second. There will be approximately 1,000 of them here for the 27th annual vocational agricultural judging and farm mechanics contest. In connection with the contest the 22nd annual program of the Kansas Association of Future Farmers of America will be held.

Different areas in the agriculture contest include judging of poultry, crops, dairy, and livestock with livestock consisting of beef cattle, sheep and swine. The contestants in farm mechanics will try their proficiency in farm power, sharpening tools, soil conservation, concrete, welding, farm machinery and farm carpentry.

Each Vocational Agriculture Department of a Kansas high school may have one team of three members in the agriculture contests and team of two members in the farm mechanics contests. A school not represented by teams may have one or two individuals in each contest. A box lunch will be served on the campus at noon Monday and Tuesday to the contestants.

Activities of the annual meeting of the Kansas Association of FFA will include the election of the 1950 class of State Farmers, the FFA public speech contest, ranking of the chapters in the state chapter contest and election of officers for the ensuing year. State President, Paul Mugler of the Clay Center chapter, will preside. One of the national officers will address the delegation.

The Future Farmers will be housed in Nichols Gymnasium during their stay in Manhattan through cooperation of extension and the athletic departments. Kenney L. Ford, secretary of the alumni association, will be in charge of housing. Tours of the campus and experiment station will be sponsored by the department of economics and sociology.

The annual banquet given by the Manhattan Chamber of Commerce will be held in Nichols Gymnasium on the evening of the second day. The entire two day event is in charge of the college contest committee which includes Prof. L. F. Payne, chairman, Dr. H. E. Myers, Dr. A. D. Weber, Prof. J. A. Hodges, Prof. F. W. Atkeson, Prof. F. C. Fenton, and Prof. A. P. Davidson. L. B. Pollom, Topeka, is state adviser of the Kansas Association of FFA.

Developed Wheat Varieties

Dr. Parker Contributes Books, Bulletins for Agronomy Library

Dr. John H. Parker

By Richard Kelsey

Many students of agriculture at Kansas State do not know of the John H. Parker library in East Waters hall. Even agronomy students who use the library often do not know who is responsible for the material which aids them in attaining their degrees.

Dr. John H. Parker came to Kansas State from the U. S. Department of Agriculture in 1917. He received his master's degree from Cornell university in 1916, working with crown rust of oats. He completed his undergraduate work at the University of Minnesota and came here as a joint employee of the USDA and the college, his time being divided between teaching and plant breeding. He obtained his doctor's degree from Cambridge in 1928.

It was in teaching that Doctor Parker made his greatest contribution.

The second contribution was his work in plant breeding. Many va-

(Continued on page 30)

Freeland Is Elected Secretary of Board

By Charles Glenn

On January 13, Roy Freeland, a graduate of Kansas State college, was elected secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture to succeed J. C. Mohler, who retired recently after fifty-seven years of service.

Mr. Freeland entered Kansas State in 1933 majoring in agricultural administration and animal husbandry. While in college he became quite an outstanding livestock judge. He was high individual judge at the National Western Stock show, one year a member of the winning judging team at the Southwestern Livestock Exposition at Fort Worth, and high individual in horse judging and a member of the winning team of judges at the Chicago International Livestock Exposition.

While in school he was elected to Alpha Zeta and Gamma Sigma Delta honorary agricultural fraternities, the Block and Bridle club, Phi Delta Kappa, and Phi Kappa Phi. He was an honorary member of Sigma Delta Chi, professional journalism fraternity, and while at college won the Arthur Capper award for journalism. Mr. Freeland was a member of the Farm House Fraternity.

Upon graduation in 1937 Freeland went to work for the Corn Belt Farm Dailies. He specialized in feature and editorial writing and worked on their newspapers in Omaha and Chicago. In 1939 he joined the extension service of Kansas State college.

Freeland was with the extension service for one year, then from 1939 to 1943 he served as associate editor of the "Kansas Farmer" magazine. During this time he was secretary of the Kansas Master Farmers organization. From 1943 to his appointment as assistant to Mohler in 1945 he served as field representative for the Kansas Livestock Association.

A native of Atchison county, Freeland was quite active in 4-H club work and the Future Farmers of America. He was on the state fair circuit for several years with his prize winning Duroc and Hampshire hogs. For three consecutive years he won

(Continued on page 30)

Largest Ag Class Ever Graduated in January

By GEORGE L. SMITH

The graduating class of January, 1950 included the largest number of Ag students ever to graduate from Kansas State. One hundred five members of the Ag school received their diplomas. Of this number 63 were married men and 89 were veterans. Nine men have gone into federal or state civil service, 18 are working in industry related to agriculture, 21 of the grads are teaching vocational agriculture or on the job training, 14 entered the field of extension, 13 are taking graduate work and 25 of the ex-K-Staters have returned to the farm.

The office of the Dean of Agriculture in cooperation with the various departments keeps a three-way card system on all graduates to enable them to find a desirable placement for the student. One card is filed under the student's name, another according to the position desired and the third is filed with the student's major department. Each card contains the student's name, address, major department, electives, position desired, and degrees earned.

This placement service enables the Dean's office to find positions best suited to each individual. Only five Ag students in the last graduating class did not have positions upon graduating. This was due to uncertainty as to the nature of positions desired and was not a lack of available jobs.

The following men completed the curriculum in two-year agriculture Donald Erwin Dunn, Kansas City, Mo.; Karl David Fry, Belleville; Elmer Laverne Pelton, Raymond; and Robert Ward Phillips, Peoria, Ill.

Graduates in animal husbandry were Robert Edgar Acre, Jr., Sharon Springs; Bennie Bird, Protection; Albert Wilton Blythe, White City; Robert Lewis Briscoe, Cambridge; Willis Albert Bunch, Paola; Monte Charles Clark, Augusta; John Edward Crump, Lakin; Sergio Cuculiza, Huanuco, Peru; Talmage London Engles, Onia, Ark.; James Edward Esslinger, Madison.

Raymond John Furneaux, Moran;

(Continued on page 24)

Kansas Crop Improvement Association assistant secretary, Shannon Nickelson, left, and association secretary Prof. L. L. Compton stand beside the association's new panel truck. The seed folks use two such trucks in their business of testing and certifying seed in Kansas.

For Better Crops

High Quality Seed Made Available By Kansas Crop Improvement Association

By RICHARD THUMA

"Know what you sow, sow certified seed", is the slogan of the Kansas Crop Improvement Association. Since its organization in 1917, the association has been actively carrying this slogan to the farmers of Kansas. Today, Kansas farmers are aware of the importance of planting good seed. They realize that the heredity and quality of seed they plant determines to a large extent profit a crop will make. The association's seed certification program has made superior seed available to all farmers.

The Kansas Crop Improvement Association is an organization of Kansas farmers and seedsmen who are interested in better crops. Its purpose is to maintain and make available to the public high quality seeds of superior crop plant varieties, so grown and distributed as to insure genetic identity and purity.

Because trueness to type and varietal purity have an important influence on yield, disease resistance and convenience in harvesting, the history of certified seed is carefully checked to eliminate errors in naming.

Certified seed must be grown in fields where the danger of volunteer contamination is eliminated. Therefore strict regulations concerning crop sequence and isolation are enforced. Mixtures of other crops, other varieties, off types, or weeds may occur in spite of these precautions. Growers, therefore, must remove from the growing crop such objectionable factors.

All certified seed fields are inspected prior to harvest by trained inspectors. Each field is examined carefully. If the presence of communicable plant diseases, mixtures or weeds is found the field is rejected. After a crop has been recommended the grower sends a sample to the Kansas Crop Improvement Association. A small portion of this seed is kept in the files of the Association and the rest is submitted to the State Seed Testing Laboratory.

Only the seed that fully meets the growing requirements and is of sufficiently high germination and purity will be certified. When seed has met all of these strict requirements, the grower is issued a certificate of inspection authorizing him to sell certified seed.

An official certified seed tag must be part of each transfer of seed and persons expecting to apply for inspection of a field planted with certified seed should retain this tag.

Prof. L. L. Compton, Secretary of the Kansas Crop Improvement Association, and Shannon Nickelson, Assistant Secretary, direct the activities of the association.

Dana Jennings' winning entry in the 1949 Ag Student Photo contest.

THE KANSAS Agricultural Student's F

By JIM MILLS

(Ag Student Staff Photographer)

Again this year all Ag students have an opportunity to compete for prizes in the 4th annual photo contest sponsored by the Ag Student magazine.

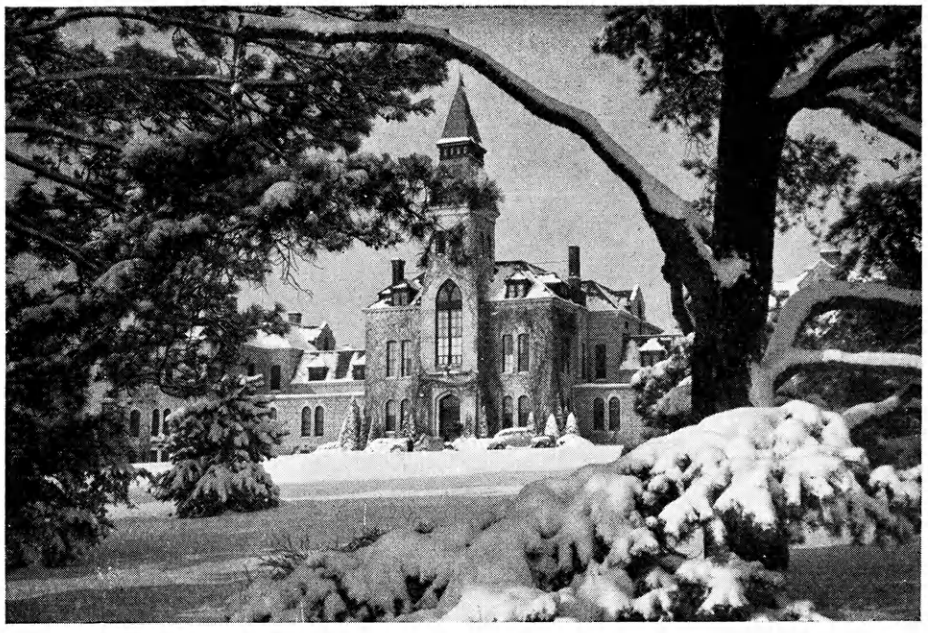
More than 50 pictures have been entered in each of the past three contests with subject matter ranging from the hog wallow to research in the scientific laboratories. You can't tell what the judges will decide is a top picture.

Last year Dana Jennings won first prize with his shot of the Little American Royal king and queen. In 1948 Lyle Snider won first with a shot of Anderson hall taken as he tramped through slush and snow to school.

Charles Herrick's wife had to persuade him to enter the second place winning photograph. He

Contest Rules

1. Contest is limited to the students enrolled in the School of Agriculture. Members of the staff of the Kansas Agricultural Student will not participate in the contest.
2. Pictures submitted must have been taken by the student submitting the prints; however, it is not necessary that the developing and enlarging be done by the entrant. Each contestant may enter four prints.
3. Judging will be based on subject material, composition, and technical quality; judges' decisions will be final. The contest will be judged by a faculty committee selected for their interest and ability in photography.
4. Subject material may be selected from the following:
   a. Agricultural scenes.
   b. Farm animals, crops or activities.
   c. Campus shots of agricultural interest.
   d. Agricultural research.
5. Prints must be 5x7 inches or larger on single weight, glossy paper. Back of print must carry the following information.
   a. Name of entrant.
   b. Name of camera.
   c. Type of camera—folding, view, box, press, or 35 mm.
   d. Approximate date the picture was taken.
6. Prizes will be offered for the first seven placings.
   No person will be permitted to receive more than one prize. (This does not include the special award for the best box-camera print.)
7. Prints must be submitted to the Ag Student office, East Waters Hall, Room 105, not later than noon, April 16, 1950. All prints become the property of the Ag Student.



Lyle Snider won first in the 1948 Ag Student Photo contest with this snow scene of Anderson hall.

Plenty of Prizes

FIRST PRIZE—$5.00 cash and $10.00 in merchandise at the Campus Book Store.

SECOND PRIZE—$10.00 photo equipment at the Palace Drug Store.

THIRD PRIZE—$2.00 cash and $5.00 in merchandise from Burk Photo Service.

FOURTH PRIZE—$5.00 in merchandise at the Manhattan Camera Shop.

FIFTH PRIZE—Dodger set and chrome developing tray from Cowan's Camera and Sport Mart.

SIXTH PRIZE—Five 40 expose, 35 mm rolls from Guerrant's Photo Shop.

SPECIAL AWARD—$3.00 cash for best box camera print.

urth Annual Photo Contest

didn't think his shot of an old sow fresh from the wallow had a chance. It didn't show glamour but the judges thought it was a typical farm scene.

Some students think you need a high-powered camera and a lot of experience before you have a chance to win a prize in this contest. But that isn't the case.

Box camera pictures have an equal chance of winning. Judges will take into consideration the type of camera used when they look for composition and detail. That is why we ask for the type of camera used to be written on the back of each photograph. This year we have a special award for the best box camera print.

So you Ag students, get out your cameras, select subject material according to the rules above and turn in a winning picture. Make it hard for the judges to decide which pictures are the best. Judges are faculty members selected for their interest in agriculture and their ability in photography.

Norman Minks

Returns to Alma Mater

Minks Replaces Crenshaw As Herdsman at K-State Barns

By Stan Creek

Norman Minks, manager of the A-1 Polled Hereford cattle farm at Union, Mo., has replaced George Crenshaw as herdsman at the K-State cattle barns.

Slipping smoothly into his new post at Manhattan was easy for the 26-year-old herdsman who has spent much of his time at the barns in the past few years as a member of the Junior and Senior Livestock Judging teams. Norman graduated in June of last year.

Majoring in Animal Husbandry, Norman had a career at K-State interrupted by four years in the Army Air Force, from which he emerged as a 1st Lieutenant. He originally came to college in 1942, left in '43, and returned in '47.

Crenshaw, whom he replaced, re-

(Continued on page 27)

Little American Royal Provides Students with Valuable Experience

By Bob Wulfkuhle

The Little American Royal is the biggest event of the year for agriculture students of Kansas State college. It is the only collegiate livestock show in the country that is patterned after the American Royal, all others are patterned after the International.

This stock show is also different from other livestock shows in that awards are made for grooming, training and showing rather than on the merits as an individual. It is strictly a showmanship contest. The student will be in charge of a beef animal, dairy cow or heifer, sheep, hog or horse. Each will be given a choice of whatever class of livestock he wants and likes to show. After the animal is assigned, they will have about six weeks to get him trained and fitted for the show.

A student who enters a show not only gains training and experience in the show ring and in getting animals ready for show, but will meet some of the foremost livestock breeders in the state, the college herdsman and the faculties of the dairy and animal husbandry departments. As college trained men people will look upon them as agriculture leaders and they'll be expected to help run shows. The Little American Royal will give them much needed experience.

The show will be held Saturday, April 1, 1950 in the judging pavilion. Admission will be 75 cents per person. There will be no reserved sections so seats will be available for everyone attending. There will be no more tickets sold than seats so everybody who buys a ticket will see the show. Milton S. Eisenhower, president of K-State, will present the awards.

Father: "Why shouldn't I be friendly with my secretary? We work together every day. It's only logical."

Mother: "Wouldn't biological be a better word, dear?"

A lady down the street from us
Is in a sorry plight;
She has a husband and a furnace
But they both go out at night.

Founded in 1909

Alpha Zeta Promotes Agri.

Object of National Honorary Fraternity Is to Raise Standards of Members

By MILES MCKEE

At Ohio State university, Columbus, Ohio, the national fraternity of Alpha Zeta was founded on November 4, 1897. Its purpose was to honor the agriculture students who had excelled in scholarship and leadership. On May 14, 1909, the Kansas Chapter of the fraternity of Alpha Zeta was organized at Kansas State college. Today there are 46 chapters in 44 states.

Alpha Zeta is an honorary scholastic and professional fraternity for men studying agriculture or related subjects. It strives to promote stronger more firmly established agriculture enterprises, not simply through the use of improved methods and better seed stock, but by the strengthening of those individuals who will someday be the leaders in their field.

Those first Alpha Zeta brothers at Kansas State summed up their goals in the constitution which reads: "It shall be the object of this chapter to raise the general standard of its members and to aid them in any worthy work in which they may be interested, not only in college but also in after life."

Each fall and spring the Kansas chapter holds election of new members. Requirements for membership are: the completion of three semesters of work in agriculture or a related subject and a grade point average that places him in the upper two-fifths of his class. From this list of men, those who have shown themselves to be leaders and of outstanding character, are voted into the fraternity. These men may be spotted on the campus during informal initiation in typical agriculture dress carrying some hand tool related to agriculture.

Each fall the Alpha Zeta freshman scholarship award is given to the sophomore who made the highest grade point average the previous year as a freshman in agriculture. This year's winner was Armin Grosse from Jamestown. The two previous years' winners were H. Dale Johnson in 1948 and Norman Collins in 1947.

Alpha Zeta meets regularly the second and fourth Mondays of every month in Anderson hall. The meeting corresponds to other organizations in that a business meeting and a program constitutes the agenda. At an earlier meeting this year the members expressed their desire to have a majority of speakers outside of the ag field.

Since Alpha Zeta is interested in helping ag students make a sounder start in school, it is working with Dean Mullen and the counseling bureau in an effort to line out a counseling program for ag freshmen that can be operated by the fraternity.

(Continued on page 25)

Scholarship in the upper two-fifths of the class are necessary before eligible to Alpha Zeta. Its purpose is to promote stronger more firmly established agriculture enterprises.

Three Ring Circus

Eighty-Second Annual Ag Week Draws Two Thousand from Throughout Kansas

By Don Tarver

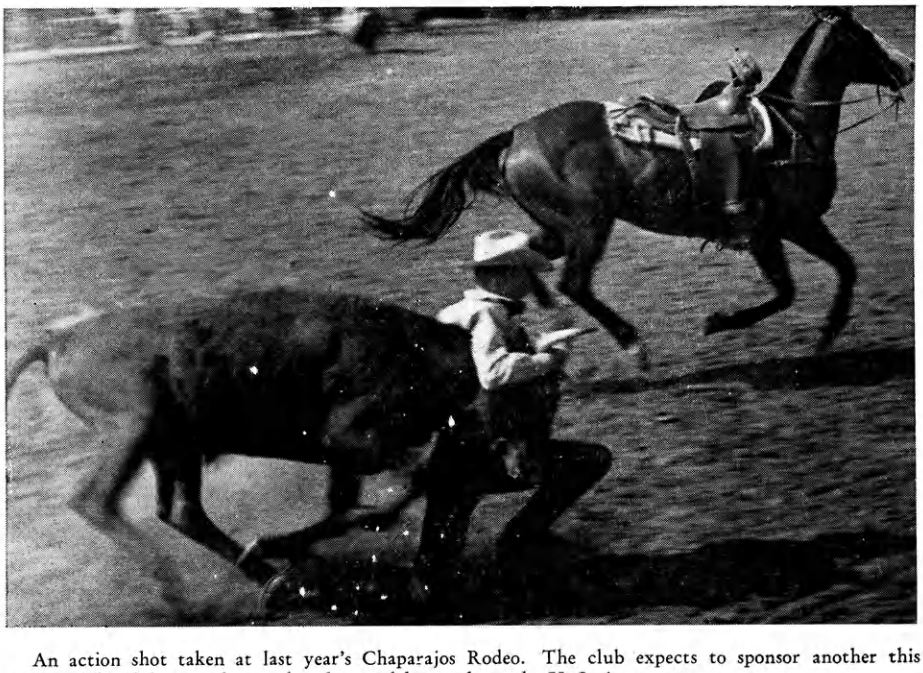
The world's oldest farmers' institute met in Manhattan January 30 to February 3. The occasion was the 82nd annual Agricultural Week with Kansas State college as host. The first such institute met in Manhattan November 14, 1868, with K-State president Joseph Denison discussing "The Relation of the College to Agricultural Interests of the State." That same theme was used in this Agricultural Week 82 years later.

The Agricultural Week programs have been compared to a three-ring circus. No one can attend all the meetings. For instance, dairymen were discussing dairy equipment, breeding, and feeding while members of the Kansas Hybrids association were tackling such problems as grain insects, corn yields and seed treating and breeding for special characteristics. Still in another building on the same day beekeepers were discussing marketing extracted honey, establishing an apiary, parity, alfalfa pollination and other aspects of the beekeeping industry.

In the early 1900's railways took college speakers through the state with the current agricultural information. During 1905 several railway companies ran special trains with college speakers to nearly every county in the state. The St. Joseph-Grand Island ran a special dairy train equipped by the college. Prof. Oscar Erf accompanied the train and gave one-hour talks at each station. The Rock Island railroad took a Farmers' Institute train over 1,030 miles of its tracks in Kansas with 30-minute programs given at 135 stations. Rock Island bore all expenses—even board and night lodging for the college staff accompanying the train. The Missouri Pacific line also ran an institute train making stops of one or two days in cities along its route. Other railways furnishing special trains for the college staff were Union Pacific, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, and the St. Louis and San Francisco.

Name Changed in 1915

By 1915 Farmers' Institute had changed to Farm and Home Week which it remained until the war tightened housing in Manhattan so that Farm and Home Week crowds could not be accommodated. The Agricultural Week program is now supplemented with Farm, Home and Industrial conferences in several Kansas communities.



An action shot taken at last year's Chaparajos Rodeo. The club expects to sponsor another this spring. The club recently purchased several horses from the U. S. Army.

Ag Week on the campus this year was limited to meetings of state dairy breed associations, the Kansas Hybrids association, the Kansas Crop Improvement association and agronomy and beekeepers' programs. Only the dairy breed associations met Tuesday. Beekeepers and Kansas Hybrids association meetings were Wednesday. The Crop Improvement association's program was Thursday, and Agronomy's program was Friday.

Dairymen Meet

F. W. Atkeson was master of ceremonies at the annual dairymen's dinner on Tuesday evening of the Ag Week. More than 300 Kansas dairymen attended. Atkeson is head of the dairy department at Kansas State.

Ray E. Smith of Hutchinson was presented a gold watch from the dairymen of Kansas in recognition of his six years service as an officer of the Kansas Purebred Dairy Breeders' council. Smith has been secretary-treasurer of the council since 1943. He also has been secretary-treasurer of the Kansas Jersey Cattle club.

Three other awards were also given. Harvey Bechtelheimer of Sabetha was presented a bronze plaque for achievement in improved dairy cattle breeding. The award was based on production, testing, type classification and herd health. The award was presented by Richard Nelson of the National Holstein association. R. L. Evans and Son of Hutchinson and Lloyd Schultz of Pretty Prairie were awarded 1949 numerals to add to bronze plaques they received in previous years. Jake Zarnowski of Newton received a certificate in recognition of high production by his Holstein cow, Nellie Jewell Bessie. His cow has produced 126,637 pounds of milk in her lifetime.

G. S. Bulkly, general director of dairy extension at the Carnation Milk company of Los Angeles, spoke on the future of purebred dairy cattle breeding. He said the outlook is rosy for the dairy industry despite a small surplus of dairy products. The lag in butter consumption has been offset by increased consumption of other dairy products.

Eisenhower Reviews Administration

Establishment of the Kansas Agricultural Council on Research and

(Continued on page 26)

Klod and Kernel to Conduct Annual Crops Judging Contest

By EDWARD L. ROBINS

Education, prizes, medals, ribbons, glory and better friendship will be given away April 29, 1950 to students entering the annual all-college crops judging contest sponsored by the Klod and Kernel Klub of Kansas State college. A welcome is extended to the entire student body to compete in this contest.

Plans are to run this year's contest similar to those in the past. Contestants will be grouped into three divisions according to the crops training they have received. Students who have not taken farm crops may enter the freshman division. Students who have had or are now enrolled in farm crops may enter the junior division. Students enrolled in grain grading and judging, or who have had the course and who have not been on the collegiate judging team, may enter the senior division.

There will be three phases to the contest: identification of varieties, crops and weeds; judging farm seeds; and commercial grading of grain. The freshman and junior divisions will compete in only the identification and judging. The senior division will compete in all three phases.

Samples of the material to be used in the contest have been placed on display in the hallway, third floor, East Ag. This should help those interested in studying for the contest.

Medals will be awarded the three high individuals in each division. Ribbons will be awarded the top 5 in each phase of the contest. In addition to a medal, the high contestant in each division will have his name engraved on a plaque. This plaque hangs on the wall of the Tri-K room.

All contestants will be invited to the annual picnic in Sunset park May 1. Here the prizes will be awarded. A fee of 25c will be collected at the time entrance is made. This will be used to pay, in part, the cost of the picnic.

This year's prize list has not been completed as this goes to press. It is expected to be as attractive as last year's list. Over $350 in cash and merchandise were offered last year. These prizes were distributed to 38 students.

Response of wheat to various fertilizer applications has varied widely in the experiment now being conducted in the agronomy greenhouses. Robert Bohannon and Thomas Tucker, graduate students, are conducting the series of tests to determine the response of soil type to certain fertilizer elements. As the picture above shows, the response of wheat has varied widely to different combinations of fertilizer.

Grad Students Do Work

Experiments Show Effect of Applying Various Combinations of Fertilizers

By DALE E. JOHNSON

Experiments to determine the response of soil types to certain fertilizer elements are being conducted at the college greenhouse by Robert Bohannon and Thomas Tucker, graduate students in soils. Designed and directed by Dr. F. W. Smith, associate professor of agronomy, the tests are called "factorial design experiments" and are intended to show the effects of applying no fertilizer, applications of a single element and various combinations of elements.

Bohannon is using a spring wheat in his experiment to show the response of 10 different soil types taken from Saline county, Kansas. The samples were obtained last November and are representative of the common fertility problems in that community. All samples of both surface and subsurface soils were taken from cultivated fields in an area which Bohannon describes as being of a general farming type with an emphasis on wheat production.

Bohannon began the actual testing in December, when he prepared sixteen 4,000 gram samples of each soil type in gallon jars. Both surface and sub-surface soils of each type were prepared. The spring wheat plantings were then made in each jar.

Each soil type was given a letter designation and then eight different fertilizer applications were made on each of the soils. For sample number one of each type no fertilizer was added. For numbers two, there, and four, nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium were added in that order. Sample number five received a combination of nitrogen and phosphorus; number six, nitrogen and potassium; number seven, phosphorus and potassium; number eight, all three in combination.

All of the wheat is up at the present time and most has headed out. Great contrasts may be seen however, probably due to the various fertilizer applications. Plants having received no fertilizer are generally small and have poor color, regardless of soil type.

The wheat plants will be left until mature and at that time complete chemical analyses of soil and plant material will provide conclusive information. At this stage however,

(Continued on page 21)

Curriculums in Ag School Offer Wide Variety of Courses

By Harold Brown

Editor's Note: The following article is a continuation of a series about agricultural curriculums. Previous issues carried Agricultural Journalism, Agriculture, Floriculture and Ornamental Horticulture, Dairy Manufacturing, Milling and Agricultural Administration.

Poultry Husbandry

The poultry industry in Kansas and the nation as a whole is coming into greater prominence in the over all agricultural picture. Increased broiler production, turkey production, and egg production have brought about this increased importance. This large increase of poultry products requires men well trained in the fields of poultry breeding, feeding and management. The Department of Poultry Husbandry at K-State is providing such training with the help of their 30 acre farm.

Courses in the poultry department cover a wide field. Courses offered include poultry genetics, poultry nutrition, poultry management, poultry incubation and brooding, poultry marketing and poultry judging.

The Kansas State poultry farm is the center of much activity in poultry experiments. One of the most interesting of the experiments is the constant temperature house in which laying hens are kept under constant temperature and artificial light. The results of this pen are compared with a pen of birds under ordinary conditions.

The Kansas strain of White Rock chickens has also been developed at the college poultry farm. Work on the White Rock was begun in the late 1930's by Dr. D. C. Warren, former poultry geneticist at the college. He used New Hampshires and White Leghorns to bring about higher egg production in the White Rock. After Dr. Warren left K-State for a genetics job at Purdue, Dr. C. D. Mueller took over the poultry geneticist job and is continuing the selection on the Kansas strain of the White Rock.

The poultry judging teams at K-State, coached by Professor T. B. Avery, compete in the national collegiate judging contest at Chicago every fall.

Agronomy

The Department of Agronomy at Kansas State college is divided into two parts. There are courses in farm crops and soils. The agronomy farm, north of the campus, consists of 320 acres of rolling upland soil. Experimental plots are used mostly for breeding and testing of farm crops, studies on soil fertility and methods of culture.

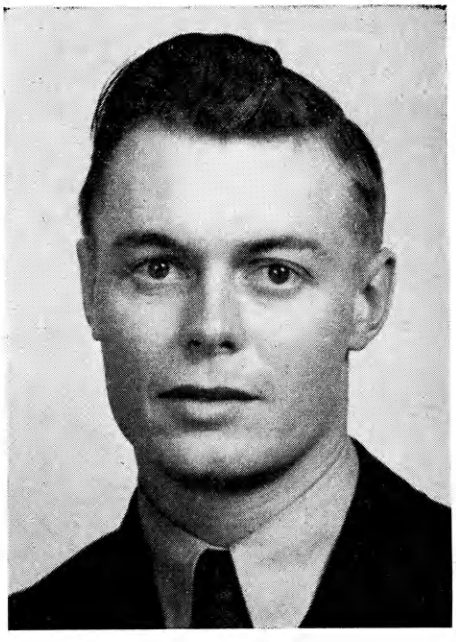
Laboratories for soil testing and study in farm crops are located in East Waters hall.

If a student wishes to major in agronomy he should take the Curriculum in Agriculture. If he wishes a major in soils he will study soil management and problems in dry land farming; or in soil chemistry, soil fertility, soil conservation and soil survey work. If, on the other hand, the student follows farm crops as a major he may study cereal crops, forage crops, or native grasses and pastures. Courses in genetics and plant breeding and crop improvement are prerequisite to specialization in crops.

Men who have majored in agronomy are well trained to return to farming. There are, however, many job opportunities which await these students. They may become agricultural advisers for commercial concerns, crop breeders, crop extension specialists, employees of fertilizer companies, farm foremen, land appraisers, pasture management experts, range examiners, soil surveyors, or soil technicians. Most jobs available to graduates in agronomy are not offered to anyone with a high school education or inadequate training in the agronomy field.

Students in the Department of Agronomy compete for places on the crops judging team. Professor J. W. Zahnley is the coach of the crops judging team. The crops judging team makes several trips each year.

(Continued on page 25)



Wilbert W. Duitsman

Wilbert W. Duitsman To Work at Ft. Hays

By Floyd E. Ricker

College life instills in some students the desire to achieve great things. Some refer to this as their "dream of success." It is known that for some reason or another, many people fail to see the realization of their "dream of success." But there are those countless Kansas State graduates to whom we can point each day and say, "He succeeded."

Such a success story is that of Wilbert W. Duitsman, recently appointed assistant superintendent of the Fort Hays Branch Experiment Station. Bill, as he is called by friends, received his Bachelor of Science Degree in Agriculture in 1940. During his stay at Kansas State, Duitsman amassed a scholastic and extra-curricular record that could serve as a goal for anyone to strive for. Even in his pre-college days, he proved himself a leader. Born and raised on a Washington county farm, he was a 4-H club member and president of his club. In high school, he did outstanding work in vocational agriculture and was named an FFA Star Farmer in 1936.

At Kansas State, he was employed as Research Assistant in the Department of Agricultural Economics. He

(Continued on page 34)

Insemination Program Adds New Building

By STAN CREEK

A new barn for housing of bulls to be used in the artificial insemination program now getting under way in Kansas is progressing rapidly, but it is doubtful that the $40,900 structure can be completed by April 1, the expiration date of the contract.

R. F. Gingrich, superintendent of maintenance at Kansas State, said that construction has been held up by the steel shortage resulting from the coal strike. He added that Jelinek Construction company of Manhattan, the contractors, were getting it up in good shape as fast as steel arrived.

Headquarters of the artificial breeding ring in Kansas is formed by two buildings, more or less complete in themselves. The bull shed, 124 feet by 48 feet, will contain 20 open stalls and 9 box stalls for the high-priced animals. Light steel rafters and girders form a unique feature in this part of the building. Replacing clumsy, heavy 2 x 4 or 2 x 6 rafters with steel has greatly strengthened the structure.

Boxed over with one inch lumber, the building will be covered a second time with sheet steel, which is part of the shortage holding up the works now.

Adjoining the bull pens on the west is a two-storied stone building that is to house living quarters, a laboratory, an office, and a store room on the first floor. Above is storage space for 100 tons of hay.

The building is being erected on the site of the old Horticulture farm and a part of the foundation from one of the buildings originally on the site is being used in construction of the stone section.

When the bids were first opened for construction of the barn at the office of State Architect Charles Marshall, Gingrich, Dean R. I. Throckmorton and Marshall agreed that all bids were too high. They were refused for a few days but after investigations disclosed no way to get it completed cheaper, the low bid by Jelinek was accepted.

Temporary quarters for the 16 bulls now used by the college in the program are in the judging pavilion at the dairy barns.

Almost Round

Jim Hinson, Ag Junior, Builds Unique Streamlined Automobile

By VICTOR L. BOHLING

Catching the eye and arousing the curiosity of many people about the campus for the past few months has been a sleek, little home-built automobile. The highly streamlined and almost round vehicle is the product of the hands and ingenuity of Jim Hinson, a 20 year old junior in Agriculture from Arkansas City.

Jim said his idea to build the car originated when he was a senior in high school. Actual construction began in 1947, and developed into a two year job involving about 1,000 hours of labor and expenses of $600.00.

The car body is handmade and contains no standard parts. The only standard car parts used in the entire car are a remodeled 1928 Chevrolet engine and a transmission and differential. Along with the sealed beam headlights, which originally were P-38 belly tanks, the steering device and the plastic windshield came from airplanes.

Though many people have had home made cars, using possibly a wash machine motor and a four wheel cart, Jim's automobile is no "kiddy car" as any examiner can readily conclude. A lot of engineering and precision work went into this vehicle. Jim readily obtained a regular title for the car, which he has named the "Hinson".

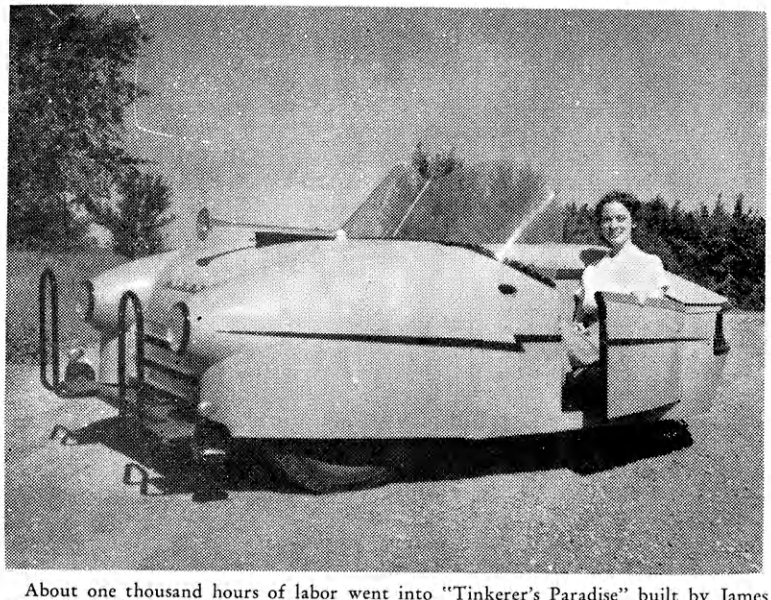
The "Hinson" embodies many unique features. The motor, mounted between the two seats, is turned around from the conventional, putting the radiator in the rear. Also unique is the front wheel drive and the rear wheel steering. A small set of dual wheels supports the rear and makes the car, in effect, a three wheeler.

The front fenders and hood are one, so that the tires are easily accessible when the hood is raised. A hood also houses the rear and so with a few flicks of the wrist the whole car can be opened up for inspection or repair.

When asked how he liked the motor between the seats, Jim said, "It's okay mechanically, but not so good socially".

Jim said the car was extremely maneuverable, being capable of turning a complete circle within a 9 foot radius. Sharp turning can be done with exceptional safety because of the car's low center of gravity that gives it high stability on turns. By

(Continued on page 32)



About one thousand hours of labor went into "Tinkerer's Paradise" built by James Hinson, Ag Engineer at Kansas State. The car is handmade and contains no standard parts.

Substitute for Linseed Oil

Safflower Proves Adapted to High Altitudes with Sufficient Moisture

By JOHN R. HOLDEN

Even though safflower is making a place for itself in the agriculture of the Northern Great Plains, "wait until a better adapted selection is available" is the advice given to Kansas farmers.

Forty thousand acres of safflower in 1949 compared to the 2,000 acres in 1946 shows the tremendous jump this crop has taken in recent years. Estimates are that the 1950 crop will be four times this 40,000 acres. Safflower has proven adapted to sections of the Northern Great Plains with altitudes of over 3,000 feet and sufficient moisture. Ideal plots have yielded 3,600 pounds of seed per acre, about eighty bushels.

Safflower, an oil producing crop, has been under test in the United States for about twenty-five years. It is being considered as a substitute for linseed oil in paints, varnishes, and enamels. It is also usable in soaps and edible oils. Safflower oil is superior to linseed oil for interior white paint. It does not turn yellow when unexposed to sunlight as does the oil from flaxseed.

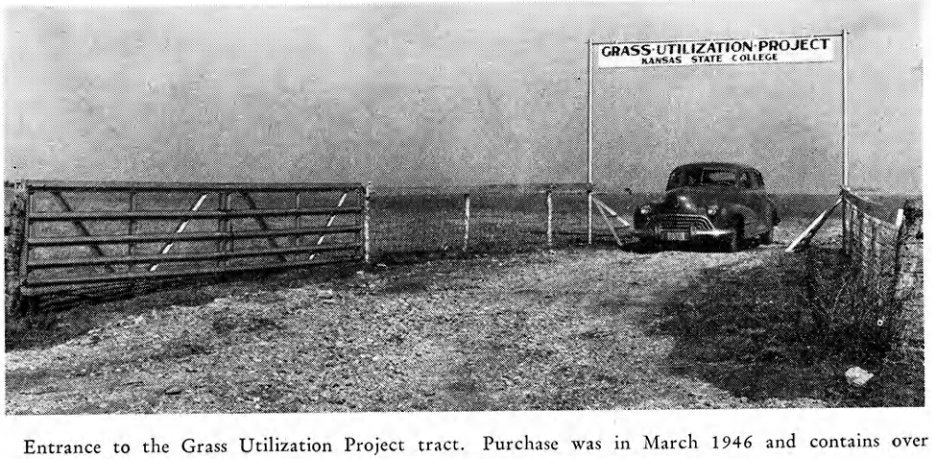
Safflower is a member of the thistle family, Compositeae, is an annual, and grows from one to three feet high. The seed resembles that from small sunflowers. Outer floral bracts and the leaves of the best varieties are covered with short spines. Varieties without spines are being tested but as yet are not nearly as successful as the spine-bearing varieties. Best results are being obtained at present with selections made by the chemurgy experiment at the University of Nebraska. Seeds of the best of these selections will be available for commercial plantings in 1951.

Due to the spine bearing characteristics of the plant it is difficult to handle. Harvesting may be done with combines eliminating the need of handling the stalks with the hands. As the seed does not shatter this may be done after frost when the entire stalk is dry. Seed is usually drilled but under weedy conditions it is advisable to plant it in rows. Experiments show that the plant is subject to several diseases and considerable damage has resulted from grasshopper attacks. Soil with a minimum temperature of 40 degrees F is required for germination.

Experiments with this crop by Claassen and Kiesselbach at the University of Nebraska have shown that the crop may be successful in the western portion of that state with an altitude of over 3,000 feet but not in the central or eastern sections. Plots in the eastern portion yielded seeds bearing 8-10 percent less oil than those from the western section. The average oil content ranges from 27-33 percent.

Results from these experiments in Nebraska have also shown that safflower will not compete with weeds. It is necessary, therefore, to sow it following an intertilled or legume sod

(Continued on page 32)



Entrance to the Grass Utilization Project tract. Purchase was in March 1946 and contains over one thousand acres.

Cat Doings

(Courtesy Ohio State Agriculturist)

It was the cat's fault, darn her skin!
It was so cold I let her in,
The stall where I was milking at
An' that ends me an' that there cat,
She rubbed again me, and said
"myyou!"
While I was milkin' of the cow,
An' leaned upon me with her paws,
She knowed that I could squirt her
jaws
Plumb full of milk if I'd a mind,
An' so I did, just to be kind!

Say! Maybe that cat wasn't pleased,
She purred round and then she
squeezed
Between the milk stool an' my leg
An' every minute she would beg
In such a tone as if it hurt,
For me to give her one more squirt!
An' then, because I let her beg,
She rose up on the cow's hind leg—
Me not a noticin' a bit—
An' sharpened up her claws on it!
Yes that's the reason I'm so sore!

The stable's got a flimsy door,
An' if it hadn't got one I've
No cause to think I'd be alive.
That cow's foot hit me like a maul!
No brickbat ever hit no wall
As hard as I did when I hit
That door and smashed it. Then I lit
Kerplash in the cow's drinking tub—
All I could say was just "blub, blub."

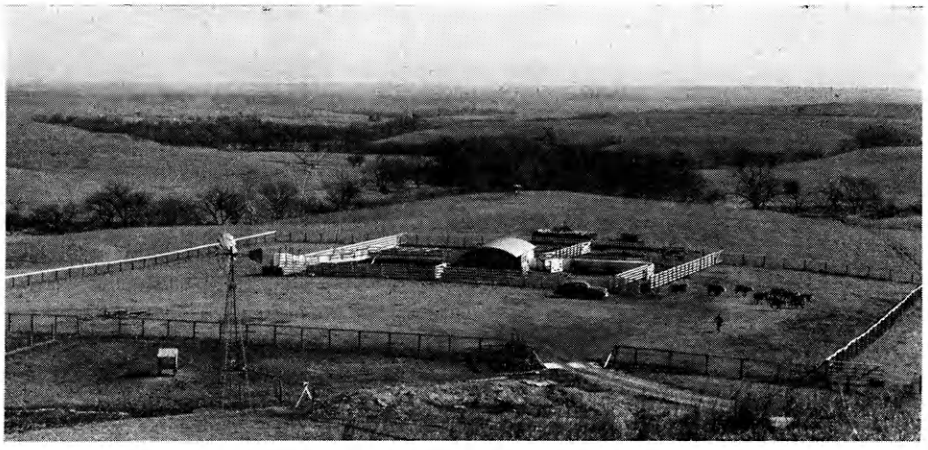
Say, when I crawled back that there
cat
Was lappin' where the milk spilled at!
An' the cow horned at me! For she
Had a fool notion it was me
That scratched her leg and made her
kick!
She pasted me plum through the wall
An' never kicked the cat at all!
That cat can m'ew till she's froze—
But she stays out next time, that goes!

Father: "Didn't you promise to be a good boy?"

Son: "Yes, Father."

Father: "And didn't I promise you a thrashing if you weren't?"

Son: "Yes, Father, but as I've broken my promise, you needn't keep yours."



Buildings on the Grass Utilization Project located five miles from Manhattan. Purpose of the project is to develop systems of beef production.

For Faculty and Students

Local Gamma Sigma Delta Is One of Ten Chapters

By Jim Dixson

Kansas State college has one of the ten active chapters of the society, Gamma Sigma Delta. It was founded at Ohio State university in 1905. The original name was Delta Theta Sigma but it was changed to The Honor Society of Agriculture, Gamma Sigma Delta, in 1913. At that time the Ohio State chapter withdrew because they wanted to retain their chapter house. The organization has been entirely an honor society since 1917.

The government of the society was placed in the hands of the faculties of the various colleges that have chapters.

Gamma Sigma Delta was established on this campus in 1918. Its purpose was "to encourage high standards of scholarship and worthy attainment in all branches of agricultural science."

Dean Call was the first president and held office for three terms. President Emeritus Farrell was elected for one year following Dean Call. Since then one year terms have been the rule.

Approximately 165 faculty personnel in the Schools of Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine and the Departments of Botany, Zoology, Entomology, and Chemistry are members. John C. Frazier, professor of plant physiology, is the president this year.

Students are selected when they are in the last semester of their college career. They are selected from the highest 25 percent in scholarship and the number does not exceed 15 percent of the Senior Class.

Graduate students elected must show outstanding ability in some field of agriculture.

Faculty members and alumni may be elected to membership three years and five years, respectively, after their graduation. Also they must "have rendered signal service to the cause of agricultural development."

Each spring there is a banquet to recognize the new members. Last spring there were 55 new members. It is at these banquets that the society has an outside speaker. These speakers in the past have been leaders in agriculture and their addresses have been very well received. The banquet this spring will be the thirty-second.

Gamma Sigma Delta serves as a real stimulus to accomplishment in agriculture by recognizing those people who have made progress in that field.

LIKE THAT

Upon being sentenced, Rastus muttered something that sounded suspiciously like an oath.

"Repeat that," thundered the judge.

"All ah says, judge, was: God am de Judge, God am de Judge."

Grass Utilization Is Question Being Studied

By Dale Evans

An experiment which has not yet received wide publicity but will become a source of vast information to farmers and stockmen in Kansas is the Grass Utilization Project being carried on by the animal husbandry and agronomy departments at Kansas State. Purpose of this project is to develop systems of beef production, either using grass as an important component of the system, or depending entirely on grass.

The experimental tract is located four and one half miles northwest of the campus. It was purchased in March, 1946, and contains 1,143 acres, which is divided into 16 pastures. Possession of the pasture was not obtained until March, 1947, and many improvements have been made since that time. All of the pastures have been fenced, windmills have been added, and there is now a headquarters with equipment for weighing and working cattle. In addition, there are nine springs located on the tract.

Results have been rather limited as yet because experiments of this type take time to complete. The whole project is an examination of factors influencing profitable grass utilization and sound pasture management. Subprojects include a study of wintering and grazing steer calves, fattening heifers, wintering and grazing yearling steers, effect of the grazing system on livestock and vegetation and the effect of burning bluestem pastures. Work has been carried on for a short period of time on all the subprojects.

A. G. Pickett, now livestock sanitary commissioner for the state of Kansas, was the first man in charge of the project. He held this job until last summer when Edgar Smith, assistant professor of animal husbandry, was appointed to the position. A. L. "Kling" Anderson, professor of agronomy, has headed the agronomy part of the experiment since it started.

The driver is safer when the roads are dry; the roads are safer when the driver is dry.

Evolution of Grinding

Alpha Mu Maintains Various Milling Displays in East Waters Showcase

By Wayne Lawrence

Each week several thousand students pass the display case at the head of the entrance stairway of East Waters Hall. Perhaps many have wondered about the why and wherefore of the case and its displays.

The display case, which belongs to the School of Agriculture, is used by the Department of Milling Industry for various displays.

Past displays have included a display of advertisements stressing the nutritive value of enriched flour and other wheat products, a display of the many products and by-products of the milling industry, a display of the various types of macaroni and spaghetti; and at Christmas time this year the display extended Christmas greetings to passers-by.

Ordinarily the responsibility of making and maintaining the displays is left to Alpha Mu, honorary milling fraternity; but when the Christmas tree toppled during Christmas vacation there were no Alpha Mu members around so the job of replacing the display was left to Dr. J. A. Shellenberger, head of the Department of Milling Industry. Thinking of the saddle stone and millstones, which had been around the department as long as he could remember, he fashioned them into a simple but effective display depicting the evolution of milling.

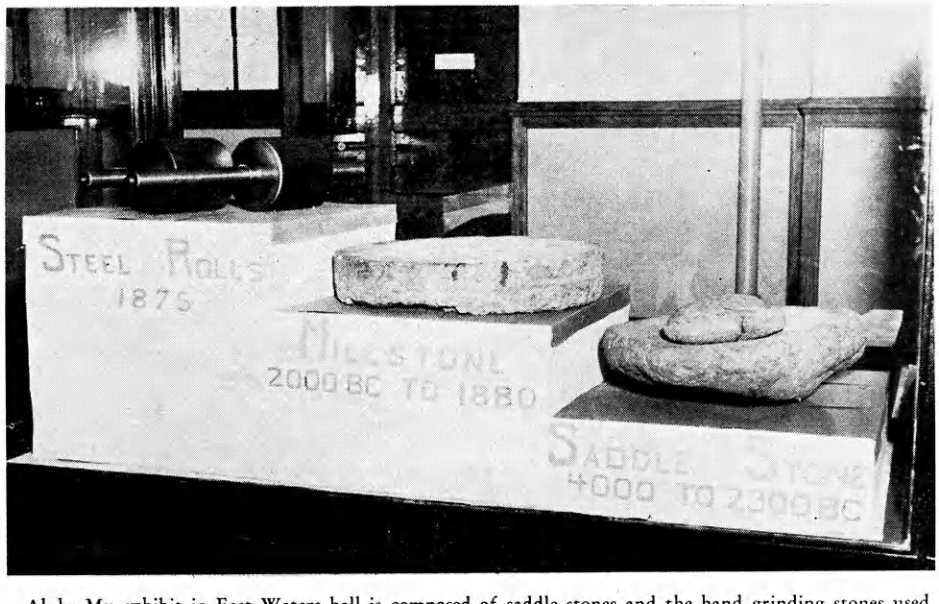
The saddle stone and the hand grinding stones in the display were obtained by the department from a mound in an old Indian village near McPherson. One of the two small hand stones was broken in two when the department received it.

Saddle stones came into use about 4000 B. C. This method of crushing grain on a larger stone by means of a smaller one was popular for two thousand years and is still used by the Mexican Indians, descendants of the Aztecs.

Gradually the conclusion was reached that this method was not efficient and the grinding principle was brought into use. The grinding principle was introduced by the Egyptians some 3,500 years before our time and it is from them that information concerning the use of millstones came down through the ages. The stones were hand operated by slaves, criminals or animal power.

The origin of the millstone in the display is not accurately known, but it is reported to have been a part of the old Blue Valley mill which was located on the Blue River near Second and Leavenworth Streets in Manhat-

(Continued on page 24)



Alpha Mu exhibit in East Waters hall is composed of saddle stones and the hand grinding stones used in old time bread making. They were obtained from an Indian village near McPherson.

Saddle and Sirloin Again Sponsors Essay Contest

By Robert Parker

The Saddle and Sirloin Club of the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, announces its 1950 Medal essay contest. This contest is open to undergraduates in Agriculture Colleges.

Carved medals will be awarded the first three places. An additional honor goes to the first winner. He will be honored by having his name inscribed on a bronze plaque on permanent display in the Saddle and Sirloin Club.

Winners from fourth to tenth place, in this contest, will receive awards in the form of agriculture books. A sterling silver cup will be awarded to the college making the highest rating among the top twenty essays, and to be won three times by one college means permanent possession.

All competing essays shall be approximately 2,000 words in length. The essays will be judged by a committee of competent men and the awards announced at the annual dinner of the American Society of Animal Production at the Saddle and Sirloin Club.

All essays must be in the hands of Charles E. Snyder by November 1, 1950.

Those wishing to enter this contest may find detailed information posted on the bulletin board in Kedzie Hall.

A tourist was standing at the bridge terminal one morning, watching the commuters pouring into town. Finally he turned to a native and asked: "Say, I notice that the commuters seem to arrive in bunches —in fact, in waves. How come?"

Shrugged the native: "Very simple. From 6 to 8 a. m., come the workers. From 8 to 9 the clerks. From 9 to 11 the Shirks and from 11 on, the Jerks!"

A man was standing by the road when a lady asked him, "Don't you wish you were a barefoot boy again?"

He replied, "Not me, lady, I work on a turkey ranch."

K-State Judges Cover the Midwest, Return with Honors

By Peter Dorogokupetz

Kansas State's all-senior poultry judging team participated in the 26th Mid-West Intercollegiate Poultry Judging contest at Chicago. Students chosen to judge were Gerald E. Lawrence, Winfield, Paul Barrett, Topeka, Forrest L. Smith, Wilmore, and Charles W. Smith, Wichita, alternate.

In the closest contest since 1922, Kansas State placed fourth with only 28 points separating the team and first place winner, Texas. Gerald Lawrence was ninth high individual in all around judging and Paul Barrett placed fourth in judging of market products.

Kansas State has a chance of obtaining permanent possession of a rotating cup. It is given to the first team that wins three times. The University of Missouri, University of Minnesota and Purdue University along with Kansas State all have two wins apiece.

Meats Judging Team

Kansas State's meats judging team placed 10th among 21 competing teams at the International Livestock Exposition in Chicago. Robert P. Kuhn, Salina, was third high individual in beef grading in the contest. Kuhn won the custom-made luggage last November that John Morrell and Company, meat packing plant in Topeka, presents every year to the student who has the highest standing in meat work throughout the semester.

The team: Robert P. Kuhn, William R. Edwards, Manhattan, Daniel R. Gardner, Hartford, N. L. Christopher, Bucklin, and coached by Prof. D. L. Mackintosh, animal husbandry department, had a workout at Swift and Company in Chicago and at Morrell's at Ottumwa, Iowa, prior to the contest which was held at Wilson and Company. Judging was done on wholesale cuts, carcasses of beef, lamb, pork and grading of 20 carcasses each of beef and lamb.

An interesting item which came to light was the fact that the top five

(Continued on page 20)

Prof. A. L. Clapp

Check Your Variety

Hybrids Show Great Difference Between High and Low Yields

A great difference between varieties of hybrid corn was shown in the 1949 Kansas State college experiment station tests. Kansas hybrid varieties produced more than all other varieties tested. "Farmers need to give more attention to kinds of hybrid corn," stated Prof. A. L. Clapp, Agronomist at the agricultural experiment station.

According to the tests Kansas hybrids averaged 4.2 bushels more than other hybrids on a state wide average. Tests in 1949 showed differences between highest and lowest yielding hybrids to be as great as 41.8 bushels per acre. The average difference was 29.3 bushels per acre. Professor Clapp said the test also showed that hybrids averaged 6.5 bushels more than open pollinated varieties.

According to Professor Clapp, the highest yield recorded since 1938 was grown this year on C. N. Montgomery's farm in Labette county. The yield was 144.6 bushels per acre.

The Kansas Agricultural Experiment station has been running tests since 1938. The tests are carried on in all sections of Kansas. The state is divided into seven districts on the basis of rainfall, soil, and length of growing season. Nine tests are run each year, said Professor Clapp.

A new bulletin, "Kansas Corn Tests, 1949 with Supplement on the European Corn Borer," is being released now. Copies are being sent this week to county agents, vocational agricultural teachers, and corn seed growers. Others may obtain copies by writing to the Agricultural Experiment station. Professor Clapp and Dr. L. A. Tatum, Associate Agronomist, United States Department of Agriculture, are co-authors of the bulletin.

Read every day something no one else is reading. Think every day something no one else is thinking. It is bad for the mind to be always a part of a unanimity.

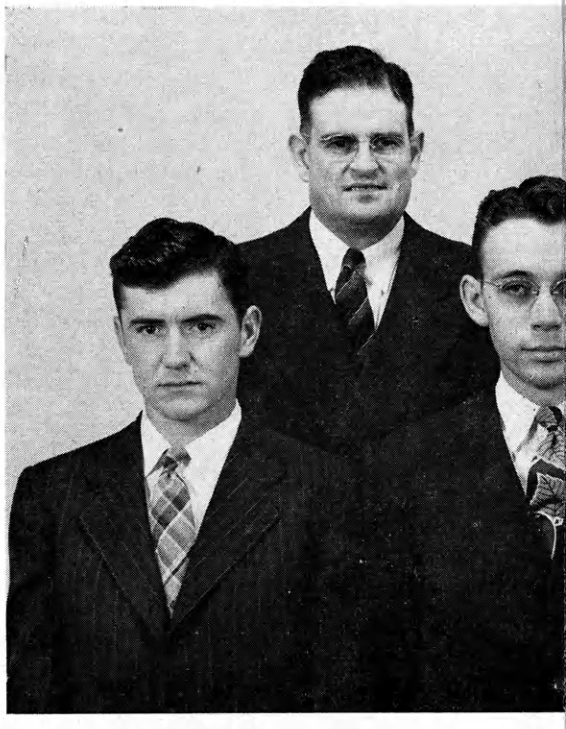
—Christopher Morley.

Notice on bulletin board of Biology Department:

"We don't begrudge you dipsomaniacs a little alcohol, but please return our specimens."

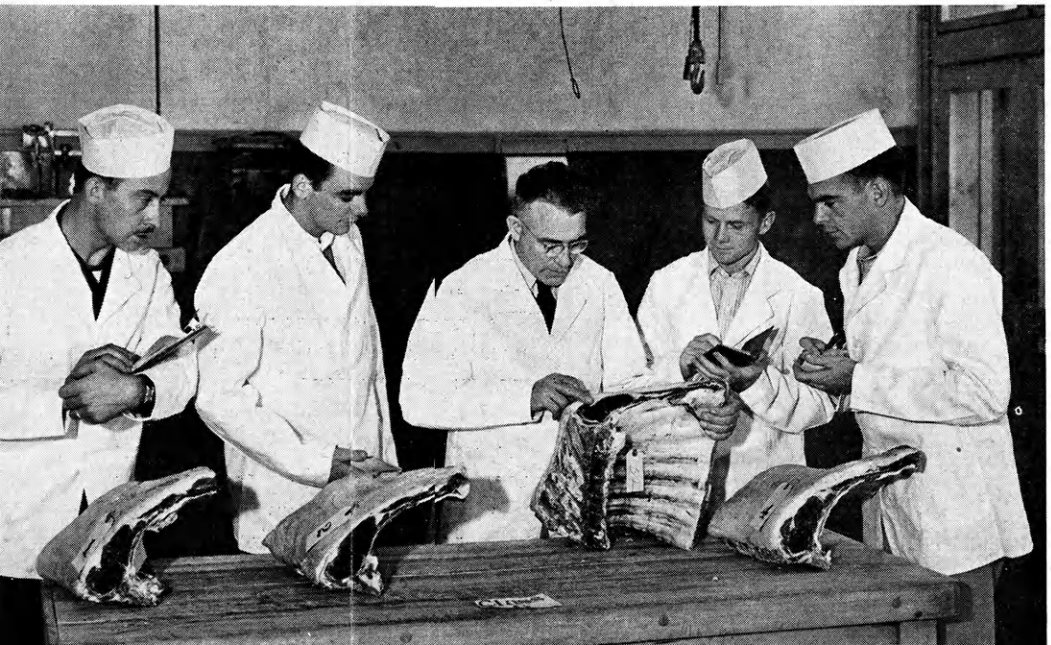
The reputation of a man is like his shadow, gigantic when it precedes him, and pigmy in its proportions when it follows. —Talleyrand.

The Fort Worth Livestock judging team: back row, Don Good, coach, Harold Gentry and Max Deets. Front row, Roswell Spencer, Dale Handlin, John Schlender and Miles McKee.



Dairy Cattle judging team: back row, F. C. Foun Collins, Harold Ramsey and Earl Phillips.

The Meats judging team: back row, Niniian Christopher, Bill Edwards, Prof. D. L. Mackintosh, coach, Dan Gardner and Bob Kuhn.



The Denver Livestock judging team: back row, Don Good, coach, Dean McCallum, Michael Murphy, front row, Duane Chrisler, William Thornburrow, James Drain and Bob Mushrush.

taine, coach, and Jack Graham. Front row, Billy

The Crops judging team: Billy Hilt, Ed Robins, Oliver Russ, Prof. E. L. Mader, coach, and Merrill Ray.

The Clay Center chapter was the winner of the 1949 Agricultural Education Club award. This award is given to the chapter which makes the highest number of points in the Agricultural judging, Farm Mechanics judging, and FFA events each year by the Ag Education Club of Kansas State college.

K-State Judges

(Continued from page 17)

teams were coached by Kansas State graduates and former students.

Crops Judging Team

At the intercollegiate competition at the International Livestock Exposition in Chicago, Kansas State's crops judging team placed fourth among eight teams.

Oliver G. Russ, Corning, was fifth high individual in the contest. Coached by Prof. Ernest L. Mader, agronomy department, team members Oliver G. Russ, Edward L. Robins, Cimarron, Merrill D. Ray, Delavan, Billy T. Hilt, Wilmore, identified 75 grain samples, judged six grain classes, graded eight grain samples and determined staple length of cotton samples.

Livestock Judging Team

Some of the better collegiate cattle judges in the United States attend Kansas State college according to results of judging at the International Livestock Exposition in Chicago. The team placed fifth among 34 in all classes of livestock judging.

Dick Chase, El Dorado, was top student cattle judge in the nation; Robert Acre, Bucklin, second; Robert Briscoe, Cambridge, fourth; Bennie Bird, Protection, eighth. Bird was also sixth in the nation in judging hogs. Don Good, professor in animal husbandry, was coach of the team which finished behind Purdue, Nebraska, Cornell and Oklahoma A & M in that order.

Dairy Cattle Judging

First place individual honors in Ayrshire judging were earned by Harold A. Ramsey, Uniontown, member of Kansas State's dairy judging team at the National Collegiate Dairy Cattle judging contest held at Waterloo, Iowa. Ramsey was also high man on the Kansas State team, which ranked 16th among 30 competitors.

Milking cows, bulls and heifers of five dairy breeds; Jersey, Guernsey, Holstein, Ayrshire and Brown Swiss were judged.

At the banquet, Carl Musser, secretary of the American Guernsey Cattle Club, invited Prof. F. C. Fountaine, dairy husbandry coach and other team members; Bill D. Collins, Columbus, Jack Graham, Columbus and Earl N. Phillips, Manhattan, to a breakfast given by his organization.

Inspection stops were made by the team at Danen Mills, St. Joseph, Mo., Clyde Hill Farms, Clyde, Mo., and the Maytag Dairy Farms, Newton, Iowa.

Junior Livestock Judging Team

Our junior livestock judging team took third place at the National Western Livestock show in Denver. A total of thirteen colleges and universities participated in the contest with Texas taking first place and New Mexico second.

High individual honors went to Robert R. Mushrush, Cottonwood Falls. Other honors went to Michael F. Murphy, Great Bend, third high individual and Duane C. Chrisler, Natoma, fourth high in sheep judging and fifth high individual in cattle judging. Other members of the team were Dean McCallum, Matfield Green, James J. Drain, Yates Center and alternate William A. Thornburrow, Wetmore.

The team judged 12 classes of livestock and gave oral reasons on light beef, quarter horses, sheep and hogs. To be eligible for the contest, junior students may not have had previous experience in intercollegiate judging.

Enroute, the team had a workout at Foster Farms, Rexford, Kan. At the show, they helped show cattle of Kansas State college. Dr. A. D. Weber, animal husbandry department, judged Hereford breeding cattle and Don Good, professor in animal husbandry, coach of the team, judged Herefords in the 4-H division.

Meats Judging Team

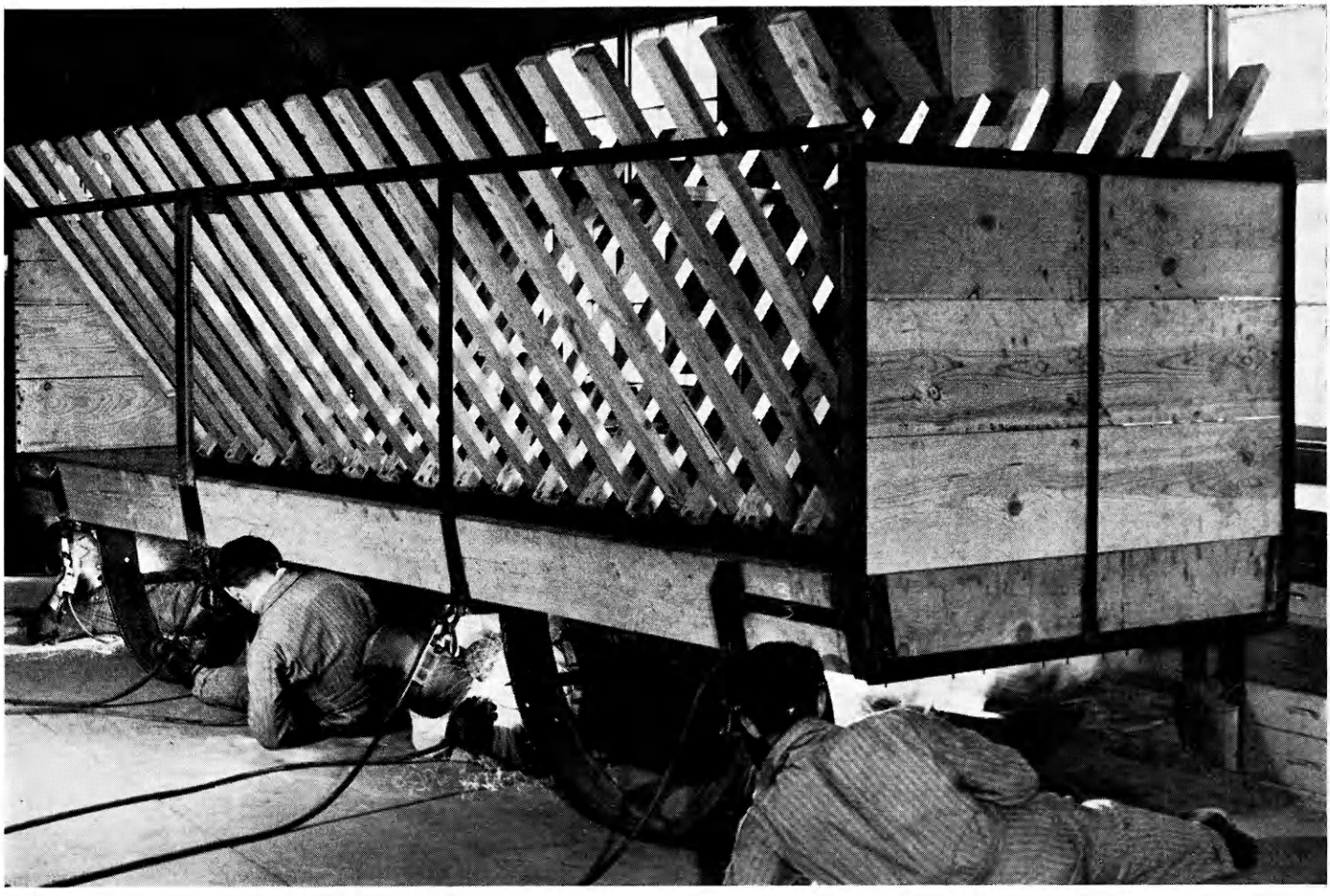
The meats judging team of Kansas State college placed fourth in the intercollegiate contest at the Ft. Worth Fat Stock show, January 31.

Ninian L. Christopher, Bucklin, was awarded a plaque and a medal for being high individual in pork judging. Elmer L. Pelton, Raymond, was third high individual in beef and eleventh high individual in the contest. John V. Maxwell, Aspinwall, Pa., the third team member, ranked eighth high individual.

Prof. Edwin Margerum, animal husbandry, coached the team which judged two classes of lamb carcasses, two classes of beef carcasses, one class of hog carcasses, fresh skinned hams, fresh bacon, beef ribs and beef chucks. They also graded and classified twenty beef and ten lamb carcasses according to government standards.

They had to bury
Poor McGee
The gun was loaded,
So was he.

The cow was young and bashful,
And for milking quite untrained;
The awkward farmer pinched her
And udder confusion reigned.



Practical class projects are teaching the boys in the vocational education cur riculum the proper use of lumber and metal around the farm. Wooden mangers and bunks were bolted to an arc-welded angle iron frame to form this double-purpose feeder in the shops of the agricultural engineering department.

Working under Prof. Harold Kugler, seven students designed and built this as a class project last semester. Walter Saathoff and Ross Fisher designed the 16-foot feeder and five others helped weld and bolt it together. The five are Wayne Thompson, Dean Miller, John Maxwell, Sam Stenzel, and Bob Anderson.

Using inexpensive angle irons, old implement rims, and lumber for the manger and two and one half foot bunks that run down each side, the seven boys built the combination hay and grain feeder which is ideal for the man with no more than eight or ten head of cattle to feed.

The manger is bolted to the crowning angle iron that runs between the two bunks. This, along with well flaired sides, prevents feed from lodging and molding—the main argument against combination feeders in the past.

It was built for Melvin Scott who has a farm near Manhattan. He suggested the idea and paid for the materials used in the project. He now has the feeder on his farm south of Manhattan.

Leafy portions of the hay which sift through the manger are caught on the two by twelve planks which have been grooved with a power saw for aluminum strips to fit between each plank. Wastage is thus prevented should weathering shrink the wood and form cracks.

The total cost, with all materials new excepting the implement rims, amounted to $92, including $56 for new lumber. The old rims, braced with angle irons, made surprisingly sturdy skids. A coupling pole beneath the frame was made of two and one half inch pipe with tugging rings at each end.

Pelleted Seeds

(Continued from page 3)

one firm manufacturing pellets. By adding pigments, pellets can be given eye appeal and also help farmers keep the different types of seed separate. Chemicals added can keep crows and other pests away from seed after planting.

However, all is not peaches and cream in favor of pelleted seeds. Since they are covered with inert material (montmorillinite in most cases is used) they often require irrigation if rains do not come right.

On the average, pelleted seeds take seven days longer than ordinary seed to germinate, depending partly on the seed and partly on the moisture in the soil.

In some cases, the apostles of pelleting are encountering stiff opposition from seed companies because it will mean an overall change in company equipment.

Dr. J. H. MacGillivary of the Department of Agriculture at Davis, California, where much of the pioneering in pellets was carried on, summed up the situation in the following way. "Pelleted seed is finding its place in agriculture. Some growers will use it on few crops. A few growers will use it on many crops. Its successful use will depend largely on the precision with which the farmer farms."

Fertilizer Effects

(Continued from page 11)

Bohannon states, "It appears that without exception, the nitrogen and phosphorus application has always given a response, regardless of soil type."

Nitrogen was applied in the form of ammonium nitrate at a rate equivalent to 800 pounds per acre in actual field use. Monocalcium phosphate provided the phosphorus at a rate equal to 1,000 pounds per acre and potassium was applied as potassium chloride at a rate equal to 500 pounds per acre.

In the second factorial design experiment, Thomas Tucker has ob-

(Continued on page 25)

On the Cover

(Continued from page 1)

Only because the Landscape Design curriculum is in the School of Agriculture led Peggy Goetz from Merriam to be classified as a freshman ag student. She thinks perhaps she took Landscape Design because she likes to work in the garden. "A green thumb?" "Well, sorta."

Although being the only girl in the class probably has its advantages, she claims it has its disadvantages too. It made her self conscious at first, she said.

There are no post graduation plans for the brown haired, brown eyed, five foot seven inch girl at this time. "Maybe in three more years, I'll know. Right now, I'd like an office of my own, but I really don't know," she confided.

Suzanne Sykes, a freshman in the ag curriculum, is the daughter of the State Director for the Soil Conservation department. The blue eyed, brown haired girl was a candidate for the Barnwarmer Queen last semester. She is neither married nor engaged.

Suzanne claims there are no hobbies for her. Neither is there one special course she likes better than all others.

There are plenty of stares, etc., from men students in her classes, she says, and it made her a little self conscious at first. "But I got over it," she stated.

Tel Aviv, Israel, graces our campus with Tamara Chajuss. A senior in Milling Chemistry, "Tommy" has blue eyes, chestnut hair and stands four feet eleven inches. Her curriculum? She likes it and claims she has lots of fun. She feels that organic chemistry probably is her favorite subject.

Tommy is engaged to be married and as to future plans, they're very indefinite. "Maybe we'll even go home," she said. Her father is engaged in the milling industry in Tel Aviv.

Patricia Fegley also is pursuing the Milling Chemistry curriculum. Pat is a freshman, has grey eyes, brown hair and is five feet four inches tall.

Her father is superintendent of the Whitewater Flour Mill, and attributes that influence to her choice of curriculums. As to her future, "I don't know, work in a mill laboratory, I guess."

A Manhattan girl, Barbara Collins, has been interested in livestock all her life. Her father is a truck farmer on Hunter's Island so she feels she came by her interest in agriculture naturally. "Back to the farm, that's for me," she says.

She definitely didn't want home economics when she started to college and since her greatest interest lay in livestock she chose the Animal Husbandry curriculum.

Barbara has been helping her father since her older brother had polio some ten years ago. The load is lifting now that her younger brother is getting big enough to help out. She is neither engaged nor married but going steady.

"I was rather self conscious during my freshman year here," she says, "but I eventually became accustomed to the stares that greeted me every time I walked into a class." She likes all livestock courses but hates chemistry with an abiding passion. Livestock showing takes second place when compared to other livestock courses.

From Salina comes the only girl in the ag school who is married, Mrs. Margaret Jones, a senior in Land-

scape Design. This brown eyed, chestnut haired girl stands five feet four and one half inches tall. When asked why she entered the School of Agriculture, she replied, "only because the Landscape Department happened to be in the ag school."

Although she didn't like the attention she attracted as a freshman, she stayed with it for five years, long enough to graduate with her husband, an architect.

Betsy Stienstra comes from Buenos Aires, Argentina, where her father is in the export business. She is a junior in Landscape Design, has blue eyes, blonde hair, and is five feet five inches tall.

She feels she has wanted Landscape Design all her life.

"It feels perfectly silly at times to be the only girl in a class of boys," she says. There's lots of fun, consideration and kidding but she feels that maybe she's slightly pampered after all.

Argentina is damper and quite a bit warmer than Kansas, she stated, although the winters feel colder than they do here due to the dampness of the air.

Back to the Farm

(Continued from page 2)

and be able to afford many of the luxuries. There is also a certain satisfaction in seeing a crop grow to maturity and in watching a good herd of cattle.

In recent years the life of a farmer has changed a great deal. He is no longer hampered by a lack of fast transportation. He has many of the conveniences of the city dweller, including electricity and gas for heating and cooking. In addition to these things he has the advantage of being able to live in comparative peace and privacy. All these combine to make the life of a farmer more attractive and are among the reasons why I think the farm is the best place to live.

The life of a farmer is still not easy. The hours are long and hard and sometimes the odds are against him but the rewards in terms of personal satisfaction are more than ample. I like the farm, I like to be out of doors, and I like the independence a farmer can exercise. I think I'm going to enjoy being a farmer.

Aggies Graduate

(Continued from page 5)

Marvin Lowell Gough, Pittsburg; George Cutler Heiser, Hope, N. J.; Hanserd Zellon House, Onia, Ark.; Richard Louis Jepsen, Castleton; Thomas Henry Keith, Burlington; Theron Claire Krehbiel, Rosalia; Arthur Lloyd Lewis, Emporia; William Henery Lewis, Jr., Ulysses; Kenneth LeRoy McReynolds, Natoma.

Darold Dean Marlow, Manhattan; David Moston Montague, Anthony; Forrest LeRoy Smith, Wilmore; Robert Bruce Smith, Howard; William Vincent VanSkike, Arkansas City; Leo John Waller, Marysville.

The following men received degrees in agricultural administration.

Glen Robert Carte, Manhattan; Robert Eugene Crackel, Hutchinson; Richard Leo DeFord, Alton; George Eble, Jr., Pratt; Robert McLaren Finley, Gardner; John Merrill Gorton, Fredonia; Ivan Francis Gros, Manhattan; Dale Dorance Harkins, St. Francis; James Nelson Howell, La Crosse; Kenneth Hoyt Jacoby, Kansas City, Mo.

Merrick Seymour Lyman, Haven; Walter Dean McKee, Manter; Kenneth James Mahoney, Dorrance; Charles William Nighswonger, St. Francis; Willis Albert Paschal, Luray; Elmer Leonard Roth, Burlington; John Alvin Schnittker, Nashville; Sidney Stiefel, New York, N. Y.; Edward Lee Stigall, Osborne; Billy Jack Taylor, Alpine, Texas; James Warren Vestring, Burns; Kenneth Roland Winterscheidt, Seneca.

Men who graduated with a degree in agricultural education were Robert William Anderson, Kinsley; Kale Edward Brooks, Winfield; Kenneth Dale Carson, Hartford, Ky.; John Junior Cragun, Kingman; Harold Robert Hewlett, Jr., Prescott; Richard Dean Marshall, Arcadia; William Grant Smith Neal, Hoisington; Thomas Charles Roberts, Halstead.

Graduates receiving degrees in agronomy were Howard Don Andrews, Topeka; Lyman John Cox, Manhattan; Robert Bruce Cunningham, El Dorado; Ray Anthony Doyen, Rice; Paul Max Enders, Lyons; Adel Sudgi Kamal, Nablus, Palestine; Richard Dean Kelsey, Topeka; Theodore Kurt Klaassen, Whitewater; Marvin Carl Andrew Lundquist, McPherson; William Ward Michael, Havana; George Everett Murphy, Detroit; Raymond Edwin Neher, McCune; William Ernest Smies, Courtland; Richard Leroy Thuma, Manhattan.

Men who graduated in floriculture and ornamental horticulture were Joseph James Brady, Wichita; William Lee Cannon, Wichita; Charles Warren Cope, Pratt; Richard Borton Eggen, Garden City; Robert Edwin Stuessie, Manhattan.

Degrees in milling were given to William Fredrich Aubel, Manhattan; Harris Kendall Clark, Manhattan; Blair Hamilton Hackney, Atchison; Frank Eugene Huddleston, Manhattan; Howard Johnson, Jr., Manhattan; John Warren Money, Chicago, Ill.; Julius Bertram Morgenson, Salina; Derald Clayton Raines, Kansas City, Mo.; Edwin Keith Sanderson, Norton; Eugene Douglas Swenson, Morganville; Kenneth Lavonne Wheatcroft, Red Wing; Edward Hal Whiteside, Neodesha; John Joseph Womack, Kansas City, Mo.

Degrees in soil conservation were given to Eugene Scott Bauh, Douglass; Almus Richard Gantz, Nickerson; Laurenz Stephen Greene, Beverly.

Degrees in landscape design were presented to Thomas Charles Browne, Lakin; Donald Eugene Roepke, Barnes.

Graduates in dairy manufacturing were Cornelius Clyde Edell, Smith Center; Owen Richard Fennema, Winfield.

Graduates in dairy husbandry were Harold Arch Ramsey, Uniontown; John Julian Tiner, Kansas City; James Hamilton White, Jr., Delphos.

Other degrees were given to Charles Henry Aufdengarten, Oshkosh, Neb., agricultural economics; Roger Kenneth Colby, Smith Center, agricultural administration; Kenneth Dean Havel, Cuba, horticulture; Claron Leon Mace, Garnett, poultry husbandry.

Alpha Mu Showcase

(Continued from page 16)

tan. These stones were probably imported and were driven by water power.

Furrows carved in the surface of the stones serve as spouts for the regulated delivery of grist, as well as ventilation canals. When the grinding surfaces become worn and polished the miller "dresses" the stone by hand with a furrow hammer and hoe.

Fertilizer Effects

(Continued from page 21)

tained four different soil types from southeastern Kansas and is using red clover to show the results. Two of the four types in Tucker's experiment have been duplicated with the exception that previous fertilizer applications on the two differ from the others. This makes a total of six different soils. As in Bohannon's experiment, eight different fertilizer treatments were applied to the different types.

On the number one sample of each type no treatment was used. On the numbers two, three, and four, potassium, boron, and magnesium were used in that order. Number five was treated with potassium and boron; six with potassium and magnesium and seven with boron and magnesium. The number eight sample was treated with all three.

Number one subsoil was limed at a rate equal to 4,000 pounds per acre. All soils received uniform treatments of ammonium nitrate at a rate equal to 400 pounds per acre and of monocalcium phosphate at a rate equal to 1,000 pounds per acre.

Potassium carrying material was applied at a rate of 1,000 pounds per acre, boron carrier at a rate equal to 40 pounds per acre and magnesium carrying material at a rate equal to 1,000 pounds per acre.

Clover in all jars is up at this time but as yet only slight visual differences are noticeable.

Tucker hopes the experiment will show general fertilizer response and more specifically, something about the rate at which non-exchangeable potassium in the soil becomes exchangeable and thus becomes available to the plant.

Ag Curriculums

(Continued from page 12)

The department also promotes the annual crops judging contest among all students in agriculture.

Animal Husbandry

The courses in the Department of Animal Husbandry give the student special instruction in the selection, breeding, feeding and management and marketing of all classes of livestock. The animal husbandry farm totals 1,767 acres and is very essential in the teaching of these methods. Stock included on this farm are purebred cattle, sheep, hogs and horses. The animals are kept mainly for class work. The laboratory of the animal husbandry students includes the judging pavilion, the feed lots and the abbattoir.

Kansas State is well known for the livestock judging teams that they have had in the past years. The present coach is Don Good, assistant professor in animal husbandry. Many trophies have been won by the livestock judging teams of the past. The meats judging teams are coached by David Mackintosh, Professor in animal husbandry. The head of the Department of Animal Husbandry is A. D. (Dad) Weber, internationally known authority on livestock.

Many of the graduates who have animal husbandry majors return to farms and ranches of their own or well-known purebred livestock farms. Animal husbandry majors sometimes have opportunity to become county agents or college workers in animal husbandry. The range of jobs for these men is wide and varied.

Alpha Zeta

(Continued from page 9)

If such a program can be carried out to an advantage, the brothers of Alpha Zeta feel they will be performing a real service for the ag school.

One other thing the fraternity is looking forward to is the completion of the connecting wing between East and West Waters hall. They have their name on the list of those who want a room in hopes that they may again have a chapter room for meetings and other purposes.

Faculty sponsors of the fraternity are Dr. H. Leigh Baker, head of the education and psychology department, Merton L. Otto, professor in economics and sociology, and Raymond B. Olson, professor in agronomy.

Present officers are John Schnittker, chancellor, Nashville, Harold Dalbom, censor, Viola, Kenneth Carson, scribe, Hartford, Ky., Dale Apel, chronicler, Sedan, Max Deets, treasurer, Wellington, and Richard Chase, program chairman, El Dorado.

The school teacher kept the big boy in school for something he had never done.

Ag Week

(Continued from page 10)

Education tops the list of accomplishments of the Eisenhower administration of Kansas State college. That is the judgment of President Milton S. Eisenhower, who reviewed his years at K-State at the annual crop improvement association dinner.

The council is composed of representatives of the Kansas Livestock association, the Kansas Poultry Industry council, Kansas Crop Improvement association, State Horticultural society and the Kansas Dairy Cattle council. The council's purpose is to interpret developments and problems at K-State to members of agricultural groups and the people of Kansas.

Development of a sense of responsibility by K-State students for their own affairs was named as the second major accomplishment. Students study possible college improvement throughout the year and meet at Camp Wood near Elmdale before fall session and make recommendations to the college administration. About 80 percent of the student recommendations have been adopted.

"Education is simply four years of balanced maturing," Eisenhower said, "intellectually, socially and spiritually. I've been terribly proud that K-State students have a sense of their own responsibility."

Five values K-State has been attempting to give its students, Eisenhower said, are: 1. A specialization (to earn a living) 2. art in communications (reading, writing, speaking, listening critically) 3. a broad understanding of all fields of human knowledge so students may educate themselves after they leave college 4. judgment or wisdom (not just acquiring knowledge, but the ability to do critical thinking as opposed to book learning) 5. a deep and abiding commitment to the democratic way —based on analytical study of all governments, both modern and ancient.

Third accomplishment mentioned by the K-State educator has been raising faculty salaries. They will be 75 percent higher July 1, 1950, than when Eisenhower took over as president in 1943.

Eisenhower mentioned the building program started under his administration and emphasized that it is only a start. Still needed, he said, are buildings for veterinary medicine students, extension, the library, a student hospital, an auditorium and a student union.

The three-fourths mill building tax passed by the last legislature will yield $6,000,000 a biennium. K-State's share of this would be between $1,750,000 and $2,000,000 each biennium. That would complete the building program in 10 years, Eisenhower said. He told certified seed growers attending the banquet to "insist that the legislature keep the building tax."

"Insist on higher faculty salaries, a K-State building program, education, and research," Eisenhower concluded, "and the harvest will be more intelligent young people."

Acreage Allotments Discussed

Acreage allotments calling for slightly smaller acreages on the 1951 wheat crop may be requested to keep supplies in suitable relation to demand, Russell Reitz, executive officer of the Kansas committee of the

(Continued on page 28)

Norman Minks

(Continued from page 8)

signed to be herdsman of the Black Post Angus Ranch at Olathe.

Minks and his wife and three-year-old son moved into the old herdsman's house north of the cattle barns in February. His wife is a graduate nurse from Wesley Hospital in Wichita.

As a student, he was a member of the K-State championship livestock judging team at the Great Western Livestock show in Denver, president of the Block and Bridle club, high individual in the sheep judging contest at the American Royal and 6th in judging swine at the International in Chicago. He fitted and showed the Reserve champion steer in the Little American Royal in 1948 and served as entry chairman for the Little Royal for two years.

The oldest of three brothers, Minks was born and raised on a registered Shorthorn cattle farm near Greensburg, Kan. One of his brothers, Ed Minks, works at the cattle barns with him.

As herdsman at K-State, Norman will have charge of about 175 head of cattle. Angus, Hereford, and Shorthorns are all represented, but Norman says the Angus cattle are in the majority at K-State. His job primarily is the fitting and preparing of these cattle for various shows and sales. He has specialized in fat steers.

Just recently in Kansas City, at the Roundup sale, two K-State Herefords brought more than $1,500. One, a coming two-year-old, brought an even $1,000. The other, somewhat smaller, brought $525.

Minks discussed the fitting and showing of cattle at a meeting of the Block and Bridle club in February. He told club members that the three main points to do in fitting cattle were to teach them to lead and be self disciplined, to brush the cattle often and do a good job of fitting, and above all to be gentle with them.

Ag Week

(Continued from page 26)

Production and Marketing Administration, told the agronomists.

Acreage allotments on wheat are required when supplies exceed domestic consumption plus exports, plus 30 percent, Reitz explained. Allotments are in force on three Kansas crops—wheat, corn and potatoes. Allotments and marketing quotas are in force on tobacco and cotton.

Carryover July 1, 1949, was 300 million bushels, with an estimated production of 1,190 million bushels, making a total supply of 1,490 million bushels, Reitz said. He quoted statistics from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the PMA.

"Domestic consumption of wheat is estimated at 700 million bushels with exports at 400 million bushels a year. Adding 30 percent, or 330 million bushels to these figures the United States needs 1,430 million bushels—60 million bushels fewer than total supplies."

Calculations used assumed a carryover of wheat on July 1, 1950, of 332 million bushels. The 73.4 million acres of allotments on the 1950 crop, less two million as abandonment, could yield 1,150 million bushels in 1950 if the average national yield of 16.1 bushels per acre is realized."

Throckmorton Outlines Land Use

Uses for land taken out of wheat and corn production by acreage allotments and other restrictions were suggested by Dean R. I. Throckmorton of Kansas State college at the concluding session of Agricultural Week.

"A look at the long range development of Kansas Agriculture shows cultivated land in the state should be reduced by some five million acres. Two and three-fourths million acres of Kansas land will be taken out of wheat and corn production," Throckmorton said.

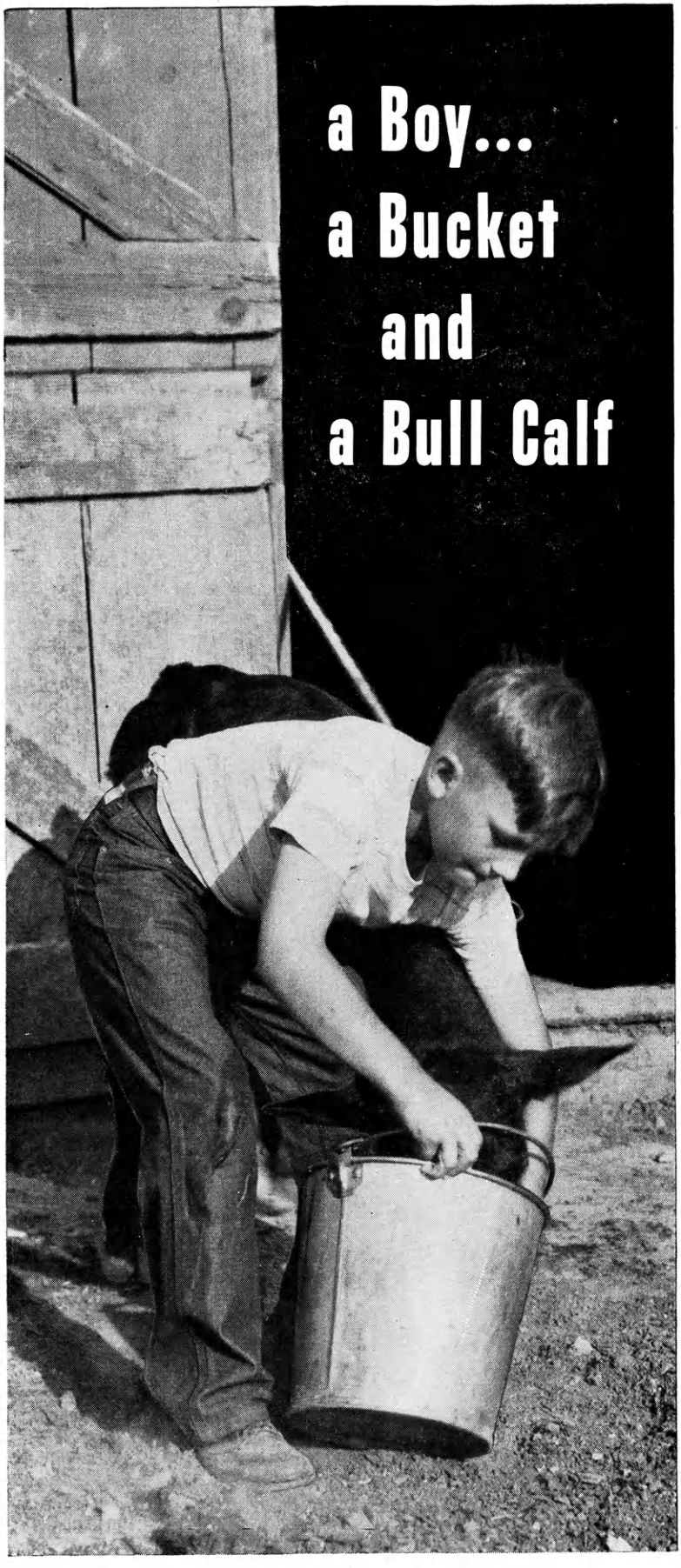
Proper use must be made of acreage taken out of cultivation and changes should take place over a period of years so farmers can make sound adjustments. Greatest weakness in Kansas agriculture today is farmers' dependency on wheat alone, Throckmorton pointed out. In some localities there is too much dependency on corn alone. Farmers who produce these crops in addition to livestock or livestock products are usually better off than those who depend entirely on cash crops.

Changes in land to get a combination livestock and cash crop program will include increasing acreage of grass for grazing on farms where grass is too limited, the Ag dean said. On many farms it will mean production of feed crops as grain and forage sorghums for feed to livestock during the non-raising season. It also will mean an increase in alfalfa and clover acreage in their regions of adaptation.

Dean Throckmorton advised Kansas farmers to fallow more land and plant grasses and legumes to grow seed, restore soil vitality and prevent erosion. He suggested seeding waterways to grass and using grain sorghums as a substitute feed crop for corn.

A word that has been said may be unsaid—it is but air. But when a deed is done, it cannot be undone, nor can our thoughts reach out to all the mischiefs that may follow.

—Longfellow.



a Boy... a Bucket and a Bull Calf

Substituting a bucket for old bossy, at weaning time, usually sets the stage for a barnyard rodeo. The meekest little calf sees red when he's faced with a pail—bucks and bawls like a wild steer. No wonder farm boys dislike playing foster mother to a stubborn calf. It is one of the few tasks that are just as difficult and disagreeable as they were in grandpa's day.

A mechanical calf weaner may remain a dream of weary farm boys, but modern power machinery has already revolutionized most other farm jobs. This equipment saves much of the muscle work that farming used to require, and steals hours from the clock that can be invested in other projects or spent with the family. It reduces the weather hazard, cuts production costs—helps to make farming a more stable and profitable business.

No wonder so many farm boys are sticking with the land rather than seeking their fortunes in the city. They are discovering first-hand that the farm offers opportunities for profit and a satisfying way of life that few jobs in town can match. Yes, modern John Deere power equipment is doing a lot to keep our ambitious boys and girls on the farm where their leadership can help to realize our dream of a more productive agriculture, a stronger America, and a better world.

JOHN DEERE • MOLINE • ILLINOIS

JOHN DEERE
QUALITY FARM EQUIPMENT

Dr. Parker

(Continued from page 4)

rieties of wheat were developed or selected by Doctor Parker and his associates at this school. Tenmarq and Kawvale were released in 1932 and Pawnee, Comanche, and Wichita were selected and started before he left. Other crops which owe their existence to his work are Fulton oats and Atlas sorghum, the most widely grown forage sorghum in the United States.

At the present time Doctor Parker is director of the Midwest Barley Improvement association with headquarters at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Even though he is no longer teaching, many students at this school benefit daily from his generous contribution when he left. He gave 100 books and approximately 4,000 bulletins and reprints dealing with plant breeding and genetics. These are being used as a nucleus for an agronomy library and by graduate and undergraduate students in agronomy and related subjects.

The library is located in room 305 of East Waters hall. A suitable book plate designed for Doctor Parker by a Kansas State art student is to be put in each of the books donated. At the present time most of the material is available only to graduate students due to the fact that all of the material has not been catalogued.

Some of the students of Doctor Parker who have made a name for themselves are A. F. Swanson, cerealist at the Fort Hays station, K. S. Quisenberry, head agronomist in the cereal crops division of the USDA, Dr. B. B. Boyles of the same department and Paul Mangelsdorf, who is in charge of economic botany at Harvard university.

Roy Freeland

(Continued from page 4)

the champion barrow award of the junior division at the American Royal in Kansas City.

Mr. Freeland has a farm of his own in Atchison on which he specializes in general crop production and purebred livestock. Through the operation of his own farm he has kept up-to-the-minute contact with farm problems.

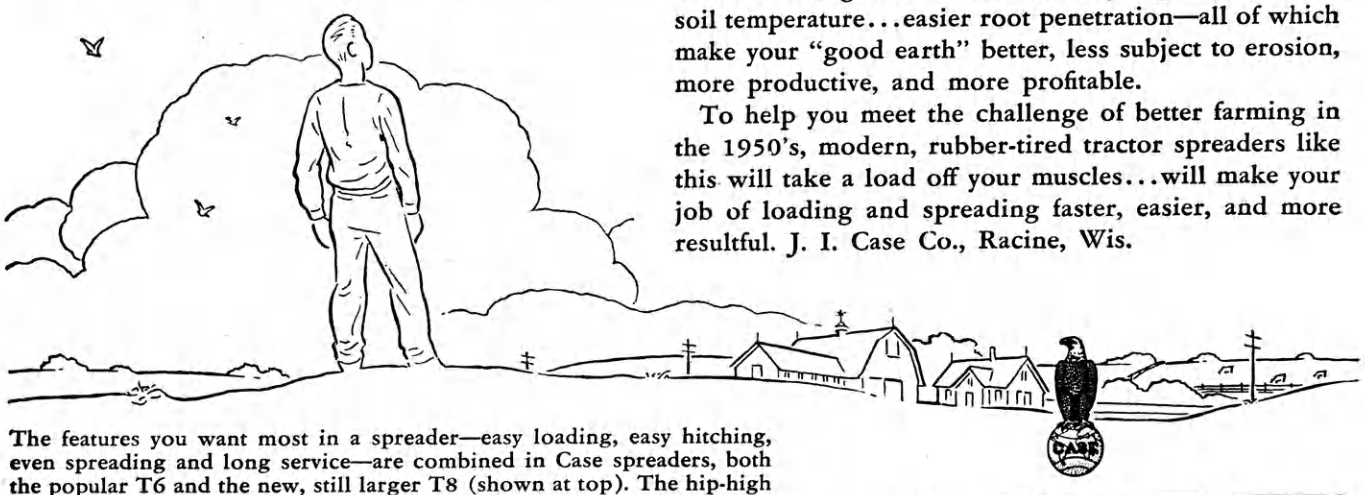
He is married and has one son, Kent Freeland. Their home is in Topeka.

ANOTHER CHALLENGE to Farming in the 1950's

● Never underestimate the value of manure in livestock farming. Ten years from now, when you tear the last calendar page from the decade of the 1950's, the size of your bank account may well be determined by the tonnage of manure you have spread on your farm.

For manure is truly a "magic" fertilizer. Well managed, it can return to the soil 75% of the plant foods that nourished your crops. Even more important, it can put new life into your land by adding organic matter for better tilth...greater water-holding capacity...higher soil temperature...easier root penetration—all of which make your "good earth" better, less subject to erosion, more productive, and more profitable.

To help you meet the challenge of better farming in the 1950's, modern, rubber-tired tractor spreaders like this will take a load off your muscles...will make your job of loading and spreading faster, easier, and more resultful. J. I. Case Co., Racine, Wis.



The features you want most in a spreader—easy loading, easy hitching, even spreading and long service—are combined in Case spreaders, both the popular T6 and the new, still larger T8 (shown at top). The hip-high box takes some of the lift out of loading; the self-raising hitch takes *all* of the lift out of hitching, allows tractor a running start during get-away. Steady apron travel gives even spread; beaters and widespread give thorough shredding. Like *all* Case equipment, both spreaders are built for many years of good service.

CASE

Automobile

(Continued from page 13)

virtue of a combination of comparatively rigid front end and a very springy rear, the car takes bumps and dips smoothly. He said it would take dips at much higher speeds than conventional cars.

The main disadvantages of the car are the engine between the seats and the lack of a top.

Already in Jim's plans for the future is another car to be characterized by a number of improvements. This car is to have the motor mounted between the two front wheels and a luggage compartment in the rear. However, the biggest advancement is to lie within the motor itself which is to be a modified steam engine.

"Though a steam engine may seem old fashioned," said Jim, "it is nevertheless an efficient and economical engine and would be a good car engine if it could be adapted."

He plans to use a special fluid in the engine instead of water to prevent freezing in cold weather.

The transmission could be entirely eliminated, taking with it a lot of original cost, need for repairs, and a source of drag or friction. In addition, no brakes would be needed, since the engine could be just partially reversed and produce the same effect as braking.

Jim said his future plans were not definite but that they will probably include farming and, of course, construction of his future car.

Enrollment has dropped slightly in the School of Agriculture this semester, according to Clyde W. Mullen, assistant dean of this school. Last semester the enrollment total was 1356, while enrollment this semester has reached only 1215.

The freshman class has 300 members while the seniors have 367, Dean Mullen said.

The sophomores and juniors are trailing in numbers, 288 and 253 respectively, announced the Dean.

According to Dean Mullen the various departments in the school have the following numbers: Ag. Dept. 462, Ag Education 180, Ag Administration 204, Two Year Ag 79, Ag Journalism 22, Milling Administration 43, Milling Technology 34, Milling Chemistry 15, Soil Conservation 100, Dairy Manufacturing 15, Landscape Design 33 and Special Students 6.

Safflower

(Continued from page 14)

crop unless treated as a row crop. Two diseases found in Nebraska were a leaf spot disease and a bud rot. The last was especially prevalent in the plots in eastern Nebraska.

Conclusions drawn from this experiment were that safflower would be limited to the western section of Nebraska with areas of a low relative humidity and an altitude of 3,000 feet or more.

Experiments were conducted at Manhattan for three years. Results on these tests were so poor that they were discontinued. Plots were sown at Colby one year but were hailed out with no results obtainable.

"If safflower is to be a crop in this state it will be in the area of higher altitude and under either irrigation or fallow," stated Professor J. W. Zahnley of the agronomy department, when questioned about safflower.

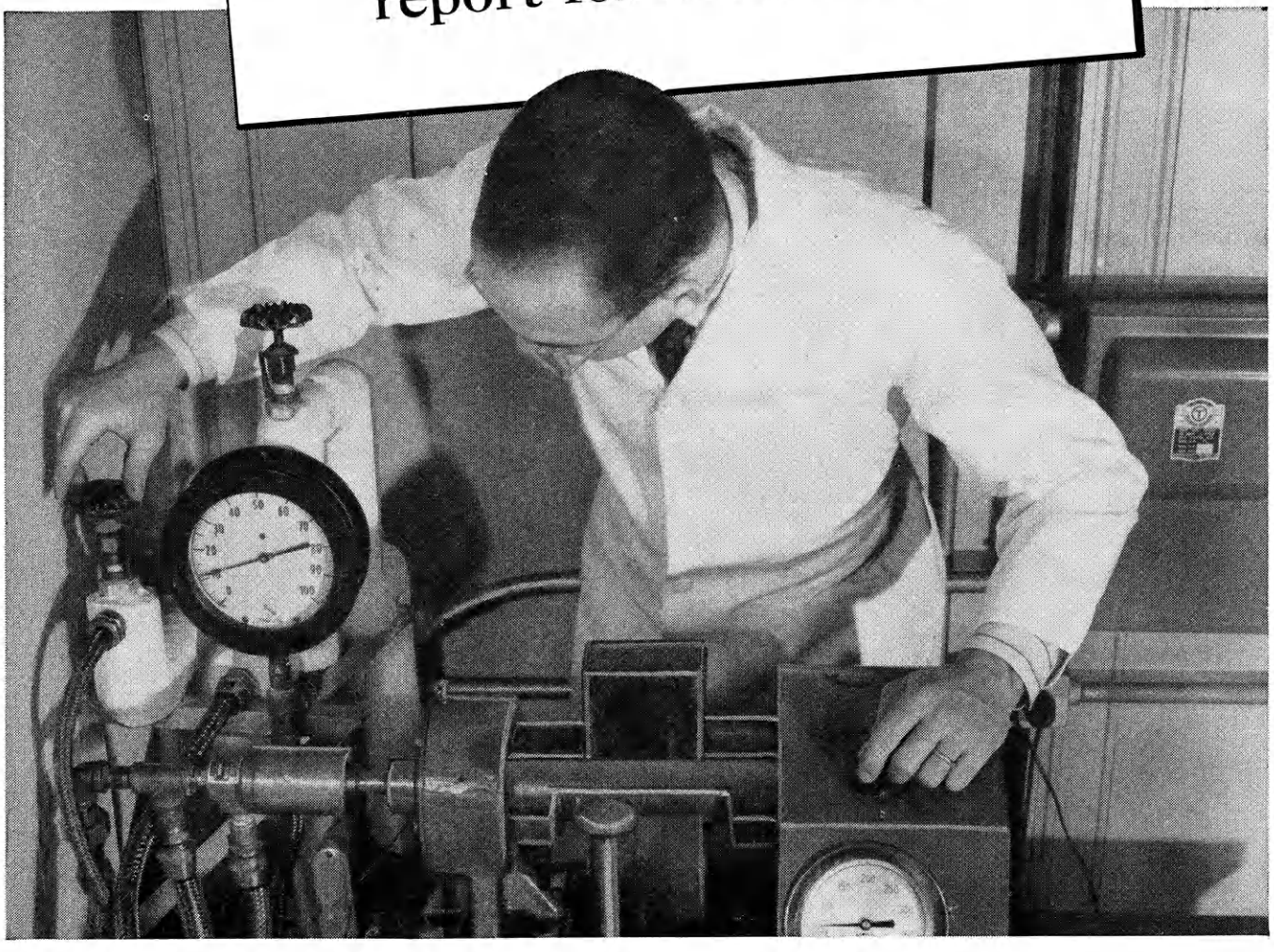
The price of the seed in 1949 was four cents a pound and is expected to be slightly lower this year. It is very doubtful if the crop, in the main, could possibly replace wheat as far as profit goes.

"Anyone who works with safflower now should know it is an experiment and should do it only on a small scale," was the advice given by Professor Emeritus C. D. Davis of the agronomy department.

Government control of wheat acreage poses a problem of what to do with the acres taken out of wheat production in western Kansas. Production of safflower on this acreage does not at this time seem advisable according to Professors Zahnley and Davis. One economic factor against this is the three years total supply of flaxseed and linseed oil on hand. A much wiser step, both professors agree, would be the placing of one-half of the land under summer fallow each year. Secondly would be the growing of sorghums which are well adapted under western Kansas conditions. As a market for the sorghums the production of cattle, sheep, and chickens is advised.

This would provide not only a solution for the problem of what to do with the acres taken out of wheat but also a partial solution to the "one crop economy" problem in that section of the state.

We have good news to report for the journals



SOME JOURNALS **are technical publications.** Some journals are the parts of rotating shafts that turn in bearings.

For both kinds of journals, there's good news in Standard Oil's performance testing program. One result is a new testing device for mill and locomotive driving-journal grease that enables us to tell more accurately than ever before what our greases will do under actual conditions of use. That, in turn, enables us to proceed more directly with the job of making our greases still better.

Standard Oil took the lead in performance testing, and is a leader today. During the war our tests furnished information that enabled the Army to procure certain products with greatly increased reliability of performance. Some of our tests have become a part of government specifications. Many users of our products are benefiting, both from better products and from more accurate information.

As time goes on, we are doing more and more performance testing. In some cases, we have to develop not only the tests but also the testing equipment. But to Standard Oil researchers and engineers, any effort is worth while if it will help make better, more useful petroleum products.

Standard Oil Company

(INDIANA)

STANDARD

Duitsman

(Continued from page 12)

lettered in varsity baseball three years and was a member of K Fraternity. Although majoring in economics, Duitsman was also extremely interested in Animal Husbandry, especially livestock judging. He was a member of the Junior Livestock Judging Team at the Fort Worth show in 1939.

Duitsman also displayed his leadership ability in numerous other ways on the campus. A member of Alpha Gamma Rho fraternity, he served as president of that organization during his senior year. He was also president of his church organization, Gamma Delta.

With all of these activities, it would seem that Bill had little time for scholastic achievements. But as is usually the case with those involved in many extra-curricular activities, he also had high grades. He was on the honor roll three years and later became a member and scribe of Alpha Zeta honorary fraternity.

Upon graduation, Duitsman was appointed assistant county agent in Osage county. He was later advanced to county agent. In 1942, he resigned to go into military service and at the end of the war, he was appointed as county agent in Brown county, the position he held until he resigned to accept the experiment station appointment.

As county agent, Duitsman stressed good crop rotations in his program of work. He encouraged the planting of large acreages of legumes and the proper use of fertilizer. During his stay in Brown county, the total acreage planted to certified seed remained high. He also helped to organize one of the first artificial insemination units in the state, and developed the largest Dairy Herd Improvement Association in that section of the country.

"He made an inimitable record as county agent," Dean R. I. Throckmorton said recently, "and he is now stepping into a position of more responsibility." As assistant superintendent of the Hays station, he will have charge of the production, certification, processing and sales of all certified seeds, Dean Throckmorton pointed out.