Nothing is more typical of early Autumn than the noise and excitement, the colorful displays, and the agricultural exhibits of a county or state fair. Nothing is more exciting for the young 4-H member or Future Farmer than preparing, training, and showing his prize animal. Never is there a better opportunity for agricultural producers to exchange ideas about "what can be done", nor a better time for the "city cousin" to view some of the best products of agriculture. In this, the fall edition of The Agrarian, we proudly salute the South Carolina State Fair and its contributions to the betterment of agriculture in our state.
A youngster, a lively hat, and a spinning, lighted ferris wheel: The 1962 State Fair had them all during its event-packed week in Columbia.

On Monday, October 22, 1962, The State Fair, South Carolina's spectacle of entertainment and education, opened in Columbia. This marked the ninety-third annual fair sponsored by the State Agricultural and Mechanical Society.

The present Agricultural and Mechanical Society of South Carolina was preceded by two similar organizations, The State Agricultural Society of South Carolina, from 1839 to 1849 and from 1855 to 1861. Six fairs were held by this second society from 1856 until
1861, after which the buildings and grounds were occupied by the Confederate authorities. The buildings were burned on February 17, 1865 by Sherman's Army. This, of course, ended the second Agricultural Society.

In 1869, the organization was re-established. It was dominated by the "Landed Gentry" and attempted to better agricultural conditions since agriculture was the backbone of this State's wealth. There was no Clemson College at that time, which is now so efficient in promoting all agricultural endeavors, to aid in promoting agriculture and its interests. Even from the beginning then, these societies fulfilled a real need.

Prior to the Civil War, the City of Columbia had conveyed to the Agricultural Society a tract of land in the northern part of the city for the purpose of holding an annual fair. A building, to be used by the Society, was erected on this tract of land by the City, and annual fairs were begun. In 1903 however, the fair and its attendance had outgrown the accommodations of those grounds and the fair had to be moved to new and larger quarters in 1904.

Use of the new and present site was initiated on October 25, 1904. This new site, containing 100 acres, was purchased at a cost of approximately $48,000 while the old site was sold for $30,000. Of the $48,000 spent, $33,000 was utilized in erecting buildings and making improvements. Annual profits were retired to provide for the building a larger fair with increased and improved buildings and grounds. Approximately $150,000 has been spent for new livestock exhibition buildings. The Society annually pays $20,000 in premiums for livestock and for appropriations for Winthrop and Clemson College exhibits. Premium offerings in field crops total $1,000 each year. No fair in the Southeast equals this offering.

The 1962 edition was no exception. Judging began the day the fair opened and continued throughout the week. Tuesday belonged to South Carolina's Young Future Farmers of America and Future Homemakers of America, opening with a giant rally in Carolina Stadium. Joe Hughes, Jr., Clemson senior in Animal Husbandry and Gene Merritt, Clemson freshman in Dairy Science, were two of the major speakers at the rally.

In the State Fair Agricultural Department there was the appetite-whetting essence of new apples and the peep of fluffy chicks displayed as evidence of the many prime products of South Carolina. The apples were grown in Oconee County orchards and won $954 in premiums. The baby chicks were exhibited by the Clemson Extension Service.

Prize beef cattle on display by South Carolina FFA members during the State Fair's Junior Beef Show.
Three communities over the state had displays in the agriculture exhibit with examples of community life and livelihood depicted in each. The communities exhibiting were the Rich Hill Community of Lancaster County, Mouzon Community of Williamsburg County, and Lake Murray Community of Lexington County.

No fair is complete without livestock exhibits. South Carolina 4-H Club and FFA members, producers, and out-of-state showmen filled this requirement for the State Fair in enviable style. Literally hundreds of young showmen pitted their skills, animals, and preparation in the swine, beef and dairy show competitions. The $16,000 prize purse did much to encourage these club members and producers to display their prize animals, for sure. The training a young person receives from participation in such an event warrants its continuation, not to speak of the pleasure and knowledge an observant spectator can glean.

This is part of the background and present status of the South Carolina State Fair, which attracted more than 250,000 people to its gates in October 1962. It was the greatest fair ever to be held in South Carolina and an excellent indication of both the agricultural progress that has been made, and of the expected future of agriculture in South Carolina. The State Fair has been of inestimable benefit to agriculture and its role in the economy of South Carolina.

For pleasure, for educational exhibits -- the STATE FAIR can't be beat.

The State's growing dairy industry was everywhere apparent at the 1962 State Fair. Left, a Guernsey exhibited by an aspiring young dairyman, is paraded before The Agrarian's cameras.

Field crops and vegetables on display at the Fair.
Every year the Block and Bridle Club sponsors a livestock judging team and a meats judging team that go on trips to several of our major cities for intercollegiate judging contests.

This year's livestock judging team is composed of Jan Lovell, Bill Johnston, Joe Hughes, James Boling and Claude Wheeler and is coached by Prof. Dale Handlin, Asst. Professor of Animal Husbandry. Thus far this group has competed in 3 intercollegiate livestock judging contests.

On September 19, they left for Memphis, Tenn., and the Mid-South Fair, stopping along the way at various farms and ranches to practice placing animals and giving reasons. One point of particular interest to the boys was the Circle M Ranch in Sinatoba, Miss., where they saw the world's highest priced Hereford bull. In Memphis, the team placed 4th in the hog division and took 10th place over all. Joe Hughes was 4th high individual in the hog division.

Two weeks later the team traveled to Atlanta where they competed in the Southeastern Intercollegiate Livestock Judging Contest. Here the boys turned in a "hot" first place over all in the sheep division with Jan Lovell being high individual in the sheep division. The team placed 5th over all in the contest.

While the rest of us were enjoying turkey at home on Thanksgiving, the Livestock Team along with the Meats Judging Team were on their way to Chicago to compete in the International Livestock Judging Contest. This contest, the "daddy" of them all, placed the teams in competition with some forty odd teams from all over the nation.
OUTSTANDING ALUMNUS
JOHN M. FLEMING, M.D.

by
Feature Staff

John M. Fleming, M. D., a graduate of Clemson College, has been selected as "Outstanding Alumnus" for this issue. He has had an outstanding and an inspiring medical career. The entire state is indebted to him for the many contributions he has made to the improved welfare of mankind.

Dr. Fleming was born on a farm in Laurens County, S. C., on September 5, 1904. During his early childhood, he enjoyed taking care of sick farm animals and pets. This may have had some bearing on his future profession. With his father, he also had first hand contact with both the joys and discomforts of farm life. He attended high school at the Spartan Academy and then entered Clemson College in 1922. While at Clemson he played guard on the Tiger football teams of 1923, 1924 and 1925. Dr. Fleming graduated from Clemson in 1926 with a B. S. degree in Agricultural Education.

After leaving Clemson, Dr. Fleming taught agriculture in Blacksburg for one year. He then entered the Medical College of South Carolina and graduated from that institution in 1931. His internship included one year at St. Francis Infirmary and one year at Walter Reed General Hospital. He did his residency practice at the Columbia Hospital for Women and at Garfield Memorial Hospital, both in Washington, D. C.

In 1934, Dr. Fleming returned to Spartanburg, South Carolina, and established a practice in obstetrics and gynecology, which he has maintained since that time. From 1942 until 1946 he interrupted his medical practice in order to serve with the U. S. Navy Medical Corps. He became a squadron surgeon and attained the rank of commander. His areas of service included the American Theater, the Alaskan Theater, and the South Pacific Theater.

By reviewing his records of achievements and contributions, it is easy to see that Dr. Fleming is devoted to his practice and to the medical profession. He holds memberships in the Spartanburg County Medical Society, the South Carolina Medical Association, the American Medical Association, and the South Carolina Gynecology and Obstetrical Society. Dr. Fleming is also a founder member of the American College of Gynecology and Obstetrics. At the present, he is on the consultant staff at St. Luke's Hospital, Tryon, N. C., and is a staff member at the Greenville General Hospital, Greenville, S. C. He is Chief of the Obstetrics and Gynecology Service at the Spartanburg General Hospital. For many years Dr. Fleming has been known as "Mr. Cancer Fighter", in South Carolina. He received the South Carolina Division of the American Cancer Society's Citation for outstanding service in the field of cancer control for 1958. He is director and founder of the Spartanburg Cancer Clinic and a national director of the American Cancer Society.
In addition to his busy medical practice, Dr. Fleming finds time to take an active part in civic affairs. He is a member of the Kiwanis Club, the Alpha Kappa Kappa fraternity, Masons, and the Council for Spartanburg County. As a member of the board of directors of the Spartanburg County Foundation, Dr. Fleming has been instrumental in initiating countywide improvement projects and also in providing deserving high school graduates with college scholarships.

Dr. Fleming is married to the former Miss Carolina Miller. They have three children - James, Harriett, and John, Jr.

Dr. Fleming serves as an inspiration to all Clemson students who know him. He has shown that success can be attained if a man sets high goals and strives to reach those goals. His friendly handshake, warm smile, and his congenial personality are traits that mark him as a true Clemson man. The State of South Carolina and Clemson College are indeed proud of John M. Fleming, M. D., "Outstanding Alumnus."
On Wednesday, October 31, 1962, Dean Jack K. Williams announced that the Clemson College Department of Forestry had been accredited for professional education in forestry by the Council of the Society of American Foresters.

The Council, accreditation agency for all Professional Forestry Education in the United States, acted upon the recommendation of its Committee for the Advancement of Forestry Education, which visited the Clemson facilities during the month of October.

Clemson's approved standing joins South Carolina with five other southern states and 26 in the nation which have accredited forestry programs.

"Accreditation", said Dr. Koloman Lehotsky, Clemson forestry department head, "puts us on par with the other accredited schools in the United States. Our department will continue to promote the cause of forestry in South Carolina, which has nearly two-thirds of its land in forests. By educating our young people to take jobs in private forestry enterprises, as well as public enterprises, we are contributing to wise, professional management of the states' forests."

There are now 127 forestry majors enrolled in Clemson College. Forestry instruction began at Clemson, on a four-year basis in 1957, following a two-year curriculum which was started in 1946.

Dr. Lehotsky said accreditation calls for a faculty well qualified to carry out both teaching and research and indicates the presence of competent professors and research personnel.

"This new department," he said, "marks the beginning of future forestry activities at Clemson. Our first objective is to expand our research facilities, especially in wood utilization."
The dairy industry is constantly seeking ways to increase the consumption of milk - "natures most nearly perfect food." One method that has gathered momentum in recent years is selling through coin-operated vending machines.

The vending machine industry has grown slowly through the years with greater impetus since World War II. This year, 1962, marks its 76th anniversary in the United States. Records reveal that vending devices were used in Greece as early as 2000 years ago. Probably the first vending machine used in the United States was a ball gum vender. Gum, candy, and nuts were the main items sold through the machines in the early years of the industry.

The development of small refrigeration units and their incorporation in vending machines made possible the merchandizing of soft drinks and later that of fluid milk. The sales of all vended items amounted to over 2.75 billion dollars in 1961, with milk and dairy products accounting for 100 million dollars.

The dairy industry has evaluated the use of venders and has located them in many market areas. The decision for locating a machine is based upon consumer convenience and the potential sales volume. Venders are installed in many places such as service stations, recreational areas, apartment houses, industrial plants, and "automated" restaurants.

Many different types of machines are in use. They are constructed for vending milk into paper cups and in all size containers, paper or glass. Some machines will vend cottage cheese, skim milk, cheese, ice cream and other processed dairy products.

The use of the vending machine has provided an additional method for advertising milk and dairy products. Persons buying dairy products through venders, especially those packaged in cartons, will usually remember the brand name when future purchases are made at the grocery store.

Vending machines, because of their great sales potential, will continue to be used for selling many items. The dairy industry will continue to increase the use of these "silent salesmen" for merchandizing dairy products.
BETWEEN THE FURROWS

Forestry Club

Late next spring, the Clemson Forestry Club will serve as host to the Sixth Annual Southeastern Forestry Conclave. This conclave will consist of a number of technical and skilled events such as Compass and Pacing, Pole Climbing, Bow Sawing, and D.B.H. Estimation. It will bring to the Clemson area, forestry students from all the southern forestry schools.... eleven schools in all ... members of the Association of Southern Forestry Clubs.

The Clemson Club is making a great effort to raise the necessary $2500 to make the 1963 Conclave the best ever. Principally, contributions and club activities such as cutting pulpwood, selling Christmas trees, and operation of the hat and coat check at school dances are being counted upon to raise the required funds.

The Conclave, lasting all day, will provide a most interesting spectacle of contests for observers. Prizes will be awarded to the individual winners and to the Club which amasses the greatest total points. The entire public is extended a special invitation to enjoy the show.

Membership in the Forestry Club is open to all students majoring in forestry, to extension and faculty foresters, and to research foresters in the state. The Club was organized in 1957 after Clemson began its four-year B. S. program in forestry and has approximately 100 members. Bow Shaw, Sumter, is president.

Forestry Club members as they hold a practice session for the Big Conclave coming in the Spring.

Ag. Economics Club

The Ag Economics Club has held several car washes during the Autumn in order to raise money to supplement the income that it receives from the operation of a drink and a cigarette machine in the basement of Long Hall. This money will help finance a trip by the Club to a major southern city to tour Agri-Business institutions and help finance the publication of the club's annual newsletter.

At the first meeting, upperclassmen "adopted" the freshmen who have shown an interest in Agricultural Economics. The upperclassmen are to help the freshmen adjust to college life and, if possible, help them with studies.

An attractive Homecoming display constructed by the club showed a tiger shopping in a supermarket for Tarheels.
AMERICAN SOCIETY OF AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERS

The student branch of The American Society of Agricultural Engineers has begun the new school year with the leadership of their new adviser, Mr. J. T. Craig.

Homecoming visitors on campus and travelling the stadium road near the Agricultural Engineering Building, saw the attractive display erected by the active members of the society.

New initiates into the society probably would have chosen the old, now abolished, system of initiation, by paddling if they had been given a choice. Instead they have spent quite a few hours gathering corn from the fields of the Ravenel Farm to help the old members complete a successful money-raising project.

ALPHA ZETA

Joe Hughes attended the twenty-eighth Biennial Conclave of the Fraternity of Alpha Zeta. The sessions were held at the National 4-H Center, Washington, D. C., from September 10 through 13.

Joe, a senior in Animal Husbandry, attended along with delegates from each of the Fraternity's 51 other chapters in 47 states and Puerto Rico.

The South Carolina Chapter of Alpha Zeta conducted its formal initiation on November 5. Those initiated were: Jake Joye, Agricultural Engineering; Jimmy Palmer and Jimmy Carter, Agronomy; Larry White and Jim Trautner, Biology; Claude Wheeler, Animal Husbandry; and Joe W. Barnette, Dairy Science.

BLOCK AND BRIDLE CLUB

The Clemson College Block and Bridle Club held its annual fall Bar-B-Q at the Duke-Clemson Game on October 20. Each year the club sponsors a fall and a spring Bar-B-Q to finance the activities of the Block and Bridle Club. The primary activities of the Block and Bridle Club are to sponsor trips for the livestock and meats judging teams and to sponsor the Clemson College Little International livestock showmanship and judging contest.

DAIRY CLUB

The Clemson Chapter of the ADSA held its formal initiation on Tuesday night, October 23, in the Food Industries Building, Poole Agricultural Center. The ten initiates were required to furnish short papers on subjects relating to the dairy industry. They were quizzed by the old members and the members of the dairy staff present. Dr. W. H. Wiley, Dean of Agriculture, was special guest.

The dairy judging teams were sponsored again this year by the Clemson ADSA. The cattle judging team included Joe W. Barnett, S. Eugene Bennett, and Jerry L. Moore. Professor C. C. Brannon served as coach. Members of the Products Judging Team were John G. Eaddy, Larry A. Gause, Cedric L. Thomas, and Jon M. Rogers, Dr. J. J. Janzen served as team coach.

COLLEGE 4-H CLUB

A variety of activities highlighted the work of the Clemson 4-H Club during the past year. A mixer shortly after the Christmas holidays proved a large success to a sizable number of Clemson students who attended. In May, the club had a cook-out on Lake Hartwell with dancing afterwards in the dormitory lounge. Girls from nearby schools were invited.

During Farm and Home Week, the members were in action providing entertainment to the young people present. A refreshment stand, set up by the club as a fund-raising project, proved to be quite successful.

Plans are now being made for another mixer in a year that promises banner achievements for the Clemson Collegiate 4-H Club.
FOREIGN MARKETS FOR S.C. PEACHES

by

Norman O. Cox

Last summer, more than one hundred, 20-pound boxes of S. C. peaches were sent overseas in an attempt to find a new outlet for the ever increasing S. C. peach crop.

The peaches for this initial attempt to enter the European fruit market were supplied by Troy H. Cribb and Sons, of Spartanburg, S. C. For this purpose, Mr. Cribb diverted a partial load of peaches that had been picked for the New York market, packed them in special containers, and sent them on their way. Others assisting in this initial attempt were Mr. Jerold F. Pittman, Assistant Agricultural Economist, representing Clemson College and the State Agricultural Marketing Commission; Mr. Paul Quattlebaum, General Manager, U. S. Dept. of Commerce Field Office at Charleston; Mr. E. W. Brooks of the S. C. Farm Bureau Federation; the Varian International Trading Corporation, Charleston; and the S. C. State Development Board.

There were actually three shipments - one to England, one to Denmark, and a third one to Holland. These went by truck to N. Y. where they were placed aboard a ship. The shipment to England was loaded on the Queen Elizabeth and arrived 4 or 5 days later. There the peaches ran into stiff competition from Italian peaches. In addition they arrived at the peak of the English soft fruit season. Even so, acceptance of the samples, particularly in the Netherlands, has been more successful than had been hoped. Word has been received from T. Walten Ltd., London Fruit and Vegetable Merchants and Distributors, suggesting that another attempt be made next year, perhaps during an earlier season. This company wants to handle S. C. peaches on a commission basis next year.

The shipment to Holland was sent by regular freighter. These peaches were about 12 days en route but arrived in good condition. This shipment also was in competition with the Italian and French peaches, but with European fruit selling for about 21 cents per pound, it is believed that our peaches can be delivered and sold competitively with this price. The Dutch distributor, Mr. H. F. H. M. Smelt of Continental Fruit Company, Rotterdam, has already requested more peaches for next season, but has suggested shipments of fruit more highly colored than the Elberta. These would include such varieties as the Dixie Red and the Red Haven.

On the basis of his experience this year, Mr. Pittman believes that we will be able to compete with European producers but says that a few "bugs" will have to be ironed out first. If we could ship directly from Charleston instead of
New York, we could save on both travel time and transportation charges. This, in itself, would allow us to compete more favorably with European peach producers in the English market. Other ways to reduce shipping cost would be to send larger shipments and to shop around for cheaper trans-Atlantic merchant vessels.

One result of this experiment of shipping peaches to Europe, occurred when a Holland firm sent a representative to talk with Gov. E. F. Hollings on his recent trip to Europe. Their talk concerned the possibility of buying approximately ten percent of the South Carolina peach crop.

This attempt to sell South Carolina peaches is but a small phase in the constant search for new markets for South Carolina produce, which is being made by agricultural leaders in South Carolina.
CLEMSON AGGIES STALK THE LAND

by

James A. Boling

Each day Clemson agricultural students are achieving goals that bring Clemson College to the eyes of the public. Throughout the state and nation, the name of Clemson rings in the ears of those who have come in contact with these gentlemen. As we look back into the past few months, we find that many Clemson students have achieved goals that have lifted high the name of our institution.

Gordon Halfacre, President of the Clemson College Horticulture Club and the Southern Regional Collegiate Branch, attended the American Institute of Biological Sciences at Oregon State University in Corvallis, Oregon. Halfacre was elected President of the Collegiate section of the National Society, and was awarded third prize for his paper, "Orchids at Clemson".

Jim Hite, an Agricultural Economics senior, attended the American Farm Economics Association meeting in Storrs, Connecticut. For his speech on "Southern Rural Poverty", Hite was awarded second place in the National Public Speaking Contest. He was also elected Secretary-Treasurer of the Student Section of AFEA.

Gene Blackwell, a senior in Agricultural Education, attended and participated in the National Convention of Alpha Tau Alpha in Kansas City. Blackwell represented the South Carolina chapter which is very active on the Clemson Campus.

Joe H. Hughes attended the 28th Biennial Conclave of the Fraternity of Alpha Zeta at the National 4-H Center in Washington, D.C. Hughes represented the South Carolina Chapter at Clemson where he is a senior in Animal Husbandry. Delegates from each of the fraternity's 52 chapters in 47 states and Puerto Rico participated in the conclave.

Alpha Zeta fraternity members are selected on the basis of their high scholarship, fine character, and potential leadership. Over 42,000 men have been initiated into the fraternity since its founding over 65 years ago.

Hughes also received the "top cadet" award at the Army ROTC Training Program at Fort Bragg, North Carolina.

The Clemson College Livestock Judging Team, composed of James Boling, Joe Hughes, Bill Johnston, Jan Lovell, and Claude Wheeler, placed fifth in overall and first in sheep judging in the Southeastern Livestock Judging Contest held in Atlanta. The team, coached by Professor Dale Handlin, was also fourth in swine judging at the Southern Intercollegiate Livestock Judging Contest which was held in connection with the Mid-South Fair at Memphis, Tennessee.

The month of July found Dairy Major Jerry Moore journeying toward St. Louis for a two week visit along with 36 other Ag. seniors from over the United States and Canada - all guests of Ralston-Purina Company. This fellowship program is an annual award designed to help Ag. seniors obtain a broader view of agricultural industry. Two weeks later Moore moved on up to Michigan to meet with Clemson's outstanding freshman, Charles Ables, Ag. Engineering Major, at the American Youth Foundation Christian leadership training camp in the beautiful sand dune country of the Lake Michigan shore.
The Clemson College Dairy Cattle Judging Team, coached by Prof. C. C. Brannon, was composed of Joe W. Barnette, Eugene Bennett, and Jerry L. Moore. On their judging trip, they visited Iowa State University, The University of Missouri, Calumet Farms in Lexington, Ky., and the Purina Research Farm in Gray Summit, Missouri. The team placed fifth overall and second in Guernseys at the Mid-South Fair in Memphis, Tenn. At the National Dairy Cattle Congress in Waterloo, Iowa, the Clemson team placed first in Guernseys and eleventh overall. Jerry L. Moore was high individual in judging Guernseys.

In June, Jimmy Williams represented Clemson's Dairy Club at the national meeting of the Student Affiliate Branch of The American Dairy Science Association. The three day meeting convened June 18 at the University of Maryland, College Park. Jimmy reports a pleasant and gainful experience that will serve well toward promoting local club activities.

Congratulations to each man who has so faithfully and honorably represented the name of Clemson College.

The Clemson Dairy Cattle Judging Team with Miss Helen Walker, Tennessee State Dairy Princess, at the Mid-South Fair, Memphis.
ED'S. NOTE:
Annually Ralston-Purina Company sponsors summer fellowships for the "Outstanding Agricultural Senior", the "Outstanding Agricultural Freshman" and similar awards for Home Economics Majors in colleges throughout the United States, Canada, and Puerto Rico. These awards, given in the name of the Company's founder Mr. William H. Danforth, offer the seniors a two week stay in St. Louis and a two week experience at the American Youth Foundation Camp, Stoney Lake, Michigan. The freshmen are offered a scholarship to the two week leadership training camp. The following is a report from the 1962 Danforth Ag. Senior, Jerry L. Moore. Charles Ables represented Clemson in the Danforth Freshman Program while Miss Mary Sue Baker, York and Winthrop College, was South Carolina's Home Economic's Senior in the Fellowship Program.

When one feels that he has had the most rewarding experience of his lifetime thus far, how can he write to adequately tell others about his good fortune and eye-opening experiences? This is my problem. The experience to which I refer is the Ralston-Purina Summer Fellowship, offered annually in the name of the Company's founder, Mr. William H. Danforth, to an agricultural senior in each agricultural college in the United States, Puerto Rico, and Canada. This summer it was my privilege to be one of the 37 lucky "Ag. Seniors" from over the country to receive this award. We spent an extravagant but challenging two weeks in St. Louis and a challenging and inspiring two weeks in a Christian leadership training camp on Lake Michigan as guests of Ralston-Purina Company.

I suppose the customary method for presenting such a story is to present somewhat of a travelogue of the trip. I prefer, however, to discuss the fellowship in a general and deeper sense. Thus I will not rob the junior who will go next year of the thrill of unknown detail and excitement the trip offers.
Let's get this perfectly straight first. Though the four-week fellowship is all-expense paid by Ralston, it is not a proselytizing adventure to gain employees. It is a serious, generation-old effort, begun by Mr. Danforth, to help students make decisions, enlarge their vocational horizon, broaden their contacts, and receive training in the four-fold development---physical, mental, social, and religious development.

The two-week stay in St. Louis offered many "firsts" for all of us. We saw facilities of the company's private research and heard Purina employees tell of their experimental projects in the lab and on the farm. We saw the evident happiness of people engaged in work they enjoy, employed by a company that not only believes in and encourages high ideals, but one which uses such practices as this annual fellowship program to help young people establish ideals and make decisions of honor for the future.

During the two weeks, we toured a large aircraft plant, a large chemical company, an advertising agency, a hospital and medical school, a seed processing company and a federal bank. At each of these places lectures were given to help acquaint us with that field or phase of business and with the philosophy of these particular companies. This was their effort to help us broaden our scope of general knowledge and help prevent our becoming so narrow as to be almost unable to converse with people in other fields of business and interest.

Of course, pleasure was a part of the program - musicals and plays at the St. Louis Municipal Opera, major league ballgames in Busch Stadium, our own softball games, numerous luncheons and banquets, along with our "free nights" on the town caused memories we will never forget.

The two weeks at Camp Minniwanca - with its frontier-type living and very different from the easy living in St. Louis - provided us with some of the most thought-provoking and challenging ideas we had ever faced. Morning classes in ethics and religious development, a daily talk by some very prominent person on what he considered to be "life's essentials" were part of the regular schedule. These talks and the examples displayed by the speakers shamed us for the small development of our abilities, but also challenged us to the fullest development and exploitation of our abilities and talents. Daily softball and volleyball games, water and track meets, plus physical training and a daily 6:30 a.m. dip in the 40° water of Lake Michigan were part of the vigorous physical training.

Now what is the significance of this type of training and fellowship? Have you ever really thought about your life philosophy concerning social, religious, physical, and mental growth? Is each phase of development up to par? Are they in balance? This was the underlying theme to all our activities - growth and development in a balanced four-fold way. Can you accept Mr. Danforth's challenge to "stand tall" - develop physically; "think tall" - develop mentally; "smile tall" - develop socially; and "live tall" - develop spiritually? Consider these things. They will have a direct influence on your future. Once we begin living up to these challenges, we too can take Mr. Danforth's motto as our own and be proud "to be my own self at my very best all the time."
THE SMALL GRAIN STORY

by

Jimmy Palmer

When you read or hear that a new variety of small grain has been released, do you realize what the development of the variety has entailed? Actually the process is a long and rather complicated one.

Let us assume that a small grain breeder wanted to develop a new variety of oats, starting from "scratch" in 1963. This first year, he would select two varieties, each having different desirable characteristics that the breeder would like to have in one variety. He would proceed to cross the two varieties and save the seed produced.

The following year, 1964, the 1963 seed would be planted to produce the F1 generation, which would be genotypically alike.

In 1965, the seed from the F1 plants would be planted to give the F2 generation in which there would be a "sorting out" or segregation for types. From these plants, the breeder would select and harvest plants according to disease resistance, rate of maturity, height, and other phenotypic characteristics.

In 1966, one row would be grown from each one of these selected F2 generation plants, the result being, the F3 generation. Among the F3 plants, the breeder would make selections among individual rows and among individual plants. This means that many rows will probably be discarded.

In 1967, there would simply be a repeat of the production, selection, and harvesting of seed--this time the F4 generation seed.

In 1968, the breeder would select and cut from the F5 generation those rows which are uniform and desirable for disease resistance, height, maturity, etc. These would be entered in preliminary yield tests in 1969. Non-uniform rows can be reselected for further observation.

The process of yield trials would continue in 1970 and 1971 with the best selections being planted in state-wide yield tests.

In 1972, state yield tests would continue and the commercial production of pure seed, Breeders seed would be initiated in this the tenth year.

In 1973, preliminary seed increase would be started on the most promising selections or selections with the production of Foundation Seed.

The next year, 1974, would be spent increasing the pure seed stock to Registered Seed, while yield tests would be continued.

In 1975, after thirteen years of extensive yield and performance tests, the strain may be named and released to certified seed growers if the strains performance exceeds the standards of currently recommended varieties.

After fourteen years-1976-Certified Seed would be available for the farmer to plant.

It is generally agreed that fourteen years is a minimum time for the production of a small grain variety. However, the Sumter Oat, developed and released recently by Clemson, required only nine years due to the fact that occasionally two generations were produced in one year. This was done by producing one generation in South Carolina in the winter and another in Idaho during the summer.

After the new variety has been released and is being grown by the farmers, a continuous supply of Breeder Seed is provided (in South Carolina) for the South Carolina Foundation Seed Organization, for continued production of Foundation and Registered Seed...
The bell rang ending my fourth period class. "Whew! I'm glad today's classes are over!" Though I look forward to resting in the afternoon, I realize that I have a great deal of studying to do, which was something I rarely did in high school. I look back to those days often—the games, the dances, the leisure time. So often I wasted time, having no responsibility and no great problems. All of this has changed. Now I'm my own boss, investing my time wisely or spending it foolishly. If I make a mistake now, I have to answer to the consequences myself. Sure, Mom and Dad will stick by me, but they are not here at the moment of decision. They won't be in my room to prod me into studying. This is something I must do myself.

Graduation from high school was a big thrill, but minor to that I felt on entering Clemson. After being here only a few weeks, I realized the importance of a good academic background in high school. I realize now that the advice given to me by my counselors and by my parents was meant to help, not punish me. It was not until I tried to make the adjustment to college life that I realized this.

The first semester of the freshman year is considered to be the hardest, as it's not only adjustment to your school work, but to the new environment as well that influences your outcome. There are so many new and different challenges awaiting that confusion hinders accomplishment. For the first time, I find myself realizing the task ahead of me. Changing my high school attitude to meet college demands will be necessary for success at Clemson, I am sure. Many pleasures will have to take second place as I begin trying to "put first things first."

I find I have acquired a sixth sense, which is the sense of balance. I have discovered that this sense is the most important sense to a college freshman. Whether he wastes his time and money doing nothing or invests them prudently for the future is his decision. The old men have the wisdom, but the freshmen and youth have the imagination. If these two characteristics could be combined, this combination would prove to be the unbeatable power in the conquest of the mind's worst enemy—indolence.
In the spring of 1962, the Student Agricultural Council began a program called "Operation Contact." The purpose of the program was to encourage Clemson students to contact high school students concerning their plans for college study.

Enrollment has decreased in the School of Agriculture rather steadily in recent years. What has been the cause for this? In our contact with high school students and college undergraduates it seems evident that agriculture is presented publicly as being outdated, as offering few jobs except those involving only manual labor and low salaries, and as being related only to production on the farm itself. True, the need for numbers of farmers is decreasing, although there will always be room and success for the well-trained ambitious individual who desires to farm. This is only half the story. Agriculture now encompasses many of the industries formerly thought to have little relation to farming. The fellow who is interested in engineering is needed in Agriculture. The fellow or gal with a yen for chemistry, for journalism, public service, or business administration all have important places in the great Agricultural complex. This is our hope—to present a true picture of Agriculture today—to show that it is a field of work encompassing almost all fields of specialized interests.

What about it, Ag. students? Will you help us present a true picture of the "new challenge in Agriculture?" We aren't asking for recruits. We ask only that students be able to see Agriculture in its true prospective before making their choice of a major field of study. Only if the student is convinced of his choice can he give or receive benefit from his work and study.

What about it High School Student? Do you think that Agriculture involves nothing more than daily manure shoveling or "dirt farming" and daily drudgery? If so, request more information; the snap decision you have made is wrong. Regardless of your interests, Agriculture has a place for you. Think it over and be sure, before you make a choice! If you have an Agricultural background and an interest in related fields—science, business, production—your place is carved into the industry if you will utilize it.

High School Guidance Counselors, principals, and teachers, will you give us a chance to present the "new challenge in Agriculture" to any group in your school? Perhaps such a presentation will aid some student in choosing the right field of study and will prevent the disillusionment often found in students studying according to "Dad's desires" only or according to unreasoned decisions.
Then there was the dairyman who fenced in his house and yard so his cows could moo the lawn.

Ad in English newspaper:
"Owner of tractor wishes to correspond with widow who owns a modern thresher; object matrimony; send photograph of machine.

One skeleton to another as they were climbing a steep mountain: "Let's sit down and rest our bones."

Wine, Women and song are getting me down; I reckon I'll have to quit singing.

The weaker sex is the stronger sex because of the weakness of the stronger sex for the weaker sex.

Farmer: "And this is the cider press, Ma'am."
City Visitor: "How interesting! And when do you run off the next edition."

Mortician to reporter: "Yes, my whole business burned to the ground. But fortunately not a soul was hurt."

Moe: "So you graduated from Barber's College? What was your college yell?"
Joe: "Cut his lip, rip his jaw, leave his face, raw! raw! raw!"
This Fall Semester, 1962, issue of THE AGRARIAN is sponsored by

Clemson Student
Agricultural Council

In behalf of all agriculture-related clubs on the Clemson campus, the staff of THE AGRARIAN wishes to express its gratitude to the Agricultural Council and to each campus organization contributing to the Council's fund.

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