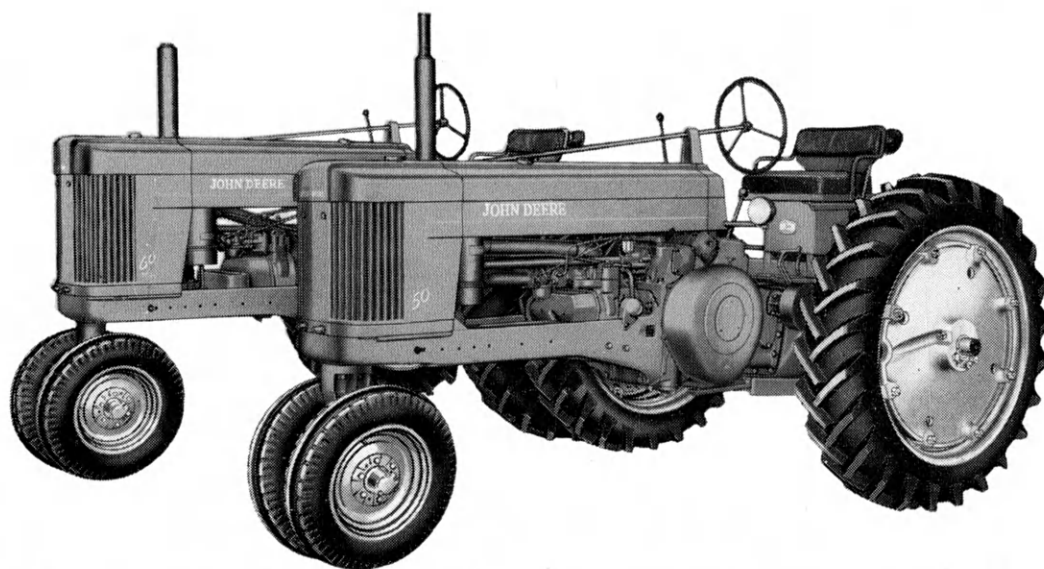


V. 29: 1  
kansas **AG**ricultural  
**STUDENT**  
OCTOBER 1952

## Pardon Our Popping Buttons . . . .



The New  
**JOHN DEERE**  
MODELS  
"50" and "60"  
TRACTORS



IT'S like a chain reaction—this pride in the new John Deere Models "50" and "60" Tractors.

From the time they first appeared as a few light lines on the drawing boards of the engineers, throughout the time that they took finished form under the skilled hands of John Deere workers, to the moment they were unveiled for the farmer to see in the dealer's store, these new John Deere Tractors have been the pride of everyone who has had anything to do with them—continuing a heritage left them by their predecessors, the famous John Deere Models "A" and "B."

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# THE KANSAS *Agricultural Student*

Vol. XXIX

October, 1952

No. 1

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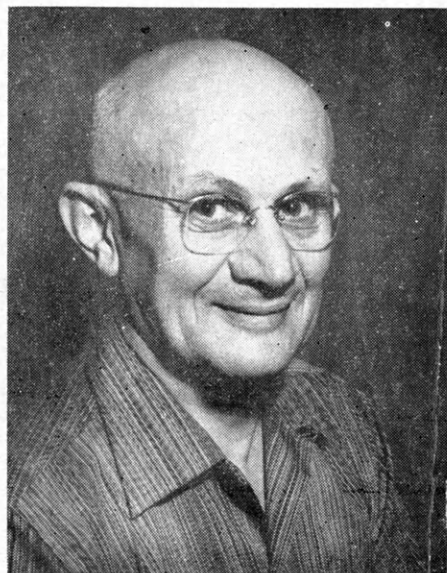
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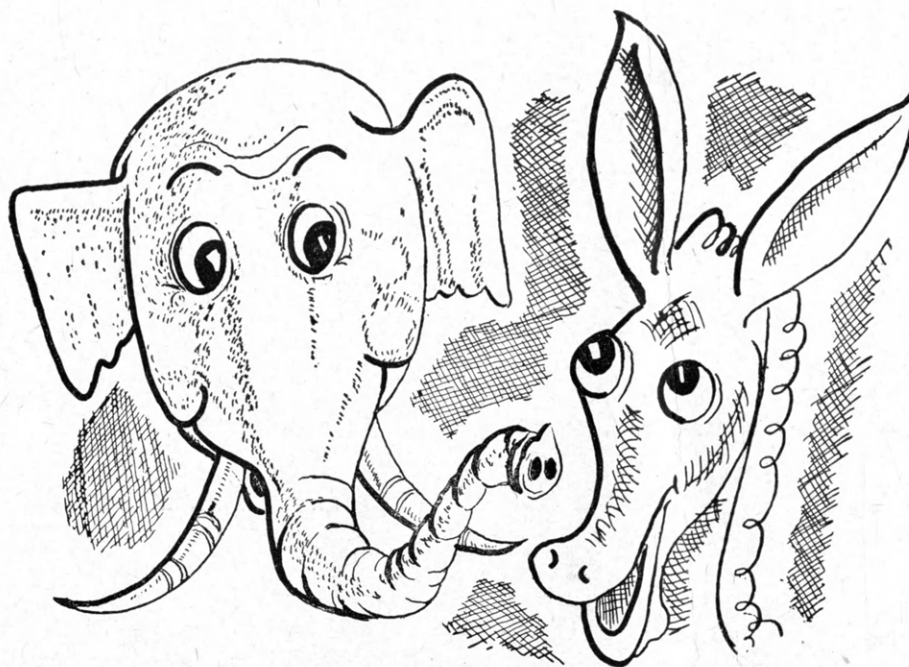
## ON THE COVER

WITH A TWINKLE in his eye Dean A. D. Weber faces the problems of the entire Ag School, not just one department as he once did as head of Animal Husbandry or as Associate Dean. The same solid judgment and both-feet-on-the-ground philosophy that made Dean Weber a top livestock judge should make him an outstanding Dean of Agriculture. For a more comprehensive view of Dean Weber and the other new Deans turn to page 11.



# *We Don't Care*

WHAT YOUR POLITICS ARE



*Everyone*

is coming to the

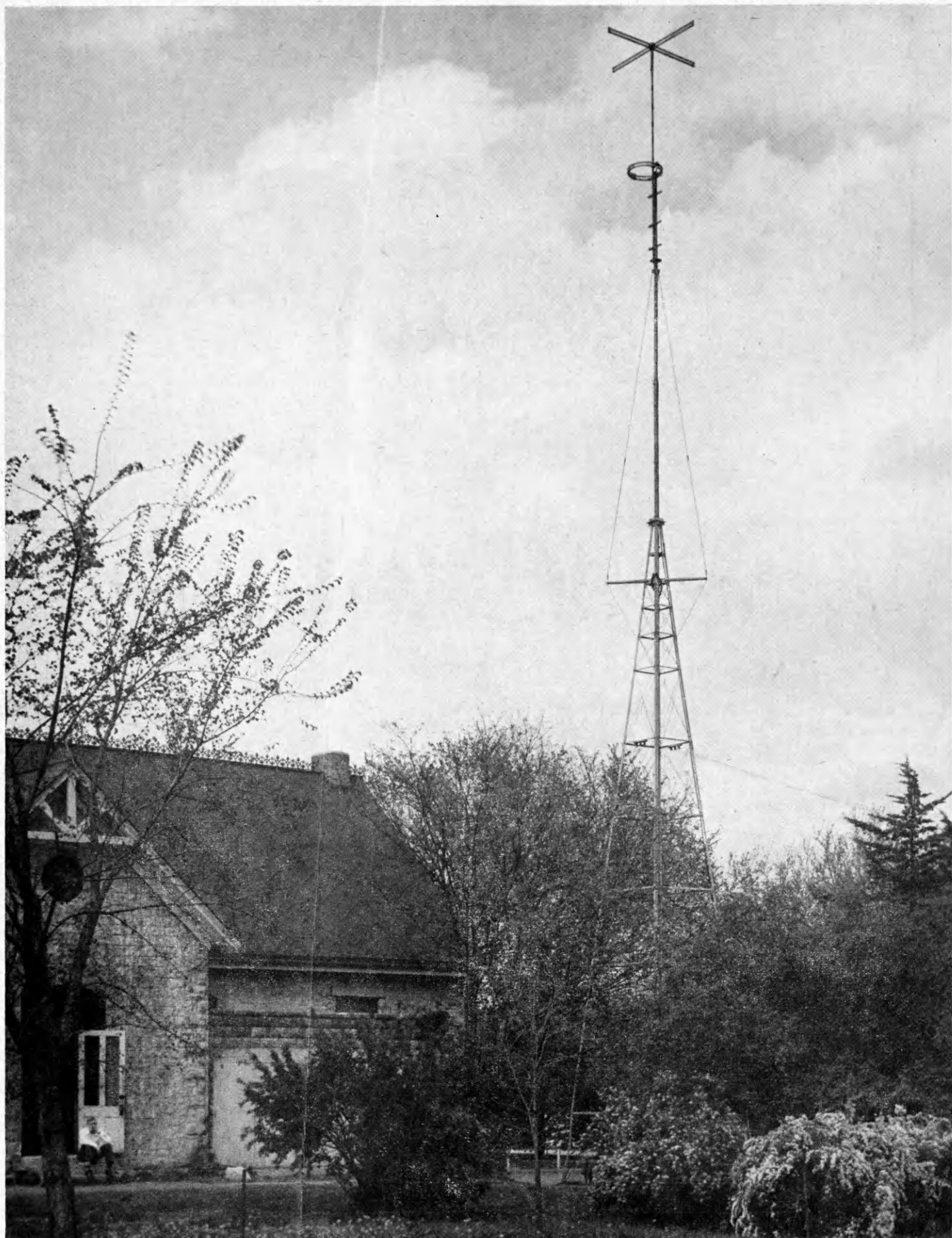
## AG BARNWARMER

Oct. 25  
Nichols Gym  
9-12 p.m.  
Price \$1.50

DANCE TO  
**MATT BETTON'S** *Band*

FREE CIDER  
DOUGHNUTS  
ENTERTAINMENT

Tickets on Sale  
October 16  
in Anderson, East  
Ag, and West Ag



**As early as 1932, K-State was preparing for TV with this vertical antenna.**

(Engravings courtesy K-Stater magazine)



# KS-KU Cooperate To Bring TV Classrooms To Kansans

By Dale Evans

**J**UDGE CATTLE IN your living room? Sounds rather far fetched, doesn't it, but perhaps Kansas farmers will be doing just that some day, through the new medium of television. K-State has taken the lead in educational television and is now tackling the problem of getting a station ready to televise.

Basically, this is the planned television set-up at Kansas State. It is to be a joint operation with KU. Present plans call for a micro-wave link somewhere between Manhattan and Lawrence, so that both stations, each with a transmitter, could televise separately, or together, if so desired. Most of the programs will be simultaneous to reduce costs and provide higher quality shows. Kansans will benefit by this, since both institutions are maintained to serve as well as educate, and each institution has certain fields of specialization. Kansas State and KU have been working together on TV for six months.

K-State and KU will ask the next legislature for a sum of money to build and operate their stations for a two-year period.

The Federal Communications Commission has opened 242 educational channels for non-commercial stations. K-State, a pioneer in TV research since 1932, received the first such grant, VHF Channel 8. Since that time, four other grants have been made, and nine other applications received. Educational institutions have until June 3, 1953, to apply for the 242 channels. After that date, educational institutions no longer will have priority on them. KU expects to apply soon for Channel 11.

The average person does not have

a clear idea of the tremendous planning and work necessary to keep a television station going. While radio stations have one man to do a specific job, television requires a staff of four or five men to do a comparable job.

## Action . . .



**TELEVISION will be an all school function, with students from all departments helping.**

Programming is a challenge unmatched, and not easily defeated.

Several factors determine when K-State will start televising. Funds, equipment, which is hard to obtain, and the previously mentioned programming all enter the picture. There is no way to safely predict when K-State will start sending pictures through the ether. When TV is started here, it may be on the air for a limited time each day.

When K-State gets all preliminaries

cleared and starts transmitting, the signal will have a range between 40 and 50 miles from Manhattan. K-State engineers are working on a method which might be used to boost the signal via satellite stations to areas of the state not likely to receive TV in the foreseeable future. K-State also plans to work with commercial stations which would use the films that the K-State television station would produce. Television is still in such a new stage in Kansas that it is hard to determine what all the possibilities are at this time.

Potentially, television is unlimited at K-State. Unhampered by annoying commercials, all college departments plus sports and educational films should prove to be a powerful drawing card to Kansas viewers. Credit classes on TV are now being considered. The field of adult education is wide open in this dramatic new medium.

In extension, agricultural experts will now be able to show, as well as tell farmers, how to farm more efficiently. Animal husbandry, poultry, agronomy, horticulture, milling, dairy, veterinary medicine, judging laboratories, and field days will be of major importance and interest to farmers.

Television may still be a long way off for K-State, but you can bet your bottom dollar that your college is doing everything in its power to retain its national leadership in the field of educational television with an eye to more effectively meeting the educational, cultural and service needs of the people of Kansas.

# Fishing Fine and Fun Galore

## In the Land of 10,000 Lakes

By Llano Thelin

**H**OW WOULD YOU LIKE to take a week's vacation in the state of 10,000 lakes, Minnesota, for \$30? That's what Prof. Thomas B. Avery of the poultry department has been doing for the past six summers despite rising prices. And this year he took his 10-year-old boy Tom along besides.

"This year's trip was better than ever," Avery comments. One of the highlights came at the end when they stopped at a friend's log cabin on the way back.

After having been back in the woods for a week, Avery's friend suggested they take a Finnish bath. To give a Finnish bath a fire is built under a bed of rock in the bathhouse. When the rocks are hot, water is poured over them, producing steam. Persons taking this bath sit on the rocks for some time and then are gently beaten with birch branches to stimulate their circulation.

Next on the agenda is a thorough scrubbing with soap and water and a dip in one of Minnesota's cold lakes.

"By that time you could eat anything," says Avery. The friend knew they would be hungry for he had a venison dinner with all the fixin's ready for them as soon as they came in from the swim.

Trips to northern Minnesota have become an annual thing for Professor Avery and three other adventurers. Their week's vacation is usually spent in Superior National Forest on the United States side and in the Quetico Provincial Park in Canada.

The other members of the annual group are Kenneth Knight of Washington, D.C., Robert Shaffner, a K-State graduate and now professor at the University of Minnesota, and William Anneberg of Anoka, Minn.

Last year the group decided their sons were old enough to come along, but only Tom Avery Jr. showed up

when they were ready to canoe their way into the uncivilized country this summer where only wildlife exists.

Each year the party leaves their cars about 80 miles north of Lake Superior and takes no money, watches, or razors. "Money is not necessary, since there is nothing to spend it on, and with no watches, we can go to bed when we get sleepy and get up when we feel like it," Avery comments. "The greatest pleasure comes when it is not necessary to shave."

A small but basically essential wardrobe consisting of a wool sweater, trousers, jacket, socks, sleeping

bag, and an air mattress comprises the contents of Avery's duffel bag.

Two canoes are used on the trip. They are rented from an outfitting store and powered by a two-and-a-half horsepower motor. Excitement fills every muscle as the canoe eases from the shore and the scenic trip begins. Perhaps a little Robinson Crusoe blood fills their veins, for whenever an unexplored hill appears, they are off on an expedition.

Once at the camp site, the group settles down to some slow, easy living where there is no hustle, bustle of

(Continued on page 23)

### The Limit . . .



**NO, IT ISN'T** a tramp who hasn't the price of a razorblade, but just congenial Professor Tom Avery catching all the fish he can eat on his sixth annual Minnesota vacation.



# Yield More Seed

*By Dick Fleming*

**ALFALFA SEED** yields were boosted 11 to 38 percent on College test plots this year by curing the crop with a contact spray prior to harvesting, C. O. Grandfield, USDA agronomist, reports. Formerly one third of the seed crop was lost in harvesting.

Contact sprays do not damage the plants or seeds, but cure the alfalfa standing. The seed is ready for harvesting with a combine two or three days after spraying.

Up to now, combining standing alfalfa has been possible only under the most favorable weather conditions. By curing the crop standing harvesting may be done with a combine. The result is reduced seed losses and increased yields. Curing also permits the farmer to stop seed setting when the greatest number of seed pods seems to be ready for harvest. Since contact sprays are not taken down into the roots there is no damage to the alfalfa stand and seed germination is not affected.

Several different contact sprays have been used to cure alfalfa, but dinitro general type of sprays has given best results to date. Dinitro sprays should be used at the rate of 2 to 3 pints in 6 to 10 gallons of diesel fuel per acre. A smaller amount of spray solution may be used if top growth is light and hot weather prevails, according to Grandfield. However, if the growth is heavy, slightly lodged, or if heavy undergrowth is present, the amount of spray solution applied should be increased. If necessary the spray may be applied at two different times. When this is done the amount of chemical used should be divided between the two sprays and the amount of diesel fuel increased. If the growth is too heavy, and the

seed set is light, spraying may not be practical.

The effectiveness of contact sprays depends on the temperature, Grandfield points out. Curing will progress faster at temperatures of 80 degrees or over than at lower temperatures. For best results there should be thorough coverage.

Best coverage and all-around effectiveness of spraying were obtained when the spray was applied by plane in the tests. When spraying is done with a plane, the air currents created by the plane force the spray downward, giving good coverage with a small amount of spray.

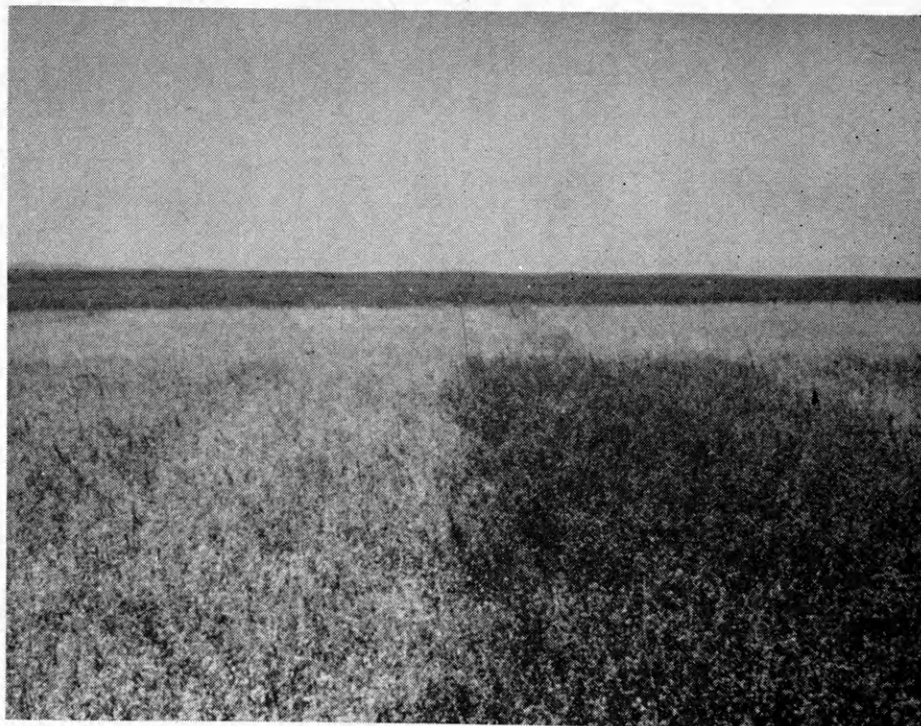
When spraying is done on the

ground, equipment for applying weed killers may be used. However, the sprayer should be thoroughly cleaned before spraying alfalfa. Thirty pounds pressure gave good coverage with ground spray rigs in this year's tests.

Combines may give trouble when harvesting alfalfa seed if the crop is not well cured. Poor curing may result if not enough spray is used, the airplane flies too high, or if spray booms are not adjusted properly on ground equipment. When curing is not complete, new leaves will start from the old stems and the beneficial

(Continued on page 21)

## Sprayed vs. Unsprayed . . .



**INCREASED YIELDS** and reduced seed losses result from contact spraying alfalfa prior to harvesting. The plants on the left have been sprayed and are ready to be harvested.

## Peaches . . .



**PROOF THAT PEACHES** can be grown in eastern Kansas are these trees growing on the Horticulture Farm. Many farmers sell the peaches on the tree and the customers pick them.

### *Peach Trees Profitable*

# In Eastern Kansas

*By Arden Sheets*

**A**LMOST EVERY COUNTY in the eastern half of Kansas has some acreage where peaches can be grown profitably on a commercial scale, R. W. Campbell, Associate Professor of Horticulture, reports.

In 1940, practically all peach trees growing in Kansas were killed by the November 11 freeze. However, many peach orchards were planted during and immediately after World War II in Kansas, Campbell reports. Since the first good crop of peaches can be obtained within four to five years after planting, which is sooner than for most tree fruits, growers in many

cases were able to benefit from the higher market prices and demand after the war.

Records taken at the Horticulture Farm over a number of years indicate six bushels per tree is a very good yield, with the average around three bushels. The upward trends in production in Kansas in recent years are attributed by Campbell in part to better selection of sites and soils, introduction of somewhat hardier and better quality peaches, increased marketing of the crop at the orchard or roadside stand, and newer and more effective pest control measures.

Peaches should be planted on relatively deep, fertile soil. Campbell thinks, if possible, the orchard site should have a northern or north-eastern slope of 2 to 4 percent. Such a slope facilitates air drainage and aids in protecting the fruit buds against late spring frost. The trees emerge from dormancy slowly and thus the bloom date is later if the slope is such that the buds won't absorb the direct rays of the sun.

It is recommended that about 70 peach trees be planted per acre as a result of studies conducted at the Horticulture Farm near Manhattan. Yields per tree will vary, depending on the variety, age of the trees, and climatic conditions.

The variety list for peaches is probably changing more rapidly than for any other tree fruit, according to Campbell. One reason for this is that it takes less time to develop a new peach variety. Also the tree is relatively short-lived. In addition, there is an urgent demand for varietal improvement in hardiness and quality, and an effort is being made by fruit breeders to develop varieties for specific areas.

When planting a commercial peach orchard in Kansas, the grower should extend his harvest season by planting several varieties with different ripening dates. Elberta, a yellow, juicy variety of medium quality, is still the most important commercial variety in the fresh fruit market. However, variety trials conducted at the Horticulture Farm indicate that there are a number of relatively new peach varieties that should be included in any new planting. All of these varieties have proved fairly bud hardy, produce high-quality fruit and all ripen before Elberta, thus coming on the market before most of the Elbertas are shipped into the state for sale. Yellow varieties included in this class are Jerseyland, Sunhigh, Halehaven, Golden Jubilee, Oriole, Triogem, and Dixigem. White varieties adapted to Kansas growing conditions are Belle of Georgia, Rariton Rose, and Summer Rose.

During recent years Kansas peach growers have greatly increased the quantities of fruit marketed at the orchard. This is an extremely important development, as it enables

(Continued on page 20)



*This Is the Week for*

# Jeans and Queens

By Herb Lee

**M**ORE FUN AND FROLIC than ever before is sure to be in store at the Ag Barnwarmer in Nichols gym October 25th. At least, that's the opinion of the committee in charge led by J. E. Zimmerman.

The Aggies are always adding something new to make things more exciting during Ag week, preceding the Barnwarmer, and this year they're considering buying a new horse tank. However, the Aggies plan to take added precautions in caring for the tank at night because of the imminent and traditional danger of an invasion from Vet Hall. Last year the tank was stolen and later found with the bottom chopped out around the neck of the statue of William Alexander Harrison south of Anderson Hall. Of course, the Vets were suspected since they had made several unsuccessful assaults on the tank earlier in the week.

Barring a similar mishap this fall, the Aggies will do plenty of ducking and show no mercy on those not wearing the customary blue jeans and red neckerchief. Just as a reminder that the horse tank committee means business, last year's Barnwarmer Queen, Diane Blackburn, a floriculture major, was tossed in the drink for not wearing the required apparel.

The Queen's contest will again be a highlight of Ag Week with the hilarious pig catching, milking, and tractor driving contests to be held for all the campus to watch. Although it's pretty tough going for the five selected candidates during Ag Week, the big payoff, when one lucky girl is crowned Queen of the Ag Barnwarmer before a cheering throng of Aggies, makes it all worth while.

The dance will start at 9 p.m. Saturday evening and continue until midnight in the atmosphere of the

old hay mow back on the farm. There'll be music by Farmer Matt Betton and his hired hands and both square and round dancing. And of course, the frolic being country style, there won't be any need to dress up—just the boys wear blue jeans and the girls cotton dresses.

To top it all off there'll be free refreshments. Incidentally, just to make sure the best of everything is

served, the refreshment committee has considered going 160 miles to buy cider at Osawatomie, Kan., where a K-State grad has a large orchard.

Tickets for the Barnwarmer will be on sale in East and West Ag and possibly Anderson Hall.

If the Barnwarmer turns out to be a big success here will be the

(Continued on page 20)

## Queen Diane



THE HIGHLIGHT of last year's Barnwarmer was the crowning of Diane Blackburn, 1951 queen. Diane, who was dunked in the horsetank during Ag Week, is a floriculture junior.

*Introducing.....*

# The New

**S**TOCKMEN everywhere swear by the new Dean of the School of Agriculture and Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station. He is Dr. Arthur D. Weber, the first stockman ever to head the Ag School.

Dean Weber is also the first Ameri-

can ever to select the Grand Champion Steer at the International Live Stock Show in Chicago. He first judged there in 1948 and has been THE JUDGE ever since.

He is widely known all over the country for his many appearances in

the show ring of America's top shows. He is also the first American to judge the top Herefords at the Palermo Exposition in Buenos Aires, Argentina.

In November of this year he will be honored by his colleagues in the American Society of Animal Production. An oil painting of Weber will be hung in the Saddle and Sirloin Room of the Stockyard Inn at Chicago and a duplicate will be presented to Kansas State.

If you were to talk to some of his professors at K-State, a few of whom are still on the faculty, they would say that Weber was equally successful in school. Take the comment of President Emeritus F. D. Farrell who was Dean of Agriculture when Weber was here and who had him in class.

"Weber impressed me with his ability, industry, interest, and thoroughness. He impressed me as he doubtless did other professors as being a student who would make his mark after he left college.

"Then after returning to Manhattan from the University of Nebraska, I was again impressed with the same fine qualities as had impressed me when he was a student, and also noticed a rapid development of his popularity among men engaged in the livestock industry not only in Kansas, but throughout the United States and even in some foreign countries. His high status and popularity with the livestock industry have been manifest by almost innumerable invitations to speak and write on livestock subjects, to serve as a livestock judge, and to be a member of various groups in Kansas, the Mid-West, and nationally set up to improve and protect the livestock industry.

"If example is better than precept,



Dr. Harold E. Myers



# Ag Deans

as it doubtless is, Dean Weber should be a highly successful dean. It would be difficult to devise a higher standard for study in the School of Agriculture," Farrell said.

While at K-State, Dean Weber has been offered numerous jobs paying much more money—including college presidencies in other states—but he has decided to stay in Kansas. He has deep roots here—being born in Muscotah in 1898—and his great concern is for the problems of the state. He likes Kansas and her people.

Perhaps his decision to turn down higher-paying jobs lies in the fact that he is usually apt to take human liberties in preference to material advances. As he told a group of soil conservationists last year: "Erosion may be part of the price we pay for democracy."

Graduating from Kansas State in 1922, Weber joined the swine research section of the animal husbandry department in 1923, as an instructor. Receiving his master's in 1926, he went to the University of Nebraska to work on sheep feeding and management as an assistant and later an associate professor.

Returning to K-State in 1931 he became a professor in charge of beef cattle research and teaching. He held this post until 1944 when he was made head of the animal husbandry department.

In 1948 he was made Assistant Director of the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station, a post which he held until January 1, 1950, when he became Associate Dean, School of Agriculture and Associate Director, Agricultural Experiment Station. He relinquished his post as head of the

animal husbandry department in 1950.

Weber received an honorary Doctor of Science from Purdue university in 1950 where he earned his Doctor of Philosophy 10 years before.

Dean Weber is past national president of the American Society of An-

imal Production, the Block and Bridle Club, and his fraternity, Farm House. The Century Club of the Kansas Livestock Association established a scholarship fund bearing his name in 1948.

(Continued on page 16)



C. P. Wilson

## Radioactive . . .



MAHMOUD M. I. ZEID, graduate student from Egypt in entomology, pipettes a solution of radioactive pyrethrins before applying the solution to insects in the new laboratory.

# Radioactive Isotopes Used To Study Insect Sprays

*By Bill Smalley*

NOT ONLY MUST flies watch for the swatter, but they now must be on the lookout for Alpha, Beta, and Gamma rays, as a result of research in the Department of Entomology. There flies and roaches are being bombarded with radioactive isotopes, according to Paul A. Dahm, associate professor of entomology.

Several insecticides are being studied by the aid of radioactive isotopes to find out how they act on insects. From this research it is hoped that a better understanding can be had of the factors involved in the development of resistance to DDT and other

new insecticides by the house fly and other insects.

In the experiments, DDT and other insecticides are prepared with a radioactive isotope. When insects take them into their systems, the radioactive isotopes will give an indication of what is happening to the DDT. In this way the investigators hope to determine the effectiveness of insecticides even before the roach or fly actually dies. In the end the insecticide does the job, not the isotope. There is not enough radioactive material present to kill the insect. As a result of this research, it may be

possible to develop better insecticides in the future, Professor Dahm said.

The experiments are being carried out in a new laboratory which contains all the latest and most up-to-date equipment for handling radioactive materials. College funds have largely built the present laboratory and commercial funds have helped equip it. Along with this new laboratory, the College has provided an additional constant temperature room on the third floor of Fairchild Hall and an insect-rearing room under the north steps of the building.

At present, work is being done with radioactive DDT and pyrethrins on a U.S. Atomic Energy Commission project. Dr. R. E. Hein of chemistry and Dr. R. H. McFarland of physics are directing the research.

Two graduate students are also working on the project. They are Mahmoud M. I. Zeid, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Alexandria, Egypt, who is working on radioactive pyrethrins, and William E. Robbins from West Virginia who is working with radioactive DDT.

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THE HORTICULTURE department has two new staff members. Dr. Elmo W. Davis replaces Dr. C. C. Singletary as an associate professor in horticulture.

Dr. Davis will have charge of the vegetable investigations in the greenhouses and at the horticulture farm. He received his degree in horticulture at the University of Idaho. He obtained higher horticulture degrees at the University of California. Dr. Davis served in the European theater while in the service from 1942 to 1948. He is also married.

Dr. Singletary returned to his native state of Louisiana to engage in commercial vegetable growing.

James K. Greig, Jr., will have the lab sections of elements of hort and assist with the vegetable investigations. He replaces A. S. Fish, Jr., as an associate professor in horticulture. Greig received his bachelor's and master's at the University of Arkansas. He has been teaching the lab sections in the first course of horticulture at the University of Arkansas for the past four years. He is married and has a year-old son.

Fish is planning to study for his doctor's degree at an eastern university.



## Milling Scholars . . .



A HIGH SCHOLASTIC average and extra-curricular activities helped these boys win milling scholarships. From left to right, they are: Bert L. Curry, Prescott; Ronald K. Watson, Neodesha; Jerome Gerstenkorn, Claflin; Richard Robertson, Brownstown, Indiana; Lerance C. Bolte, Manhattan; and Neal Atkinson, Winfield. Watson and Gerstenkorn received \$400 scholarships from the International Society of Milling Technology, and the others received a \$250 per year scholarship from the Fulton Bag and Cotton Mill Company, Atlanta.

## Phosphorus

# The Master Key

By William Rausch

PHOSPHORUS IS OFTEN called the master key to agriculture. Low crop productivity is due more to a lack of phosphorus than to any other element.

Where there is an abundance of phosphorus, as well as other nutrients, plants grow and maintain their normal development. When there is insufficient phosphorus the plant is restricted in growth. Without phosphorus there would be no life on this earth because it is an essential part

of every living cell, both plant and animal.

In Eastern Kansas about 90 per cent of the soils are deficient in phosphorus in one form or another. The southern portion of this area is most deficient because soil parent material differs from the rest of the state.

Phosphorus deficiency in the soil may be due to a low original content, great losses from erosion or heavy cropping, or low availability of phosphorus present. Erosion tends to wash

away the finer particles of the soil on which the phosphatic ions are absorbed.

Most of the phosphorus content of the soil is in a comparatively insoluble form. It occurs as a calcium, iron, or aluminum phosphate. Even the applied soluble phosphates are soon transferred into the insoluble phosphates in normal soil. Good soil management such as proper liming, fertilizing, and maintaining organic matter is very helpful and profitable in keeping soil and applied phosphates available to the growing crop.

In animals phosphorus is concentrated chiefly in bones. For this reason, animals raised where phosphorus is deficient in the soil, have phosphorus deficient feed and do not develop proper bone structure. A

(Continued on page 19)

## Cattle Hustler

By Martin Frey

IN THE FLINT HILLS grassland country of Eastern Kansas, cattle and more cattle are much in demand. To satisfy this demand, a business has developed to facilitate purchasing cattle from regions where they are in greater supply.

Howard Myers, a K-State graduate, is a seller and buyer of one company that specializes in trading cattle. After graduating from the Ag School in 1938, Myers was county agent for 11 years in Elk and Wabaunsee counties.

While serving in Wabaunsee, he became connected with a club which had been organized by local cattlemen to buy cattle. Each year this club sent representatives to Texas and New Mexico to buy calves that member cattlemen could use for the deferred feeding system. Through these trips, Myers made his first contacts with cattle traders in the Southwest.

After his resignation as county agent in 1949 to become a full-time rancher, he was contacted by Turkington Brothers of Letts, Ia., to buy and sell cattle for them in the Blue-stem region of the country in addition to maintaining his own ranch. He accepted and became part of a system of cattle traders, all ranchers themselves, a system that covers most areas where cattle are found in large numbers. Since all of the traders are ranchers themselves, cattlemen seem to prefer to deal with them rather than with professional full-time cattle traders.

Nearly all the beef cattle that are brought in from the South to Myers' territory are contracted prior to shipment. After receiving an order for cattle, either by phone, mail, or directly from a rancher, Myers phones it to the Turkington Brothers' office in Iowa. That office then contacts one of the buyers and gives him the order. This buyer is responsible for purchasing, weighing, and shipping the cattle

to Myers who sees that the cattle reach their new owner.

Although Myers is for the most part a seller, he does do some buying. Last summer he purchased about 6,000 grass-fed cattle which were shipped to Eastern feeders. Ninety per cent of these cattle were sold to ranchers through him originally.

Nearly all cattle handled by employees of Turkington Brothers are of the beef breeds, but dairy cattle are handled on a small scale. Buyers in Wisconsin and Minnesota locate bred dairy heifers that are suitable to ship to the Midwestern states. Myers sells a few dairy animals each year, but these sales are quite small in comparison to his turnover of beef animals.

Myers feels that one of the most satisfying observations he has made in this business is the integrity involved between cattlemen. Many times he has handled an order involving large sums of money with a minimum of delay because written contracts were not necessary. Only the word of the mouth is necessary.

He has noticed that the best operators are interested consistently in good quality cattle, and he enjoys dealing with progressive farmers who are aware of the merits of obtaining cattle from good sources year after year.

---

Man: "Give me a kiss like a good girl."

She: "Wouldn't you like the other kind?"

---

A warning to one-arm drivers: "A driver can't keep his mind on the brake if his thoughts are on the clutch."

---

Housemother: "Why didn't you scrape the mud off your shoes when you came in?"

Pledge: "What shoes?"

## Chit Chat

By Dean Clyde W. Mullen

WELCOME BACK to the old "stomping grounds." It's good to see you lads again.

Did the summer go as rapidly for you boys as it did for those of us in this office? Mrs. Decker (Bess) spent a few cool days in Colorado. Then she relaxed at house-cleaning. Mrs. Robb (Elsie) divided her vacation between a week in early September in "cool" northern Kansas, and a week to be taken at Christmas time, when her engineer husband will be at liberty.

CWM spent most of his vacation house painting and doing odd jobs about the farm, ending up with 10 days in Colorado at Green Mountain Falls.

The most exciting day in Colorado was the day our radiator ran out of water and the temperature suddenly jumped to 230 degrees. A station attendant had neglected to replace the radiator cap. Much of the water was thrown out by the pump. At the last, the water began to boil and escaped as steam. We happened to observe the high temperature promptly and stopped before any damage had been done. Took an hour to cool the engine and refill the radiator from a near-by well.

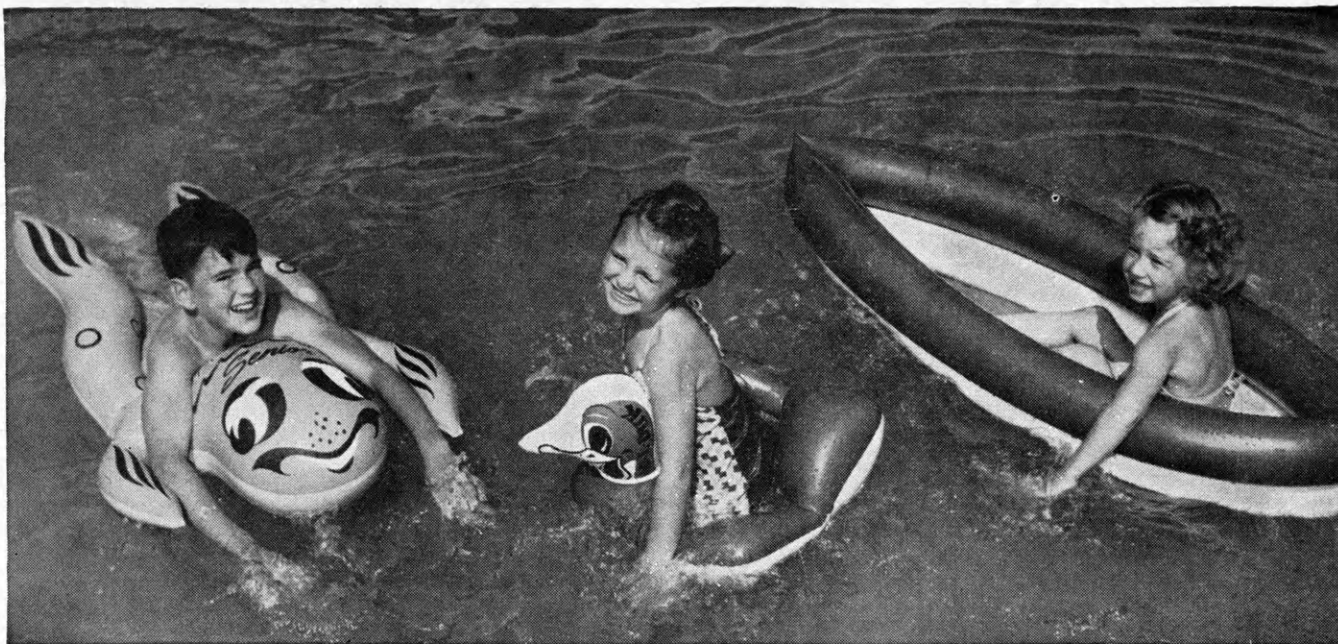
During the summer, Dean Throck (as of June 30) moved out of the corner office, and Dean Weber (as of July 1) moved in. So far as our outer office is concerned, we did not feel a ripple, as the pilots changed command.

Many of you boys already know Dean Weber. You will find him easily accessible, and you juniors and seniors will want to take advantage of any opportunity to get better acquainted with him. Yes, even stop into the office and introduce yourself, and ask some foolish question as an excuse for seeing the dean.

First big social event for the Ags will be the Barnwarmer. Date has been set for October 25. With Jay Zimmerman at the manager's post, and Harold Reed as his assistant, the dance will again be tops for enter-

(Continued on page 18)





## How chemical research in petroleum yielded benefits far a-field

ONE OF THE processes on which Standard Oil has done important development work is the Oxo process, which converts olefins to aldehydes and alcohols by high-pressure reaction with a mixture of hydrogen and carbon monoxide.

Today Standard Oil is constructing an Oxo plant for the large-scale production of iso-octyl alcohol. Its capacity will be ten million pounds a year. Other alcohols could be produced here with only minor changes.

Iso-octyl alcohol is used to make phthalic and adipic esters. These are

plasticizers for vinyl plastics, found in a wide variety of products ranging from toys to life rafts. Iso-octyl alcohol is also useful as a base for making lube additives, anti-foam agents, and other important products.

Research on the Oxo process continues in our Whiting laboratories with a view toward improving plant operation and finding other applications for the process.

The Oxo process is just one of a wide variety of subjects under study at Whiting by young men with training in engineering and chemistry.

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## New Ag Deans

(Continued from page 11)

He is also a fellow in the American Association for the Advancement of Science, member: American Society of Animal Production, Sigma Xi, Phi Kappa Phi, Gamma Sigma Delta, Alpha Zeta, Kansas Academy of Science, Board of Directors of Manhattan Chamber of Commerce, Agricultural Committee, Kansas State Chamber of Commerce, Methodist church, Scottish Rite, and Shrine. He is listed in Who's Who and in the American Men of Science. He is the author of numerous articles published in Agricultural Experiment Station bulletins and circulars.

The Ag School is fortunate to have such a man to guide and direct its many activities.

FORMERLY associate professor of ag economics, C. P. Wilson, has a new position this fall, that of assistant director of the ag experiment station. The new office was created July 1 for the purpose of lightening the load on the Dean of Agriculture.

A permanent resident of Kansas, Wilson lived on a farm near Wichita until he started to college, taking education at Wichita U. He came to Kansas State for his sophomore year and promptly became interested in ag economics. He received his bachelor's in ag economics and got his master's in 1938.

After spending one month as a county agent, he began teaching ag economics at Kansas State and has remained in that department until he accepted his present position. His work was interrupted by several years in the Air Force during World War II. He reached the rank of first lieutenant.

Wilson, who is married and has two daughters, says he is no busier as assistant director than he was when doing livestock marketing research in his past position. However, he admits he has had plenty to do in both jobs.

A MAN WHO WAS editor of the Agricultural Student magazine twenty-four years ago is now assistant dean of the Ag School. He is Dr. Harold E. Myers. Dr. Myers

replaces Dean Weber, who is the new dean.

Myers was head of the agronomy department from 1946 to 1952. He completed his undergraduate work in agronomy at K-State in 1928. Myers finished further study in agronomy at the University of Illinois and the University of Missouri.

An Ag Student published while Myers was an undergraduate at K-State shows he was quite active in extra-curricular activities. He was a member of the dairy and crops judging team. Dr. Myers was high individual in the 1927 International Hay and Grain Show at Chicago.

Phi Kappa Phi recognition was received by Myers in 1928. Working on the Ag Student also took some of Myers' time while a student in college. Myers said he enjoyed helping with the Ag Student.

Myers was reared near Bancroft in the northeastern part of Kansas. He is now married and has one son, Harold, who is a junior in technical journalism here at K-State.

"I have always been greatly interested in the students," Myers said. Myers has not had the opportunity to come in direct contact with too many students since he was an instructor.

In 1943 Dr. Myers went to Cairo, Egypt, as a member of the Middle East Supply Center. Myers was sent by the U.S. Department of State as an Ag Adviser. He was in Cairo about two years.

Dr. Myers is also associate director of the experiment station. He has charge of the branch experiment stations and experiment fields.

Jean: "What's your opinion of my boyfriend?"

Joan: "He'd be a bigger success if he had more horsepower and less exhaust."

Farmer (to his new hired man): "Where's the mule I told you to take out and have shod?"

New Man: "Did you say 'shod'? I thought you said 'shot.'"

Office boy (nervously): "Please, sir, I think you're wanted on the phone."

Boss: "You think! Don't you know?"

Office boy: "Well, sir, the voice at the other end said, 'Hello, is that you, you old idiot?'"



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## Chit Chat

(Continued from page 14)

tainment and a good time. Prof. Milton Manuel will be faculty sponsor for the dance.

The Barnwarmer has become such a tradition that it probably would materialize in October, whether or not a manager had been elected. Some senior, probably Dale Evans, would call Matt Betton and name the night. Douglass Fell would order 100 gallons of apple cider, and John Schovee would round up 100 dozen doughnuts. The hat would be passed at intermission and more than \$500 would be chipped in to pay expenses. Sometime past midnight, Dr. McCain would come over to the Gym in his night gown and suggest it was time to turn out. Everyone would go home declaring it to have been the most hilarious blowout the Ags had ever held. No queens; no decorations; no clean-up.

Let's try that sometime!

"What was the hardest thing you learned at college?" asked the proud father.

"How to open beer bottles with a quarter," said the son.

A mature goose can furnish about a pound of feathers in a year if plucked every six months during the spring, summer, and early fall.

The most common and important way in which cattle diseases are spread from one herd to another is by traffic in cattle. All other means of spread put together are of less importance.

Tuberculosis kills more people in the United States than all other infectious diseases combined.

"Have you ever awakened with a jerk?"

"Heavens, no! I'm not even married."

Wife: "Who was the dame you were talking to?"

Husband: "Just a woman I met professionally."

Wife: "Yes, but whose profession—yours or hers?"

Charles Doughty, a hort student, graduated with honors in the School of Agriculture last semester. He is now doing research in pomology at Washington State college.



## Phosphorus

(Continued from page 13)

mineral supplement is required in this case.

Phosphorus fertilizer is more important on corn in the northern areas than it is here. It is used to hasten maturity and escape frost. Similarly, it is used in the southern states to induce early growth to withstand the hot summer.

The first phosphatic fertilizers were bones—bonemeal. Now bone fertilizers are used as a source of feed supplement, and the price makes it impractical for use as a fertilizer. The discovery of large phosphate rock deposits solved this problem. Fortunately more than half these deposits are in the United States.

Under proper soil conditions—high organic matter content and low amounts of iron and aluminum—raw rock phosphate can supply sufficient available phosphorus. With most soils these necessary conditions are not present; therefore the more soluble or available superphosphate is preferred.

Superphosphate is prepared by treating raw rock phosphate with a strong acid like sulphuric acid.

There are several grades of this product in use, depending on the treatment of the basic material. One of these, ordinary superphosphate, contains about 20 per cent  $P_2O_5$ , and makes up about half of all fertilizer used. Another grade, triple superphosphate, contains 40 to 48 per cent  $P_2O_5$ .

It pays to check your soil for phosphate requirements.

## Elevator Study Made

Data for a warehouse cost study of 23 country elevators and two terminal elevators in the western half of the state is being collected by Max Friesen and William Ewasiuk of the Kansas State College Marketing Department. The idea behind the study is to find the most economical size storage unit for the three hundred million bushel 1952 Kansas wheat crop.

Friesen said that due to the high cost of marketing and the risks involved, the elevator operators are very willing to co-operate with the cost study.

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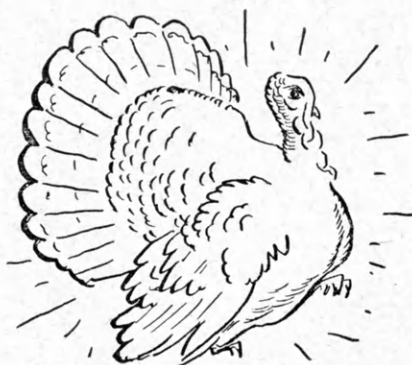


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# Pass the Plant Food Platter, Too!

Now is traditional harvest time, the time when crops are gathered for the Thanksgiving feast. As you sit down to dine, remember that your crops also like to eat. Pass them platters of nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium now for best results next year.

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### Peach Trees

(Continued from page 8)

the grower to sell his fruit tree-ripened, which allows the optimum development of color, flavor, and sugar. Also since the consumer picks his own fruit and furnishes his own container, there is a considerable saving to the grower. There are several operators of large orchards in Kansas who market their entire crop in this manner.

Development of new organic insecticides and fungicides within the past few years has come as a boon to peach growers. Using these materials, it is now possible to hold in check the plum curculio and the organisms responsible for brown rot. These are by far the most important pests affecting peaches. The peach leaf curl disease is rather easily controlled by applying a dormant spray.

Horticulturists believe that the future is bright for peach production in Kansas. The demand for fresh fruit in the state far exceeds production. The price per bushel received for Kansas-grown peaches has been high the past few years. Newly de-

veloped high-quality varieties and improved cultural practices both contribute to this belief.

### Jeans and Queens

(Continued from page 9)

Aggies to thank: J. E. Zimmerman, manager; Harold Reed, assistant manager; Dick Fleming and Herb Lee, publicity; Jack Kyle and Harold Fearing, decorations; Donald Dauber and Dick Pickett, properties; Wayne Davis and Sherlund Prawl, clean-up; George Wingert and Bob Oltjen, tickets; Glen David and Bob Schneider, music; Raymond Bowman and Joe Armstrong, refreshments; Neal Atkinson and Charles Kinast, Queens; Phil Lukert and Carl Freed, fire control and checking wraps; and Ed Larson and Dick Pringle, horse tank.

The actress married a director, longed for children and didn't have any. So she divorced him and married a producer.

Slogan used in the chest X-ray campaign by the Winnipeg, Manitoba, health department: "Every chest or bust!"



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### Alfalfa

(Continued from page 7)

effects of spraying are lost. Therefore, a complete cure is essential and it can be obtained only if enough spray is used and applied properly.

In most cases short, stocky alfalfa is much easier to handle. The dried leaves are usually easy to remove in the combine process. However, if many stems remain green and if they are not separated from the seed, the mass may be wet and require drying.

Prof: "You can't sleep in my class!"

John: "If you didn't talk so loud, I could."

The Washington Biological Survey puts metal bands on the wild birds to study their migratory habits. The bands are labeled with the abbreviation for the survey—Wash. Biol. Surv.

An irate taxpayer complained to the survey later. "Sirs: I shot one of your pet crows and followed the instructions. I washed it, boiled it, and served it, and it was terrible. Stop trying to fool the people with such stuff."

Plant diseases cause a two-billion-dollar loss in the United States annually.

This table gives a comparison of the amount of seed obtained from chemically cured and windrow cured alfalfa under the same harvesting conditions.

Location of tests	Pounds Harvested per acre		Pounds of seed saved per acre	Harvesting condition
	Chemically Cured	Windrow Cured		
Experiment Station, Manhattan ....	393	298	97	Very good
Experiment Stations Hays .....	377	339	38	Very good
Experiment Station, Garden City ..	549	350	199	Very good
Farm, Manhattan .....	288	232	56	Wind and rain
Farm, Kingman .....	324	280	44	Very good
Average .....	386	300	87	



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## Between Ags

Dean Emeritus R. I. Throckmorton returned from a vacation of fishing in fast Wyoming mountain streams this fall to teach the sophomore course in soils and continue writing. Before school started this fall he had his recitation notes all written up for the semester as well as several stories. One of the stories is on the use of chemicals to cure alfalfa, which appears in the November issue of Country Gentleman. Reader's Digest is printing a condensed version of Throckmorton's story on "The Organic Farming Myth," which was released last year.

Use of artificial insemination of dairy cattle is growing in Kansas, according to Earl L. Farmer, assistant professor of dairy husbandry.

Farmer, who is in charge of artificial breeding at Kansas State college, stated that the most recent counties to start an artificial breeding association are Cowley and Russell. Cowley County started using K.A.B.S.U. service June 15, 1952. Russell County started September 3, 1952.

Riley and Meade counties are also considering starting associations about October 1, Farmer said. This will bring the number of counties obtaining service from K.A.B.S.U. to 68.

Livestock diseases, not including poultry, cause an estimated three-million-dollar loss annually in Kansas, while four plant diseases alone cause a 25-million-dollar loss annually.

Wheat mosaic destroyed 15 million bushels of Kansas wheat worth 30 million dollars in 1949.

A girl's life cycle: fraternity pins, clothes pins, rolling pins, safety pins.

I always called a spade a spade until I hit my foot with one the other day.

Man (in auditorium): "I've lost my wallet with \$500 in it and I'll give a \$50 reward to whoever finds and returns it."

Voice in rear: "I'll give \$100."



## Fishing Fine

(Continued from page 6)

daily life. Only the steady rippling of water, an occasional bear lumbering through the forest, and the periodic whine of the forest fire patrol plane can be heard. They usually never see a human being from the time they leave their cars until they return, and have other names to call each other besides "prof."

Waking up when they feel like it in the morning, the group gathers around the fire to eat pancakes, bacon, and coffee prepared by the head chef, Tom Avery. But Avery isn't necessarily the permanent cook, although he has cooked for the group since the trips began. An early rule of the group states that the first time anyone in the group gripes about the food he will become cook. One morning Avery decided to find out just how much the other members of the party would take. He got up early and put anything he could get his hands on in the coffee pot. One member of the group remarked at breakfast that the coffee was a little different but countered: "That's the way I like it."

Much of the day is spent fishing and exploring various areas around the camp site. Tom Avery Jr. stole the show fishing this year from his more experienced elders by pulling in the first fish of the trip—a four-pound walleye. And his luck didn't stop there as he went on to keep up his end of the fishing all week. It took several years for his elders to find out how to catch fish in this northern area where few people ever fish. Over the years they have had best luck going out around 4 o'clock in the afternoon. After catching all the fish they need, the group comes back to the camp and gets ready for another feed of fresh fish.

As the shadows start falling, a few more sticks of wood are piled on the fire and the group sits back to swap stories and experiences of the past year. And before they know it the week has gone by, but the now long-bearded party is already making plans for next year's vacation so they can fulfill their annual ambition of going back where no one can see them.

Teacher: "Can you tell me, Jimmy, which pine has the longest needles?"

Jimmy: "Yes'm, porcu."

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# The Last Word

This is the first of six issues of the Ag Student to be published this year. Last spring the Ag Association voted to increase the number of issues from four to six. If everything goes well we hope to publish eight issues next year.

But with the increased number of issues comes more work for the staff. And that's where everyone in the Ag School can help. We have departmental reporters who try to get the big news stories for each issue, but many times "hot stories" are missed. So if you hear of new research projects or anything that would make a story, we would appreciate it if you would tip off the reporter covering the department or turn in a note at the Ag Student office in East Ag 105A.

We also would welcome any criticisms or suggestions you might have during the year. Letters to the editor

are welcomed and will be published in a column called "Readers Write" again this year.

Another column is included in the Ag Student this fall for the first time. It contains news items which do not warrant a long story, but are of interest to Aggies. News items for this column also may be turned in at the Ag Student office.

Up to now we have said little about the business side of the magazine, which is just as important as the reporting side. Many more advertisements must be sold this year with the increased number of issues. By telling merchants that you saw their ad in the Ag Student it will be easier to sell them an ad next month.

All these aids will combine to improve the quality of the Ag Student and make it a magazine that you in the Ag School want and deserve. Our door is always open, so let's hear from you this year.—The Staff

Pat, a truck driver, stopped suddenly on the highway. The car behind him crashed into the truck and its owner sued the Irishman.

"Why didn't you hold out your hand?" the judge asked.

"Well," replied Pat, indignantly, "if he couldn't see the truck, how could he see my hand?"

A gossip is a person who suffers from acute indiscretion.

A farmer had just made a purchase of a bushel of grass seed. "Is this seed guaranteed?" he asked.

"Guarantee the seed?" the merchant replied. "I should say so! If that seed doesn't grow bring it back and we'll refund you your money."

A dashing young driver named Bill Drove recklessly down a steep hill. Said he, "I'm renowned for covering ground."

But alas, now the ground covers Bill.

## Insects Featured In USDA Book

INSECTS are featured in the 1952 Yearbook of Agriculture released this fall by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Among the main features of the book are 72 color plates of some important insects. Facing each color plate is a description of the damage done by the insect and suggested control measures.

In the foreword to the book, Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan says: "This practical book gives farmers and many other persons a great deal of information about the useful insects, as well as the harmful ones, which are estimated to cost us four billion dollars a year.

"It is a timely book. In helping us combat our insect enemies it helps us produce more food, feed, fiber, and wood, all of which we need more than ever before.

"It is also a disturbing book—and that, to me, is one of its virtues. Although the science of entomology has made great progress in the past two decades, the problems caused by insects seem to be bigger than ever. We have more insect pests, although we have better insecticides to use against them and better ways to fight them. Effective though our quarantines are against foreign pests, some of them are slipping through and require vigorous attention. Many aspects need to be considered in the control of insects. We must stop the destruction of our crops and forests, but the insecticides we use must leave no dangerous residues on foods, destroy no beneficial wildlife, and do no damage to our soils."

The 1952 Yearbook on Insects takes its place in the series which began in 1936 and has dealt with plant and animal genetics, soils, nutrition, economics, climate, livestock diseases, developments in agricultural sciences, grass, trees, and the processing of farm products.

Copies of the Yearbook are for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D.C., for \$2.50.

"I couldn't serve as a juror. One look at that fellow convinces me he is guilty."

"Sh-h-h! That's the district attorney."

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