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Arizona farmers, ranchmen, and homemakers may have their names placed on the mailing list to receive **Progressive Agriculture** at no cost by sending a request to the College of Agriculture, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona.

Editorial Board: Ralph S. Hawkins, chairman; Mitchell G. Vavich, Experiment Station; Howard R. Baker, Extension Service; R. W. Cline, Resident Instruction; Mildred R. Jensen, School of Home Economics; Joe McClelland, ex-officio member and editor.

Phyllis Munch, from Scottsdale, a freshman in Home Economics shows Dr. R. S. Hawkins, Vice Dean of the College of Agriculture, the scholarship certificate she has just received from the Sears-Roebuck Foundation. Looking on is Max Kartchner, of St. David, a junior in the College of Agriculture who won a Foundation scholarship for this year in national competition with scholarship students in Land Grant Colleges of Agriculture. Miss Munch is the first woman student at the University of Arizona to receive a scholarship from the Foundation.

U of A Scholarships Available to Students

By R. W. Cline

If you are planning to enter college and have an outstanding scholastic record in high school, you are probably eligible for a scholarship at the University of Arizona. An increasing number of organizations, commercial concerns and individuals are providing grants for the financing of worthy college students in amounts up to $1000 per year.

Two general types of scholarships are available to students in the College of Agriculture. First are those set up specifically for students in the College and, second, awards that are open to any qualified student in the University regardless of his field of study.

College of Agriculture Scholarships

Arizona Dietetic Association: Each year a scholarship of $125 is given to a senior student in the School of Home Economics who is majoring in foods and nutrition. The selection is made on the basis of scholastic record, need, and probable future attainment in the field of nutrition.

Borden Agricultural: One scholarship of $300 each year is granted to the senior in the College with the highest scholastic record for his or her first three years. Applicants must have completed two dairy courses.

Sears-Roebuck: Each year eleven freshmen (ten men in agriculture and one woman in the School of Home Economics) are awarded scholarships of $200 each. Students are selected on the basis of high school scholastic record, probable future attainment and need.

The scholarship student who has the highest grades in the freshman year receives an award of $200 for the sophomore year and is eligible to compete for a junior scholarship offered at the national level. A total of ninety students have received scholarships through this program since it was started at the University in 1941.

Pilot Club of Tucson: One scholarship of $50 is offered each year to a student in the School of Home Economics. The selection is made on the basis of need, achievement and promise of the student.

In addition to the above scholarships for undergraduates, fellowships are available to graduate students in the following departments of the college: Agronomy, Botany, Entomology, Home Economics, Agricultural Engineering and Agricultural Chemistry.

The Paul Steere Burgess Fellowship is offered for graduate study in any department of the college. Fellowships pay the student $850 per year except the G. E. P. Smith Fellowship in Agricultural Engineering, which amounts to $600 per year, and the Shell Research Fellowship leading to the Ph. D. degree which pays $1200 per year.

General University Scholarships

Each year more than 100 scholarships are available to students enrolled in any college or department of the University.

The needs of beginning college students are recognized in the scholarship program, since most of these awards are avaliable only to freshman students.

A complete description of all scholarships and fellowships will be found in the biennial catalogue of the University of Arizona. High school graduates interested in a scholarship at the University should see their high

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Does Root Rot Attack Castor Beans?

Present Tests Show No Apparent Effect

By R. B. Streets

Whenever a new crop is introduced the thoughtful growers inquire about possible damage to the crop from plant diseases and insect pests known to be present in the region. The demand for castor beans and the price of $260 per ton for the seed created considerable interest last spring in Yuma and Maricopa counties and about 5,000 acres were planted, principally in the Yuma valley.

Castor beans are known to be very susceptible to root-knot, caused by a nematode, but fortunately this pest is not nearly so prevalent in farm fields as it is in gardens and ornamental plantings. Castor beans have been reported to be very susceptible to Texas root rot in Texas, so the strain developed for machine harvesting was included in the root-rot rotation experiments on the Salt River Valley Experiment Farm at Mesa in 1951.

Two plots of .2 acre each, showing 45 and 30 percent of the cotton plants killed by root rot in 1950 were planted to castor beans in 1951. No plant was killed, injured, or visibly affected in any way by Texas root rot at the end of the season.

Observations of field plantings by the writer and staff members of the Yuma Experiment Station and the Yuma County Agricultural Agent's Office also failed to find a single instance of root rot infection in castor beans.

On the basis of this limited information, it appears probable that at least the strain of castor beans now grown is much more resistant to root rot than the literature indicates. More extensive tests will be made in 1952.

—R. B. Streets is Associate Plant Pathologist.

Results Given For Cotton Tests

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problem in many of the fields of this area. The non-tolerant varieties were used as checks, as both will produce well in the absence of wilt. (Table 2.)

A new variety obtained from California, 29-16, led in yield of lint per acre as it did in 1950. There was no significant difference in yield between 29-16 and the other three tolerant strains, but there was a highly significant difference between tolerant and non-tolerant, or between 29-16, 1517B, 1517C and 29-46 on one hand, and P18-C and 4-42 on the other.

The strength of yarn of all of the tolerant strains was excellent, and the appearance was average to good. The nep count was low in all cases.

Provision has been made in the Safford area for the production of pure seed of both 29-16 and 29-46, and both varieties will be more thoroughly tested in the 1952 season.

—E. H. Pressley is Plant Breeder at the University Agricultural Experiment Station.

U of A Scholarships

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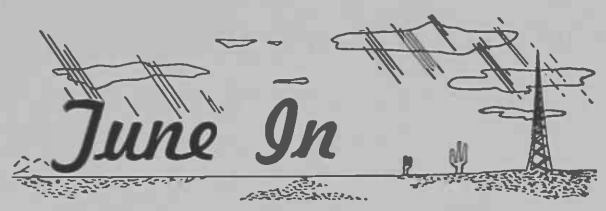
school administrator for further information and application forms, or make inquiry directly to the Chairman of the Committee on Scholarships and Awards, University of Arizona, Tucson.

—R. W. Cline is Head of the Department of Agriculture and Home Economics Education.



Don't miss these farm and home radio programs in your area. Listen to your local County Agricultural Agent and Home Demonstration Agent.

Daily (Except Sunday)

KRUX, Glendale, 6:55 a.m.—Farm Front—Maricopa County Extension Agent.

Sundays

KOY, Phoenix, 8:45 a.m.—Demonstration Garden (County Agent) Program.

Mondays

KYMA, Yuma, 7:00 a.m.—On the Farm Front.

KCLS, Flagstaff, 8:45 a.m.—Your County Agent Reports.

KCLF, Clifton, 10:15 a.m. — The Homemakers' Program.

Wednesdays

KYUM, Yuma, 6:45 a.m.—Yuma County Agricultural Extension Service Radio Program.

Fridays

KCKY, Coolidge-Casa Grande, 4:30 p.m.—Pinal County Farm and Home Program.

Saturdays

KGLU, Safford, 1:15 p.m.—Stepping Along With the Agricultural Extension Service.

Feedlot Tests Check Use of Concentrates

(From page 3)

constantly, the financial comparisons found here can not be applied generally.

The results of this test indicate that each of the 4 rations described are capable of producing creditable gains when fed to yearling steers if the ration components are of high quality. However, a somewhat longer feeding period should be anticipated if the higher roughage rations are fed. When roughage prices are favorable, a sufficient advantage may be obtained in economy of gain to justify an extension of the feeding period.

The conclusions drawn from the above observations apply rather specifically to the rations tested. The results that were obtained are not necessarily indicative of the comparative results that may be expected from various concentrate levels if the rations are compounded from constituents differing markedly in feeding value from those tested.

—O. F. Pahnish is Assistant Animal Husbandman.

KOY, Phoenix
KYMA, Yuma
KTUC, Tucson
KSUN, Bisbee
} 12:00 to 12:30 p.m.

Arizona Farm and Ranch Hour, presented by the Radio Bureau, University of Arizona, and the College of Agriculture.