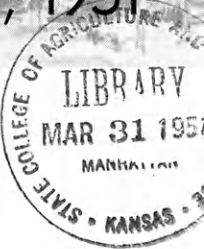


THE KANSAS

# Agricultural Student



MARCH, 1951



*Marry a Farmer?*

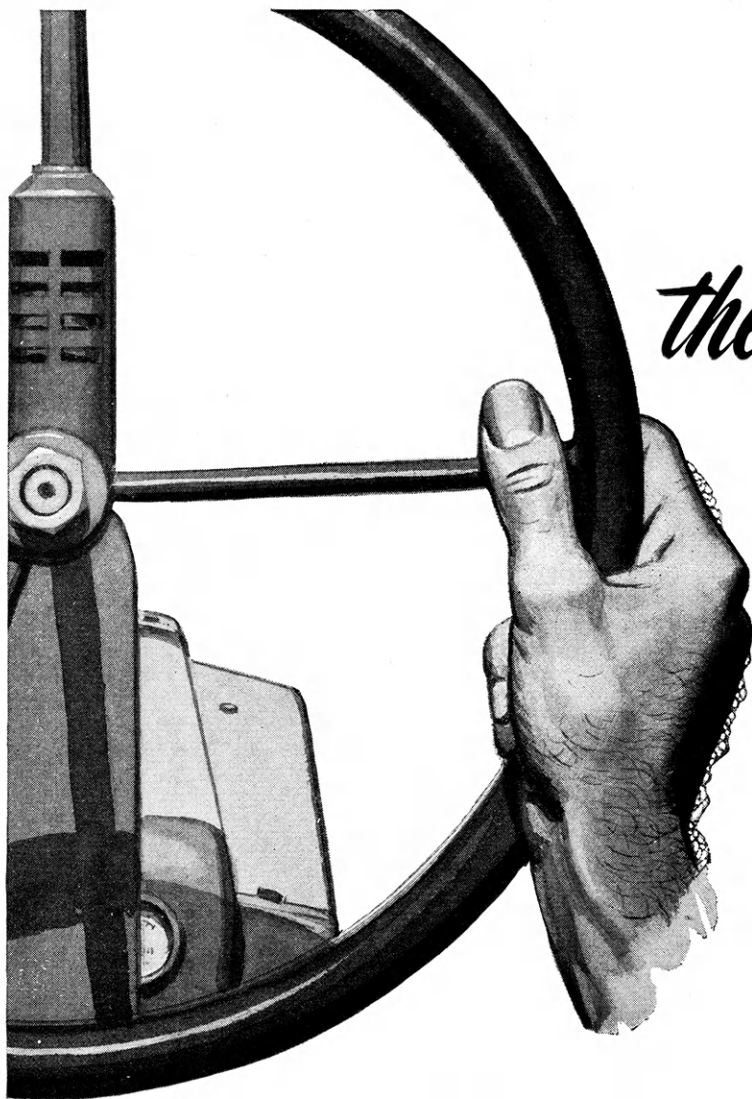
## The Big Question

"Yes," says Miss K-State,  
others say "No!"

SEE SECOND PAGE



Velma Metz—Miss Kansas State, 1950



*the "Green Thumb"*

**COMES  
NATURALLY  
NOWADAYS!**

Practically every community *had* one—the man with a "green thumb."

He could make 'most any kind of plant thrive anywhere.

"Making things grow just comes naturally for John," folks agreed. Some said, "He plants in the light of the moon," while others maintained that he performed this task in the *dark* of the moon.

But what most of them overlooked was that "John" simply had the knack for getting things done at the right time—in the right way.

Nowadays, the "green thumb" comes naturally to farmers who have outfitted their

farms with modern equipment . . . their crops get off to a fast start and produce bumper yields, because now they, too, can get their work done at the right time—in the right way!

Today, hundreds of thousands of John Deere equipment owners all over the country enjoy the benefits of farming with modern machinery. They do more work easier . . . better . . . faster than ever before. Production costs are lower . . . profits are greater. Most important, granaries, cribs, haymows, and storehouses across the nation are bulging at harvest time. Truly, this is work of the "green thumb" at its best!

**JOHN DEERE**

**MOLINE • ILLINOIS**





## Marry a Farmer?

# The Big

### She Says "No!"



A KANSAS CITY SENIOR, Martha Andrew, looks dubious upon being asked the big question. She is majoring in home economics and at the time this picture was taken, was doing her stint in one of the home management houses. Her answer was "No." Flat, outright, and unqualified "No!" That's when we noticed the sparkle, third finger, left hand.

Miss Merrill was invited to do this difficult assignment only after we had questioned her carefully, too. Her answer puts her on the list of girls who qualified their statement . . . "Yes, if . . ." Miss Merrill is editor of the Royal Purple. We appreciate her taking time off of the yearbook grind for the rollicking story of what the girls think about all us farmers.

—EDITOR.

"**W**OULD you marry a farmer?" is a question that I have heard bantered around in many "hen" sessions since I have been in college, and even before that in high school—particularly since I come from a farming community. But actually going out on the K-State campus and asking a cross-section of the female population the aforementioned question provided some new and unexpected reasons and answers.

Incidentally, almost all the girls interviewed refused to let us print their names. And when it came to taking a picture—why they were just horrified—particularly those who said no. The Ag Mag cameraman had to search and search and then some before he could even find a girl willing to pose for the No picture.

And the reason she was willing—she was already engaged, but not to a farmer!

The question as it was actually asked was this: "Would you marry a farmer—yes, no, or maybe so—and why?" The question is more important to you masculine agriculture students than many of you



# Question

By Dee Dee Merrill

"Well, Maybe So . . ."

may believe. Statistics prove that there is a decided trend toward urban living and this is particularly true of women.

To quote Dr. George V. Hill, professor of rural sociology at the University of Wisconsin: "The problem of farm marriages is the outstanding problem on our farms today. The girls migrate from the farms more than twice as fast as the boys. They just aren't there when the boys are ready to get married."

So don't be so sure that the love of your life is going to say "yes" when you get around to asking her, fellows.

For instance one pert K-State coed, a junior in speech, said, "No, I would absolutely not marry a farmer—I've seen farm life and I just don't like it. Farmers aren't sophisticated enough for me—they just don't have it."

Another coed, a junior in psychology, agreed that she would never be happy on a farm, either. Her reasons: 1. she likes to be around people; 2. she doesn't like animals; and 3. she doesn't like the "smell" of a farm. What she means by the "smell" you will have to decide for yourself, as she was unable to define it.

A freshman in journalism added her "no" by stating that she had lived on a farm and did not like the inconveniences (such as lack of electricity and running water)—however, you might be able to change her mind if the farm was in the "suburbs" and included everything, including the kitchen sink.

However, all is not on the gloomy

(Continued on page 38)



"I CAN'T ANSWER your question one way or the other," Betty Taylor said, "because I don't know whom I'm going to marry. But if the man of my life turns out to be a farmer, then it's a farmer's wife that I will be. A girl marries a man; not a profession." Betty is a Physical Education freshman from Oakley and was Ag Barnwarmer Queen last fall.

Conductivity May Answer—

# Is This Wheat Hardy?

By Don Gramly

IF, while passing down the corridor of the Plant Research laboratory adjoining the north group of greenhouses, you see a young man fiddling with a dial and listening to something with a pair of earphones, don't jump to the conclusion that he is an agronomist turned ham radio operator.

To the contrary, the young man would be Byrd Curtis who is conducting a research project on plants. Upon closer examination of the equipment, you would see a green section of wheat stem clamped between two brass bars.

If you were to question the young agronomist, he would tell you he is attempting to establish a correlation between electrical conductivity in wheat, and hardness to heat, cold, and drouth.

This graduate of Oklahoma A & M is spending most of his time at a research project which is but one phase of a continuous search by agronomists for some method to determine the hardness of plants.

The idea originated with Dr. H. H. Laude of the agronomy department under whom Curtis carries on the project as research assistant. Dr. Laude has long suspected that when plants are subjected to unfavorable environmental conditions—heat, or cold, or drouth—there may be protoplasmic changes within the plant which are not realized. There is a possibility of changes in such internal conditions as sugar relationships, chemical composition, the water content and the way in which the water is held by the protoplasm.

Consequently Dr. Laude was not reluctant to turn the hypothesis over to someone for actual trial. Meanwhile, Curtis, who was reared in wheat-producing Kiowa county of southwestern Oklahoma, was casting about in search of material for a master's. He liked the idea.

Experimentation, to date, has in-

involved wheat grown under various conditions. Of principal concern are plants brought in from the agronomy farm wheat-variety plots. These are kept under refrigeration with soil on the roots until used.

Other plants, grown in the greenhouses, have been subjected to heat shock; that is, temperatures of from 100 to 105 degrees Fahrenheit. Still other plants have been frozen in hopes of causing a difference of conductivity.

Now, let us go to room 118 of the Plant Research laboratory to look over the shoulders of Byrd Curtis for closer examination of the apparatus used in his experiments. A one inch

length of wheat stem is clamped between two brass electrodes. A wire from each electrode extends to an apparatus in a case.

This case holds a Bouyoucos Bridge which is essentially a modification of a Wheatstone Bridge, designed to measure the resistance to the flow of an electric current through an unknown circuit—in this case, the wheat stem.

When the current is passed through the section of wheat stem, a dial on the Bouyoucos Bridge is manipulated, thus varying the resistance which the Bridge gives to the current. Changing resistance changes the tone in the

(Continued on page 36)

## Conductivity?



RESEARCH ASSISTANT BYRD CURTIS listens for the tone as he sends an electric current through a wheat stem. The experiment is designed to set-up a relation between electrical conductivity in a wheat stem, and hardness to heat, cold, and drouth.

## Parker Records . . .



## He Makes A's By Ear

By Dick Fleming

**H**ATS off to John Slaven, blind senior in animal husbandry. He ranks among the top five students scholastically in this year's graduating class.

Perhaps the most unusual characteristic about Slaven is the way he studies. Since he enrolled at Kansas State in the fall of 1947, he has studied by listening; he's developed a wonderful memory.

Several friends read textbooks to him, and mimeographed material, and notes taken in class. As the material is read, a tape recording is made. Then when Slaven wants to review, he puts on the earphones, and plays back the recordings.

"The system works fine, but it takes a lot of time," he said.

Students who have helped him study by reading material include Floyd Ricker, now Student Council president, and more recently, Bill Parker, a senior in Ag Education.

Slaven hails from Arkansas City, where he went through grade school and high school. In 1942, he went to the army and served in the 11th Armored Division. When his division entered Belgium in 1945, fragments from a shell destroyed nearly all his eyesight. At the present time he has only enough vision to see the outline of a dark object against a white background, silhouettes. He was discharged from the army in 1945.

He met his wife, Esther Evans, a nurse from Peoria, Kan., while recovering from wounds in a hospital. They were married in 1947. They have two children Teresa Ann, 2, and Rebecca Jane, 1.

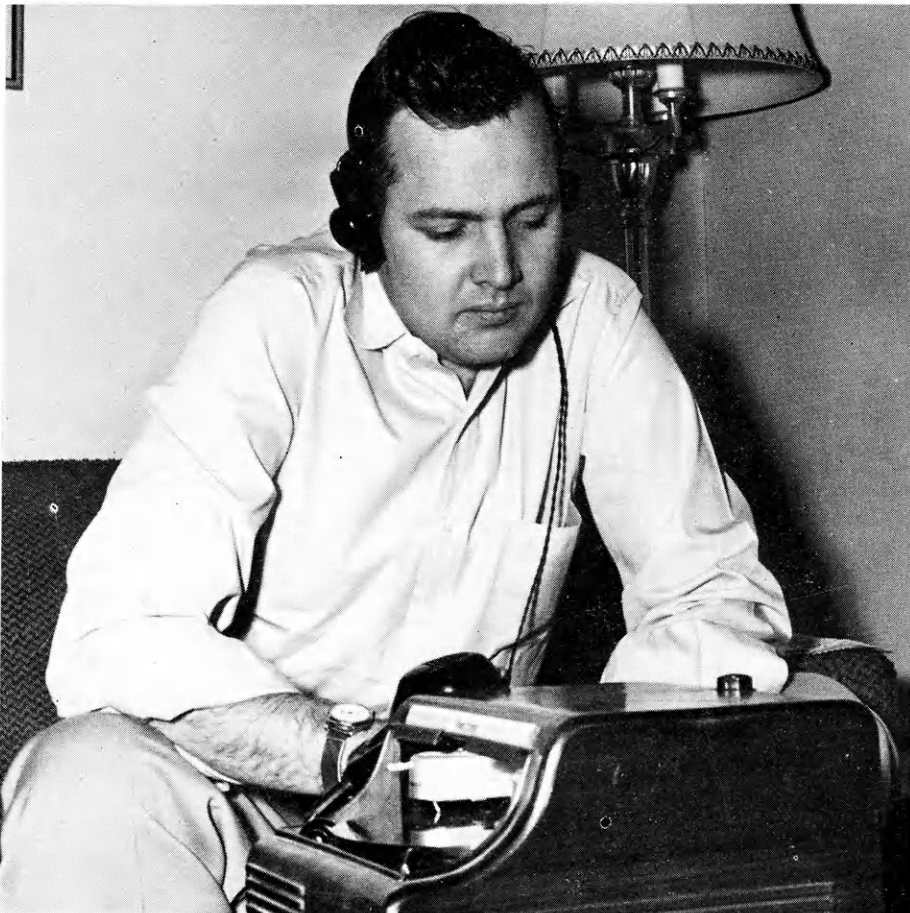
First on Slaven's list for entertainment is his family, then the radio.

"I like mystery programs because they are so relaxing," Slaven remarked. He also likes operas, some cowboy music, and he listens to news broadcasts regularly.

Slaven enjoys sports of all kinds. When he's in practice he can score

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## Slaven Reviews . . .



**JOHN SLAVEN**, blind student in animal husbandry, listens to a playback of his class assignment recorded by Bill Parker (right in the top picture). Slaven keeps his grade average high with this method of study. He goes about the campus unaided, and tells time with a "braille" wrist watch.

# B r a s s G

By John Krell

## Ex-Fly-Boy Arch Kelley Retired as Chief, AF Personnel Services

"A VAGUE, LITTLE understood urge to get into beef business," brought a man to K-State campus who has completed one career and started on another.

Col. Arch M. Kelley, USAF, retired, enrolled in animal husbandry as a freshman last fall. He plans to get a master's degree in animal husbandry, work for a large company for a while to learn the commercial angle, and go into the beef breeding business for himself on a small scale.

Kelley can give no explanation of

why he likes beef cattle. As a kid in Kansas City, he used to go to the stockyards each Saturday because he loved to look at cattle. Although too young to know what he was really looking for, he spent three or four hours each possible Saturday just looking at the flow of meat on the hoof through the yards.

As he put it, "I knew the front end from the back end, but that was about all."

Although Kelley had always wanted to be a doctor when retired

from service, he decided he was too old to spend six years studying medicine after his retirement in 1948.

"I tried lying around and visiting relatives for awhile," he said, "but I had to do something. I decided I would get more satisfaction from beef cattle than any other pursuit."

Kelley once turned down an appointment to West Point when he was a young man because he wanted to be a doctor. He had already started to study medicine. But he quit after he passed the entrance examination to flying school in 1925. His service took him to many places, but he spent the greater part of his time in Texas, where he spent seven years as a flying instructor. Today he considers himself more a Texan than a Cornbelt man.

During World War II he flew in all major theaters of operation. He was Director of Training at the Air Force School of Applied Tactics, and Chief of Staff of the 13th Air Force in the Pacific. When retired he was assigned as chief of the Personnel Services Division Hqtrs., at Washington. He holds a Command Pilot rating.

Kelley is 46 years old. His duties in service have given him a broad education and practical experience.

Now he is starting his second career, this one to be in the beef cattle business. He has little social life outside of classes. He spends his time studying because he claims "I'm too old and dumb to grasp it readily."

His grades disprove this. He makes A's and B's in all his subjects. He is carrying 14 hours this semester and intends to increase the hours next semester to 16. He attends basketball and football games when possible.

Kelley loves his pipes. He keeps a

(Continued on page 34)

## Blue Yonder Frosh . . .



ARCH KELLEY, with 23 years of service in the Air Forces, came to K-State because he wants to learn the beef breeding business. After graduation, he plans to buy land in the Kansas City area and start his breeding herd.



# o Frosh



## Ex-Gob Bill Louderback Retired as *Hornet's* Chief Engineer

By Glenn Bengtson

FROM CHIEF ENGINEER on the aircraft carrier U.S.S. *Hornet* to freshman in agriculture at Kansas State . . . that's what has happened to Bill Louderback in the past year.

Bill Louderback, whose navy record now reads "Commander William C. Louderback, Ret.," graduated from high school in 1921. Now graduation from high school is considered by most young men as an ideal time to enter college, but Bill didn't . . . he shipped off to the navy as an apprentice seaman. His first ship was the battlewagon U.S.S. *New Mexico*. He was promoted to third class petty officer in 1923, and later he was on the destroyer U.S.S. *Golf*.

After that, he extended his tour of duty for two years and went to the Canal Zone. Here, at the Coco Solo naval air station, he serviced the 12-volt storage batteries that powered the ignition on the Liberty engines used in the flying boats stationed there.

In 1928, Bill returned to San Francisco, shipped over for another four years, and headed for Asiatic waters where he joined the crew of the U.S.S. *Black Hawk*. The *Black Hawk* was a destroyer tender. It was here that Bill made Electrician's Mate 1st class. This voyage over the China seas was a first-hand geography lesson, for Bill visited such famous Chinese sea-coast cities as Amoy, Tsing Tao, Shanghai, and Hong Kong.

Upon returning stateside, he was transferred to the U.S.S. *Relief*, a hospital ship stationed in the West Coast area.

But in 1932, Bill was due for another change . . . this time he went aboard the U.S.S. *Pinola* . . . a sea goin' tug, and some of the roughest duty in the fleet. After two years of this, he was appointed Warrant Electrician and sent to the cruiser U.S.S.

San Francisco. He rode the San Francisco for five years and four months.

The Navy department, feeling that Bill had earned a bit of stateside shore duty, sent him to the navy yard at Portsmouth, and promoted him to Chief Warrant Officer. But the clouds of World War II were beginning to blacken, so he was included on the officers' roster for the new battleship U.S.S. *Washington*. Bill rode her on the shakedown cruise and into service, where he was when the Japanese at-

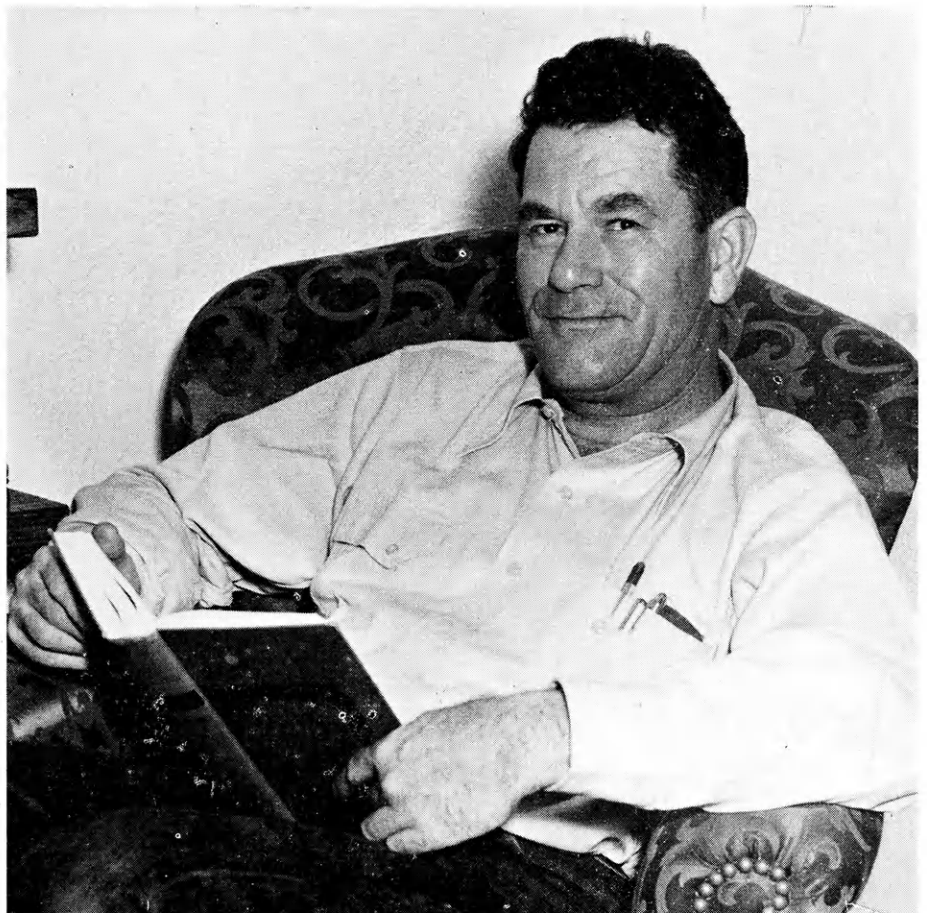
tacked Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941.

The Washington spent the first days of the war operating with the British Home Fleet and then went to the South Pacific, during which time Bill received a commission as Lieutenant.

In August of 1943 he was transferred to Newport News, Va., where he was assigned to the new aircraft carrier, U.S.S. *Hornet*. After her

(Continued on page 36)

## Saltwater Freshman . . .



BILL LOUDERBACK, who has served with the Navy since 1922, is now at K-State for a degree in agriculture. Convinced that the farm would be an ideal place to settle down, Bill plans to buy a small farm in the Ozarks and do general farming.

# Crowds, Awards, Speakers Mark Ag Week a Success

By Berton Haley

**M**ORE THAN 1,500 visitors came to Kansas State college for the programs and activities of the 83rd annual Agricultural Week, January 29 to February 3.

Ag week, designed to present improved methods of dairying, agronomy, beekeeping, and farm management, began Monday, the 29th, with the annual meeting of the Kansas Interbreed Dairy Cattle council. Tuesday morning, members of the state breed associations met, representing Ayrshire, Brown Swiss, Guernsey, Holstein-Friesian, Jersey, and Milking Shorthorn groups.

The afternoon session was devoted to a dairy forum. J. G. Hays of Michigan State college gave an illustrated lecture on "Bovine Architecture" at the dairymen's dinner, Tuesday evening.

Disease control and improved feeding methods for the dairy herd were presented Wednesday morning. President James A. McCain addressed the dairymen on "The College Doorstep" Wednesday afternoon. An inspection trip to the Kansas Artificial Breeding Service Unit closed the dairy program.

The Kansas Hybrids association held open house at the association's seedhouse January 31, followed by a luncheon at the College cafeteria. The program consisted of results of the 1949 corn yield test, developments in hybrid seed production, and a discussion of factors affecting pollination.

The Kansas Crop Improvement association met February 1 and discussed ways of increasing alfalfa yields. Opinions on seed certification

by plant breeders and the state seed commissioner were presented in the afternoon.

George Conrardy, Kingman, received premier seed grower's award. The Pillsbury awards went to O. C. Stephenson and son of Rozel, and Harold Couchman, Garfield. Dean Emeritus and Mrs. L. E. Call spoke on their recent trip around the world, telling about agriculture "In Other Lands."

The beekeepers' program began January 31, with reports on apiary inspections, honey production in relation to crop pollination, and ways to strengthen the bee industry. The afternoon session was divided into two programs for beginning and advanced beekeepers. The advanced division discussed the relationship of alfalfa and clover to bees, while the beginners talked over the value of proper management of bees.

Farmers who have kept farm records for 20 years or more were honored at a banquet, which opened the Agricultural Economics program, Wednesday evening at the College cafeteria. Balancing farm resources, the future for agriculture, and agricultural policies and legislation were discussed Thursday morning. An address entitled "The Human Values of Farm Life," by President Emeritus F. D. Farrell, closed the program.

The agronomy program, February 3, closed Ag Week activities for 1951. Dr. A. D. Weber addressed the group on "The Need for Keeping Informed." Information on the latest developments in fertilizers and chemical herbicides was presented.

## Award Winners . . .



PILLSBURY AWARD WINNERS gather around a prize exhibit of wheat at the annual banquet of the Crop Improvement association held during Ag Week at Kansas State. Left to right, they are Harold Couchman, Garfield, his father, George Couchman, winners of the second prize; Dewey E. Walter, Pillsbury representative who presented the awards; O. C. Stephenson and his son, Ramon Stephenson, winners of the first award.

The choir was running through a new hymn. "Now don't forget," said the choirmaster, "wait until the tenors reach 'The gates of Hell'—then all of you come in."

*Seats This Year for*

# Fieldhouse Royal

*By John Krell*

THE 23RD LITTLE American Royal will be held April 21 in the Fieldhouse. This will be the first time in the history of the show that all interested persons may attend.

Previously, the program was held in the Judging Pavilion, and was very limited for space and activities. Now all students, regardless of school, may enter the stock show. In past years contestants were limited to the School of Agriculture.

The purpose of the Little American Royal is to give students actual practice in fitting and showing livestock. Animals shown are from the

school herds. Contestants may choose the breed they desire, but the individual animals were assigned by a drawing March 3, six weeks before the show. During these weeks contestants train, and fit the animals.

Awards are made on the basis of 50 percent for improvement in appearance of the animal and 50 percent on the contestant's ability to show the animal.

Two winners are picked annually, one from animal husbandry, and one from the dairy division. Winners' names are inscribed on their trophies.

Each year the Little American

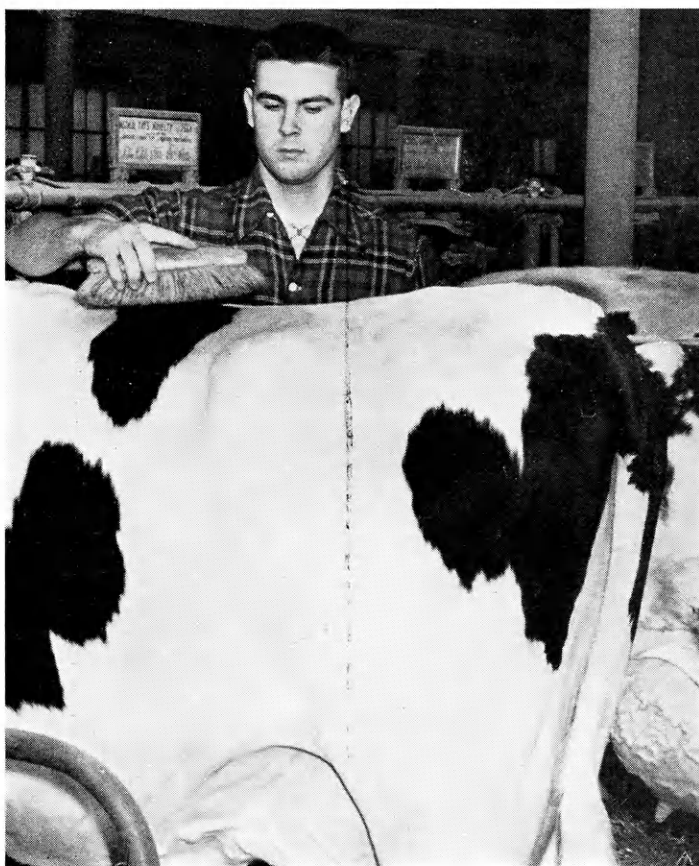
Royal has a different design for the centerpiece in the show ring made entirely from dyed sawdust. Members who work on the design feel it is a trade mark of that particular year.

The Little American Royal began in 1924. At that time a parade of prize-winning animals was shown to Farm and Home week visitors by the dairy and animal husbandry departments, assisted by the Dairy club, and the Block and Bridle club.

In 1927 the boys began a fitting and showing contest. Interest and

(Continued on page 28)

## Brushed Slick . . .



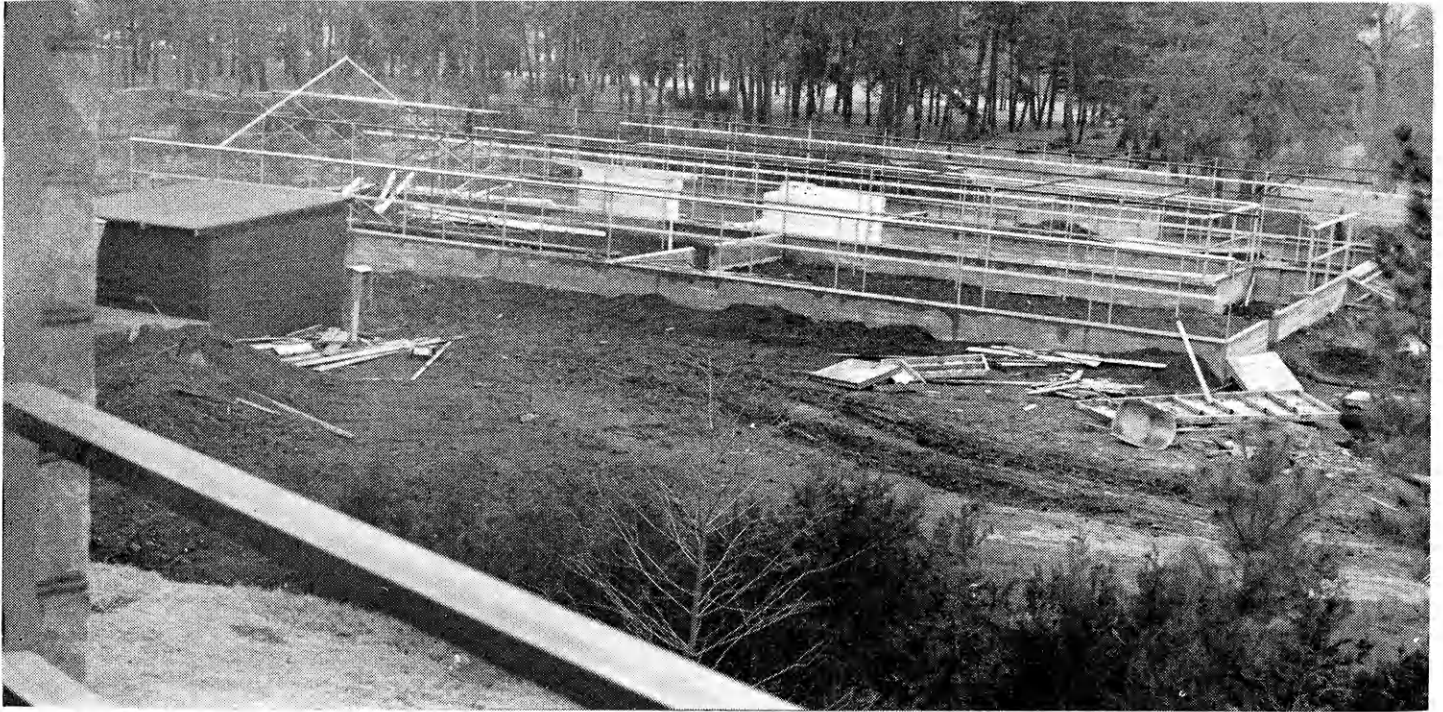
MARK ALLEY gets started early preparing a Holstein cow as his entry in the Little American Royal livestock show. Alley is a freshman in dairy production at Kansas State.

## Haircombed . . .



MAURICE McCLURE, sophomore in animal husbandry at Kansas State, prepares a Hampshire ewe for the Little American Royal livestock show in the Fieldhouse April 21.

## Glassless Greenhouses . . .



THIS MAZE OF STEEL PIPE will be the skeleton of Kansas State's new \$30,000 greenhouses. Built for the agronomy department, these greenhouses will be able to duplicate most of the weather conditions encountered in Kansas growing seasons. Two houses, side by side and connected by a glassed-in passageway, will be completed here by next summer. They are to be used in experimental work of the horticulture department. As yet, no glass has been added to the steelwork.

### Green All Winter

# New Hort Houses Going Up

By Nicholas Kominus

CONSTRUCTION of the two new \$30,000 horticulture greenhouses on the campus is ahead of schedule. Originally, work was planned to begin this spring, but an exceptionally mild winter made it possible to start construction in December.

To date, the foundation has been completed and steel is going up. The construction is being done by Building and Repair. Barring unforeseen delays, the greenhouses should be ready for use early in July, according to R. F. Gingrich, superintendent of B&R. All material is on hand.

The greenhouses were purchased from the Metropolitan Greenhouse company, Brooklyn, N. Y. They are located east of the other greenhouses, northeast of Dickens hall.

Both greenhouses will be 28 feet by 84 feet, and connected by a 17-

foot glassed-in passage. There will be one partition in each house to make four separate sections in all.

The new greenhouses are detached from each other to give side ventilation. The other greenhouses are attached with a common wall. Controlled weather conditions inside each section make this necessary.

Because of convenience of space, the new houses will run east and west. All other greenhouses on the campus run north and south.

On the question of what direction greenhouses should run, horticulturists are divided. Some say they should run north and south; others say east and west. The new houses ought to show if the direction in which greenhouses are built has any effect on the growth of plants in the greenhouse.

The western half of the northern-

most house will be used for a work-room and for certain kinds of young plants. The eastern half of the same house will be used for the growing of poinsettia and begonia for research. The temperature of the house will be kept at 60 degrees.

In the southern house the eastern half will be used for research projects on carnation and probably chrysanthemum. The other half will be used for chrysanthemum and sweet pea. The temperature in this house will be maintained at 50 degrees. The houses will have heat control so that the temperature can be varied. The heating system will be low pressure steam.

Him: "Will you marry me?"

Her: "No, but I'll always admire your taste."

Got a Farmer Who Can Write?

# Supply Is Short Of Big Demand

By Elbert Macy

Agricultural Journalism Instructor

WELL, I ASKED FOR IT. That is, I told the editor maybe we'd be justified in plugging the Ag Journalism curriculum in this issue. We are getting more requests for men with agricultural information training than we can fill.

I hesitated, because while the responsibility of getting out the Ag Mag falls pretty heavily on the boys taking work in journalism, the publication is the organ of everybody in the Ag School and we try our best to give all departments and curriculums an even break in coverage throughout the year.

But then, if we don't go to bat for Ag Journalism, who will? It's the baby curriculum of the school, both in age and in numbers, so I guess the folks won't mind.

Now our busy editor says "it's your story—you tell it!" That's no trouble for me, because I'm preaching the gospel in my course in Agricultural Journalism every day. I've heard it so much that I'm beginning to believe it.

I get a kick out of turning up some student in class who has the knack of putting words together and the yen to see his stuff in print—yet is so steeped in good farm training that he never thought of being a writer. Then it's my job to suggest that maybe there's a future for him in taking the good word to *others* interested in our country's most important industry, whether by the printed message, by radio, or by some pictorial medium.

Kansas State college makes no claim to hatching the first Ag Journalist, but certainly a lot of her alumni were among pioneers in the field. You can find them among Extension people, USDA workers, agricultural magazine executives, radio and television personalities, and college editors throughout the United

States and in parts of Washington, D. C.

In the beginning they were Ags who took elective courses in journalism to improve themselves in public relations. Or they were journalism majors who picked up some agricultural courses to broaden their background.

Then there was the man who was trained in one of the two fields and found his job forcing him to acquire the knowledge and techniques of the other. An Ag Journalist was born—the hard way.

Many people on the campus saw the need and worked toward giving an identity to the new field. It took a long time, but finally the new curriculum was on the books. In the fall of 1946 students were first able to enroll as candidates for the degree Bachelor of Science in Agricultural Journalism.

Without taking credit from the many who nourished the idea through the years, it is safe to say that Dean Clyde W. Mullen of the Ag school and Prof. Ralph R. Lash-

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## Roll Call . . .



ELBERT MACY, assistant professor of Journalism, takes roll in his ag journalism class. All ag students are required to take the course which is a beginning course for students in the Agricultural Journalism curriculum. Graduates in the curriculum find attractive positions in ag publicity. About eleven of the class of 50 are pictured.

# Ag on Video Gives Visser Success

By John Krell

## Visser Shows Kinescope

Paul Visser was on the campus early this semester to show the Kinescope of the 1950 International Livestock Exposition in which Dr. A. D. (Dad) Weber played such a prominent part as cattle judge.

A Kinescope, in case you're wondering, is a recorded television show. Actually, it is a cathode ray tube deep in the heart of a television outfit. It carries the screen on which the image is first produced. But when capitalized, the name becomes a trademark, one that more or less grew out of common usage of the term.

Visser spent two days at K-State. He spoke at the Branch Experiment station conference February 7 and to various classes.

PAUL VISSER visited Kansas State as one of the principal speakers at the experiment station conference. He brought a Kinescope of the International Livestock Exposition where "Dad" Weber selected the grand champion beef steer of 1950.

Born and reared on an Iowa farm, Visser worked his way up to his present position as agricultural director for the National Broadcasting system.

During high school, Paul was active in 4-H club work. Through his club work he won the Sears, Roebuck scholarship award. This award started him on his 10-year college career.

While in college, Visser majored in animal husbandry and journalism.

He also enrolled in as many speech classes as possible. These courses gave him the foundation for being a member of the college livestock judging team which won fourth at the International Livestock Exposition in 1941. He was editor of the Iowa yearbook, the agricultural magazine, and market editor for radio station WOI at Ames.

College meant hard work, and long hours for the Iowan. His pattern was to attend school for a semester or two, then work a semester. Among other jobs, he was caretaker of the school's show cattle, the school's sheep barn, and later he worked at a local radio station.

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PAUL VISSER (second from left), who directs the National Farm and Home hour, talks over radio problems with members of the Radio Talk class. This is a new course being offered for ag students, designed for those who expect to be county agents, vocational ag teachers, ag journalists, and others who will make use of radio in their work. Students are, left to right, Loren Riley, John Krell, and Bob Hatcher.

# Prehistoric Tree Grows On Campus

By Nicholas Kominus

THE GINKGO TREE, symmetrical relic of pre-historic times, flourishes on the K-State campus today. It is regarded as the oldest surviving genus of trees and, at one time, it was world-wide in distribution. Now its many genera and species are represented by only one species. And only one sex of that species grows on the campus.

Often called the Maidenhair tree, it no longer grows in a wild state. It has been preserved in the religious sanctuaries of China and Japan for centuries.

Ginkgoes were planted here in 1881. Now they range from 30 to 40 feet in height, but they have not yet attained their maximum size. They are located in the stand of trees between what's left of Splinterville and the Chapel, near the walk to Anderson hall.

Dioecious and gymnospermous, the Ginkgo has the male and female reproductive organs in separate trees. The seeds are exposed. The female bears a malodorous fruit which makes it undesirable for street planting. The fruit is a spherical drupe, orange yellow to green in color, with a fleshy

## Spurred . . .



THE SHORT, stubby spurs on this branch are typical of the Ginkgo tree during the winter. The Ginkgo is one of few trees which have survived since prehistoric times.



BETWEEN SPLINTERVILLE and the Chapel, stands a group of trees known as Ginkgoes. The trees were introduced to the United States from China during the 19th century, and are regarded as the oldest living genus of trees. The Ginkgoes were planted on the campus in 1881, and now range in height from 30 to 40 feet, which is not their maximum height.

outer coat and a hard bony center. The outer coat bears a nauseous stench.

But oddly enough, the center of the fruit is eaten as a delicacy in China and Japan. In the Far East, the Ginkgo is called the "silver apricot."

Botanically classified as *Ginkgo Biloba*, it is a member of the Gymnosperme, subdivision of Spermatophyta. The genus *Ginkgo* is the only

representative of the family.

In the winter, the Ginkgo is characterized by short stubby spurs on the branches which make it easy to identify. When laden with foliage, it is somewhat feathery in appearance.

Ginkgo leaves are more or less fan shaped, usually bilobed, thin, leathery, and pale yellow green in color. They turn to a clear, golden yellow

(Continued on page 36)

# Bee Culturists Study Nectar Sources

By Alfred Overman

SHOULD YOU in the future observe a student with notebook and pencil in hand, gazing at a blossoming shrub or flower as though hypnotized and surrounded by seemingly angry honeybees, don't think him crazy.

People seen acting in such a manner are probably students in Bee Culture Lab studying a phase of the phenology of bee plants. In other words, there are many plants from which bees gather nectar to convert into honey. The blooms of other plants bear only pollen, which the bees store in honeycombs for future use as food.

In America, there are nearly eight-hundred species of plants upon which bees work. In Kansas, there are perhaps only two hundred species of any relative importance, of which merely ten species are considered major honey plants. These plants are the ones with which the bee culture students are concerned.

Each student is required to maintain complete records of blooming periods, the visits by bees and their approximate numbers, the dates of greatest food collection, and which of the two foods is being obtained.

In addition, weather records will be kept for a semester by each student. These records will probably not be as accurate as those made by the weather bureau, but will be sufficient for the cause. The amount and concentration of sunshine, temperature, amount of local precipitation, and the intensity of the wind will comprise the daily record.

At the close of the semester a compilation of results will show a correlation between the weather and all data on the gathering of nectar and pollen, as bees work only when the weather is favorable. Extensive sets of graphs and figures will show these comparative relationships.

This problem is intended to be of benefit to the student in determining what plants are utilized by bees, what



There's the Queen!

A SWARM OF BEES, as illustrated here, is a needless waste of the time and energy of the little buzzers, modern apiarists say. Bees swarm only when new queens are produced. By careful control methods, beemen now can keep the number of queens down. When a hive becomes too large, a new queen and a portion of the bees can be moved by the beeman with ne'er a working day lost.

is derived from them, and the conditions under which the plants bloom.

In another exercise nearing completion, each student selected a locality in the United States suitable for a beekeeping enterprise.

Research, in the form of letters to beekeepers in these areas, to professors of bee culture in other colleges, beekeepers' magazines and publications, soil surveys, government weather records, atlases and yearbooks, and various other sources, provided valuable information pertaining to the problem.

Soil types and their distribution in

a given area gave an indication as to the kind of vegetation which would flourish there. This was verified by consulting a publication on forest trees and other natural vegetation for the area.

Maximum, minimum, and average temperatures for various times of the year were stressed. Frosts and their untimely occurrences in spring and fall, as well as precipitation in its varied forms were given equal consideration.

Again, major and minor honey plants, whose absence would prohibit

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# Bakers Want To Use Honey for Sugar

By Dick Fleming

DO YOU LIKE honey with your bread? Research men are trying to bake it that way now in one of the latest projects of the milling department at Kansas State college.

Prof. John A. Johnson and Loren B. Smith, graduate assistant, are collaborating with the USDA, and the entomology department on the new recipe search called "Honey and Its Use in Bread Production."

"Honey has been used in baked products for about as long as man has known bread. Because honey is nature's own sweetening agent, it is held in high esteem by people in all lands," Johnson said.

However, with commercialized baking nowadays, the continued use of honey presents varied problems. Ingredients in modern bakeries must be uniform. Honey is extremely variable. Bees make honey from nectar collected from many kinds of flowers, Johnson pointed out. Each flower has its own flavor.

Careful testing showed honey varied in moisture content, in total sugar content, in degree of acidity, in

the levulose-dextrose ratio, and in color and flavor. Dark colored honeys could be used for some baked products, while other products require honey of light color. Bakers also found some honey flavors can be carried over into the baked product while others cannot.

The present research project is designed to show which honeys can be used in different baked goods, Johnson explained. Standards of identity for honeys are to be set up, so that bakers can be assured of a uniform honey for use in a given baked product. With these standards, certain honey blends may be made which will be more acceptable to the baker and the honey producer.

To do this, honeys from 15 major floral sources have been collected and are being used in the tests. Chemical analyses were run, and the honeys ranked according to US grades and color standards.

These honeys were then used in white bread, rolls, whole wheat bread, fruit cake, honey-base cake, sweet goods, and yeast-leavened goods. In

all tests, beet sugar was used as a standard of comparison. The baked products were scored according to the American Institute of Baking system, Smith explained.

"Results show production of bread using honey presents no serious difficulty," Smith said. "Honey used in making white bread can replace grape or beet sugar. All honeys tested produced bread which was equally as good as that made with grape sugar."

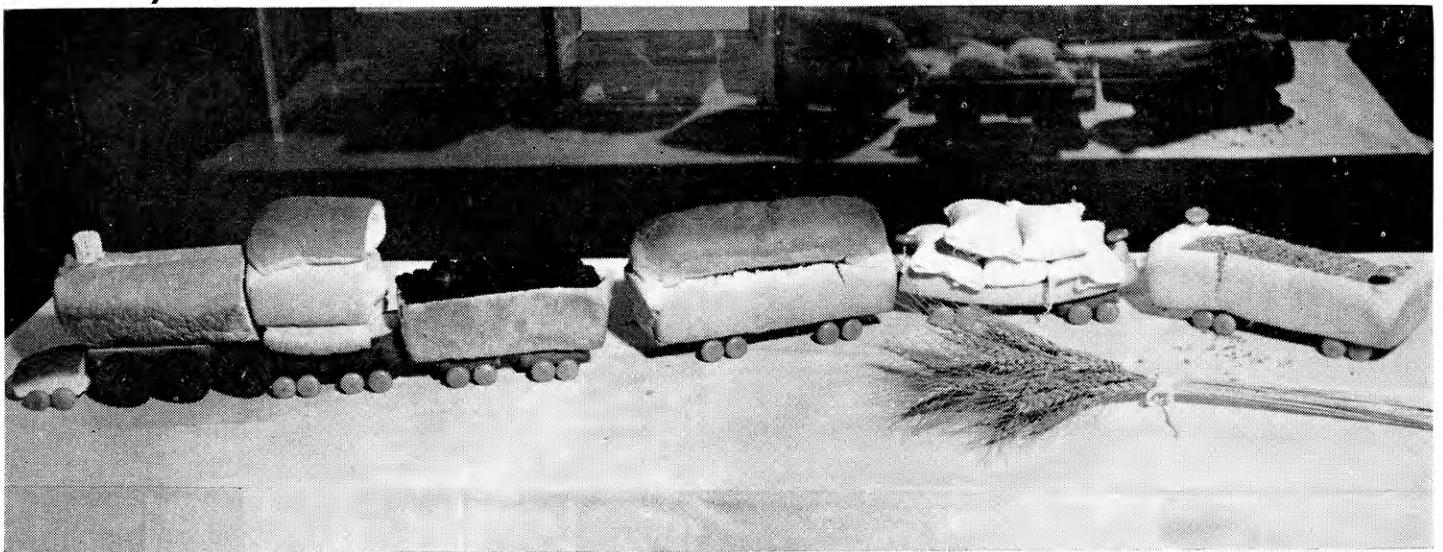
"However, honey from buckwheat, and fall flowers caused the crumb of white bread to be darkened. At 3 percent concentration, this darkening effect was not noticed except by direct comparison with white bread. When the concentration was stepped up to 6 percent the darkening effect was objectionable," Smith added.

"Honey would have a distinct value to the baker if the aroma and taste would carry through to the baked product," Johnson said. "Some honeys imparted a pleasant aroma and taste, others had the opposite effect, and still others were not detectable.

At 6 percent concentration, honey was detected by 59 percent of the consumers, and 21 percent of these were recorded as unpleasant. However, 62 percent of the unpleasant reports were traced to honey from buckwheat, heartsease, fall flowers, and tupelo honeys. Orange honey

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## Honey Bread Choo Choo . . .



TOOT! TOOT! Here comes the train! Baked in a miller's experiment ovens, this miniature was made from hollowed-out loaves of bread to be displayed in the show case in East Ag. The wheels are small round candies, the axles toothpicks. A locomotive, tender filled with "coal" (charred hunks of bread), a boxcar, a flat car loaded with sacks of wheat, and bunker car make up the train. The idea originated with Byron Miller, associate professor. Loren Smith, research assistant, designed the display.

## Thumping Thumbs . . .



ENOUGH THUMBS for that hammer to hit something that squeals—that's the way the new loafing shed northeast of the beef barn has gone up. About 50 members of the Farm Buildings Construction class have put the shed up as a class project, using salvaged lumber for most of it. That's Harold Gentry with his back to the camera. Marvin Smith swings at the nail while Clarence Swallow assists on the far side.

## Loafing Shed Built by Class

TWO SECTIONS of the Farm Buildings Construction class have built a new loafing shed for beef cattle northeast of the beef barn. The 26 by 56 foot building is estimated to be worth at least \$1,500, but the only cost so far has been about \$300.

About 50 boys worked on the shed as a laboratory project most of last semester under the direction of Bill Parker, an Ag Education senior. They used old materials salvaged out of an old horse barn torn down last summer. A minimum of new material has gone into the class project. Prof. H. L. Kugler is the instructor in charge.

A masonry block wall about five feet high goes around three sides of the shed. The loft and roof are supported by four inch metal pipes welded into the plate supports. The pipes are mounted in concrete.

One feature of the new shed is the storage loft overhead, designed to carry bedding for the cattle. Most modern cattle sheds have not used this idea.



THE NEW BEEF SHED will probably be capped off with shingles by the time this picture is published. Bill Parker, the Ag Education major in charge, said they hoped to finish the 26x56 foot structure very shortly.

# Pick, Pick, Click, Click, Sta..tis..tic

By John Schlender

HAVE YOU HEARD the chatter of adding machines and calculators on the third floor of West Ag lately? If you took time to check closer you probably found the noise coming from the statistics laboratory.

This is the busy season for a lot of students employed part time, and other full time workers. The rush started in December when members of the Ag Economics staff went out with Farm Management association fieldmen to start collecting the farm record books of farmers all over the

state. The books are being brought in to be checked and analyzed.

Work in the laboratory is seasonal in nature. Analyzation of the books lasts from December to February. The books must be returned to the farmers in time for the final settlement of income tax.

After the books are checked in to the laboratory they are analyzed for many things, from net farm income to gross income per cow or hen. Other figures, such as investment in machinery per crop acre, percent crop-

land in legumes, and crop yields, are computed by the folks in West Ag.

"The primary purpose of having the books brought in to the statistics laboratory is to get research information," emphasized Charles Glenn, Ag Econ instructor who is in charge of the work. "All books are analyzed, but only a small percent are used for research purposes."

Originally all summary pages of the farm record books were copied and the farm maps reproduced for school files. Today the work has been streamlined so that information is recorded on one large card from which tabulations are run. The laboratory work is under the supervision of Miss Laverne Johnson.

Farm Management research studies are made of the data from the record books. Information is taken back to

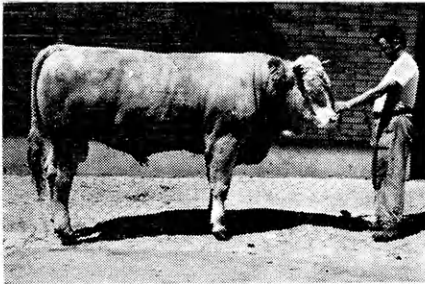
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LOOKING OVER A FARM ACCOUNT BOOK are Miss Laverne Johnson, supervisor of the statistics laboratory at Kansas State, and Charles W. Glenn, instructor in agricultural economics, and assistant supervisor of the laboratory. The statistics laboratory annually checks and tabulates several hundred account books from Kansas farms for overall profit to profit per hen. Seated at the table left to right are Marilyn Frank, Virginia McLaughlin, and Mrs. DeYoung.

## Friendly Pix Brings Letter From Swiss

WHEN Stanley Meinen was studying and working in Europe last year, he took the following picture of a bull for a friend he met in Switzerland.



After returning home, he ran across the picture again when he had his film developed. Meinen, now a representative of the Ag school on the Student Council, sent a print of it to his friend, Wilhelm Smith.

Now Wilhelm could neither speak nor write the English language, but he struggled through a Swiss-English dictionary to piece the following letter together. While it contains many grammatical errors, it still gets the point across so one can feel the sincerity behind it.

Here's the letter:

Eiger, Juggisberg,  
Berne, Switzerland.  
12 13 1950

Dear Mr. Meinen!

Am very sorry that I am not have written sooner, but are you will be understand me, you know I am a Swiss man and I dont speak english.

Thank you Mr. Meinen, for your so very kind letter, which I have got last time. I was very happy to hear something from you. Thank you also very much for the lovely picture of coarse I am very enjoyed I am very satisfactory in Switzerland of course, it is a nice country, little country but the live and all is very good. Some day to you will return Switzerland, I hope to see you is it possible for you and me.

My best wishes to you, and I hope to see you some time in Switzerland.

Your sincerely

Vilhelm Smith.

## Dean Mullen Says . . .

*Editor's note—Dean Mullen spent his vacation recently in Mexico. It is highly probable that he wrote his Cbit Chat column while still away down south. Anyway, he was the first to get his copy in for this issue of the Ag Mag—so early it made us all feel guilty.*

WON'T YOU JOIN ME on a busy street in the heart of Mexico City, in the warm sun, as we stroll among the most interesting people you and I have ever encountered?

We are in the midst of a street-vendors' market. Merchandise is spread on canvas on both sides of the sidewalk. We must zig-zag our way between, around, and over the vendors and their wares.

These are mostly the native Indians of Mexico, dark-skinned, straight-haired, a people determined to make a living by their own connivance, rather than to become beggars. Their ancestry is so remote, it can be traced only some four or five thousand years, and then is lost in antiquity.



Dean Mullen

Sidewalk markets begin to blossom about 10 a. m., as little carts begin arriving from every direction, their contents spread in neat display. By near midnight, every vendor will have again disappeared into the night.

A great variety of items appears on these curb-side marts, many of which could be found in our five-and-tens; clothing, agricultural products, jewelry, and dozens of "snack bars" serving Mexican foods, cooked over little charcoal braziers. Some of

them look appetizing, too; but Kansans, "no eat."

Indian girls sit beside their display of beans, peppers, nuts and so on. Invariably they are engaged in fine needle work, which is also offered for sale.

And there goes an Indian woman carrying her little papoose caught up in a blanket on the mother's back. The baby's head is bobbing loosely as though its neck were of rubber.

Look at this baked squash on a wooden tray! And the guy has a folding rack he puts down to hold his tray, as he carves out a slice to hand to a customer on a clean slip of brown paper.

Men and boys standing at the curbside crocheting caps, gloves, mittens, socks to spread out on the walk for sale. One lad, drowsy by mid-afternoon, is stretched out across his display, sound asleep. We'll have to step over his feet.

Shock of corn fodder crossing eight lines of auto traffic and a street car line. All that can be seen of the carrier are two busy little feet. He cannot see traffic and pays no attention to cars or police. He gets across, probably with less peril than one who watches traffic.

Fire! Fire! Fire! Here come three motorcycle police! fire engine; huge tank-truck with water; bus carrying 15 firemen; fire chief; ambulance. Apparently an efficient package, but lumbering along slowly as compared with our own fire fighters.

What would Mexico City do without two-wheeled carts, and bare-footed manpower? No four-legged beasts are allowed on the streets, for reasons of sanitation.

Here comes an Indian farmer carrying turkeys in a large crate on his bent back, with "templine" across his forehead. He might have walked in from the hills, many, many miles away. These men have been seen time and again along highways carrying farm produce to the nearest town.

Mexicans like to build imitations. Here is one baking bananas in deep brown sugar and using the fire box of an imitation engine as the oven. It catches attention and promotes sales.

Here comes a man with needle and thread leaning over patching a tear

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Feed Dealers Learn---

# Hormones Caponize

By John Krell

KANSAS STATE college was host January 16-17 to some 400 feed dealers and manufacturers at the 1951 Kansas Formula Feed conference.

Exhibits showed the manufacturers why vitamins are so necessary. Hogs, cattle, calves, and chickens were used to demonstrate current scientific experiments and to illustrate what a lack of certain essentials can do.

One display showed how the lack of vitamin A affects the egg hatchability. Hens which received the recommended diet of vitamin A produced eggs 84 percent hatchable. The eggs from hens getting just half the recommended amount hatched only 48 percent.

Another exhibit illustrated hormone caponizing with two large white roosters penned in adjoining cages. Two small pellets of diethyl stilbesterol had been injected in one of the birds previously. Such a rooster is called a caponette.

Dr. Paul E. Sanford, poultry nutritionist at K-State, explained hormone caponizing makes an old bird more tender, with softer skin. The hormone pellets are smaller than grains of wheat and cost about a nickel a pair. They are injected below the comb just under the skin of the bird's neck. This part of the neck is discarded when the bird is dressed out.

When the bird was treated, he weighed seven pounds; the other, six pounds, nine ounces. After six weeks on identical diets, the hormoned bird weighed nine and one half pounds; the other, seven and a half pounds.

"Hormone pellets have great possibilities for converting roosters into good meat birds after a rooster's duties are performed," Sanford said.

Another exhibit illustrated perosis (slipped tendons) in chicks due to a deficiency in manganese. Once this condition exists, there is no cure.

Another showed chicks with curled toes caused by a lack of riboflavin in the diet. This can be cured by increasing the riboflavin content of the diet.

Many phases of livestock feeding were discussed during the conference. Each class was considered separately and in great detail to pass the latest information on to feed manufacturers.

Dr. C. F. Huffman, dairy husbandryman from Michigan State college, spoke on the role of the fermentation vat (rumen) in cattle nutrition. Huffman demonstrated

with an air-inflated stomach removed from an 800-pound steer. The stomach was prepared by Prof. W. M. McLeod, head of the K-State anatomy department.

"Hey, look at that bunch of cows."

"Not bunch—herd."

"Heard, of what?"

"Herd of cows."

"Sure, I've heard of cows."

"I meant a cow herd."

"What do I care if a cow heard? I haven't said anything I'm ashamed of!"

## His Goat Was Got!



PAUL SANFORD, poultry nutritionist at Kansas State college, points to the stomach of a ewe, which was used in one of the demonstrations at the 1951 Kansas Formula Feed conference here January 16 and 17. This display was used along with a steer stomach to point out the function of the stomach in ruminant animals.

## Communism's Staunchest Enemy

# Seeds of Kindness

By Dick Fleming

SEEDS sown five years ago in Kansas are being reaped in Germany today. Kind treatment given to German prisoners-of-war in Kansas, during the last war, developed in them a good feeling toward the people of the United States. That's what is proving to be our strongest weapon against Communism in Germany today, according to Frank Blecha, professor in Agricultural Extension at Kansas State college.

Mr. Blecha was in western Germany from June 1 to September 20 last summer reorganizing the German Extension Service. During the last war he was supervisor of emergency farm labor in Kansas. His problem was to see to it that there was labor to harvest Kansas crops. In many cases, the only labor available was the German prisoner-of-

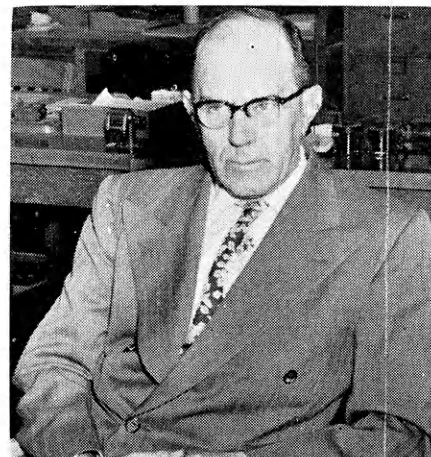
war. At one time there were 3500 prisoners working on Kansas farms, Blecha said.

Even though the prisoners were saving valuable crops, there was much resentment against them. One town threatened to tar and feather sponsors of the German prisoners. Similar feelings over the state made the program a "hot potato" to handle, Blecha pointed out.

Now, five years later, Blecha's trip to Germany has assured him that the efforts of the labor commission are paying off. Soon after his arrival in Western Germany, the Korean war broke out. The German people became confused, fearing the Russians would invade at any moment. Many Germans looked to America as their only hope for protection. Many of the former prisoners from Kansas

told their countrymen the Americans were "kind, considerate and fair."

Blecha tells the story of the lady with a small child who was bringing a prisoner-of-war to his camp for the night. She drove while the POW held the youngster. Instead of going directly to the camp she drove the prisoner to a grocery store to help unload a crate of eggs. When he came back, she left the infant, while she went into the store to shop. Baby-like, it began to cry. So the POW had to change the didies—a far cry from the war for which he had been trained. The lady finally came back to take her POW to camp for the night.



FRANK BLECHA, PROFESSOR of agricultural extension at Kansas State college, received his bachelor's degree in 1917, and later his master's, both from Kansas State. He majored in Agriculture while at college.

## Communist Foe . . Ex-POWs!



A TRUCKLOAD OF GOOD WILL AMBASSADORS as they looked when they were prisoners-of-war in Kansas five years ago. Now these men are telling the German people of the kind treatment they received as POWs in Kansas. These men, who helped save Kansas crops during the last war, are now proving to be our greatest asset in our fight against Communism in Germany, according to Frank Blecha.

That is a story, Blecha said, which has never been published before. It shows some Kansans were almost too lenient in their handling of the POWs. But it's reaping benefits now.

And there were two immediate benefits from the prisoner-of-war program in Kansas. The crops were harvested, but more important they added a million dollars to the Federal treasury. Farmers were required to pay the government the standard wage for work done by the prisoners. Wages then averaged \$4 to \$6 per day. POWs, however, were paid a flat wage of 80 cents per day. The balance was returned to the treasury, well over a million dollars.

On his trip through Western Germany last summer, Blecha said he found few Communists, but they were very active. One man Blecha

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Start's Always Hardest—

# First Birth for KABSU

By Gordon Nelson



**K**ABSU BECAME A PAPA for the first time at 10 o'clock on the morning of November 30, 1950. Since that time over 2,500 offspring have been born as a result of service by the Kansas Artificial Breeding Service Unit.

Annie, the name of the first calf, is a Holstein heifer born in the herd of John Jackson in Osage county. Along with Annie, the Jacksons also had two more calves to follow in quick succession; another heifer on December 1, the second KABSU calf in the state, and a bull several days later.

The Jacksons' story is typical of a young couple just getting started in farming. When John got out of the army, they rented land for several years, then bought the present farm in Osage county. They now have 160 acres, which are being terraced, limed, and put into crop rotations, including a brome-alfalfa pasture for the cattle.

Their dairy herd was started two years ago by purchasing 15 heifer calves. All the heifers were bred by KABSU. One of them became the dam of Annie, the first KABSU calf.

John has just finished building a new milk house and barn, and will sell Grade A milk from the freshening heifers.

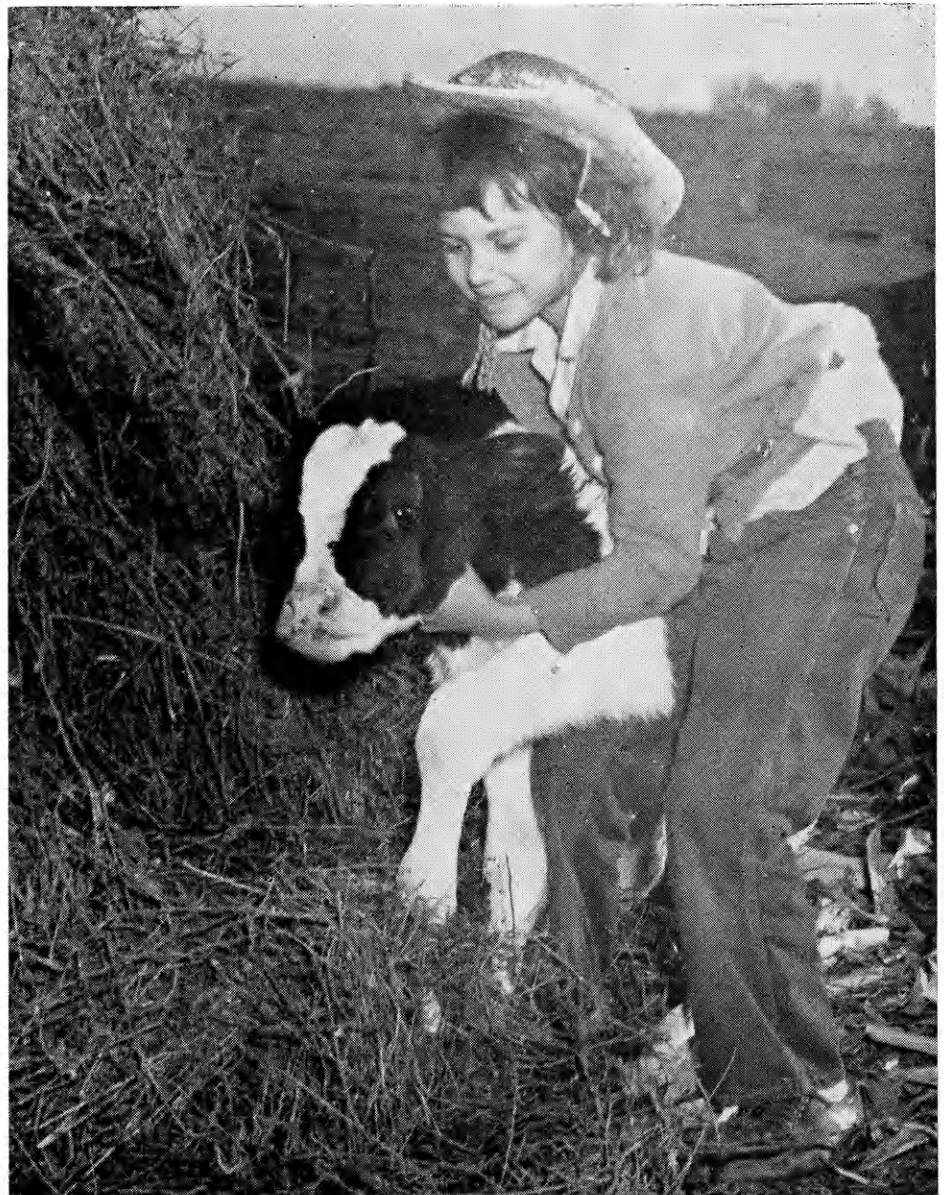
The sire of the first calf is Heersche

Polkadot Tidy, better known as H-5 to the users of KABSU. Polkadot was bred by Heersche Brothers of Mulvane, and was sired by Regier Polkadot Triune King, whose daughters have an annual production average of 543 pounds fat.

KABSU finished its first year of operation February 28. In this time, it had set quite a record. Approximately 33,000 cattle have been bred; the high month was December 1950 with 5,000 first service non-returns.

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## You're Going No Place!



### KABSU's Firsts



ANNIE, ALICE, AND FERDINAND, the three calves that KABSU claims for its first offspring, pose for their picture at their Osage county home. Annie (right) is the oldest by five days.

BULLDOGGIN' STARTS EARLY for Jeanie, 6-year-old daughter of John Jackson. The calf is Annie, the first one of KABSU's offspring. Annie was born November 30, at 10 p.m. Since then thousands of other calves have dropped throughout the state, but Annie led the way.

## A New Judging Team—Wool

FOR THE FIRST TIME this year Kansas State college was represented in wool judging at livestock shows in the Midwest. The wool judging team coached by Dr. T. Donald Bell, head sheep man, placed third at the American Royal, and fifth at the Western Livestock Exposition at Denver.

The team grades ten fleeces on various factors at each show. Also, four to six classes of breed or commercial fleeces are judged. Upon completion of the actual judging, oral reasons are given on two classes.

Team members at the American Royal were Dale Handlin, Miles McKee, Eugene Brinkman, and D. D. Cox. At Denver, they were Eugene Brinkman, D. D. Cox, John Schlender, and Max Deets.

Dr. Bell came to Kansas State this year from the Branch Experiment Station at Cedar City, Utah. He is married and has one daughter.

At Utah, he was in charge of research and head of the agriculture division. Branch Agriculture college has the largest college sheep experiment range in the United States.

Dr. Bell has previously worked at

## Practice Planned For FFA Teams

High school FFA poultry judging teams over Kansas will have a chance to work out at district judging schools before they enter the state FFA contest to be held at the College April 30 and May 1 this year.

Each district contest is set up on the same pattern as the state contest. Included are four production classes, judged on past performance records. A second division is the selection of birds suitable for a hatching flock from a pen of 20 birds.

United States market standards are used to judge a pen of 10 market birds. The fourth division includes selection of eggs suitable for hatching from a 50 egg sample.

Prof. T. B. Avery, of the poultry husbandry department, is in charge of the district judging schools which will be held at Frankfort, Concordia, Ottawa, Coffeyville, Stafford, Ness City and Stockton.

Texas A & M and New Mexico State college. He received his BA and MA degrees at the University of Idaho and went to the University of Wisconsin for his PhD.

## British Cup To K-State

By John Krell

SYMBOLIZING the spirit of friendship between British and American livestock industries, Lord Digby, deputy president of the Royal Agricultural society in England, presented a painting of the founder of meat animal improvement, Robert Bakewell, and a silver epergne (a decorative table centerpiece) to the Saddle and Sirloin club of Chicago during the recent International Livestock Exposition.

The Saddle and Sirloin club gave the epergne to the International Livestock Exposition to be used as a perpetual trophy. It will be awarded to the winning teams in the Collegiate Livestock Judging contest each year. This year, the Kansas State team received the trophy from Lord Digby who was available to present both the trophy, and the painting. He was an official representative of the English group which sponsors the century-old British Royal Livestock Show.

Robert Bakewell was the first known individual to state clearly—and to apply—the four principles of breeding: variation exists between animals; conceive an ideal type; breed the best to the best; and inbreeding produces refinement along with early maturity. Schooled in anatomy, he was the first known individual to apply science to animal breeding.

The silver epergne was first presented to Colonel Philip Humbertson, Lord Mayor of Chester, by public subscription in 1858. It commemorated the fine services of the city of Chester in entertaining the Royal Livestock Show the preceding year. Later it was given to the city of Chester by Colonel Humberston. Last year the English Royal Agricultural Society re-purchased the epergne for presentation as the Chester Perpetual Challenge trophy.

Since the trophy carries miniature models of a horse, bull, cow, and sheep, it did not seem appropriate to offer it in any single section of the Royal show. Therefore it was decided

(Continued on page 32)

## Wool Judges . . .



THE NEW WOOL JUDGING TEAM at Kansas State is, left to right, John Schlender, Dale Handlin, Max Deets, D. D. Cox, and Gene Brinkman. Coach T. Donald Bell holds some wool for the boys. This is the first year a wool judging team has functioned here. The team took third at the American Royal and fifth at the Denver Livestock exposition.



# KSAC Operating Again After Fire Blackout

By Alvin Banman

**K**ANSAS State College temporarily lost its 5000 watt voice when the KSAC transmitter was destroyed by fire the morning of November 17.

Service to the public was limited only two months. KSAC returned to the air January 15, 1951, due to able assistance of many interested people.

A request of \$44,646.95 to replace the transmitter and other equipment was granted by the state emergency fund board. It was the full amount requested by Dr. James A. McCain, president of the College, who had said the state's assistance was necessary to preserve the federal license of station KSAC.

KSAC had its beginning in May, 1924, when \$20,000 was appropriated to build the station. Construction was started in July and the dedication was December 1, 1924. The studio and 500 watt transmitter were installed on the third floor of Nichols gymnasium. The transmitter was capable of covering an approximate 100 mile radius. Two 150 foot towers were erected west of Nichols gymnasium for the antenna. In 1931 the station was modernized with a new improved 1000 watt transmitter.

As the years rolled by there came a need for a more powerful station in order to cover all of Kansas. The Sears, Roebuck Foundation finally broke the ice by donating \$26,350, or half of the cost of a new 5000 watt transmitter. Later, more funds became available, and the transmitter was constructed on the agronomy farm two miles north of the campus. The transmitter was completed and put into operation October 1, 1947.

Since December 1, 1929, KSAC has been dividing broadcasting time with WIBW. KSAC broadcasts three and one-half hours a day, six days a week plus an occasional special feature. KAYS at Hays carries certain features from KSAC. KSAC is authorized to broadcast after sundown with only 500 watts. This is to keep from

interfering with eastern stations on the same frequency. WIBW switches to a directional antenna beamed south to avoid this interference.

Some people have been wondering why KSAC did not use WIBW's transmitting facilities in this emergency as they did the first two broadcasting periods after the fire. It was later decided that the licenses for the two stations did not permit KSAC to broadcast through WIBW's transmitter or for WIBW to broadcast on KSAC's time.

Then we heard about the Pi Phi who stole her mother's corset, and then didn't have the guts to wear it.

And Student Health reports 500 girls on this campus are overweight. These, of course, are round figures.

# Kansas 'Flats' Surprise N. Y. Ag Student

By Ellis Stout

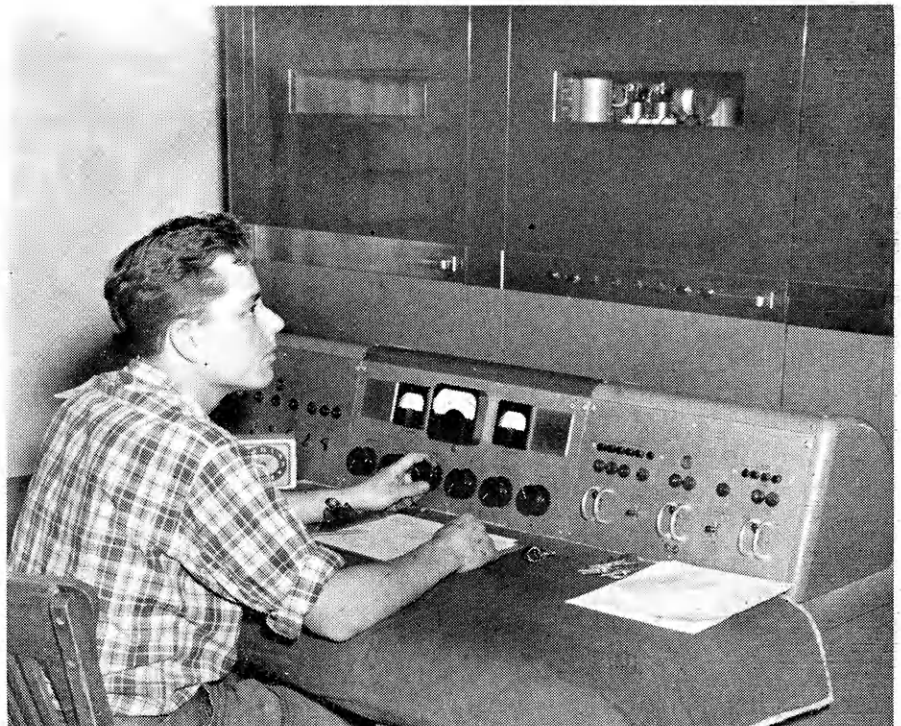
Because I had never visited with anyone from the state of Kansas, my impression of this part of the nation was much different than it really is.

As one fellow back in my native New York State put it, "The land out there is flatter than soup on a platter." Still another told of the barren wastes, the blowing sands and the absence of trees.

"The cold north wind really gets you," said one grizzled old timer who had been west in his younger days. "And the summers are as hot as H---."

When my room-mate and I first drove into the city of Manhattan, we could hardly believe our eyes. The distant horizon wasn't by any means level and trees were abundant.

Almost everyone who asks where



RADIO ENGINEER LARRY CRISSMAN sits at the console of the new transmitter at KSAC. Installed since the old one was destroyed by fire in November, the new transmitter put KSAC back on the air after a silence blackout of about two months. The transmitter tower, two miles north of the campus, was not damaged by the fire, though the radio "shack" at its base was virtually demolished.

# Fertilizer Scarce---Myers

By Don Gramly

"THE FERTILIZER supply picture is not very encouraging for those who delay purchase of their material." That is the view expressed by Dr. H. E. Myers, head of the agronomy department at Kansas State college.

Farmers will have difficulty in obtaining sufficient fertilizer for two reasons. On the one hand, there is an unprecedented demand for commercial fertilizers. On the other hand, there is a shortage of the raw materials used in their manufacture.

Recent foreign developments and the declaration of a state of national emergency have made it necessary for the national government to reduce the supply of sulfuric acid available to certain industries, according to Myers' statement.

The fertilizer industry is directly affected by these emergency measures. Sulfuric acid is the key material in the manufacture of nitrogen fertilizers and superphosphate. Other materials are certain to become scarce with the furtherance of war mobilization. In addition, transportation bottlenecks can at any time delay the movement of fertilizers from production points. That is of particular concern to Kansans, for the state has but one nitrogen-fixing plant, that of the Spencer Chemical company, at Pittsburg, and most of its output is consumed out of the state, Myers said.

On the demand side, total sales of commercial nutrients increased more than tenfold in the period from 1939 to 1949. In 1939, 11,000 tons were sold, but the figure reached 137,000 in 1949, despite a demand in excess of supply. An amazing jump of 37 percent was taken by spring consumption in 1950 as compared to that of 1949.

Principal causes of this great increase, according to Dr. F. W. Smith, soil scientist and agronomist, are as

follows: high prices for farm products, plentiful rainfall (which increases the effectiveness of fertilizer applications), and better knowledge of fertilizer among its consumers. Other factors also influencing the demand are declining soil fertility and availability of equipment to apply the fertilizers.

Foremost crop in the use of fertilizers in Kansas is wheat. Foremost region in the state in the vastly increased volume of fertilizer consumption is the south central region which includes the prominent wheat producing counties of the state. Low average rainfall and a soil plentifully supplied with plant nutrients have discouraged fertilization in Western Kansas, according to Smith. He went on to mention the important developments

(Continued on page 32)

# Less Light Makes More 'Pin Money'

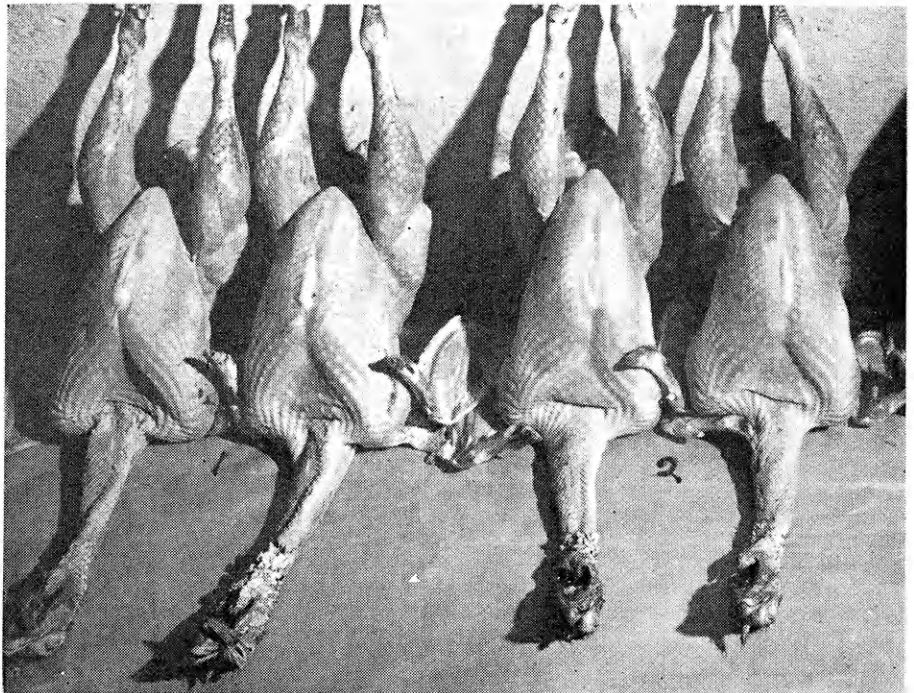
By Dale Evans

"PIN MONEY" in the pocket may be desirable, but pin feathers in a turkey are not, as any one who has dressed one of the large birds will tell you. Since it is a common observation that turkeys hatched in April for Thanksgiving consumption have a much larger number of pin feathers than those hatched in late winter or early spring, speculation has been great as to what was the cause of this late molting.

K-State poultrymen Clyde D. Mueller, Fred Moultrie, L. F. Payne, H. D. Smith, and R. E. Clegg have made an extensive research into the causes of early molting, and have found an important factor. Light!

It had not been known whether such differences between the maturity

(Continued on page 30)



THE TWO TURKEYS on the left were raised under normal lighting conditions. Those on the right had but ten hours of light each day. Close examination shows the number 1 birds have many more pin feathers and follicles, especially across the breasts. Loss of detail upon engraving the picture makes it somewhat difficult to tell the difference in this picture.

# Little American Royal

Saturday, April 21

7 p. m.

IN K-STATE'S NEW FIELDHOUSE



Upon first glance one might think this was a picture of the first Little American Royal held in the new Fieldhouse. The building, arena, and animals are all similar. In reality, it is one of a 4-H parade in the Fairgrounds Coliseum in Indiana, but it gives some conception of what the show will look like the night of April 21.

It's a great show plus a splendid opportunity for many to see the giant new Fieldhouse at K-State for the first time.

Tickets may be obtained now by writing Little American Royal, Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kansas.

Members of 4-H or Future Farmers of America, attending in groups, will be given special rates.

ADMISSIONS: General, \$ .75—4-H and FFA Groups, .50

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## PENNEY'S

MANHATTAN, KANSAS

# Campus Lab Helps Check Purity and Germination

*By Bob Ecklund*

**W**EEED CONTROL has always been a big problem for the farmer. In addition to the weeds on his own farm, there is always the possibility of weeds in seed he buys for planting.

To assure the farmer that the seed he buys is clean and labeled, the Kansas State Department of Agriculture maintains a number of seed testing stations. There is one such station on the campus of Kansas State college.

The old barracks east of Willard hall are not particularly imposing structures, but the ground floor of one of them houses a very active testing division of the KSDA. Mrs. Alice Hartley is in charge of this seed testing station. Nine women are employed full time, with five additional ones for the rush season—usually from early December until May. The station is now employing five Kansas

State college students on a part time basis.

January is the peak month for seed testing, as a rule. This year 2900 samples were received for testing in that month. The number of samples tested annually runs between 10,500 and 12,000. Considering the number of different tests required for each sample, it's easy to see how the testing lab keeps busy.

The Kansas seed law, as amended by the Legislature of 1949, states in section 2-1417: "tested seed" shall be held to mean that a representative sample of the lot of agricultural seed in question has been subjected to examination and its character as to purity and germination determined. Section 2-1418 of the same law states: Agricultural seed containing any seed of field bindweed, hoary cress, Russian knapweed, leafy spurge,



MRS. ANNA E. DECKER, germination analyst for the state seed testing laboratory, is getting seed ready for a germination test. A vacuum pump is connected to the plate she has in her hand. The plate, which has 100 holes in it, will pick out that number of seeds from a sample.

or more than one seed of dodder, or more than one seed of Johnson grass in ten grams of crop seed shall not be offered or exposed for sale, sold or exchanged for planting or seeding purposes.

The above statements will give some idea as to the accuracy, and importance of the work performed by Mrs. Hartley and her staff. Each sample must be checked for weed seed, other crop seed, and foreign material. Foreign material includes chaff, dirt, and cracked seed. This

information is carefully recorded on a card for each sample tested. The work is accomplished manually, visual checks being made with the aid of a magnifying glass. Necessary equipment includes a chainomatic scale sensitive enough to weigh a single clover seed.

After the purity test is completed, samples are sent to the next room for germination tests. One hundred seeds are used in each carefully con-

trolled germination test and the results recorded at regularly specified intervals. Temperature and humidity are very carefully controlled throughout the germination test to simulate natural conditions.

When all tests are completed the information goes to the front office to be carefully recorded for each sample and the results sent to the individual or firm submitting the sample.

## Supply Is Short

(Continued from page 11)

brook, journalism head, really got the curriculum ready for launching.

Dean Mullen was an ag journalist in his own right—18 years on the *Farmer-Stockman* magazine in Oklahoma—and appreciated the needs and opportunities in the field. Ralph Lashbrook had been a working newspaperman before returning to K-State as a faculty member and had seen the choice opportunities lean toward men in the field with dual training in agriculture and journalism.

Not to say it isn't a woman's field too—"men in the field" is just a manner of speaking. Right now all the students in the curriculum happen to be men, but women are welcome and wanted. Look in any of the top farm magazines and you'll find women holding important assignments.

Our enrollment has not been large at any time, and rightly so. As Ralph Lashbrook says, we're not trying to sell the curriculum to everybody, but rather to a select group with the requisite interests and abilities. The top number in any semester has been only 25; now it is down to 17. That won't keep the flow of graduates large enough to fill all the job requests. Naturally we like to fill those requests, because a satisfied employer of a Kansas State grad will look here the next time he needs a man. That makes more new jobs and puts more K-Staters in positions that make good will for the College.

Where do our grads go? Well, the Kansas Farm Bureau has three of our boys in their central office here in Manhattan right now. Oregon State

(Continued on page 28)

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\* Elmer Cheatwood, Georgia, made this two acre test. One acre's corn followed inoculated cover crop—on other acre no cover crop was used. 56.3 extra bushels of corn came from acre following inoculated lupine cover crop.

\* Walter Latham, Ohio, proved how NITRAGIN inoculation prevents wasteful land use. Area not inoculated was a failure. Inoculated section, a lush success. Second cutting exceeded the first.

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## Fieldhouse Royal

(Continued from page 9)

enthusiasm in this annual activity increased so that in 1935 the Agricultural association, an organization including all students enrolled in Agriculture, was enlisted and the Little American Royal became a divisional activity. At present, the show is sponsored by the Block and Bridle, and Dairy clubs.

There are 10 committees, consisting of five to eight members each, working on the program. The chairman each year is selected from either the dairy, or animal husbandry departments. John Wilk, dairy husbandry, is chairman this year, and Eugene Brinkman is vice-chairman.

Other members of the executive committee are Miles McKee, secretary; and Warren Nettleton, treasurer; Billy Collins, decorations; Bob Edwards, entertainment; Gordon Nelson, prizes and awards; Melvin Bunge, properties; Don Jacobson, tickets and ushers; Bob Featherston, radio broadcasting; Mike Murphy,

publicity; Bob Mushrush, program book; and Don Mackintosh, program circulation. Faculty sponsors are Professors Glenn H. Beck, dairy husbandry, and David L. Mackintosh, animal husbandry.

## Pick, Pick

(Continued from page 17)

association members to compare their farm to neighboring farms in that area.

Six Farm Management associations cover the entire state. The fieldmen offer farmers marketing information, help prepare income tax forms, and assist them in keeping record books that are analyzed in the statistics laboratory. Recommended farming practices and research discoveries are relayed from the College Experiment station and the Extension Division to the farmers.

Membership has steadily grown since its beginning in 1931. Last year 800 books were analyzed. This year the number has increased to 1200.

## Supply Is Short

(Continued from page 27)

college has one in ag information work, and one is with the State Board of Agriculture in Topeka. The new editor of the *Kansas Stockman*, organ of the state livestock association, is a recent grad. To call only one by name, Bill Bork, first graduate to receive the new degree, did a stint as a county agent before being called to run a farm page for the Hutchinson News-Herald. And that's only a sampling from the post-war list.

If you're a farm boy—or girl—with that yen to write, give some thought to Ag Journalism. The curriculum gives you about a third of your college work in agriculture, a third in journalism, and a third in basic college training.

Ask any Plow and Pen club member—he'll be glad to give you the word on the curriculum and invite you to the next club meeting where you'll probably hear a successful alumnus or other ag journalist tell about his work.

## THE WINNER

The man who wins is an average man  
Not built on any peculiar plan.  
Nor blest with any peculiar luck—  
Just steady and earnest and full of  
pluck.

When asked a question he does not  
guess  
He knows the answer, "No" or  
"Yes"—

When at a task the rest can't do  
He buckles down till he puts it  
through.

So he works and waits 'til one fine  
day  
There's a better job with bigger pay  
And the man who shirked whenever  
he could  
Is passed by the man whose work  
made good.

For the man who wins is the man  
who WORKS  
Who neither labor nor trouble shirks  
Who uses his hands, his head, his  
eyes—  
The man who wins is THE MAN  
WHO TRIES.

Many a man has made a monkey  
out of himself by grabbing the wrong  
limb.



## Armour Quiz . . . Test your knowledge!

See if you can answer these 4 questions about the meat-packing industry.

### Questions

- How many cuts and kinds of beef do meat packers get from a single steer?  
 25     45     75
- How much of the average beef steer "on the hoof" is meat?  
 45%     55%     63%
- How much profit did Armour and Company make on each pound of meat sold in the 1950 fiscal year?  
 17¢     1.7¢     0.17¢
- How many meat packers are there in the United States?  
 40     400     4,000

### Answers

- Depending on weight and grade, Armour and Company gets as many as 75 different cuts and kinds of beef from a single carcass.
- The average beef steer has a dressing percentage of about 55%.
- In 1950, Armour and Company made 0.17 of one cent on each pound of meat sold.
- Armour and Company is one of 4,000 meat packing companies in the United States.

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The

# CANTEEN

*South of the Campus*

## Visser

(Continued from page 12)

"This helped me decide to become market editor for a two-year period," Visser said.

"I think that many activities on the campus are just as important as classroom studies in that they help a student learn to get along with people."

With graduation only one semester away, Visser enlisted in the army for four years. Working his way up through the ranks from a private, he obtained a battlefield commission. He was in charge of armed forces radio stations in New Guinea, Leyte, and Manila. Through journalistic experience, he worked as foreign correspondent for NBC along with other duties.

After being discharged, Visser returned to Iowa State to finish college. During this 10 year period of school, work, and army, he helped support two sisters in school so they too might get the education they wanted.

After graduating in 1947, Visser's first job was with radio station WBZ in Boston, Mass. In the fall of 1947 he became agricultural director for NBC.

At NBC he plans, and writes the National Farm and Home Hour. Each week the program is set in a different locality. Traveling to points of interest gathering material for the broadcast keeps him away from his wife, and two sons much of the time.

When asked how he did such a nice job of making himself clear to everyone, he replied: "A long time ago I found out that a man's capabilities weren't worth much unless he could express himself."

## Doll in Kansas City

DR. R. J. DOLL, formerly a professor of agricultural economics at Kansas State college, is the new head of agricultural research at the Federal Reserve bank of Kansas City. Doll left Kansas State February 1 to take over his new job.

## Pin Feathers

(Continued from page 24)

of feathers in early- and late-hatched poults were conditioned by light, by temperature, or by both. Light, these poultrymen say, is a factor that will

help to produce a cleanly dressed turkey. Or one partially covered with pin feathers, with black pulp left in the feather follicles, and in general, a lower quality bird.

Test lots were set up at the Kansas State poultry farm. In the matter of temperature, which many people believed a molting factor, variations from 44 to 70 degrees Fahrenheit had no apparent influence on molting. This disproved the theory that cold weather is required to produce pin-free turkeys.

Restriction of light was the big clue in the results of the experiments. Birds given 12 hours of light daily for 4 to 16 weeks, and 10 hours daily from 17 to 28 weeks were of a finer quality than birds raised under natural sunlight, or 15 hours of artificial light daily. It was felt that variations in the length of the days account for the improper finish of feathers in early-hatched poults. The results of this experiment will undoubtedly be applied on many Kansas turkey farms.

## A's By Ear

(Continued from page 5)

130 bowling. He also likes to fish.

Slaven has definite plans for the future at Kansas State. After graduation in June, he will begin work on a master's degree in biology, majoring in general zoology, with a minor in entomology and agronomy.

Eventually Slaven hopes either to teach in a university or "to buy a farm if farm prices come down." He would like a combination grain and livestock farm in South-Central or Southeastern Kansas. "I could take care of the livestock, and hire the field work done," he added.

Recently, Slaven was awarded the \$300 Borden Agricultural scholarship for his high grade average. His average for the past three years has been 2.89 (3 is perfect). Slaven modestly said his grades represented the work of students who have helped him study since he enrolled at Kansas State.

In addition to being on the Dean's honor roll, he is also a member of Alpha Zeta, honorary agriculture fraternity; Phi Kappa Phi, honorary scholarship fraternity; Block and Bridle club, and the Kansas State Conservation club.



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the

**WD** with **NEW** 3-bottom mounted plow



Here they are — the popular WD Tractor and its close-coupled *three*-bottom plow — and the new CA Tractor stepping out with its companion *two*-bottom plow.

In keeping with Allis-Chalmers policy, our power rating of these tractors is conservative. In extreme conditions, no, but in average soils, yes, they will handle these plow loads.

Both tractors are equipped with **Hydraulic Traction Booster** that makes possible more actual drawbar pull. Automatically the Booster increases weight on drive wheels to match the load.

*Both the new Model CA and the WD have a 4-speed transmission, built-in hydraulic control system for implements, hydraulic shock-absorber seat, low-pitch muffler, power take-off, drive pulley, lights, battery, starter.*

Both have **Power Shift Wheel Spacing** that instantly adjusts rear wheel width by engine power.

Both have **Two-Clutch Power Control** (standard on WD, optional on CA). An auxiliary hand clutch halts forward travel without interrupting the power flow to power take-off machines.

In addition, both tractors are distinguished by many other advanced engineering and operating features. And to further their usefulness on all types of farms, there is a wide range of specially designed implements — mounted, semi-mounted and trailed-types — in many sizes and combinations.

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## Kansas 'Flats'

(Continued from page 23)

I'm from pops up with "Why did you come clear out here?" Well, it's a long story. After completing high school back in Wellsville, New York, I worked a couple of years on my father's large farm in the western part of the state before deciding to enter the college of agriculture at Cornell University.

It was at Cornell that I first met John Guion who lived about 30 miles from my home town. Through our college days we "buddied" around together and talked of the future. As we were both in the two-year course in agriculture at Cornell, we decided that we would like to go to some other part of the country to finish our education. So, with the words of Horace Greeley in our minds, we turned toward the west.

After some correspondence to different colleges and arguments with each other, we finally chose Kansas State College as the place for us. The ag journalism curriculum interested me very much and so I enrolled in this course. Now that we are here, we do not regret our decision.

Many fellows ask me if there is a noticeable difference in Kansas State College as a whole and Cornell. I can answer that question with one word, "Yes." I like K-State's system of teaching practical material that will be used in later life. Also, I like the smaller lecture and recitation sections where a professor knows you by name and not by just a number.

One thing that I enjoyed most in Kansas was the beautiful weather that you were having at the time of my arrival. While these warm days with blue skies were being enjoyed here, the folks back home were suffering from a cold, wet spell that had settled over the northeast.

My room-mate and I often shudder at the bad luck we had on our way out here and how close we came to never reaching Kansas State on time. In Indiana we developed motor trouble with our car when the rod bearings went bad in Indianapolis on a Sunday morning. As the following day was Labor Day, we could find no place open where we could get the motor overhauled. Then, with the hand of fate guiding us, we stopped at a small service station for a large

midwest truckers' association. When the foreman found out that we were from the state of New York, he told us that he would help us because his wife once lived near our home towns. Four mechanics worked all Sunday night and by Monday morning we were on our merry way.

On our arrival, we again hit luck. We have a swell place to live, a swell job working in a sorority house for our meals and the two of us have worked at odd jobs to earn money to help pay our way through college. At the present time, my room-mate works as a mechanic in a downtown garage and I have had several jobs playing my piano accordion at the country club and other places.

All in all, we have found that people in the West are much more willing to help a person out and are friendlier than those back East. I hope to make this great country my home someday if a certain girl back home agrees.

## British Cup

(Continued from page 22)

to present it to the Saddle and Sirloin club as a mark of appreciation of the good will between Britain's livestock leaders, past and present, and those of this country.

The club accepted the beautiful trophy for award as a permanent challenge trophy to winners in the Collegiate Livestock Judging Contest at the International Livestock Exposition each year. Kansas State may keep the trophy only as long as they top the contest.

## Fertilizer

(Continued from page 24)

of the ever increasing need for potash in the soils of southeast Kansas, and an awareness of a greater need for fertilizing corn.

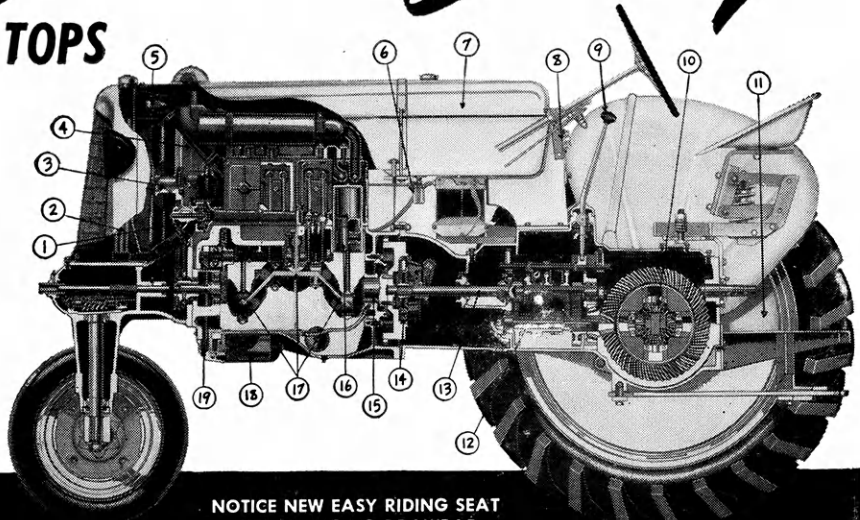
Now, the supply situation is not entirely out of the farmer's hands. He can benefit both himself and the fertilizer industry by taking certain steps to make the supply of fertilizer go farther. The first of these is to have soil tests made and to follow the recommendations of the experiment station in fertilizer applications.

Another is to avoid the use of complete mixed fertilizers where but one or two elements need to be added.

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## Education for Protection

Kansas State Agricultural Students know that farming is a business, and as a business it contains the hazards of an industrial occupation. The influence of K-State students is great throughout the Midwest where  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the extra food it took to win the last war was produced.

Accidents cut down farm production and the Kansas Agricultural student can learn while still in college to make the most of farm safety practices and prevent accidents.

It is well to remember that: "As prevention of disease is better than its cure, and prevention of war is better than victory, so prevention of accidents is better than attempted compensation for them. . . . Teaching the world to be careful is a constructive service worthy of God's great gift of life to man."

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## THE Kansas Poultry Improvement Association

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"Working to Improve Kansas Poultry"

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Authorized by the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. D. A. to supervise Poultry Improvement work in Kansas under the NATIONAL POULTRY IMPROVEMENT PLAN.

Ask Your County Agent

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



## Arch Kelley

(Continued from page 6)

few with him at all times. And he has some prizes picked up here, there, and yonder in some 20 years of flying about the world.

"That last pipe at night is just as good as the first in the morning, or any in between," Kelley said about his love for puffers.

"I voted for the first time in my life last November. Boy! Did I get a thrill! In service we are not allowed to vote and I have always wondered what it would be like."

When asked about his family, Kelley said his wife and son were in Texas at his wife's home while he studied. His son, born there, considers himself a "real, honest-to-goodness Texan!" The boy will soon go into service and plans are now for Mrs. Kelley to join her husband when he graduates.

Kelley wants to locate a place for his work near Kansas City.

"It not only is one of the top markets, but also my old home town. That strange, vague, but impelling urge led me to perch on the top rails in the Kansas City stockyards, just to look. There the urge was born; those same yards represent the consummation of that impetus which was so little understood at the time."

## Bees

(Continued from page 14)

a beekeeping industry, were allowed top priority in the selection of a site.

Market problems were stressed, populations of nearby cities observed, and various types of agriculture were taken into account.

These courses are designed to familiarize the students with different aspects concerning beekeeping.

## Honey Bread

(Continued from page 15)

gave a strong, but pleasant flavor to bread."

Whole wheat bread presented about the same problems as did white bread. Orange honey was especially desirable since its good flavor carried over into the baked product.

"Concentrations higher than 9 percent honey appear to be impractical for commercial whole wheat bread because of coarse and harsh texture of such bread," Johnson said.

## Dean Mullen

(Continued from page 18)

on the front of his trousers, as he moves along the street.

Boys, girls, men, and women are selling lottery tickets on every corner. Drawing will be next Friday. Watch the papers for your lucky number. You may win 60 thousand dollars (that's pesos). Many smaller prizes. This racket is equal to our slot machines as a source of revenue. Their government likes it. And the Lottery building is a fine sky-scraper structure.

## Seeds

(Continued from page 20)

befriended in Kansas told him he had attended many Communist meetings since he returned to Germany. At one meeting the Communists lambasted the American people violently. Then a former POW stood up and in no uncertain terms, denounced the speaker. He told about his good experiences in Kansas. The meeting broke up.

Mr. Blecha said the state chairman of the Kansas Labor Commission, the late Bert Culp, took a lot of punishment, financially and otherwise, from the program. As to the other members of the labor commission, he said, "I am quite sure cattlemen Cal Floyd, Joe O'Brien, Ed Robbins, Doc Jones, and others will get a glow of satisfaction out of this deal to know that the food we saved, and the million dollars we put into the treasury was but 'chicken feed' compared to the benefits our country is receiving now from the former prisoners-of-war in our fight against Communism!"

## KABSU

(Continued from page 21)

From this first year, the program should produce 13,000 heifers which will actually come into production in the state.

If the total sum of money appropriated by the Kansas legislature is divided by these animals alone, it still amounts to only \$4.50 apiece. Stretched over the number of animals that will be bred by KABSU in the next five or six years, this sum still makes a rather small amount to pay for another step in making Kansas a greater agricultural state.

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## Wheat Hardy?

(Continued from page 4)

earphones, also attached to the bridge. When the tone reaches the "null point," that is, becomes barely audible, the reading which is shown on the dial when in that position is assigned to the particular section of stem being tested and is used to show the resistance of that sample to electricity.

What can the resistance readings tell Curtis and Dr. Laude? Frankly, they don't know all the answers to that question yet. What they are attempting to do is determine certain standards or ranges of resistance for winterhardy varieties to compare with those varieties not winter hardy.

In other words, they hope to be able to predict what a new variety of wheat will be like simply by testing its resistance to the flow of electricity.

But the two men both are quick to say their hypothesis has not been proven yet. They don't know if it is successful because it still is in the development stage. They suspect some relationship does exist between hardiness and conductivity. It's only by testing under natural field conditions—after predictions have been made—that they will find out if they are right. And such field testing takes years.

## Bill Louderback

(Continued from page 7)

shakedown cruise, the new Hornet operated in the South Pacific until the shooting stopped, and then acted as troop transport between Guam and the States until she was mothballed in 1946. Bill was Chief Engineer aboard the Hornet.

In 1950, Bill retired with the rank of Commander. And he will remain retired unless the United States calls for full mobilization . . . then he will go back to running the ships that he knew for 28 years.

Why is Bill now a freshman in agriculture at Kansas State? Well, the answer can be more easily understood if you know Bill's family. There's Mrs. Louderback, a charming woman who is a registered nurse; and John and Jeff, their two small boys. John and Jeff think that the farm would be a swell place to grow up, and Bill and his wife think that it would be a swell place to take life easy.

So Bill plans to buy a small farm in the Ozarks as soon as he graduates. He's majoring in soil conservation, and plans to go into general farming.

As for his hobbies, he doesn't have much spare time while he is enrolled in Written Communications, but he does take some pictures now and then, and sometime soon, he wants to take the boys and "go do a little fishing."

## Prehistoric Tree

(Continued from page 13)

before falling in the autumn. The flowers are small and inconspicuous. In Japan, the leaves are used for fertilizer. It has been said that a Ginkgo leaf used as a book mark will keep away insects that attack books—a theory probably stemming from the odor of the female tree.

Ginkgoes were introduced in this country from China during the last century. There are numerous specimens in Kansas. In the eastern third of the state, it has made very successful growth, but it is not recommended throughout the state.

The tree is propagated entirely from seed.

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—Chaucer, “Canterbury Tales”

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This scene is typical of the two-way flow of information that goes on con-

stantly throughout Standard Oil and its subsidiary companies. From our technically trained men, Standard Oil men in the field learn the practical applications of scientific improvements. From the field men, our scientists receive a wealth of specific performance reports and suggestions that make their work more productive and more useful.

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## Big Question

(Continued from page 3)

side by a long ways. As a matter of fact, nearly 80 percent of the Kansas State coeds interviewed answered either an out-and-out "yes" or "maybe" with a "few" stipulations involved.

The stipulations included such things as the ones demanded by one sophomore in art—depends on the type of farming he does; the farm must have all the modern conveniences, it must not be isolated, preferably a cattle ranch (a BIG one), and she doesn't want to live on the type of a farm where women have to do work unlike that of a housewife in town. (Any of you fellows care to apply?)

Many of the "maybes" said it "depended on the boy himself." As one freshman coed in engineering said, "It doesn't make any difference what his profession is if you love him. What he does is definitely secondary."

Along the same line was the answer of a business administration freshman who answered, "Maybe. It depends on who you fall in love with. I'd as soon live on a farm as in the city, although I've never lived on a farm."

One senior in sociology said her "maybe" depended not so much on either the farmer or the type of farm as it did on the chances of making a living at it. "Farming, you know," she observed, "is a very, very risky profession."

Several of the K-State coeds interviewed looked at the question from the farmer's point of view. As one senior girl put it, "Maybe, if I loved him, but I'm afraid I'm not the type to make a good farmer's wife. If he was active in outside activities and not just his farm, I might be interested."

A sophomore home ec girl felt approximately the same way. She added, "Maybe, if I wasn't expected to do too much farm work, because I'm not too well acquainted with it. I was brought up in the city."

The answer to end all answers in the "maybe" category was the remark by a sophomore in dietetics who answered, "Maybe—I guess they're human like anything else."

Thirty-eight percent of the K-State coeds interviewed answered a



most decided "Yes, I'd marry a farmer." One junior miss in home ec and art went so far as to state, "I believe I would break my engagement to a man if he ever wanted to live in a big city. I like the farm because I'm interested in it and it's a highly respected occupation—it's a very enjoyable and satisfying life."

A pretty coed sophomore in speech stated that any of the arguments against a farm wouldn't hold up today as they did 20 years ago because of inconveniences. She particularly likes the privacy and sense of accomplishment that a woman can achieve on a farm. "There's much more cooperation between a husband and wife on a farm and definitely more security economically," she added.

Surprising, at least to the interviewer, was the fact that there was no special group that said either yes or no to marrying a farmer. Half the girls who have lived on farms wished to continue living on them after they married, the other half didn't. The same proportion goes for "city" girls, those enrolled in home economics, and so on.

One sophomore in home economics, who has lived on a farm her entire life, probably summed up the "yes" answers the best by saying, "I think there are many advantages in the long run in marrying a farmer and living on a farm. You are comparatively self-sufficient because you raise your own food and feeds. There is much more freedom for children on a farm and they develop less fear of things than do children in a city. In fact, it's a wonderful place to raise children as far as I'm concerned."

So, there you are fellows—yes, no, and maybe so—it takes all types to make up the female population of Kansas State. If you should happen to meet one of the "no" variety, don't give up too fast, though. Take for instance the answer of a pretty blonde senior in home economics who said, "If you had asked me last week if I would marry a farmer, my answer would have been definitely "no"; but the other day I met the most darling boy in the ag school so my answer is now "yes."

Spectator—"Hey! Sit down in front!"

Drunk: "Don't be ridiclish. I don't bend that way."

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# The Last Word

By Stan Meinen



## K-State Grad Wins Award; Scholarship Is Named for Him

**H**OW CAN WE improve Ag Seminar? Do we need Ag Seminar? Will the new proposed SGA constitution meet your needs?—These are a few of the questions being considered by the Ag Council now and through the past semester.

The purpose of the council is to try to find answers and make recommendations to proper authorities. The council attempts to co-ordinate Ag School activities, and it acts as an advisory board to let the Student Council representatives know how the Ag students feel on certain issues.

The Council is rather new, having been organized in 1948. It is provided in the revised Agricultural Association constitution (see Ag Mag March 1949). The council is composed of 11 members. The chairman is one of the Ag School Student Council representatives. One representative is selected from each departmental club. The president of the Ag Association acts as an ex-officio member.

Students are urged to make suggestions to the Ag Council either directly, by contacting the representative from their organization, or by the suggestion box in East Ag.

The members of the Ag Council now are: Stan Meinen, chairman; Loren Goyen, Ag Economics; Harold Ward, secretary, Block and Bridle club; Paul Irvine, Klod and Kernel club; Albert Adams, Poultry; Otis Griggs, Dairy; Robert Barnes, Ag Education; Mike Doyle, Milling; Ed Malnar, Horticulture; Stan Creek, Plow and Pen club; John Wilk, Ag Association.

### POWER OF THE PRESS

When a doctor makes a mistake he buries it.  
When a garage man makes a mistake he adds it to your bill.  
When a carpenter makes a mistake it's just what he expected.  
When a lawyer makes a mistake it was just what he wanted, because he has a chance to try the case again.  
When a judge makes a mistake it becomes the law of the land.  
When a preacher makes a mistake nobody knows it.  
But when an editor makes a mistake—the trouble starts.

—*Tid Bits* (London)

Well, now you've seen it! What do you think of the new staff's first efforts on the Ag Mag? Is it a lively magazine, worth the time and effort of thumbing through? Or dull, in a class-bookish sort of way? Are there mistakes we've overlooked by being too close for perspective? How do you like the new by-line type and initial letter system—the two column layout of editorial?

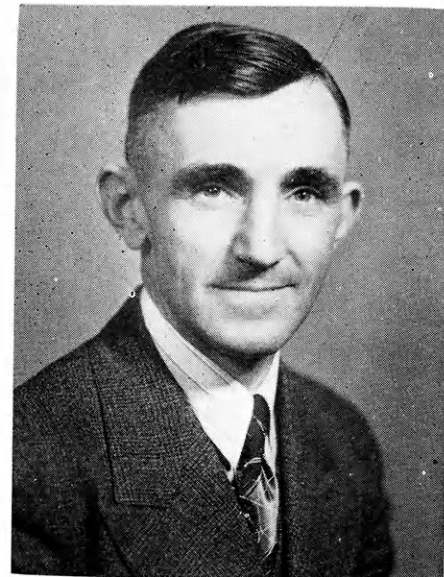
Questions by the dozen pop up. The only way we'll ever know the answers is by your response. What do you suggest? Letters to the editor are very much in order and, to say the least, very much wanted.

As you can see, a few changes in style and makeup have been made. We're trying to publish more of a magazine now, in place of a quarterly newspaper. Headlines, advertisement makeup, and layout have been shifted accordingly.

With a daily newspaper on the campus, the need of Ag school for a straight news organ of its own is not as great as it once was. Magazine fashion, the Ag Mag wants to get at the deeper meat of stories headlined in the daily, or ignored in the rush of other campus news.

Our dream building in the masthead is fast becoming a reality. Therefore we plan for a new cover design by next fall. What do you think would make a good masthead? We'd like to see what you think about it before settling on any one particular design. Sketches, notes to the editors, or personal contact would get your idea across.

—smc



Harold D. Garver

The \$250 Harold D. Garver scholarship, granted by the Lincoln Arc Welding foundation in honor of a K-State alumnus, was presented to Stanley Wood, senior in agricultural engineering, last semester.

Mr. Garver was a winner in the second agricultural award and scholarship program contest which the foundation conducted last spring. Papers, written on welding and welding applications, were submitted by agricultural educators throughout the state to a committee of college department heads. The winning authors were honored by having scholarships named for them in the school of their choice.

Mr. Garver, 53, received his master's degree in education from this college. He has been teaching vocational agriculture in the Shawnee-Mission high school since 1929.

### Three Orchids . . .

**T**HANKS TO Martha Andrew, Betty Taylor, and Velma Metz for posing for the pictures used in "The Big Question" feature. Our staff photographer says that it's the nicest job he ever had.