

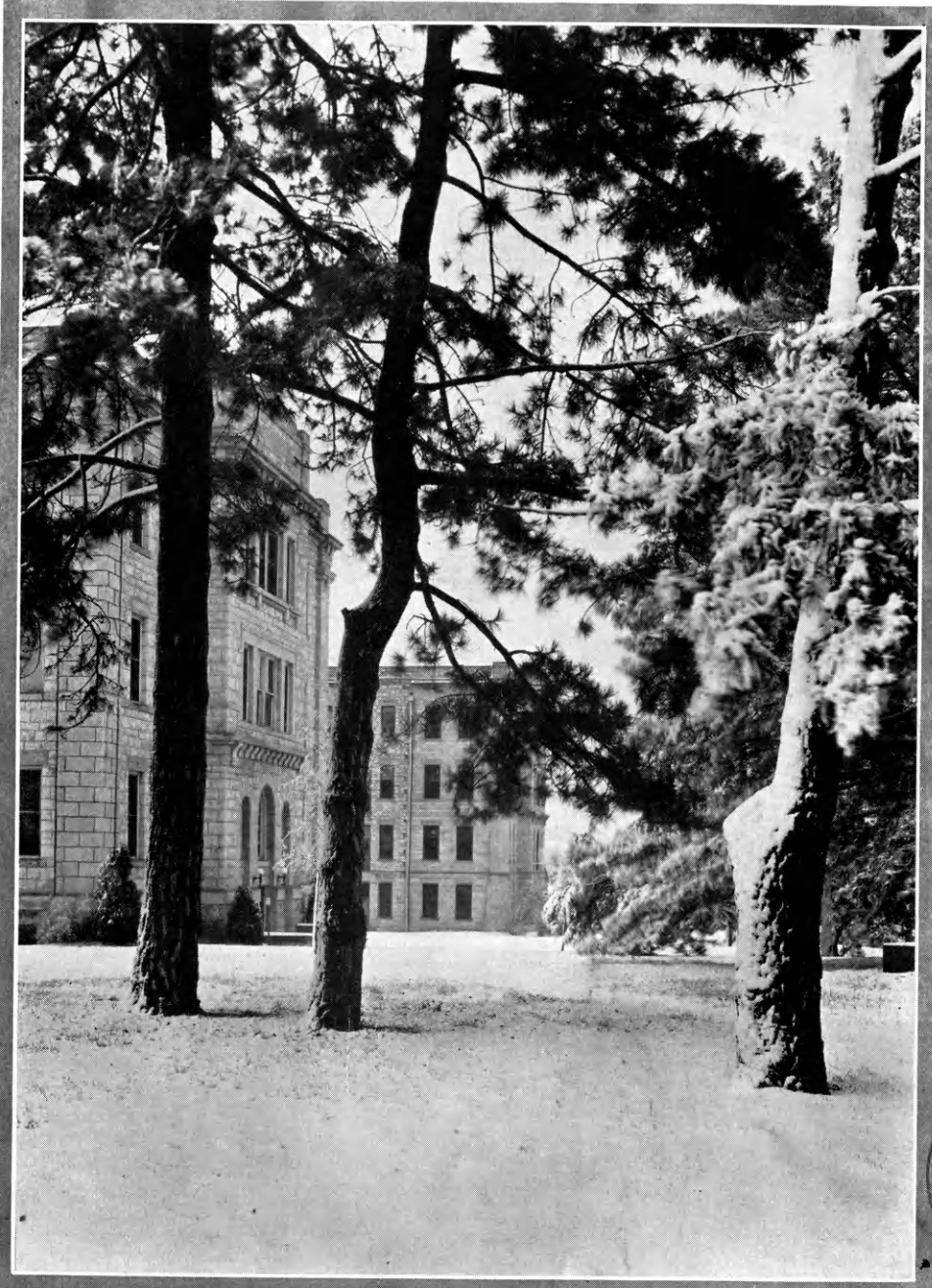
THE KANSAS

COPY 1

Agricultural Student



2012



COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND APPLIED SCIENCES
LIBRARY
JAN 10 1941
MANHATTAN
STATE - KANSAS - 352705


DECEMBER • 1940

A Brighter Future for More of America's Farms



Master Frame

**Cuts
Implement
Investment
Way Down**

 To bring the full blessing of power farming to millions of medium to small farms calls for more than mere change from muscle to motor energy. Simply scaling down tractors to size and price proportionate with acreage is not enough. It is not the American way to cramp the spirit and curtail the capacity of a man with machines that limit his achievement.

More complete mastery of his job by the man with small acreage demands machines like this Case "VC" tractor. It has more weight, for sure-footed traction . . . plenty of engine, to keep going at greater speed and depth . . . four gears forward, three usable field speeds plus a fast transport speed . . . Fuel-Miser carburetion. It has Synchronized Steering . . . full leverage in cramped turns, fast steering on the straightaway for fast cultivation without fatigue.

To enjoy this new measure of mastery, this greater dignity of a day's work, this liberation of time for better farming and better living, the farmer pays

not more, but less. The "VC" alone costs but little more than small tractors. Ready to work with mounted implements for plowing, planting, cultivating, and mowing, it is priced lower than ordinary outfits of less capacity. This paradox of pricing is made possible by Master Frame.

Master Frame ushers in a new era of implement economy. With the first implement . . . perhaps a planter . . . the farmer buys the basic frame, including the lifting levers and connections. When it comes time to cultivate he takes off the planter parts only. Master Frame stays on the tractor. He puts on the cultivator beams and shovels. He saves a big part of the cost of a complete cultivator. The more implements he gets, the more he saves.

The 2-row, 1 to 2-plow "VC" is just one in the full fleet of ten new Flambeau Red tractors in sizes up to the 4-5 "LA" and at prices down to \$625 F.O.B. factory. You are invited to inspect them at any Case branch house. J. I. Case Co., Racine, Wis.

CASE



You've Got to Know Your Stuff to Be a Farm Writer

● *This article explains why so few journalism students get jobs on farm newspapers and magazines.*

By JOHN W. McDONALD

GOOD agricultural newswriters, like the elusive needle in the haystack, are hard to find. That is why the fellow who knows something about livestock, crops and farm life in general, as well as something about writing, has the edge when it comes to getting a job in this profession of journalism which at best has none too much elbow room.

The field of agriculture is one in which there still is opportunity for good writers. This applies to country newspapers as well as the metropolitan press; to magazines and trade journals and to the radio. The nation is more agriculturally minded now than ever before. No matter what the occupation of the reader, somewhere in his background he stems back to the farm and nine times out of ten he is an avid reader of farm news. All of us realize, subconsciously at least, how much we are dependent on agriculture and we want to know what is going on in that field. Smart editors admit this, and they realize, too, the value of a staff man or contributor who can write intelligently on farm subjects.

But to write intelligently, one must know something of his subject. A superficial treatment won't do. That is where boys reared on farms and trained in agricultural colleges come in. It is to this group that journalism must look for its best agricultural writers. They must have some natural ability at writing, for all the classroom training in the world won't make a writer out of a numbskull. Fancy writing isn't necessary, but the ability to set down ideas in clear and concise form and do it rapidly is a prerequisite.

Strange as it may seem, the country newspapers that are closest to the farm have been the most lax in making the most of their agricultural news. This may be blamed in part on staffs too limited to gather an adequate amount of farm items. Too often, the county seat weekly or daily

has attempted to get out a paper with someone to handle the telegraph news and maybe one or two reporters to pick up locals around the square. This is all right as far as it goes but, thank goodness, many editors are coming to the conclusion that they must look to their rural circulation, which in

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

John W. McDonald, the author of this article, is a member of the editorial staff of The Kansas City *Daily Drovers Telegram*. His assignments include an occasional visit to Kansas State College for events such as Cattle Feeders Day, Swine Feeders Day, or Farm and Home Week.

McDonald has had considerable experience on agricultural publications and has made some pretty good observations that probably will be of value to the student who has not yet selected his options for his minor in agriculture.

The Division of Agriculture has turned out some good agricultural journalists in recent years. Among them are Kenneth Gapen, Kenneth Davis, Roy Freeland, George Kleier, Frank Farley and Merton Emmert. Those fellows got good journalism jobs because they had, in addition to the ability to write, a knowledge of their subject.

many cases makes up a big percentage of the total. They are putting on young men and women who are at home in the feedlot and in the farm kitchen, who know what is of real interest to farmers.

MANY ITEMS OF INTEREST

If Bill Jones out on Route 2 is presented with a pair of twin calves, the event is properly chronicled in the local paper. If his neighbor harvests a record yield of corn, or is terracing his place, or wins a prize at the county fair it becomes spot news. If Sam Smith, south of town, ships a load of steers to market and gets the top price, it is deemed of enough importance to rate an item. All of these and a thousand other happenings that may be picked up by an alert farm reporter are of interest.

Metropolitan newspapers are nothing more or less than overgrown country papers, and most of them,

too, are anxious to improve the volume and quality of their agricultural news. Perhaps they cannot use as many items in detail from the farm as their smaller contemporaries, but they know the value of agricultural copy of general interest and run it wherever possible. Many of the larger papers have staff men whose chief duties are to write this type of copy. Among the successful writers of this type that happen to come to mind are John Collins, of The Kansas City *Star*; Frank Reeves, of The Fort Worth *Star-Telegram*; and J. S. Russell, of The Des Moines *Register*.

TECHNICAL KNOWLEDGE ESSENTIAL

The strictly farm press, including daily farm papers, weeklies and monthlies, requires writers of even greater technical knowledge and skill. In addition to having a real speaking acquaintance with farmers and farming, they must know something of the markets for livestock, grain and other commodities which make up an important part of farm news. The field of market reporting in itself is a highly specialized one which requires years of training and experience.

Radio stations offer another opportunity for the trained farm writer that is not to be overlooked. Many stations have regular farm and market programs handled by men of experience and agricultural background.

To a fellow who aspires to a career in journalism, the "exciting" work in and out of the clattering news room of a big city newspaper often holds the most appeal. "Newspaper men meet the most interesting people." Metropolitan reporting may have its exciting moments, but many a city reporter will tell you that 95 percent of his work is routine, and rather dull routine at that. You don't have to go far to find a city reporter who aspires to buy a country weekly and launch out on his own hook in the role of editor and publisher.

Don't let anyone tell you that writing farm news is necessarily a dull job. It won't be if you do a good job of it. There is as much or more human interest to be found on the farm as there is in any city, and the people you meet will be more intelligent, better thinkers and more friendly as a general rule. After all, human values are what count most in writing as well as in living.

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

VOL. XX

DECEMBER, 1940

No. 2

STAFF

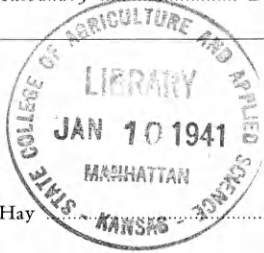
GLENN BUSSET *Editor*
 ROBERT WAGNER *Ass't. Editor*
 J. STANLEY WINTER *Bus. Mgr.*
 ROBERT SINGLETON *Ass't. Bus. Mgr.*
 C. W. MULLEN *Faculty Sponsor*
 PAUL L. DITTEMORE *Advisory Editor*

DEPARTMENTAL REPORTERS

Agric. Econ. WILLIAM WINNER
Agronomy BOYD McCUNE
Animal Husbandry HOWARD HUGHES
Dairy Husbandry JAMES CAVANAUGH
Horticulture WALTER KEITH
Milling Industry EDWARD ELLING
Poultry Husbandry DAVID LONG

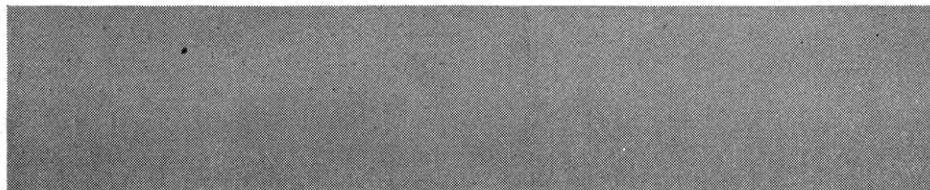
Contents

Journalism in Agriculture27	Planting Hay36
Harvesting Buffalo Grass Seed29	The First Annual Sears Short Course.....37
Unusual Kansas Farm Crops30	The 1940 Apple Harvest38
The Third Annual Horticulture Show31	Timely Tips to "Gold-Brickers".....41
Personality Sketch of Dean L. E. Call32	Mathematics in Agriculture42
Artificial Insemination33	Poultry Judging Team Victorious43
Fir-Lined Hog Houses34	Choose Vacation Jobs Carefully44
Wild Life Conservation35	The Potato Situation in Kansas46



Published by the Agricultural Association of Kansas State College of Agriculture and Applied Science, Manhattan, Kansas, on or before the Twentieth Day of the months of October, December, March, and May.

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



Use the Library

It has been said that a smart man isn't necessarily one that knows all the answers, but he knows how to find the answer quicker than the other fellow.

If someone were to ask you point-blank for the chemical reaction of Chernozem soils that had been farmed for 50 years, what is the average cost of marketing a dozen Utah eggs on the New York market, where is indigo dye produced, what is the leading industry in Rhodesia, or what are the school colors of Yale, would you know the answer? Don't be silly; neither would I. But I know where I could find those answers within 30 minutes. That's right. The college library.

Before I took Library Methods I was taken in hand by a faculty member who advised me to get all I possibly could out of the course. Being young, innocent and gullible, I took him at his word. I prepared my assignments carefully. I spent many hours in the library, and I conscientiously remained awake in class. I'm sure I was the first student to learn how to use the library by the classroom method, without the help of all the instructors and library assistants.

The course was well worth the time I spent on it. Before long a deluge of abstracts, reviews, book reports, and term papers descended upon the prepared as well as the unprepared.

How to get the most from the library in a minimum of time is a valuable thing to know. The fellows who really know this for a fact are the graduate students in the Division of Agriculture who are preparing their master's thesis. Almost to a man, they agree that they should have spent more time in the library during their collegiate career. Even more reading is necessary when working for a doctor's degree.

The value to be obtained from a college career consists largely of the men that are met and the books that are read. The degree and type of both can be determined by the student. Life is too short for reading inferior books. We have an excellent library at Kansas State, one of the best in the country. It should be used for something more constructive than as a place to meet your date and catch up on sleep.

Agronomists Prepare to Clamp the Lid on the Prairie Dust Bowl

● A new, tall growing type of buffalo grass developed at the Hays Station will furnish the seed for Great Plains revegetation program.

By BOB WAGNER

A NEW type of buffalo grass which has been developed at the Fort Hays Branch Experiment Station, is "God's gift" to the Western Great Plains—the so-called Dust Bowl. After about five years of extensive research the station has developed selections of buffalo grass that produce their seed higher off the ground than the native buffalo grass, and thus make possible easier and cheaper harvesting of the seed.

Buffalo grass is one of the best adapted and most suitable grasses for revegetation in the Western Great Plains; but it has been impossible to make extensive use of it because of the difficulty of obtaining seed. This handicap has greatly retarded development in the revegetation program.

Because of its value as a revegetative grass, there has been a great demand for buffalo grass seed, especially during the years of the drouth. However, buffalo grass ordinarily produces its bur-like seed so close to the ground and with foliage so dense, it is a real problem to harvest the seed by any manner or means. Attempts at developing harvesting machinery have proven unsuccessful, because of the excessive expense.

Since the demand for the seed is so great and the supply so small, it has come to be known as a luxury grass seed. It is almost "worth its weight in gold."

So with these things in mind, Leon E. Wenger, forage crops specialist, and other officials at the Fort Hays Branch Experiment Station set out to develop a type of buffalo grass that would produce seed high enough on the plant that it could be profitably and practically harvested with farm machinery. Now at the end of five years the Hays station has several selections which it believes are vastly superior to the native buffalo grass in that excellent yields of seed are now being obtained from plants that produce seed sufficiently high for har-

vesting with a regular farm mower.

START WITH SINGLE PLANTS

The first step in the buffalo grass improvement program was to search several native buffalo grass pastures for superior individual plants that produced large quantities of seed high up on the plant. Seed from these plants was planted in the greenhouse and in May the plants were set out in the field nurseries for observation and testing. The superior plants from this group were harvested and a new generation started for continued reselection toward a strain that it is hoped will ultimately breed true for its qualities. Hybridization and inbreeding are used to some extent in this program, but selection has been the chief means of advancement thus far.

Selections showing particular promise are also tested under irrigated

conditions for seed and forage production. However, this is never practiced in the original selection since maintaining drouth resistance and other dry land qualities is so important. Preliminary tests show that it is particularly profitable to irrigate buffalo grass for seed production.

The seed yield of grasses usually is rated in pounds per acre, but the yield of this new type buffalo grass could conveniently be given in tons per acre. One of the superior selections yielded 1,000 pounds of seed and 3.8 tons of dry hay per acre in 1939, the second year after establishment in the irrigated test block. The following year this same selection yielded 2,000 pounds of seed and 3.7 tons of dry hay per acre.

IRRIGATION INCREASES SEED YIELD

"In connection with these studies it was definitely demonstrated that all yields were particularly enhanced by irrigation," said Mr. Wenger. "Under dry land conditions a good yield of seed may be expected the first year or two after planting if on summer fallow, but as has so commonly been observed, the grass soon exhausts all the available soil moisture and then it is only in years of especially favorable rainfall that seed is produced. For the same reason, it

(Concluded on page 40)

Harvesting "High-Bearing" Buffalo Grass Seed



● The seed harvesting operation with the "high-bearing" buffalo grass described in the accompanying article is a relatively simple operation. A galvanized iron pan trailing the sickle bar catches the seed as it is clipped and the clippings are loaded into large grain sacks. (Photograph by courtesy of Leon Wenger, Fort Hays Branch Experiment Station.)

Kansas Grows More Than Wheat, Corn, Sorghums

● *Who ever guessed that cotton and tobacco could be grown commercially in Kansas, and compete with the South in their production?*

By BOB SINGLETON

THERE are many crops grown in Kansas about which most of us know very little. They are crops that many persons believe to be unadapted to Kansas conditions. Although the center of production is in other regions, the climatic and soil conditions are favorable for their growth in some sections of Kansas. For instance, did you know that tobacco, cotton, sugar beets, red clover seed, broomcorn, garden peas, flax, and French Crab apple stocks are grown commercially in Kansas? Wheat, alfalfa, corn, and sorghums are usually regarded as the Kansas crops, but these less-important crops are actually grown to considerable extent in some sections of the state.

Tobacco is grown in sections of extreme northeast Kansas. Atchison, Leavenworth, and Doniphan counties produce most of the Kansas crop. The average acreage has been slightly over 300, but it has been higher in recent years. The average yield is 800 pounds per acre. This yield compares favorably with that in states where tobacco is an important crop. The quality of tobacco grown here is quite good also.

Cotton is an important crop in Montgomery and Chautauqua counties in the southeast part of the state. Only in the southern tier of counties in this region are conditions favorable for cotton production. About 500 acres are produced each year with a yield of 190 pounds per acre. The crop is valued at about \$7,500 annually.

In the irrigated sections of Southwestern Kansas, sugar beet production is an important industry. Finney county produces about three-fourths of the Kansas crop, but scattered areas extend as far east as Larned. The 1938 acreage was about 8600 and the yield was about 10 tons per acre. That year the crop was valued at \$470,000.

Red clover seed production is quite

important in some sections of extreme eastern Kansas. Most of the crop is produced in the first two tiers of counties in the northeast part of the state. Jackson county leads in the production with Brown and Anderson counties following. One thousand acres are produced annually, yielding .7 bushel per acre, with a value of about \$6,000.

Broomcorn is produced mostly in the southwest corner of the state with scattered sections in the south central and southeast portions. Stevens county leads in production followed by Hamilton, Morton, Woodson, and Allen counties. The 1938 production in Kansas was 22,000 acres with a yield of about 180 pounds per acre. The crop was valued at \$470,000.

In the northeast part of the state in the vicinity of Lawrence, the garden pea industry is expanding. Large fields of peas are planted to be harvested and sold green. Canning industries have been established to provide a near-by market. Those who traveled through Lawrence last summer on Highway Number 10 need only be reminded of the putrid aroma of rotting pea hulls.

An industry that formerly was very important throughout the Kaw valley is the production of French Crab apple stocks, upon which desirable varieties are grafted. The soil throughout this valley is very well adapted to this nursery work. Kansas formerly ranked first among the states of the U. S. and for a time produced 90 per cent of the U. S. supply. Since the drouth periods, however, the production has dropped considerably. Kansas now ranks second.

Although flax cannot really be considered as a peculiar Kansas crop, its acreage is small compared to other crops. It is quite a profitable and promising crop in those regions where it is adapted. There is a large flax mill at Fredonia for processing flax seed to linseed oil and linseed oil meal.

Flax is grown mostly in the southeast and east central parts of the state and some in the northeast. The leading counties are Allen, Linn, Anderson, and Bourbon. The 1938 acreage was 51,000, and the yield was slightly over seven bushels per acre. The crop was valued at \$565,000.

Winner, Norby and Johnstone Win Turkeys

Bill Winner, Oscar Norby, and Howard Johnstone won turkeys as prizes in the annual poultry judging contest November 23 sponsored by the Poultry Club. There were 75 contestants competing in three divisions. Cash prizes, subscriptions to poultry magazines, and ribbons were awarded to other high-ranking entrants.

The contest consisted of four exhibition classes and four production classes. In the advanced division for students who have had poultry judging, Bill Winner was first with a score of 773 out of 800 possible points. Howard Carnahan was second with 762 points. Ralph Bieberly with 742, and Truman Gregory with 734.5 points were third and fourth, respectively. Winner was first in exhibition while Harold Fox had a perfect score of 400 points to win in the production division.

Oscar Norby won the senior division with 761 out of 800 points. Edward Buss placed second with 706 points. Harold Melia won third with 698 and Vernon Heitman was fourth with 683 points. Norby also won first in both the exhibition and production divisions. The senior division was open to all students who have had or are now taking the course in farm poultry production.

In the junior division, open to all students who have not had any poultry experience, Howard Johnstone won first place with 695.5 points. Helen Ramsour with 684.5, Clifford Case with 657.3, and John McCall with 634 points placed second, third, and fourth, respectively. Roy Upham was high man in exhibition judging and Ramsour was tops in the production classes. The rankings were determined by the placings within the classes.—*Dave Long.*

Robert Shoffner, '40, is doing graduate work in poultry genetics at the University of Minnesota.

Hort Students Exhibit Rosy Apples, Pretty Posies

● *Variety of work done in courses shown; apple-bobbing contest draws a large crowd, many laughs.*

By WALTER KEITH

FRUITS, vegetables, flowers, forestry, and Landscape Architecture were the features of the third annual Horticultural Show, held November 22, 23.

Thirty-eight students in the Horticultural Department, under the supervision of all the members of the faculty, worked together to make this year's Hort Show a success. George Cochran, Topeka, was the student manager, and Prof. S. W. Decker, was the faculty sponsor.

Floral displays, featuring chrysanthemums, were supervised by Cecil Wenkheimer, Hutchinson. Bouquets in different furniture settings, and table decorations of flowers were displayed by the floral arrangements class. The various types of mums handled by commercial houses were on display, and Charles Crook, graduate student from Ogden had an exhibition of seeding plants produced from standard plants. Crook produced 600 mums from 19 different varieties.

Apples from eight states and a display of Kansas varieties was supervised by David Totah, a student from Palestine. Oranges and grapefruit from Texas were shown. Figs grown in the greenhouse were on display. Native crab apples and quinces completed the exhibit.

Fall vegetables and oddities were displayed by Ralph Beach, Marysville. This exhibit included fall vegetables of Kansas and foreign varieties seldom used by Kansas growers. Paul Fowler, a student in pomology, and Charles Birkland, graduate student, cooperated in a display of insects, fungi, insecticides, and fungicides. Spraying and dusting equipment for vegetables was shown.

Fremont Baxter, Larned, had charge of the landscaping displays in the basement of Dickens Hall. A half-sized ideally landscaped front yard set with the proper shrubs occupied one room. Another room included class work done by the stu-

dents enrolled in landscape gardening. This included water color paintings, pencil, and charcoal drawings, planting plans and finished advance rendered drawings. Prints of the 48 state flowers were donated by Ray Murphy, Manhattan. The University of Maryland donated such flowering shrubs as the rhododendron, azalea, styrax, Japanese yews, and weeping plums. Hare & Hare, landscape architects of Kansas City contributed professional designs for the exhibit. Colorado evergreens and ornamental evergreens were displayed. On the first floor a 15-minute continuous picture show, featuring kodachrome slides of practical landscaping, was shown accompanied by a lecture, given by L. R. Quinlan, professor of horticulture, and several of the students enrolled in landscape gardening.

A forestry display arranged by

Jack Fields, Manhattan, under the direction of A. C. Johnson, state forester and instructor of forestry at Kansas State College, included a miniature farmstead model demonstrating the value of windbreaks. An interesting exhibit demonstrated the practical value of rodent control using live wild rabbits in a cage with small trees covered with the various wrappings and repellents. Tree surgery, and shelterbelts made up the rest of the forestry exhibit.

Frozen fruits, arranged by Severo Cervera were displayed on a rotating stand. Freezing is becoming a popular method of preserving fruits and vegetables.

Two contests were staged in connection with the horticultural show. One, in which the number of apples in a large basket were guessed by several contestants. The other, an apple bobbing contest. Representatives of the various sororities and Van Zile Hall bobbed for apples and prizes.

These are the elements that made the 1940 Hort Show one of the outstanding events of the school year, and the increase in popularity of the show over previous years should indicate a bigger and better show for 1941.

After the Apple Dunking Bee



● This picture shows a few of the contestants in the Hort Club's apple-bobbing contest shortly after they had completed their diving exhibitions.

Meet the Man Who Directs the Division of Agriculture

● *Dean Call's career shows the opportunities open to every young man of integrity, ability, and ambition.*

By GLENN BUSSET

WHEN L. E. Call graduated from Ohio State University in 1906 he faced the future with considerable perplexity. He had started to college with full intentions of graduating and returning to farm the home place. But because his record in college was so impressive, he was offered several graduate-assistantships. He decided to accept a fellowship in agricultural chemistry at \$30 per month. A younger brother started to college, and later took over the farm.

Kansas State College might never have known Dean Call had he accepted a position offered him during the summer following his graduation. The job was with the Soil Service Survey, and paid \$100 per month and expenses, which was very good wages at that time. He refused the position and returned to Ohio State to complete his master of science degree.

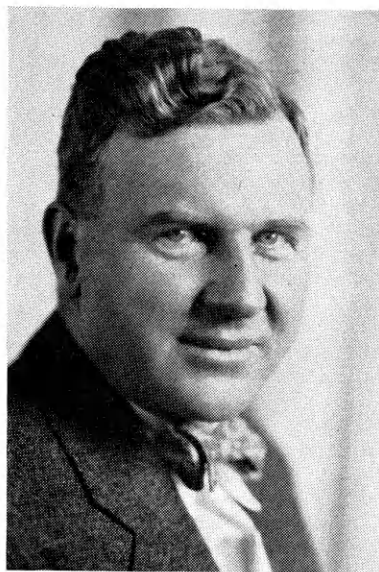
Late the same year a friend on the Kansas State College faculty wrote the young graduate assistant and told him of a position in the department of agronomy which would be open the first of next year. Dean Call wrote for the job, was accepted, and started to work at the lowest position in the department of agronomy on January 1, 1907. By 1913 he was head of the department, and had found time to return to Ohio in 1912 to finish his master's degree.

WITH ARMY IN FRANCE

Perhaps the most interesting year of Dean Call's career occurred when he entered the Army Educational Corps in 1919. He was immediately sent to Baume, France, to take charge of the farm crops instructional work in the A. E. F. university. This was an almost complete university set up by the American army to provide educational facilities for American soldiers stationed in France, Germany, and Luxemburg. As more than a year would be required to return the soldiers to America, many of them enrolled in the French, English, and

A. E. F. universities to obtain a year of college credit.

Dean Call was in charge of all administrative and organizational work in farm crops at the Baume school, which enrolled about 3,000 of the soldier-students. Also he was responsible for the farm-school short course



DEAN L. E. CALL

in farm crops at Allerey, which had about 6,000 students. Credit in the university courses was granted at American universities after the men had returned. Dean Call counts that year as one of the most valuable and interesting he ever spent.

In 1925, just 17 years after he had started work at the lowest teaching position, Mr. Call was appointed dean of agriculture and director of the experiment station. Dean Call regretted only one phase of the appointment; he was removed from the class-room and daily contact with students.

HEADED FEDERAL LAND BANK

Leave of absence of one year was asked in 1934 to accept appointment as president of the Federal Land Bank at Wichita. Also since 1930, up until

the present time, Dean Call has been a director of the Farm Credit Board at Wichita. He was president of the American Society of Agronomy in 1922 and has long been a member.

As an author, Dean Call has published numerous publications on crops and soils, and is a joint author of the textbook used in Kansas schools, *Agriculture for the Kansas Common Schools*.

As a "joiner", Dean Call seems to have no equal. Besides the offices and memberships mentioned above, he is at present a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Kansas Academy of Science, the State Land-use Planning committee, State Soil Conservation committee; chairman, the State Soil Conservation Advisory committee, and past chairman of the committee on Experiment Station Organization and Policy of the American Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities. From 1926-1933 he served as chairman of the committee on European Corn-borer control, under the American Society of Agronomy.

Dean Call's membership in honorary societies is equally impressive: Phi Kappa Phi, scholarship; Alpha Zeta, agriculture; Gamma Sigma Delta, agriculture; Sigma Xi, science; and Sigma Delta Chi, journalism. Also he is a member of Delta Tau Delta social fraternity.

Despite the tremendous drain on time and energy required by all these positions, and as dean of agriculture, Dean Call manages to spare a few minutes to chat with a student and discuss his problems sympathetically. For exercise, he plays golf when he can find time, and almost invariably walks to work for the exercise. Membership in the Manhattan Rotary club, the Chamber of Commerce, and the First Congregational church occupies any other spare time he might happen to have.

When asked about the attributes of success now as compared to when he was a boy, Dean Call answered instantly, "Integrity is the basic quality. Integrity coupled with reasonable ability and enthusiasm, seasoned with hard work are still the requirements for success."

Rex Maupin, A. H. '20, now is assistant director of music for the National Broadcasting Company, with offices in Chicago.

Air Mail Calves Made Possible by Artificial Insemination

● *Large scale and long distance artificial insemination of horses, cattle, and poultry is being put on a practical basis.*

By HOWARD HUGHES

ON A DAIRY farm in Arizona, there is a calf with a history unlike any other calf ever born. It was sired by a Jersey bull being shown at the National Dairy Show, held at the World's Fair in San Francisco, while its dam, a Jersey cow, was being shown in the Borden exhibit at the New York World's Fair. The semen was collected artificially from the bull and flown across country to New York where the cow was inseminated. After the calf was born it was shipped to Arizona.

Although artificial insemination is a practice which is still in the experimental stage, all indications are that it will soon be widely used as a method in man's unceasing effort to produce better livestock.

The experimental work with artificial insemination of dairy cattle at this station is in charge of Glenn H. Beck of the Department of Dairy Husbandry.

Not only can artificial insemination be accomplished in livestock, but in poultry as well. Dr. D. C. Warren of the Department of Poultry Husbandry is a pioneer in the field. It has been only five or six years since the announcement of the discovery of the technique of artificially inseminating poultry, but Dr. Warren had successfully made some artificial inseminations even before this time. It is used in the college flock for the purpose of progeny testing. Its widespread use, however other than for especially valuable birds, is unlikely. In the first place the semen cannot be kept but a few hours. Females must be inseminated once a week and the number of birds handled would require too much time and labor under ordinary farm conditions.

DEVELOPED BY ARABIANS

Artificial insemination in itself is not a new thing. It was used centuries ago in horse breeding by the Arabians and it has been only within the last decade that interest in the

procedure has become widespread. The practice of artificially inseminating farm animals was revived in Russia in 1909, becoming more widespread in 1929. It was not until 1935, however, that the practice was used to any extent in the United States.

The advantages of artificial insemination are numerous, probably the most outstanding is the fact that it gives opportunity for increased use of proven sires. An example is the case in Denmark in 1936 when by the use of two bulls, 1200 cows were inseminated.

Another important factor is that long distance breeding can be practiced as was cited previously. In many instances successful sires become old and crippled and are no longer good for natural service. By collecting semen artificially, however, they may still remain useful and their period of service greatly extended. Another important advantage of artificial insemination is that it permits the use of a clean sire on diseased ani-

mals or herds. This is especially valuable where Trichomoniosis or Bangs Disease is prevalent in a herd. There is no chance for the spread of the disease to the sire and therefore there is no risk in using a good one. From the standpoint of services per conception, artificial breeding has given an average of 1.53 in the College Dairy Herd in comparison to 1.7 services per conception under normal breeding. This is found to be a uniform figure when it is compared with the results obtained from other experiment stations.

USEFUL IN DAIRY HERDS

In the case of dairy cattle the use of artificial insemination is especially useful in that bulls can be proven at an earlier age than would otherwise be possible under normal conditions. A bull can be proven at about four years of age whereas normally he must be at least seven to nine years old. In the Eastern part of the United States, particularly in New Jersey, Dairy Breed Associations maintain bulls located at central points and the semen is collected artificially and distributed. This had proved highly successful in that the small herd owner receives the benefit of a better sire than he could afford to own and the service fee is less than the cost of maintaining a good bull. The physical risks of keeping a bull are ended and the risk of the bull siring inferior progeny is borne by all members of the cooperative.

Wayne Good Selected the Outstanding Boy in National 4-H Leadership Work

● Wayne L. Good, McCune, freshman in the division of agriculture, was one of the two persons selected from among 1,380,000 4-H Club members as outstanding leaders in community work. For this achievement Wayne has been awarded the Moses leadership trophy, and a \$300 scholarship given by Edward L. Wilson. Wayne was a special guest at the 19th national 4-H congress in Chicago during the first week in December.

Wayne has been in 4-H work for nine years, and in this time he has developed a herd of 20 purebred Hereford cows. Last year he won the Capper scholarship of \$150 for outstanding leadership, which has enabled him to attend college. Wayne was president of the state Who's Who club for one year, and has attended 42 camp tours and special events during his nine years of 4-H club work.

As part of his leadership work, Wayne has helped organize five 4-H clubs in Crawford county, and has been active in music, and in model club meetings. He has kept up the good work in college by being a member of the Collegiate 4-H club, and a tenor in the Collegiate 4-H club quartette. We will expect to hear a lot of Wayne in the next few years.

Fir-Lined Hog Houses for Your Prize Pigs

● Douglas Fir plywood may be used to build lighter and more durable shelters at only a slight increase in cost.

By ARNOLD SKROMME

WE HAVE long admired Douglas Fir plywood in cabinets, what-nots and other pieces of furniture, but now another practical use has been found for it—hog houses.

James P. Stafford, graduate student in Agricultural Engineering, Iowa State College, has made a study of the possible uses of plywood in structures for housing hogs. As a result of his studies he has constructed a rigid and durable 3-pen movable tight floor hog house of Douglas Fir plywood at a material expense only \$5 greater than that of a similar conventional house.

The walls, doors, and floor are made of 5-ply fir, while the roof and interior partitions consist of 3-ply wood. The plywood roof is covered with asphalt roofing, and the sides are painted with a shiny aluminum coating.

The farmer will probably find that the main advantage in the plywood

structure is in its decreased weight.

A conventional 3-pen house weighs 2,425 pounds, while Stafford's structure tips the balance at only 1,590 pounds. This light weight will facilitate easier moving and will not bend or strain the house out of shape.

Another advantage, almost equally important, is that the building will be more sanitary and easier to keep clean, since there are only four cracks in the entire floor. The surface of the wood is smooth, and bacteria will find it difficult to discover a lodging place throughout the structure.

Since the plywood is in large sheets there will be practically no drafts in the structure. Sufficient controlled ventilation is provided under the eaves at each end, and large doors in the rear walls can be opened to provide the additional shade and ventilation in the summer time.

Due to the rigidity of the plywood and the method of bracing employed

in the building, it is expected to last many years longer than present-day 3-pen houses. It will also present a neater and more pleasing appearance during its useful life.

The Iowa Agriculturist.

Livestock Team Seventh at Royal

The Kansas State livestock judging team placed seventh in the livestock judging contest at the 1940 American Royal Livestock Show. Team members were Eugene Watson, J. Stanley Winter, Wayne Colle, Warren Rhodes, Mack Yenzler and Boyd McCune. At the International Livestock Show held at Chicago, the team placed eleventh. Hobart Frederick was alternate, replacing Wayne Colle of the Kansas City team. Eugene Watson was high man on the Kansas State team at the American Royal and Warren Rhodes was high man of the team at the International. The team ranked first in cattle judging at the International with Eugene Watson as high man.

The men's meats judging team ranked ninth at the American Royal. Team members were Frederick Meehan, Oscar Norby, Wendell Moyer and Bertram Gardner. High man for the team was Oscar Norby. At the International Livestock Show the team placed fifth with Norby again high man for the team.

The girls' meats judging team won first place for the fourth consecutive year at the American Royal. Members of the team were Cornelia Burtis, Betty Hutchinson, Edith Buckholtz and Helen Shepard. Cornelia Burtis was high individual for the entire contest.

Paul L. Dittmore, the picture snapping ag journalist instructor, is enduring the rigors of a pioneer agriculturist, living away out there in the Blue River Valley, far from "the madding crowd."

The fireplace in the game room of Prof. C. W. Mullen's new home at 1823 Laramie is made from stones collected from many states and the Republic of Panama. Mr. Mullen had planned that fireplace for a long time.

Fir-Lined Hog Houses



(Cut Courtesy Iowa Agriculturist.)

A 3-pen hog house built with Douglas Fir plywood. Its light weight facilitates easier moving and due to the rigidity of the plywood it will outlast present day houses.

Not All the Wild Life in Kansas Is on College Campuses

● *Education of farmers and sportsmen toward sensible protection of our valuable game resources is needed.*

By BOB SINGLETON

IF WE had lived in Kansas three or four generations ago, we would have experienced a far greater number of wild animals than we see today. The muskrat, raccoon, opossum, mink, civet cat, beaver, otter, and weasel were formerly quite common in Kansas, but now many persons have never seen these animals except in captivity. The buffalo, which dominated the Kansas prairie in earlier days, is now seen only on government reservations. The prairie chicken has been largely exterminated and the quail is rapidly disappearing.

In the earlier days there was an abundance of fish in the clear streams. Now these streams have become contaminated with mud and sewage so as to make an unfavorable habitat for fish. This, along with the absence of adequate fishing laws, has caused a great decline in the number of fish in Kansas streams.

Man has been solely responsible for this decline. With the rise of cities and the more intensive use of land for agricultural purposes, wild animals have been driven out of their natural habitats. Also before game laws were passed these animals were hunted and trapped as though the supply was inexhaustible. Even the present laws are not strict enough to prevent the extermination of these animals. The time has come, however, when we should begin to realize the value of wild life and to provide measures for its conservation.

In a recent survey, Kansas ranked seventh among the states in the sale of furs. This seems unusual that a prairie state should rank so high in fur-bearing animals. The truth is that we are slaughtering our fur-bearing animals at a faster rate than we are producing them. This gift of nature is a decided economic benefit and should be preserved. Hunting and trapping during the winter contributes to the farm boy's education and his economic status. Kansas also

ranks high in the number of quail, a very valuable bird.

The protection of wild life involves several elements, such as insurance of adequate habitats, enactment and enforcement of wise conservation laws, control of predatory animals, and the cultivation of a proper attitude of mind, on the part of the sportsman and the people in general, toward game protection. If all these measures were properly carried out, the number of desirable wild animals would be on the increase.

4-H CLUBS ACTIVE

There are now many organizations whose sole purpose is the preservation of wild game. The 4-H and FFA do much to emphasize to the new generation the value of wild life. The State Game Department, The American Wild Life Institute, and the Bureau of Biological Survey all contribute their part to wild life conservation. Wild life management has been defined as "managing the wild life so there will be enough birds and mammals to shoot, trap, photograph, or study for economical, mental, or physical reasons."

Much has been said in regard to predator control. There are some enemies of wild game, but it is more economical to provide adequate cover for protection against enemies, than to attempt to entirely control the predators. Sportsmen having nothing else to shoot at have piously gone forth to exterminate all sorts of so-called vermin and in the process have done more harm than good. There are some cases where some predator control is necessary, due to the degree that man has upset the balance of nature, but it should not be practiced by hunters with itchy trigger fingers. Owls and hawks have been thought to be very detrimental birds and many have been killed. Only five species of these birds are actually destroyers of wild life. They actually balance the surpluses and are benefi-

cial. It has been said that they destroy the weaklings in wild life and leave the strong to reproduce. Grasshoppers appreciate the reduction in the number of crows also.

GAME PRESERVES ON FARMS

The game bird crop is not dependent on an expensive artificial brooder outfit. With very little encouragement, game birds will multiply on an area devoted to their use if natural surroundings are suitable for their propagation. Nearly every farm has small areas that are useless for agricultural purposes, and if it is protected and allowed to grow up naturally, it will serve the purpose well. Additional planting of trees and shrubs on the area will provide cover and food for the wild life as well as aiding in soil conservation. Cover is of vital importance for the wild life to reproduce and to eat in safety.

One may question the value of wild life of the farm. Game management to the farmer is what planned utilization of by-products is to the manufacturing industry. A plentiful supply of game birds will consume many insect pests and weed seed as well as supply an extra source of income or pleasure. Birds are the greatest factor in controlling the number of insect pests that are injurious to crops. Hunters are willing to pay for the privilege of hunting game birds on well stocked premises. They have come to realize that the game they hunt and shoot must be produced by the land owner.

Wild life should be valued as natural beauty. It gives to the other products of nature a balanced beauty and natural scenery. Wild animals should be appreciated as we appreciate the natural beauty of wild plants and flowers. A selfish spirit will lead to the extinction of precious species which neither man nor nature can replace. At the present rate many species will soon become museum pieces. It is our duty to see that this wild life is preserved.

Ray Morrison, senior in AA, and Miss Norma Simons, senior in H. E., were married Thanksgiving day at Woodston, Kansas.

Dr. George Filing, popular professor of the Department of Horticulture, has a fine collection of antique guns. Thinking of starting a blitz, Prof?



Threshed Seed Unnecessary in Seeding Native Grasses

● *Development of mature-hay method of seeding a big help in revegetating wind-eroded Great Plains area.*

By ROBERT WAGNER

THE development of the mature-hay method of seeding native grasses gives promise of solution to the problem of control of "mobile" soils in Kansas and the Great Plains area. Revegetation of these denuded, eroded, and many times worthless lands has been an almost hopeless task during the severe years of the drouth, but with the proven success of the mature-hay method of seeding native grasses, research workers and farmers can now begin to take hope.

The first work along this line was done at the Fort Hays Branch Experiment Station with blue grama and sand dropseed. Considerable work has since been done at the Agricultural Experiment Station at Manhattan with big bluestem, side-oats grama, and switchgrass. Results of the work at both stations indicate that this is the best known method of establishing stands of native grasses under most conditions.

As the name would imply, the mature-hay method of seeding native grasses is simply the spreading of mature hay containing ripe seed over the land to be seeded, and following this with some method of tillage to anchor the hay and cover the seed.

Obtaining this hay generally requires some planning prior to the actual harvest. It has been shown that native pastures do not seed abundantly every year, and when continuous grazing is practiced, it is seldom that enough seed is produced to justify harvesting.

ONLY ONE OBJECTION

Deferred grazing is necessary previous to the harvest of the hay for seed. This is the chief disadvantage of the mature-hay method of seeding native grasses—the loss of available pasture to the farmer. This would prove to be an important factor to some farmers, but often the native grass pasture can be at least partially replaced by supplemental pastures of some kind such as Sudan grass or wheat. If replacement of native grass

pastures by supplemental pastures is neither possible nor practical, it may be advisable to rent or lease a native pasture for the express purpose of seed harvest.

The optimum time to harvest the grass for hay will depend upon the kind of grass, since different grasses produce their heaviest crop of seed at different times of the year. For instance, buffalo tends to produce its heaviest crop of seed in July, while blue grama usually produces its best seed crop in September. In general, however, it may be said that most of the native grasses seed most abundantly in the fall of the year.

Several methods of harvesting the ripe hay have been tried. The mowing machine is probably the most widely used, especially in the short grass region where the grass is too short for the practical use of other machinery.

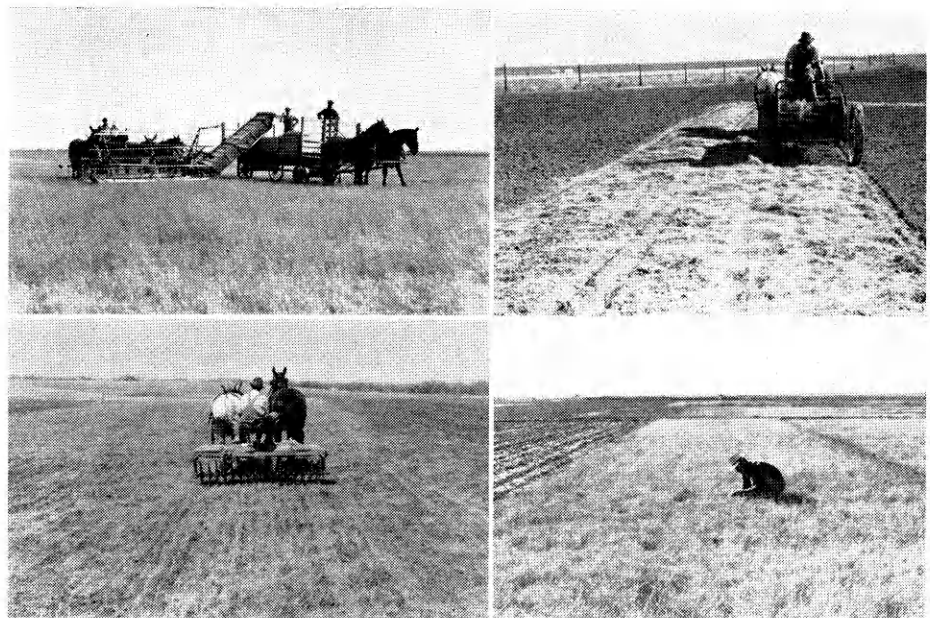
In obtaining blue grama probably the best method is simply to mow and rake the grass. Most of the seed can be obtained by this method and it is probably the most simple and rapid method known. If a mower is used to harvest buffalo grass or other easily shattering grasses, a metal pan attached to the sickle bar is used to catch the shattering seed.

USE MANY IMPLEMENTS

The wheat header has been used satisfactorily in harvesting some of the taller grasses. This method, however, has the disadvantage of obtaining only a small amount of the hay along with the seed, thus defeating one of the main purposes of the hay method—furnishing a plant mulch and consequently the protection from erosion that it affords. The grain binder has been used very successfully in harvesting some of the grasses. Its use is restricted to the taller grasses.

Spring plantings of the grass hay, usually in May, have been found much better than fall plantings. This leaves a period of several months between harvesting and planting times. No particular care need be taken of the hay. Storing the material out of doors in small protected stacks is a satisfactory method of handling. At least one winter should pass in the

Revegetating the Kansas Prairies



● The photographs above show the four steps in revegetating the prairies by sowing buffalo grass seed contained in mature hay. Upper left—Harvesting the hay with a header. Upper right—Broadcasting the hay and seed with a manure spreader. Lower left—Disking the hay and seed in. Lower right—Grass growth the second year after reseeding. (Photographs by courtesy of Leon Wenger, Fort Hays Branch Experiment Station.)

stack before seeding as immediate germination of most native grasses is rather poor. The viability of the seed will remain quite good for at least three years if properly handled and stored.

A good seedbed is just as important in establishing stands of grasses as it is in establishing stands of wheat or oats. "The better the seedbed, the better the stand", emphasizes Kling L. Anderson, who is in charge of grass investigations at the Manhattan Experiment Station. Plantings have been made on bare pasture land or hard crop land with some success, but conditions must be ideal because of the poor seedbed preparation. When this practice is followed, some type of implement such as the disk wheat drill should be set shallow and run over the ground to anchor and cover the seed.

ANOTHER JOB FOR MANURE SPREADER

The use of the farm manure spreader in seeding grasses may seem a bit absurd, but actually it has proven to be the most satisfactory way of spreading the ripe grass hay. It effects the most rapid and most uniform spreading of any method now available. This method works better for the short grasses, but can be used quite successfully in spreading the tall grasses also.

When no other method of spreading is available, hand spreading can always be used. Spreading by hand, however, would be impractical on large-scale seeding. A specially constructed straw mulcher has been used to some extent, but it has proven inferior to the manure spreader.

The rate of seeding the grass will vary considerably with seasonal conditions, species of grass, type of soil, section of country, method of harvest and spreading. With this number of influential factors, no definite recommendation can be given to apply to all conditions. At Hays it commonly requires one acre of protected pasture grass to seed one acre under ordinary conditions. It should be emphasized that this is only a broad generalization, since the production of the protected pasture grass will vary from year to year.

Experience has shown that at least 500 pounds of hay per acre is necessary in order to insure uniform spreading. This can be taken as a minimum rate under most conditions. The optimum rate, of course, is vari-

able, but under ordinary conditions at Manhattan the recommended rate is from 1200 to 1600 pounds per acre. At Hays a lighter rate is satisfactory.

After the ripe hay is spread uniformly over the ground, it is essential that some form of tillage be employed. Here the versatile wheat drill can be put to another use. If set to run shallow, it will serve the tillage purpose satisfactorily. The disc harrow set to run straight also does fairly well. The most effective implement used now is the Campbell subsurface packer. This method of tillage tends to firm the seedbed as well as do a good job of anchoring and covering the seed.

MULCH MUST BE ANCHORED

"The packing-in operation is a very essential step toward the success of this method of planting," said Leon E. Wenger, Forage Crops Specialist at the Hays Branch Experiment Station. The purpose of the packing-in operation is to anchor the mulch material and to cover the seed. An important purpose of the mulch material, in turn, is to reduce water and wind erosion. Erosion by either wind or water is one of the greatest detriments to the establishment of grasses.

After planting there is still work to be done before the pasture is ready for grazing. During the first season there is the farmer's curse, weeds, to contend with. Mowing at intervals is the most effective way of handling weeds. The mower should not be set so low that it is likely to damage the young grass plants, and yet should be set low enough to make the clipping of the weeds worthwhile. Usually clipping about three inches above the ground will satisfy both conditions.

Farmers who are seeding grasses

should not figure on any grazing returns the first year. If the young seedlings are grazed, it will greatly delay the growth of root system. The old saw, "haste makes waste", certainly applies here.

The development of the mature-hay method of seeding native grasses has been the result of numerous attempts to find some method of establishing grasses on poor or eroded lands in the Great Plains area in order that farmers might be able to keep their soil at home. The few disadvantages of this method are far outweighed by the advantages such as: better stands, protection to seedlings from wind and water erosion, and the relatively small expense involved.

Negro Student Has Fellowship Here

George L. Smith, a Negro now enrolled here, is the first student to be sent to this institution on a Rockefeller Foundation Fellowship, according to L. F. Payne, head of the Department of Poultry Husbandry.

Smith was awarded a \$2,000 fellowship from the General Education Board of the Rockefeller Foundation in New York City last summer. He is continuing his graduate work here in poultry husbandry and related subjects following the completion of his study for a master's degree.

Kenneth Davis, son of Associate Professor Davis of the Agronomy Department, is now with the Soil Conservation Service and is located at Milwaukee, Wis. Kenneth majored in agriculture and minored in journalism.

Student Agronomists Elect Wagner

● Robert Wagner, Garden City, a junior in agronomy, was elected president of the student section of the American Society of Agronomy at the annual meeting held in Chicago during "International Week." Wagner will serve in the office for one year and will preside at the annual meeting of the organization in Chicago next year.

The society is made up of members of 24 chapters of student agronomy clubs in agricultural colleges. Tri-K, Kansas State's agronomy club, is included in the list of organizations.

Don Crumbaker, a member of the Kansas State crops judging team, was the delegate from the Tri-K club. Henry Smies, also a member of the crops judging team, was vice-president of the student section of the American Society of Agronomy last year.—R. N.

60 Short Course Scholarships of \$50 Each Made Available by Sears, Roebuck

●*The lucky winners will exchange cow barns for college class rooms during the short course next January.*

By PAUL KELLEY

A MID-WINTER short course in agriculture will be made available, for the first time in many years, to a selected group of young Kansas farmers during January, 1941. These young men will receive this condensed education absolutely free.

Short course scholarships, each worth \$50 in cash have been awarded to 60 actual farm operators in the eastern half of Kansas as a result of arrangements with Sears, Roebuck Agricultural Foundation, Chicago. Scholarship winners are from 21 to 40 years old, and were nominated by their neighbors according to the rules of the award.

This year scholarships were awarded in the 50 counties east of the west line formed by Republic, Cloud, Ottawa, Saline, McPherson, Harvey, Sedgwick, and Sumner counties. Nine counties on the east side of the state having the largest farm population were eligible this year to name two scholarship winners. Next year similar scholarships offered under the same conditions will be available to 55 counties in the west half of the state.

A summary of information submitted to the Dean's office reveals some interesting facts about this group of young farmers. Each win-

ner farms an average of 300 acres, which is a pretty large farm in Eastern Kansas. The entire group farms a combined acreage of 17,500.

A wide variety of courses will be offered. Selection may be made from farm business, agronomy, animal husbandry, entomology, poultry, meats, horticulture, plant diseases, bacteriology, pasture management, dairying, and agricultural engineering. The entire time of these farmer-students covering the period January 6 to January 30 will be spent in lecture rooms and laboratories from eight to five o'clock each day with the exception of Saturday afternoons and Sundays. Night programs will be provided three nights of the week.

There have been many requests from other farmers of the state who would have been willing to pay their own expenses if they might have the privilege of attending this short course. But due to lack of adequate classrooms to accommodate large groups and due to a shortage of faculty men to take charge of the extra classes, it was necessary for the Dean's office to inform these inquirers that it would be impossible to accommodate a larger number at the short course this winter.

20 K-State Grads Working on Census

There are 20 graduates of Kansas State now employed by the Bureau of the Census and are working in Washington, according to a letter received from Keith Harrison, one of the fellows on the job there.

"We are having some splendid times here this winter," Keith says, "and it is almost as though the senior class in the Division of Agriculture had been transplanted to the nation's capitol. There are 20 of us out of the 1940 class. Here they are:

"Ed Leland, Ed Smerchek, Bill

Ackley, Floyd Berger, Tom Neill, Lester Hoffman, Bob Marx, Arthur Bell, Art Garvin, Betty Holman, Waldo Tate, Wayne Morgan, Gaylord Green and his twin brother, Gordon, and Alfons Stiebe.

"Of this group, Hoffman, Tate and Garvin are married. Others in the Kansas State group are Luella Siek, Bula Carlson and Vivian Anderson.

"With us also is Hubert L. Collins, formerly state agricultural statistician. Collins was 'borrowed' for the enormous task of preparing the census and he certainly is a friend and helper for the Kansas group.

"Most of us here went to work

early in July or in August and some of the bunch already have rated promotions and raises in pay. We have had one picnic and also a fishing trip. It was the first time most of us had done any salt-water fishing. Yes, we caught fish, mostly sea trout, and had lots of fun doing it.

"I am rooming four miles from the Census building. Transportation is good. Room rent is about \$20 a month, which isn't so high, considering the number of persons to be housed here. Board runs considerably higher than it does in Manhattan, however.

"I understand others are yet being put on by the Bureau of the Census. If someone may care to write me, the address is 1730 17th street, North, Arlington, Va.—Keith Harrison.

The job seeks the man. Kenneth Sherrill accepted a position teaching vocational agriculture at Neodesha before he had graduated. Kenneth discovered he would have enough hours to graduate, by taking half-credit for this semester's work.

Headquarters
for
Stationery
School Supplies
Toilet Articles

Duckwall's
DOWNTOWN and AGGIEVILLE
A Kansas-owned store for
Kansas people.

An Apple a Day and Several to Spare

● *Northeast Kansas growers harvest the largest crop in several years—Government alters arsenic tolerance restrictions.*

By WALTER KEITH

THERE will be plenty of apples for the teachers in Kansas this year, and apples of especially high quality, too. The year of 1940 has been an especially successful one for the apple and peach growers in the state.

Nationally, the apple crop is 6 percent below that of last year, but the quality of the fruit is noticeably improved. There was no severe heat wave last summer at the critical time for apples, and the better orchards matured without much check due to unfavorable weather conditions. The apples are of good size, color, and with unusual firmness of flesh.

One of the factors accounting for the improved apple crop this year is the practice of pest control. Evidence of effectiveness is stronger this year than in previous years. The "good" orchards, the ones with superior production of quantity and quality, are the orchards that have received the proper sprays at the proper time. The inferior orchards are among those which have not been properly sprayed.

According to Dr. William Pickett, head of the department of horticulture at Kansas State College, commercial buyers came up to the apple growing regions near Troy and Blair, Kansas, this year and bought the crops of entire orchards. This has not happened for more than ten years and is considered as an indication of a good apple market.

CUT TOLERANCE RESTRICTION

Crowding the war news off the front pages of newspapers in northeastern Kansas is the announcement of Farm Security Administrator Paul McNutt that the tolerance restriction on sprays has been cut. For the benefit of wheat growers who have never heard of a tolerance restriction, this refers to a limitation of the amount of arsenic that can be left on apples that are ready to market. Cutting of the restriction this year is especially welcome to the apple grow-

ers for they are now in the midst of one of their most severe pest infestations. It has been argued for many years by apple growers, horticulturists, and packers that a cold acid bath would remove most of the poison residue, and the remaining amount would not be harmful. In fact, growers argue that a person would have to eat several bushels of treated apples at a sitting to be poisoned by the arsenic, and by that time he would have lost his taste for apples.

Lowering of the tolerance restrictions does not mean that there will be no need for washing the apples, but it does mean that packers will no longer need to cook the apples in a hot acid solution. There will be no more packing, repacking, dehydration, and breaking down of fruit in storage. According to Dr. F. L. Overly of the Washington State Experiment Station at Wenatchee, hot washes are a thing of the past. With the elimination of the hot wash, he believes that storage quality will be improved, the amount of equipment needed will be reduced, and packing expenses materially reduced. Next year growers can plan their spray programs without the worry of residue removal. This should mean better pest control.

For the most part, there was little change in the packing methods this fall. Change in the tolerance regulation came too late in the season for growers to get set up for home packing. The big plants handled the bulk of this season's crop, as usual. However, in future years the trend will be either toward individual packing, or to greatly reduce the cost of packing in individual plants.

The peach crop was also very good this year. However, Dr. Pickett advises over-enthusiastic growers not to plant a large orchard of peach trees in this section of the country as a result of one or two good peach crops. The year 1940 was probably "just one of those years". The Kansas

peach crop must always be dependent on climatic conditions and "only a fool or a foreigner will attempt to predict the weather in Kansas". Skeletons of decaying peach orchards tell the tragic story of many and repeated attempts to grow peaches in Kansas. It must continue to be uncertain business.

Stan Winter came back from Kansas City with a bad cold. Stan said he couldn't find any cold medicine in Kansas City.

Billy Parmely, LeRoy, received the Thomas E. Wilson award as a result of being state champion swine producer in 4-H club work. A part of this award consists of a trip to the International Livestock Exposition at Chicago. Billy has concluded his ninth year in 4-H club work, and his eighth year with hogs. He has shown at his county fair several years and in regional fairs. The projects he has finished now will carry Billy through two years of college and he still has his breeding stock.

You
can dress well and
economically
by letting
Us
be your
haberdashers

Don and Jerry
GLOTHIERS

Animal Husbandry Club Ranks High

●The Kansas State chapter of Block and Bridle again ranked high in competition with over 20 other Block and Bridle Clubs in the nation. At the annual convention held in Chicago in connection with the International Livestock Exposition, the local club was presented the achievement award for 1940. This award is presented on the basis of the scholarship, activities, and leadership of the club. During the past several years the Kansas State club has consistently placed among the high ranking clubs in the nation.

In addition to winning the achievement award, the club placed second on its annual report, Iowa State College having the winning book. This report is a summary of the activities of the local club and is judged on completeness, arrangement, and neatness.

Bill Ljungdahl, Kansas State's candidate for the outstanding man of the national Block and Bridle Club, tied for third place. Bill will be remembered as the tall curly-haired president of the Agricultural Association last year. He is now at Michigan State College working on his master's degree. During the previous three years, the local club had two first place winners and one second place winner of this award.

The delegates to the national convention from the Kansas State chapter were HoBart Frederick and Eugene Watson.—J. S. W.

John Gilkison *Wins A Z Medal*

John Gilkison of Larned applied himself to the books and emerged winner of the Alpha Zeta scholastic award for the year 1939-'40. The medal is given each year to the student in the Division of Agriculture having the highest scholastic average during his freshman year.

John gives his address as Larned, but graduated from Zook high school where he was president of his senior class and president of the high school glee club. He showed his love for sports by playing two years of baseball and one of basketball in high school. 4-H club work was one of John's chief interests for several years.

Entering school last fall, John enrolled as a dairy student, but later changed his major to the Department of Milling Industry. Last year as a freshman, he carried 33 hours of school work, making a grade average of 2.63. He is now a member of Phi Kappa Tau fraternity.

John's father, Charles Gilkison, is one of Pawnee county's leading farmers. He was graduated from Kansas State in 1906, receiving his degree in agriculture.

College vacations are those periods when you don't do that make-up work you really didn't expect to do, anyway.

PLANTING BUFFALO GRASS

(Continued from page 29)

cannot be expected that the yield of pasturage will be substantially greater from these selected strains after they become well established than from a good stand of native pasture if it is under stress for lack of moisture."

Seed production of this new grass may be greatly influenced by pasturing or clipping the spring growth. This will reduce the height at which the seed is produced and will reduce the yield of seed and forage.

In the first two years of study there is nothing to indicate that the application of artificial fertilizers will increase seed production.

A serious disease called "false-smut" attacking and destroying the seed of buffalo grass may prove to be rather serious where seed production is the primary object, although it is of slight importance where the grass is used for pasture. Workers hope to develop a strain resistant to this disease by breeding and selection.

This new grass will no doubt prove to be one of the greatest contributions to the short grass plains for many years. It will be a potent factor in combating the "black blizzards" so common to many of us.

There is none of this seed available for distribution at the present time, but the Fort Hays Experiment Station officials hope that by the fall of 1942 a good start at distribution can be made.

Prof. C. W. Mullen has come to the conclusion that there would probably be less publicity if he should begin giving out rubber checks rather than wooden checks.

Last May a plasterer working on Mr. Mullen's home picked up a wood block about the proportions of a check and figured the cost of plastering a basement recreation room. Professor Mullen turned the block over and wrote out a check for the amount. The check was first passed at a grocery store in Manhattan, and finally found its way back to the bank. It now reposes on the mantel of Mr. Mullen's recreation room.

The item got into a local paper. Somehow, it got into the Pathfinder, published at Washington, D. C. During the summer a friend read of it in a San Francisco paper. Finally a national syndicated column, "Strange as it Seems," wrote and asked for verification of the story.

Did you ever hear the story of the city boy turned farmer who couldn't mow the back swath when cutting alfalfa "because the sickle bar was on the wrong side of the mower?" Well, the farmer shot him.

For a reliable

timepiece

or

reliable

repair work

Paul Dooley

JEWELER

Shirking Your Way Through College by the Easy Plan

● *By diligent use of these recommended methods you can graduate without an education after four or more years of college.*

COLLEGE would be a pretty nice place to spend a four year vacation, if it wasn't for the studying. But there are various means of graduating without the rigid application of the seat of the pants to a straight backed chair. By the various methods outlined below, more sleep may be obtained, more classes cut, fewer flunk slips will come out of your mail box, more varsities can be attended, and fewer professors will speak to you when you meet. But they're just old fogies, anyway, and one needn't cultivate their attention until ready for a job.

This thesis does not pretend to be complete. New methods of escaping the arduous toils prescribed by flinty-hearted professors are being devised every semester. Methods included here, however, have withstood the tests of many professors who can sometimes be discouragingly non-cooperative toward other than the approved means of earning credit. However, the editorial staff of *The Agricultural Student* cannot be held responsible should these methods fail to obtain the desired results.

Perhaps the most highly developed art in the science of synthetic study is polishing the apple. The first thing that is necessary of course, is to get the teacher to notice you, and to remember your name. You can sit on the front row, chew gum, and laugh loudly at his ancient jokes, but only the naive will resort to such sophomoric procedure. If he still doesn't notice you, try coming late to class, and disturb everyone as you come in. Or ask for a detailed explanation of a very simple matter which you understand already, and about which you can ask fairly intelligent questions. Make it a point to dash up to his desk and talk about something; just anything will do. Don't hesitate to approve loudly and forcibly. If you see him at assembly or at a show, be sure to sit behind him and let him

know you're about. He'll finally notice you.

SOME PROFS ARE TOUGH

But there are some professors so deeply concerned with the pedantic persecution of students, they are practically immune to those sympathetic feelings so necessary to the successful polishing of the apple. For these we submit the following; take your choice, as best suits your case. If your attendance counts on your class record, have roll-call answered for you. Or sit near the door and sneak out after roll is called. You may not have anything to do that hour, but you've shown you can out-smart the professor. If you remain, and he asks you a question you can't answer, hem-haw around enough to make him think you had it on the tip of your tongue, but have just swallowed it. With a little practice and wrinkling of the brow, you can put on an act that will even convince yourself that you once knew the answer.

When time for finals approaches, and you still haven't made any progress, then you should really begin to worry. You might even try telling the prof all about your father's incurable illness that has you so worried that you can't study. But that is a last resort. It is a feint that can be handled only by an expert. Or you may try to buy a quiz. There are always quiz papers for sale on most of the major subjects, prices ranging from \$2.50 up, depending on supply and demand. You can enter the cost on your budget as due to the rising cost of education. After you have bought the quiz and memorized the answers, and started taking the examination, you will probably discover that you have purchased a last year's quiz, but at least it has kept you from learning too many unessentials, and from drinking a lot of black coffee the night before. One should protect his health, you know.

"SCALPING" A QUIZ

"Scalping" a quiz is a means of

preparation with a minimum of effort. Simply find several persons who have taken the quiz in previous sections of the class, and try to find what questions were asked them. They probably won't remember, or will tell you how tough the quiz was, so that in a moment of desperation, you may cram everything. This indicates how unsatisfactory "scalping" is.

As another possibility, hire someone to take the quiz for you. In an absent-minded moment, he will probably sign his name to the paper, but never mind. He is the one who is in trouble, not you. You can explain later to the professor that you were called home on important business.

Or you can use a pony. There are several types, ranging from cutting the desired pages out of the book, to writing the information on your watch face and frantically consulting the time piece every three minutes. The experts are divided into two schools of thought about the correct type of pony. One side generally agrees that the accordion-folded paper is the best, while the die-hards still hold to the filing-card system, which must be concealed in the sleeve. We

(Concluded on page 43)

Student Lamps

Fluorescent
I. E. S.
Polaroid

Electrical Appliances

Clocks
Toasters
Waffle Irons, etc.

Newest Records

Victor
Bluebird
Decca
Columbia
OKeh

Musical Supplies and Merchandise

SALISBURY'S
MUSIC
ELECTRIC

The Value of Mathematics in the Study of Agronomy

H. H. LAUDE, *professor of agronomy*

Mathematics is an essential background for the well trained agronomist. Not only is the mental development resulting from the study of mathematics helpful in agronomy but the ability to use mathematics in the solution of agronomic problems is perhaps more important.

Furthermore, statistical methods which are based upon mathematics are used extensively in planning and conducting experiments and in the analysis and interpretation of experimental results. Therefore those trained to teach or do investigational work in agronomy need to know the principles of biological statistics and how to use at least the simpler statistical methods.

College Stock Win Many Prizes

The Animal Husbandry Department of Kansas State College was again a heavy winner at this year's American Royal. Winnings in the hog classes netted a total of 27 ribbons. Of these, one was for the Grand Champion pen of Poland Chinas and two were for breed champions. Eight first place ribbons came from winnings in Poland China, Spotted Poland China and Hampshire classes. Eight ribbons were also won for classes taking second place. Third and fourth place prizes brought four ribbons each.

The sheep exhibit brought in a large number of ribbons, this time 37 out of the first four places. Winnings included two Reserve Grand Champions, one a fat wether, the other a pen of three wethers. First place awards were won on two pens of three crossbred wethers, a grade crossbred wether, and a Hampshire wether. The Hampshire wether also received a special ribbon given by the Hampshire Association.

In the cattle department, two Shorthorn steers won first prizes. A Shorthorn steer and a Hereford steer each received second place awards and fourth place went to an exhibit of three Hereford steers.

Training for farming and other lines of practical agronomy requires a general concept of biological statistics so that the student can read understandingly the reports of scientific investigations. In such publications, new and valuable ideas are first presented. A full appreciation of their significance and usefulness can not be had unless the mathematical and statistical evidence presented is well understood.

Thus, students in agronomy are constantly using statistical and mathematical knowledge whether they are preparing to teach or do investigational work or to make use of the scientific developments in practical agronomy.—Bulletin of the Kansas Association of Teachers of Mathematics.

R. I. Throckmorton, better known as "Throck," the genial head of the department of agronomy, earns his pin money by writing for *Country Gentleman*.

Merton Emmert, graduate of 1939, is an announcer in the farm radio division at station WLW, Cincinnati. His latest announcement concerns the arrival of a daughter, Bonnie Sue. Merton won a \$500 radio scholarship last year which enabled him to study for radio work.

Glenn Weir, Hazelton, was one of the freshmen to win a Santa Fe trip to the International Livestock Exposition in Chicago during the first week of December. Glenn earned a trip to the American Royal at Kansas City by virtue of his outstanding 4-H club work, and while at Kansas City was selected by state 4-H club officials to take the trip to Chicago.

Making Hay While the Snow Gleams

● Riding a bucking broncho may be some people's idea of a thrill, but Russell Miller, a senior in agricultural administration, says it doesn't hold a candle to riding a high-wheeled sulky rake across irrigation ditches, especially while it is hitched to an irresponsible pair of bronchos. For six weeks this summer, seven days a week, Russell helped make hay in the intermountain region of North Park, Colorado. Far away from the level plains of Kansas where one would hardly expect to find hay, they make hay at an altitude of 8100 feet, hemmed in by mountains on which the snow never melts.

The hay land is irrigated from mountain streams and the only field crop grown is grass for pasture and hay. No hogs, chickens, or garden crops are grown, mostly because of shortage of grain feed and the high altitude. Most of the grass is native, although there is some clover and timothy planted as a pasture mixture. The main grasses are timothy, red top, big and little blue stem, a type of slough grass, and western wheat grass.

Cattle and sheep herds are run in the mountains above the grass land until the grass is cut in late July and August, then are brought down and pastured on the stubble during the fall and winter. The ranchers also raise their own horses, and according to Russell, some of them would be better off if they hadn't been raised.

When they make hay out there, they really make a business of it. Russell worked with a crew running five mowers, five sulky rakes, three buck-rakes, and two stackers. Russell rode a sulky rake over the irrigation ditches most of the time and was shaken up so badly he thought he had appendicitis every night. It was quite a relief to be promoted to stacker. Two or three days are required for the hay to dry in that high altitude, but when the big crew could get to it, they put up four or five stacks per day. They figured on stacking 8-9 tons an hour. The crew was made up of transient laborers, mostly Kansas boys like Russell, who were sorry to leave the work, but were glad to have the experience of making hay on the continental divide.

Poultry Team Wins at Chicago

● The Kansas State College poultry judging team comprised of William Winner, Ray Morrison, Howard Carnahan, with Wilbert Greer as alternate ranked first among 15 collegiate teams competing at the International Live Stock Show in Chicago Saturday. The team was coached by Dr. H. M. Scott of the poultry department.

The three top teams made the following scores: Kansas 3940, Purdue 3886, and Illinois 3847. Other states placed in the following order: Texas, Nebraska, Minnesota, Missouri, Arizona, South Dakota, Arkansas, Pennsylvania, Oklahoma, Michigan, Mississippi, and Wisconsin.

The Kansas team placed first in production judging, first in exhibition judging and eighth in judging market poultry products.

William Winner was high individual in the entire contest and Ray Morrison placed seventh while Howard Carnahan placed fourteenth. Winner was also first in the exhibition judging division and Winner, Morrison and Carnahan all three tied for third place in production judging.

The Kansas team came back with quite an array of awards and trophies. They gained permanent possession of a cup for all around judging, together with two trophies for placing high in production and exhibition judging. They also gained temporary possession of the large Challenge trophy, having the name of Kansas engraved on it for the second time. Only one other team, Purdue, has had possession of it twice.

William Winner won a cash award of \$80, Ray Morrison \$10 and Howard Carnahan \$5. Winner also received a gold and silver medal. Carnahan and Morrison each won electric clocks.

Dr. H. M. Scott has coached eleven poultry judging teams for Kansas State and has taken five first places. A student of Dr. Scott's, T. B. Avery, is coaching the Illinois team which took first place last year and third this year.

SHIRKING THRU COLLEGE

(Continued from page 41)

are told girls have been known to inscribe the correct answers on their bare knees, slightly above the skirt line.

NOVEL PONIES HELP

Variations of the above consist of writing lightly on the inside of the quiz blank, or copying the answers on Kleenex, and disposing of that when you have finished with it. Chemical formulas can be written on finger nails, and the evidence destroyed easily. A very crude and almost obsolete system is to open the text-book on the floor and manipulate the pages with the feet. This method is very risky, and is practiced only by the rank amateur, or one who because of laziness or lack of forethought has failed to provide himself with the necessary appurtenances. Such sluggards have no right to be on the campus, anyway. The prize for ingenuity goes to the boy who wrote his memorandum on a narrow paper, which was rolled movie-film wise around two matches. Prerequisites for any of the above methods are a bland expression in which there is no guile, and a hand that moves faster than the eye.

Should you exhaust all the above possibilities, and still find yourself failing, you can take your choice of two frightful alternatives. Either to go ahead and fail gracefully, or, which is worse, you must start studying!

Wade Brant, '40, is doing graduate assistant work in poultry at Michigan State College, East Lansing.

Dr. E. C. Miller of the botany department, is an outstanding authority on the life of Abraham Lincoln, as well as being a world authority on plant physiology.

John McCall, Lebanon, and Harold Hackerott, Alton, both freshmen in the Division of Agriculture, were awarded American Farmer degrees at the American Royal November 12. To be eligible for these awards, boys must be high in leadership, scholarship, and have at least \$500 productively invested in farming equipment. Only about one out of every 1,000 members of Future Farmers is eligible for the award.

Merritt Darrow, from Michigan State College, is doing graduate work here in poultry.

Tommy Benton was elected president of the National Rural Life conference, which was held at Purdue University this year.

Virgil Whitsitt, Phillipsburg, and John Tasker, Jr., Caney, both freshmen in the division of agriculture have been awarded the Kansas City Board of Trade journalism scholarships. These scholarships are for \$100 cash.

Turkey losses over the northern area of the United States were severe during the sub-zero temperatures early in November. There were about 2,500,000 birds lost of which the most heavy loss was reported in Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Northern Iowa, and Nebraska, according to experts. Kansas losses were fairly heavy with one farmer reporting 3,400 birds lost.

Meet Your

Friends

at Slim's

Drinks

Smokers' Supplies

SHAMROCK
TAVERN

Aggieville



Vacation Jobs Can Be Part of Your College Training

● Many Kansas State students find employment in their chosen field of work and put classroom theory to practical applications.

By JIM CAVANAUGH

"A SHEEPSKIN doesn't mean you're educated." This is true in all fields of learning but ever more so in the field of agriculture. In farming, and its related sciences, sometimes the application of knowledge or the ability to do a job is as important as the knowledge itself.

Many Ag students concur with this belief and are spending their summer months doing work that enables them to learn the practical application of their classroom training thereby adding much to their college training.

A glossary of the jobs these various Ag students work at during the summer would cover a large portion of the curriculum in the Division of Agriculture.

In the Department of Milling Industry enough emphasis is placed on practical experience and special training that three months' work is required before graduation. This work may be done in a mill, elevator, milling office or laboratory. One milling student, who spent last summer working in a large mill in Buffalo, N. Y., said the biggest value he received from his summer's work was learning how to get along with other men and overcoming the barrier of ill feeling that the average laborer has towards the college man. A faculty member stated that he believed that the recommendation a student could get from a large commercial company after working for the company during the summer would be of equal value with the recommendation by the college Milling Department for the student upon graduation.

MUCH WORTHWHILE EXPERIENCE

Students majoring in agronomy have found working at the branch experiment stations and experiment fields during the summer worthwhile. Among the many benefits derived from working at the stations some students felt that they received great value from contacts made with outstanding men from the United States

Department of Agriculture. The men they work with on the station are for the most part leaders in the field of agronomy. The faculty of the Department of Agronomy not only approves of students doing practical work in the summer but makes a special effort to assist students in finding work that will be of value to them.

Animal Husbandry students find that work with commission companies, work at community sales and work on large commercial or purebred livestock farms is of great practical value to them. Some students who have done work of this kind were of the opinion that the greatest gain to them was in the development of their own judgement. One faculty member stressed the fact that in doing work of this kind students developed the ability to do with their hands the things they had been taught to do in school.

Students specializing in Dairy Manufacturing have been able to find summer work in creameries and dairy plants throughout the state. During the past summer six students majoring in Dairy Production worked on outstanding dairy farms. As these

boys were working with show herds they aggregately traveled from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from Washington and Michigan on the north to California and Oklahoma on the south. The associations and contacts made in connection with the traveling in itself was of great educational value to these dairy students. Several of these students stressed the value they gained in learning the language and methods of the practical men in their field.

In the Department of Agricultural Economics a complete record is maintained of a student's activities from the time that he enters college, covering his past record in high school, and continuing through his college years. The staff feels that this is a valuable record and that students who have practical experience and training have a decided advantage over other students upon graduation. Among the jobs that students may obtain during the summer are jobs in grain elevators, work under good farm managers to gain experience in farm management; field work in the soil conservation service and the agricultural conservation program.

LEARN TO BE "BOSS"

An instructor in Poultry Husbandry stated that if a man wishes to give orders he must know how to do the job he is supervising. A student should do these jobs of lesser importance while an undergraduate rather than when he gets out of school. In the summers poultry ma-

(Concluded on page 46)

Crops Judging Team Places Second

● The Kansas State Crops judging team placed second in both the Kansas City Intercollegiate contest November 25 and the Chicago Intercollegiate crops judging contest November 29-30.

The Kansas City contest was held at the Board of Trade building, and was won by Nebraska with a total of 5,207 points. Kansas State was second with 5,196 points. Oklahoma A. and M. placed third. Members of the team were Don Crumbaker, Henry Smies, and Emerson Cyphers, with Lyman Singer, alternate. The Kansas State team ranked first in identification, second in commercial grading, and third in judging. Cyphers was high man of the Kansas State team at Kansas City, and was second in the contest. Crumbaker and Smies ranked third and eighth, respectively. Each team member received a silver medal, and a \$50 scholarship for the school.

The Chicago contest lasted two days and was held at the Stock Exchange building. Again the contest was won by Nebraska with Kansas State second. Cyphers again ranked highest on the Kansas State team, tying for sixth place in the individual placings. Smies ranked eighth, and Crumbaker ninth.

The team was coached by Prof. J. W. Zahnley, assisted by Prof. C. D. Davis. Professor Zahnley accompanied the team on the trip.

Norby Wins the Swift Essay Contest

● Oscar W. Norby, Pratt, has been declared the winner of the 1940 Swift Essay Contest. He received a \$50 cash prize to cover expenses of a trip to the International Live Stock Show and to attend a special training school sponsored by Swift and Company in Chicago.

Mr. Norby is a junior in Agricultural Administration. Due to his outstanding scholastic record and leadership ability he has been the recipient of three Sears Scholarships of \$150, \$200 and \$250. He is president of the K. S. C. Sears Scholarship Club which consists of 51 members. He is also president of the Christian Endeavor Society at the Christian Church. Some of the other organizations in which he holds membership are: Alpha Zeta, Dynamis, Ag. Economics Club, Collegiate 4-H Club and Alpha Gamma Rho fraternity.

Oscar won the leadership contest in 4-H Club work and was one of four from Kansas to receive the trip to Washington, D. C., in 1938. He was on the men's meats judging team which competed at the American Royal in Kansas City.

Many years of farm experience gave Norby a fundamental appreciation of production and packing plant problems. He is 22 years of age and the eldest of four children, with one brother and two sisters one of whom is a sophomore at Kansas State. His father is active in Farm Bureau work. After graduating from college, he hopes to either pursue graduate studies, 4-H Club work or enter the county agent field of endeavor.

"JUST BETWEEN US AGS"

"I'll meet you in the reading room."

To the students who make this remark to each other, this statement means ever so much; but, to far too many of our students enrolled in agriculture it is a blank or meaningless statement.

There are four such "herd-book" or "reading" rooms in particular that are available to Ag students. The poultry reading room is on the second floor of the west Ag building; the dairy herd-book room is on the first floor of the same building; the animal husbandry or Block and Bridle room is in the basement of the east Ag building, and the experiment station reading room is in the Dean's office of the same building.

In each of these rooms are volumes of herd books and filed breed publications valued at several thousand dollars. These herd books or record books are of great value to students; enabling them to look up records and pedigrees of animals that they are interested in.

Of even more particular and current importance are the up-to-date copies of weekly, semi-monthly and monthly magazines and trade journals which emphasize current news, discoveries and research reports.

When a student leaves school and goes out into the field it is of great

value to him if he knows crops, animals and farms and the systems under which they operate. He should be familiar with the outstanding men in his chosen field. It is a great loss to the student who doesn't take advantage of this available material.

As many of these publications do not come to the college library the departmental rooms are the only available places for students to read these magazines. These rooms have the advantage over the library as a place to study and read in that students may discuss with each other the subject at hand or current news that they read about. A very "clubby" atmosphere prevails in these rooms, drawing the students into conversation and enabling them to become better acquainted with the other fellows in their departments.

As a place to "cram for quizzes", to spend a vacant hour between classes in the Ag building, or to meet a fellow Ag on the hill, the reading rooms make a fine departmental meeting place.—*Jim Cavanaugh.*

The picture of the college dairy barn that is used on the front cover of *The Agricultural Student* was used as a cover picture by the *Jersey Bulletin*, official Jersey Cattle Club magazine in the October 30 issue.

Meade Harris, '40, is employed by the Wallace & Tiernan Company at Kansas City.

Kenneth Patterson, from Nebraska University, has taken the place of Alvin Law as graduate assistant in Pasture Improvement.

Francis Wempe of Frankfort spent the summer with the Ralph L. Smith Jersey show herd at Stanley, Kansas. Wempe helped on the show circuit, and also failed to enroll on time. Forrest Fansher, former dairy student, is manager of the farms there.

Among the freshmen in agriculture who will likely be a candidate for a place on the livestock judging teams in a year or two is Wayne Ward. This year Wayne won the distinction of being the livestock judging champion of the state. And that is no mean distinction, considering the competition encountered in the state-wide contest.

"Say it with Flowers"

flowers

are better than
words -- for
every occasion

Other gifts of
pottery, wood,
and metal

MARTIN'S

Dial 3314 1214 Moro



Problems Affecting the Kaw Valley Irish Potato Growers Being Investigated Here

● *Production of potatoes as the chief source of income is declining in the Kaw Valley.*

By BILL WINNER

THE Kaw Valley, for many years, has been one of the leading potato producing areas of the United States. During the past ten years conditions have changed greatly in the Kaw Valley leaving it no longer the important potato producing area which it was. From the growers' standpoint they can no longer produce potatoes which will compete successfully with potatoes from other regions. They must either discontinue the production of potatoes as their principal source of income and turn to some other crop or change their program so as to produce potatoes which will meet competition.

The Department of Agricultural Economics in cooperation with the Cooperative Research and Service Division of the Farm Credit Administration is making a study of problems affecting potato growers. The results of this study will be used as a standard to determine whether Kaw Valley potato growers can, by certain changes in method of management and marketing, place on the market potatoes which will compete successfully with potatoes produced in other regions.

FCA HELPS WITH STUDY

The Farm Credit Administration's primary purpose in cooperating with the college in this study is to determine what caused the Kaw Valley Potato Growers Association, organized in 1929, to fail. In addition to this they wish to obtain information which can be used in setting up a standard by which the financial soundness of a cooperative potato organization can be judged. This is of extreme importance to the Bank of Cooperatives when determining whether or not to make loans to cooperative potato organizations and if so, on what basis.

The project is being studied under several different phases. The first phase by which information was obtained was by an extensive study of Kansas Potato Inspection Certificates

for the ten year period, 1930 to 1939. Voluntary shipping-point inspection of potatoes was begun in 1923. In 1927 a compulsory inspection law was enacted by the Kansas Legislature and was administered by the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. This law was repealed in 1933 on the theory that abolition of compulsory features of the law would promote harmony in the Kaw Valley potato industry. Beginning in 1933 inspection has been on a voluntary basis under cooperative arrangements between the Potato Growers Association and the Extension Division of Kansas State College.

During the 10 year period, 1930 to 1939, 18,042 cars of Irish potatoes were shipped from Kansas. Ninety percent of these were shipped from the Kaw Valley producing area and approximately two-thirds were federally inspected. This high proportion of inspection is partly a result of compulsory inspection during the first 3 years of this period. Since 1933 about one-fourth of the cars shipped were inspected. From 1933 to the present there has been a gradual trend upward in percent of cars inspected of total cars shipped. This is probably because of quality competition from other areas.

Kansas potatoes have for years been conspicuously dirty on the terminal market. Only during the last year or two has any special attempt been made to clean the potatoes by washing. Cleaning the potatoes by washing has been recommended where it is possible to dry the potatoes before shipment.

When the soil is dry at digging time, potatoes are much cleaner than when the soil is wet. For this reason it is often advisable to delay digging a day or two in order to obtain cleaner potatoes, even at the expense of a slight loss in price.

Bob Shoffner is doing work on his master's degree at Minnesota, on a fellowship awarded him.

VACATION JOBS (Continued from page 44)

jobs work in commercial hatcheries, packing and produce plants and also on the college poultry farm. During the winter holiday season the poultry department makes a specialty of selling dressed turkeys so that the students may get practical training in this work.

Students majoring in horticulture and its various branches work during the summer on the station orchards, on commercial orchards, with commercial florists, with commercial nurseries and also work with the soil conservation service. According to the faculty of the Department of Horticulture the greatest value students receive from this work is the learning of the applied phase of the work they are studying in school. On many jobs of this particular kind the ability to do hand work is as important as the knowledge of how to do the particular job.

Students who work at desirable jobs in the summer return to school in the fall with renewed desires and interests to take certain courses—to study certain problems and to learn certain practices so that they may be better fitted to fulfill the job they may get upon graduation.

Another vital event is announced by Joe Lewis, Ag. '39. He and his wife are welcoming a daughter born recently.

Glenn Beck ducks his head and swings his arms wildly every time an airplane goes over. He thinks it's one of those Idaho mosquitoes.

Dr. W. E. Grimes, head of the department of economics and sociology, has a fine collection of pictures of early economists and prominent scientists.

Walter J. Leland, who graduated at the end of the first semester 1939-40, is now creamery superintendent for the Department of Dairy Husbandry, succeeding L. H. Hanna.

Freeman Biery, sophomore in ag economics, is no longer eligible for the draft. He took the big leap last October 27. The girl involved was Nita Mae Stricklin, of Clovia house.



With Vision to the Future

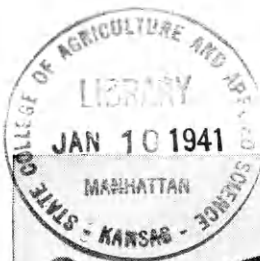
In back of every great accomplishment there is a vision . . . a dream. Columbus dreamed his dream and discovered America. Our Colonial forefathers dreamed their dreams and gave us the Declaration of Independence. Pasteur, Edison, Fulton, Marconi, Madam Curie, every great man or woman has dreamed a dream.

Back in the middle 1830's a village blacksmith in central Illinois dreamed his dream—a plow that would scour in the prairie soils of the opening West.

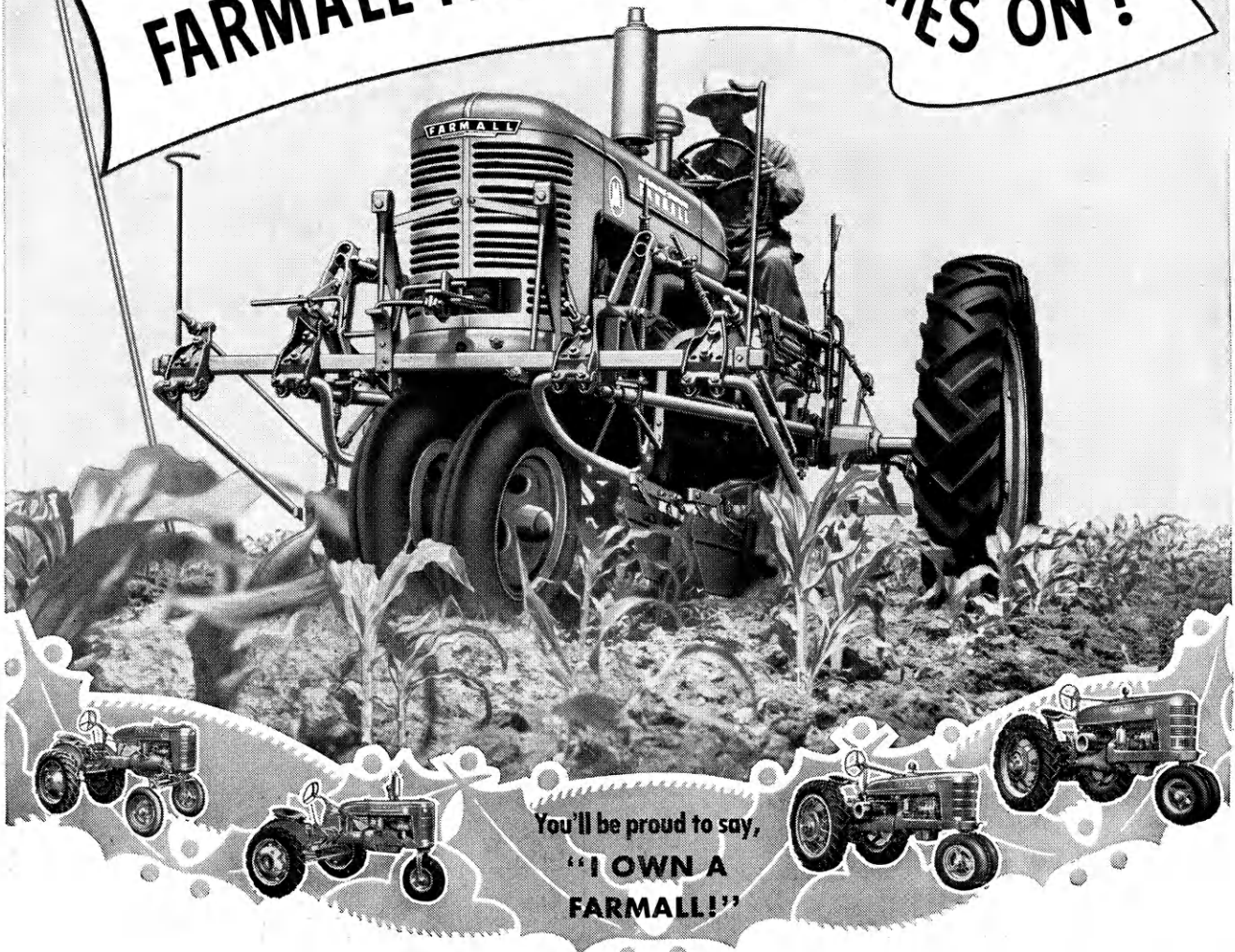
It was just a dream until that early spring morning in 1837 when John Deere turned his dream into a reality and laid the foundation of the great organization that bears his name today.

With John Deere, as with every man or woman who leaves an impress on the pages of history, success followed the ability to turn the gossamer of a dream into the granite of achievement.

John Deere, Moline, Illinois



FARMALL FARMING MARCHES ON!



You'll be proud to say,
"I OWN A FARMALL!"



A LITTLE MORE than a year ago we told you about our *New McCormick-Deering FARMALL Family*.

Since that time, we have built more than 100,000 FARMALLS—and modern machines for use with them.

Yet, the demand for the *new FARMALLS* has set such a fast pace our great tractor factories have been swamped. And it is a fact that all of the new machines announced by Harvester during 1940 have en-

joyed the same kind of popularity.

We are building maximum value into every tractor and machine that carries our nameplate—and we are stepping up production wherever this is possible without sacrifice of quality.

We are glad to have had a part in the peaceful mechanization of the nation's farms. *We pledge our full energies and resources to the further progress of this vital program.*

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

180 North Michigan Avenue

Chicago, Illinois

"Lift-All"

EXCLUSIVE

McCORMICK-DEERING

FARMALL

FEATURES

"Culti-Vision"