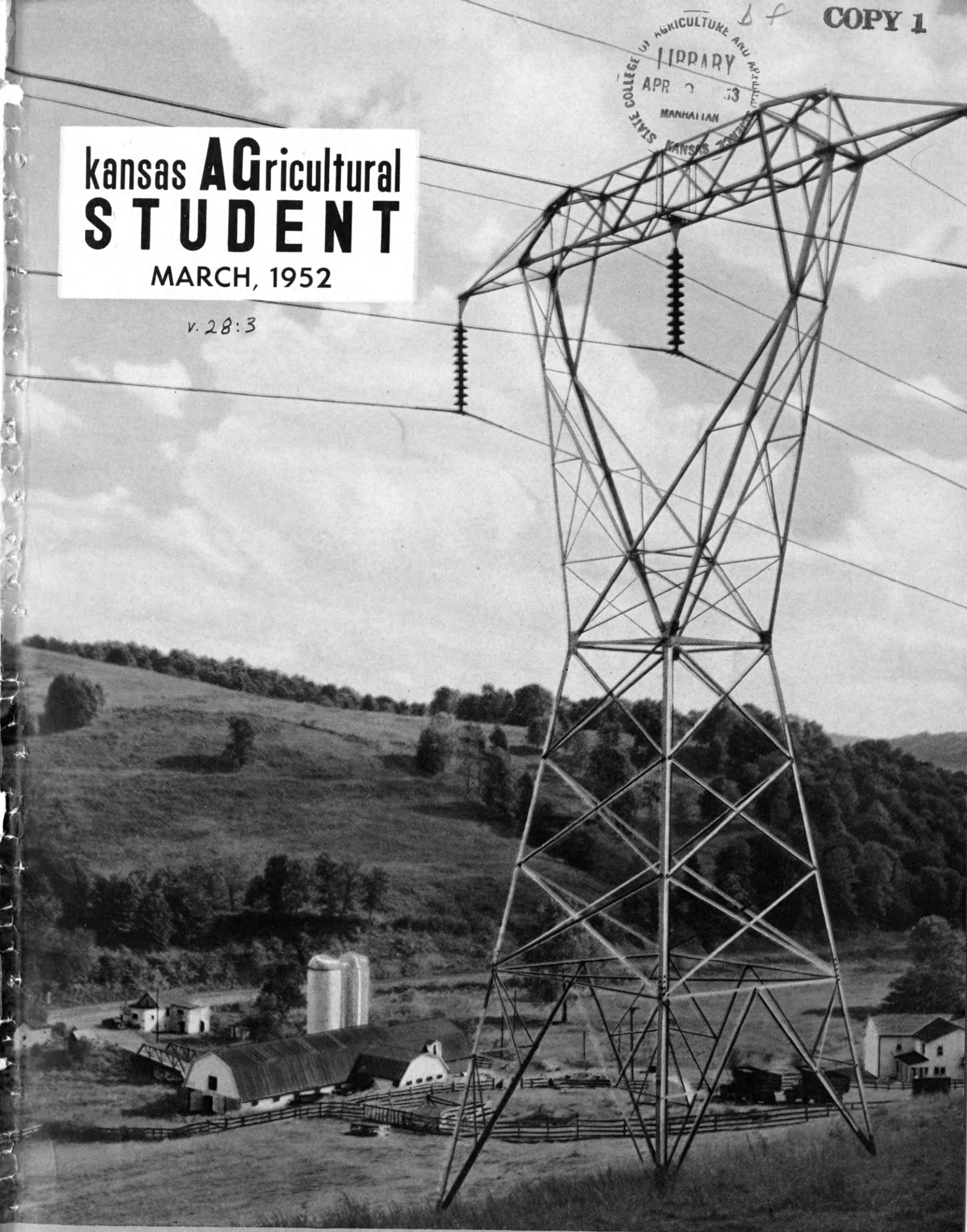


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MARCH, 1952

v. 28:3





Why
so fussy
about
a fence row
?

MORE THAN ONCE Harry has been chided for the pains he takes lining up a fence row. With all the precision of a navigator he sets the course of that fence, and he doesn't let it vary an inch. You can see him out there, directing the placement of each single post, his eye sighting along the row with the accuracy of a marksman.

To those who kid him about being so fussy, Harry offers some cold logic. It's true, says Harry, that it isn't always necessary to have a fence row just so—that, as long as a fence is strong enough to hold back stock and straight enough to separate fields, it'll do. But, he says, being particular is a kind of

habit with him, and making exceptions whenever it's convenient might spoil him—might break his good habit and make it tough to be particular when it *is* necessary.

Now we of John Deere can see Harry's viewpoint. In fact, we subscribe to his homespun philosophy, and practice it every day. We've found it pays to be particular in every *phase* of manufacturing—that striving for perfection in *everything* makes it easy to do a precise job when the tolerances are close.

That's why, we figure, we can count so many *particular* farmers like Harry among our customers.

JOHN  **DEERE**

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Kansas Certified seed is produced by practical farmers who understand your seed needs. They do not use "assembly line" methods. All Kansas certified seed receives the personal attention of an experienced grower and processor, insuring quality rather than quantity.

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Kansas Crop Improvement Association
Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kan.

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THE KANSAS *Agricultural Student*

VOL. XXVIII

MARCH, 1952

No. 3

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ON THE COVER

THIS MARKS a new venture into color photos for the *Agricultural Student*, a venture we could ill afford alone. The original cost was an estimated \$500. Engravings were furnished by STEELWAYS, a steel industry magazine. While the picture is not of Kansas, it is typical of the state. Almost 5,000 miles high voltage transmission lines net the state. Giant steel towers crow hop, quarter-of-a-mile at a swoop, carrying 33,000 volts or more. Power is carried to transformer stations, stepped down, and distributed over another 53,000-mile system.

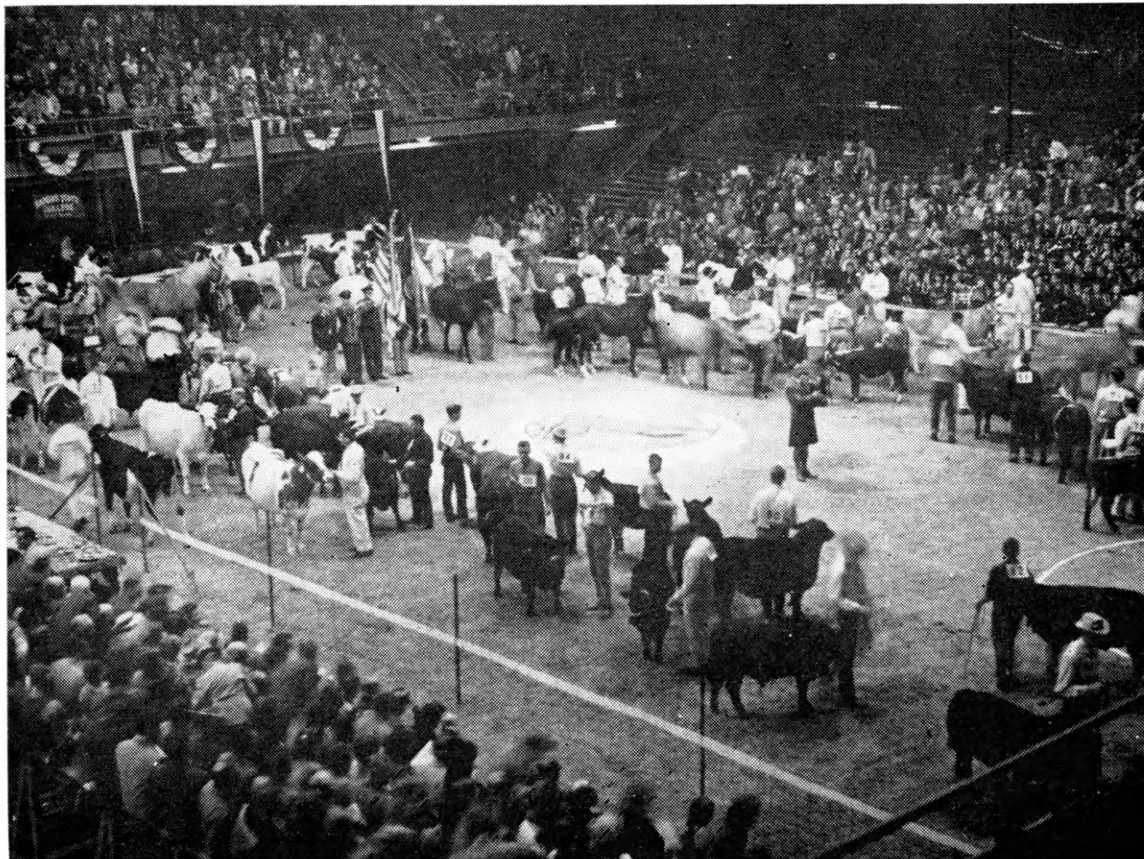
1952

Little American Royal

Saturday, April 5th

7:30 to 10:00 p. m.

KANSAS STATE COLLEGE FIELD HOUSE



Student FITTING and SHOWING Contest

Sponsored by Block & Bridle Club and Dairy Club

General Admission 35c

Reserved Seats 50c

Children 25c

Readers Write

Editorializing

Sirs:

This evening I read the editorials on page 32 (December). They are both timely, but the one on the need for training in public speaking is the most important one. As a former school superintendent and now a farmer, I wish I could "shout from the housetops" to urge students who expect to be county extension agents, Soil Conservation technicians, and Home Demonstration agents to take a *real* course in public speaking and radio work. Our Soil Conservation man is a good man—a fine fellow—a graduate of KSC, and he cannot talk. Very few of the county agents we have had were able to talk. The Home Demo now makes a talk over the radio every Saturday. I think she is putting it across, but I am sure she could do better with more speech training at the College. So many of your fine, able young people from the College do not command the respect they should because they cannot get up before a group of people

and talk. I wish I were in a position to teach public speaking to them. When I hear our present county agent and our home demonstration agent, I get the urge to give them help even when they make simple announcements to farmers and their wives.

Sincerely yours,
/S/ E. D.
Willow Creek Farm

Nichols' Worth

Dick Nichols '51, publications editor for the State Board of Agriculture, writes:

"MY JOB WITH the Board of Agriculture is very interesting. I am dealing with agriculture on the state level, as well as getting good experience in my journalistic training. The job involves quite a variety of things, since I work with radio and photography, as well as some public relations work."

From Korea

(Editor's note—Strictly speaking, this is not a letter-to-the-editor in the usual sense of the term. It was written by a graduate of the 1950

class to Dean Clyde W. Mullen. The editors deemed it of sufficient interest to warrant publication. John Schnittker majored in Agriculture. He went into the services after leaving Kansas State. This is what he writes from Korea.)

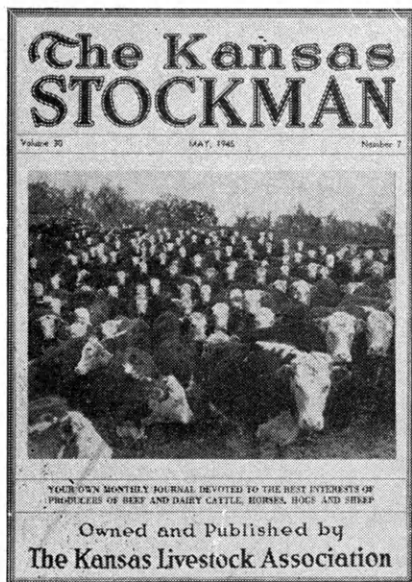
I received your letter about December 27, while my company was in a reserve area, in a position to enjoy the Christmas holidays as best they could be enjoyed over here.

I was one of the estimated thousand who had the good luck to hear Cardinal Spellman's Christmas Mass at 1st Marine Division Headquarters, a memorable occasion.

I am with the 17th Regiment of the 7th Division, occupying the Punchbowl on the eastern front. We are in mountainous country, an economic desert, but physically a rugged and beautiful area.

The Bowl and surrounding valleys are utilized for rice production in better times. They are full of terraced fields, irrigation ditches, and leveled hillsides, but the deserted villages, crumbling in the wake of artillery and aerial pounding, give no

(Continued on page 20)



The Kansas Livestock Association owns and publishes THE KANSAS STOCKMAN, a monthly livestock journal which will keep you informed on livestock production and management practices in Kansas. It also keeps you up to date on legislation, market trends, new developments, and other things which affect the livestock industry in Kansas.

Invest In Your Future

by JOINING the

Kansas Livestock Ass'n

Officers, directors and members of the Kansas Livestock Association keep in contact with all legislation concerning health regulations, the movement of livestock into and out of the state, branding, freight rates, and other regulations pertaining to the livestock industry. Last year, the Kansas Livestock Association was instrumental in keeping the two additional 4½ percent roll-backs on beef cattle from becoming law. The Association also works full time for more research funds and more livestock research at Kansas State College.

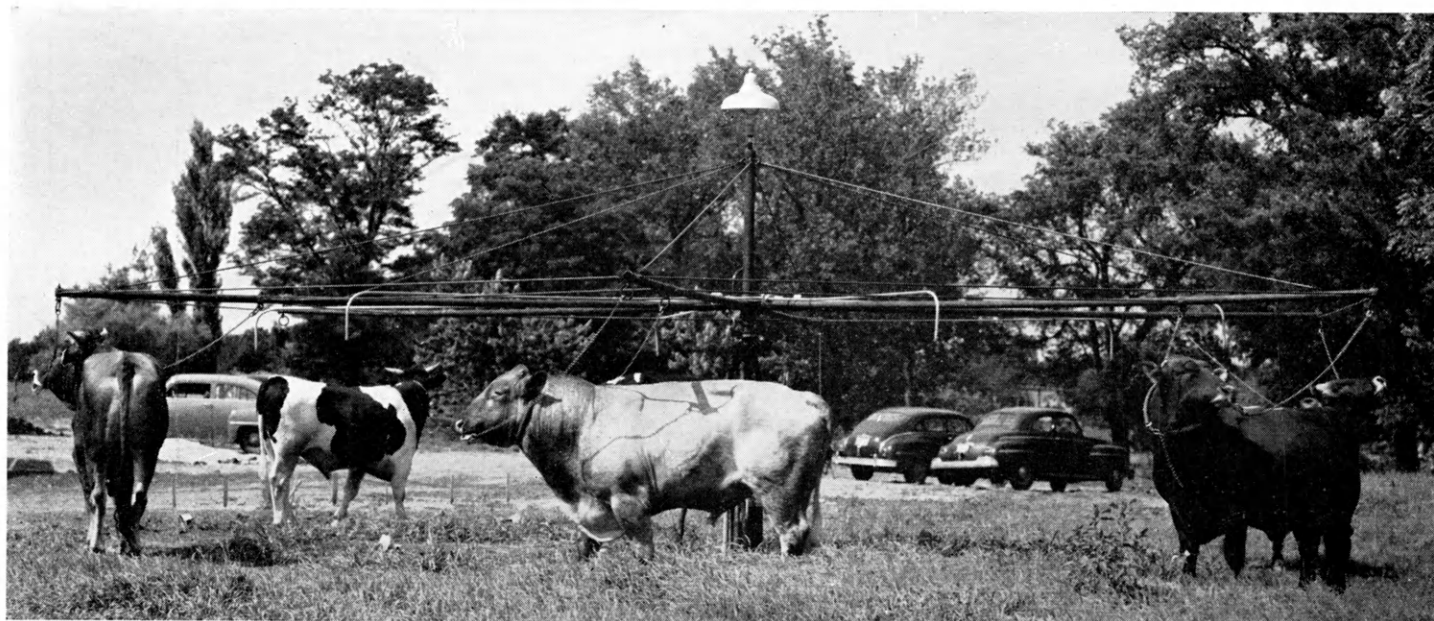
Plan to attend the Kansas Livestock Association's 39th annual convention in Wichita, March 13, 14 and 15.

Mail the coupon below along with \$3.00 for your membership in the Kansas Livestock Association, 909 Harrison, Topeka, which includes subscription to The Kansas Stockman.

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38,000 Cows Serviced in Sixty Counties in Kansas in 1951.

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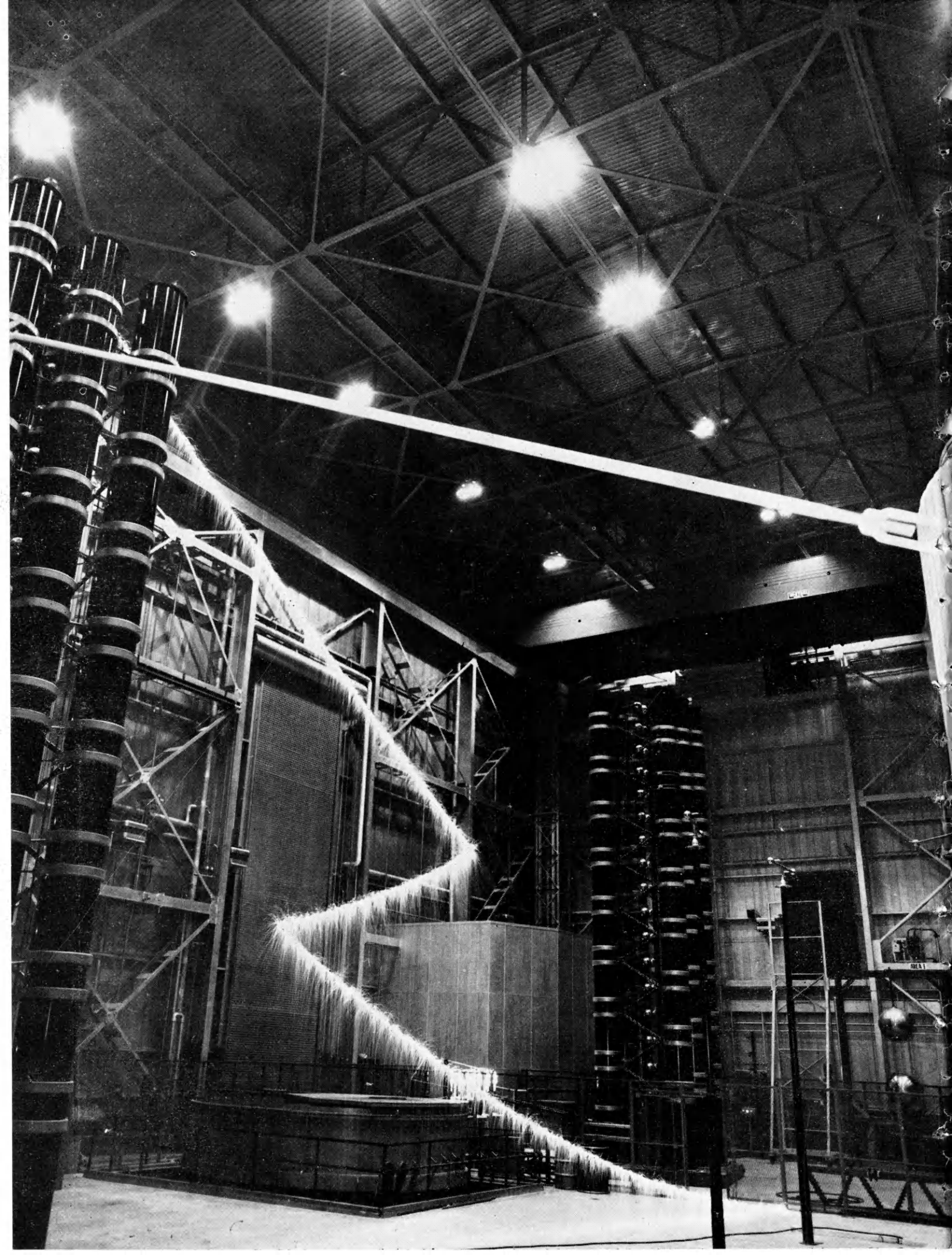
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THE KANSAS ARTIFICIAL BREEDING UNIT

Kansas State College
Manhattan, Kansas



Power Grows Up

By Everett Browning

ELECTRICITY, the silent helper of home, industry, and farm, has come of age with the tractor. But unlike the tractor, Kansas farmers use it less than the national average. A recent survey shows that only 61 percent of Kansas farms have electricity while the national average is 78 percent.

Two Kansas State men, Prof. C. F. Bortfeld of the experiment station and Joe F. Davis of the bureau of agricultural economics, with the co-operation of the USDA surveyed Southwest Kansas, electricity-wise.

Questions from farmers who do not yet have electricity prompted the survey. Many farm homes are not yet on power lines but with the vast expansion of REA and private utility companies, economically-minded farmers have been wondering about the cost of electricity, its advantages and disadvantages. They wanted to know what other farmers had found in actual practice. They wanted actual facts from men who knew.

Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 351, recently published, includes the findings of Bortfeld and Davis and answers most questions a farmer might ask about the flow of electrons. While the research was concentrated in Southwest Kansas, much of the data applies to the state as a whole.

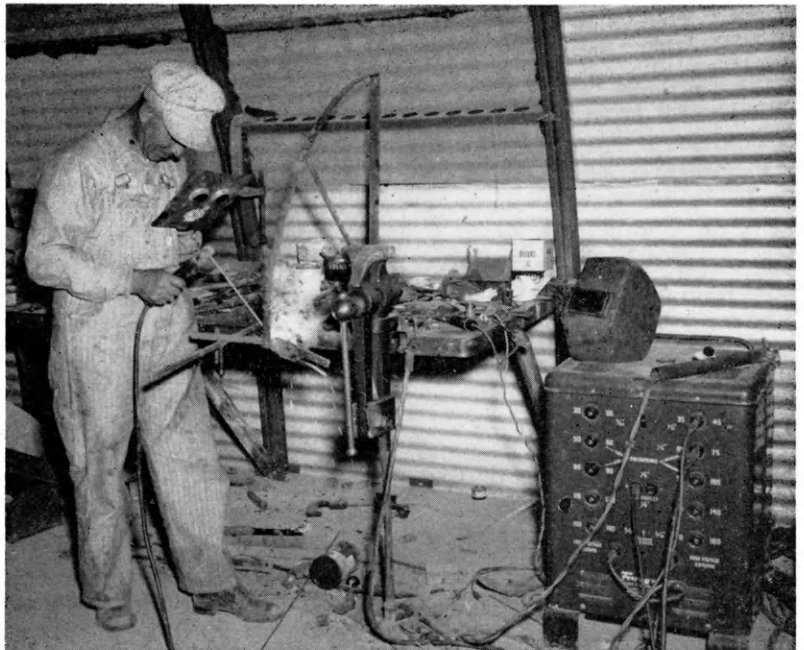
Some farms located on power lines still do not have electricity because of the high cost of wiring and because of interruptions in service. But farms located away from power lines were the ones that for the most part were without electricity. But even

(Continued on page 28)

← **LIGHTNING STREAKS** through the laboratory under a 5,000,000-volt surge of electricity. Constant research makes more and better power for farms over the nation.

Courtesy Kansas State Engineer and General Electric

Fast Fusion . . .



MODERN ELECTRIC welders are saving money on many farms by cutting maintenance costs. They also speed repairs when the machinery is needed.

Going Up . . .



Courtesy Agricultural Experiment Station

PORTABLE ELEVATORS powered by electric motors have made farming easier. They take the backache out of unloading such crops as wheat, oats, corn, hay.

Farm and Home Week

Back on the

SPRING STYLES, pie baking contests, group meetings, speeches, and demonstrations combined to make the 83rd Farm and Home Week a success. Twelve hundred persons registered and at least another thousand are believed to have attended various meetings without registering February 4 to 8.

This is the first year since the war that Farm and Home Week has been held on the campus. High enrollments crowded it off the campus until now. As a result, regional meetings were held at Dodge City, Colby, Beloit, Coffeyville, and Topeka for several years.

Over 1,500 people attended the spring style show, one of the highlights of the week's activities. Ten Shawnee county farm homemakers modeled clothes "for farm living around the clock."

Miss Tracy Richard, fashion editor of the Farm Journal magazine and narrator of the style show, said "Farm women like sincere practical clothes, and have a true understanding of simplicity, which is the keynote of spring fashion in 1952."

President James A. McCain addressed the visitors Wednesday afternoon. He said America still has new frontiers to conquer—the frontiers of new populations, new tillable land, and new farming efficiency.

Marilyn Veltman, 4-H girl from Salina, took first place among 35 contestants in the cherry pie baking contest. By taking first she won a free trip to Chicago where girls across the nation will compete for national honors.

Dr. J. S. Hughes, talking on re-

cent developments in poultry nutrition, said despite the many years of research on vitamins, and the use of antibiotics, he still didn't recommend taking all the animal protein out of feeds yet.

E. B. Winner, extension poultryman at the University of Missouri, said "Right now egg gathering should be your biggest chore. It isn't, there's something wrong with your poultry management."

"There is an increasing preference for turkey broilers, fryers, junior roasters and turkey parts," said Loyal Payne, head of the Poultry department. Thomas B. Avery, associate professor of Poultry, told how to barbecue poultry.

The dairy program was "the best ever," according to Prof. F. W. Atkeson, head of the Dairy department. The program opened Monday with inter-breed dairy cattle council meetings, and continued into Tuesday with meetings of state breed associations. The annual dairymen's dinner was held Tuesday noon.

Wednesday's session was highlighted by C. B. Bender's talk on "What Is Grassland Farming." Bender, director of research in grassland farming for the Sperry corporation, also talked to another group on "Harvesting and Making Hay-Crop Silage."

Karl B. Musser, secretary-treasurer of the American Guernsey Cattle club, gave a talk on "The Way Things Look to Me." "Consumers Wanted" was the subject Owen D. Richard, general manager of the American Dairy Association, discussed.

The principal function of breed-

ing research is the formulation of plans for use by breeders rather than the development of a breed, Walter Smith, assistant professor of Animal Husbandry, said.

In spite of stories published prematurely in various breed magazines and newspapers, hormones are not effective in changing lambing dates of ewes in Kansas, said Dr. T. Donald Bell, professor of Animal Husbandry.

In Horticulture, Farm and Home Week visitors heard Prof. L. R. Quinlan talk on the appreciation of natural beauty and its relation to the landscaping of farm home grounds.

Prof. W. W. Willis gave an illustrated talk on flower arrangement to some 150 women. Examples of flower arrangements for dinners, luncheons, buffets, and favors for guests were shown, followed by a question and answer period.

J. K. Jensen, research engineer for John Deere Company of Waterloo, Iowa, demonstrated tractor stability with an electrically-operated tractor. Another highlight was a panel discussion on the development and use of a farm shop.

Dr. Leonard Schruben, professor of Ag Economics, told Farm and Home visitors that Kansas farmers must learn "to identify and become familiar with the trend of production of different grains, to relate the development of the marketing system to our ability to engage in specialized production, and to anticipate future developments in production and marketing Kansas grains and appraise the effect of such developments upon the economy of the state."

The interaction of agriculture and

Campus Again

scientific method taking place in this century may be a turning point in man's history, said Dr. J. A. Hodges, professor of Ag Economics.

Results of the 1951 corn yield tests were given by Prof. A. L. Clapp of the Agronomy department at the Kansas Hybrid Association meeting.

Reports of Kansas Apiary inspection were given by Dr. R. L. Parker, on the Beekeepers' program. G. H. Caled, editor of the American Bee Journal, of Hamilton, Ill., talked on facts contributing to building colonies.

The progress in seed certification in 1951 was given at the Kansas Crop Improvement Association meeting by L. L. Compton, secretary-treasurer of the association.

Robert Hilgendorf of radio station KSAC summed it all up when he said, "It seems like old times to get Farm and Home Week back on the campus again."

Early cut prairie hay has a high nutritional value and gets more pounds of beef than does late cut hay.

The USDA and the Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station have worked together cutting, analyzing, and feeding hay to beef cattle over a period of years.

Although there is less hay per acre in the early cutting, it goes twice as far per 100 pounds of gain. Early cutting also has a high protein content. This experiment will continue several years for confirmation.

A man cannot go anywhere while he is straddling a fence.

—Hubert Lewis (*Good Business*).

By Ag Student Staff

Cake Walk and Cherry Pie . . .



HIGHLIGHTING the 83rd annual Farm and Home week was the Spring style show (lower left) and the cherry pie baking contest. Marilyn Veltman, winner, takes her pie from oven.

Feed Tech's First Birthday

By Nicholas Kominus and Dan Henley

RECENT ADVANCES in the feed industry have merely scratched the surface, Prof. Loren V. Burns, head of K-State's new Feed Technology program, said at the seventh annual Formula Feed Conference here January 15 and 16. Over 400 feed dealers and manufacturers attended the conference.

This is the first anniversary of the recognized need for more research and trained men in the formula feed field. The 1951 Formula Feed conference started a campaign to establish a Feed Technology curriculum at K-State and a building to house feed milling equipment.

The Feed Technology curriculum was introduced last fall and the feed industry has collected practically enough funds for the \$200,000 building. Construction is slated to start soon. The College will turn out men trained in mill operation, nutrition, and administration, Burns promised.

"Farmers who do not use formula feeds are going out of business because they cannot compete with those who do," said E. A. Worth, president of the Midwest Feed Manufacturers association.

"He can't sell his livestock and poultry at a price that will give him a fair living," Worth continued. "It is well that the feeders have taken the road toward scientific production because grass resources are limited. Science will have to come to the rescue."

"Since the compounding of formula feed has been left almost 100 per cent to feed manufacturers, they have a heavy obligation to the public," he said. "The new science obligates feed manufacturers to keep up with results of research and apply the new knowledge ethically and scientifically," Worth said.

"Beef steaks and roasts of the fu-

ture will be made largely of corn cobs, soybean straw, wheat straw, corn stalks, cottonseed hulls, corn silage, grass silage, range forages, and other rough feeds," according to W. M. Beeson, of the animal husbandry department at Purdue university.

"These inert substances made up chiefly of the solid framework of plants, when properly balanced, have

Miller . . .



DR. BURR O. ROSS of the Gooch Feed Mill Co., Salina, was a speaker at the conference.

a possible energy value often equal to the best grain or hay," Beeson said.

Paul Sanford of the Poultry department told delegates of research making chickens grow faster than ever before by adding antibiotic supplements to a well-balanced ration.

Dr. Josiah S. Hughes, professor of chemistry, was toastmaster at the "Feed Bag" banquet sponsored by the conference January 15 in Thompson hall. Three hundred conference dele-

gates attended the banquet and Question Roundup that followed.

Prof. L. F. Payne, head of the Poultry department, gave a spicy slide lecture of his trip to the Paris World Poultry Congress last summer. Following this, delegates were given a chance to fire questions at guest speakers and College faculty on nutrition and feed preparation.

These are some of the questions:

Q. "Can household detergents replace antibiotics in feed?"

A. "Our experiments so far have produced a depressing effect on the live stock," said Sanford.

Q. "What are the results of using a built-up litter in laying houses?"

A. Professor Payne said "The best results are obtained in Kansas when the litter is allowed to remain in the houses only one year."

Q. "Can urea be used as a source of protein in feeds?"

A. "There is no danger from feeding urea to dairy cows and calves if it is limited to a maximum of 3 per cent of the total protein content of the feed," said Dr. F. C. Fountaine of the Dairy department.

Wednesday morning a panel discussion "Loose Ends" was given by Dr. D. Richardson, Animal Husbandry, chairman; Dr. E. E. Bartley, Dairy Husbandry, Dr. M. F. Hansen, Zoology, Dr. Sanford, Dr. D. B. Parrish, Chemistry, all of K-State, and Dr. W. M. Beeson, of Purdue university.

The conference was sponsored by the College, the State Board of Agriculture, Midwest Feed Manufacturers' association, and the Kansas Grain, Feed, and Seed Dealers' association.

Student Nurse: "Every time I bend over to listen to his heart, his pulse rate goes up alarmingly. What should I do?"

Doctor: "Button your collar!"

Call of the Islands

By Dick Steffens



Dean Emeritus L. E. Call

DEAN EMERITUS L. E. CALL will leave this month for the Philippine Islands—his fourth trip there since the war—to serve from one to two years as an agricultural research consultant for the University of the Philippines.

The Mutual Security Agency, formerly known as the Economic Cooperation Administration, is sponsoring his trip this time. He will work in establishing a research program for the agricultural branch of the university.

The 70-year-old ex-dean of the Ag School has spent a big share of his time in the Philippines since leaving the dean's office in 1946. His contributions to world agriculture began when he was freed of duties that kept him close to Kansas.

Dean Call was born in Kent, Ohio,

in 1881 and received his bachelor's from Ohio University. In 1907 he came to Kansas State as assistant professor of soils.

Call took his first leave of absence in 1912 to complete his master's degree at Ohio State. After World War I he served in the Army Educational Corps in France.

In 1925 he became dean of the Ag School, a position he held for 21 years. He was granted another leave of absence in 1934 to serve a year as acting president of the Federal Land Bank of Wichita.

While serving as dean, he became widely known in the state and nation as an agricultural leader. He is the author or joint author of more than 50 bulletins and reports. He has also presented many technical papers before scientific societies, contributed

many articles for the farm and technical press, and written two textbooks on agriculture.

In 1946 just before his retirement as dean he was appointed by President Truman to a USDA commission to work out an agricultural rehabilitation program for the war-torn Philippine Islands. After completing this assignment he returned to the College as professor of rural institutions, part-time.

In 1949 Dean and Mrs. Call returned to the Philippines as Fulbright professors at Silliman University. He worked on an agricultural problem and she taught art.

Last fall he spent a month at the University of the Philippines as an ECA consultant. At that time the agricultural college, a branch of the

(Continued on page 26)

Plants Poison Live Stock

POISONOUS PLANTS cause an annual loss of 3 to 5 per cent of the range animal population, according to latest figures. Animals are usually affected through eating the plants; they are seldom bothered by those like poison ivy which cause irritation of the skin. Most poisonous plants have a disagreeable taste that keeps animals from eating them under ordinary conditions.

But in the Spring, when animals are tired of a prolonged dry feed diet, they will gobble up almost anything that has a green color. Dangerous plants often grow faster than anything else and may be good height before grass has much more than started growing. Many of these plants, such as cockleburrs, are most poisonous during early stages of growth.

Fall is another season when plant poisoning often occurs. The hot weather and drouth of summer destroy a lot of the green color and grass becomes dry and brown. However, usually a few plants remain that have been by-passed all summer for one reason or another. Many of these are poisonous and will harm animals that are starved into eating them.

The nightshade plant family is a large one including many common plants that are poisonous under certain conditions. Jimson weed is a member of this family, and all parts of these plants are dangerous for animals at all times.

Horse nettles, bull nettles, and some types of sandburs also belong to this family and at various times have been reported as poisonous for animals that have eaten them. Even the ordinary Irish potato belongs to this family, and sprouts or sunburned tubers that have turned green on the surface of the ground have been known to kill animals.

Loco-weed has been known as the number one poisoner of cattle. It belongs to the bean family. The locos and poison vetches are typical leg-

umes having red, white, or purple flowers. They are abundant on the Great Plains and in high mountains and foothills. Most species grow early in the spring. All parts of the plant are poisonous throughout its life. Usually the poison of some species is cumulative. Animals may be poisoned despite the fact that continued grazing is necessary.

Next to loco-weeds, different kinds of larkspur are believed to poison more cattle than any other plant. White snakeroot is one of the most famous poison plants in the country.

(Continued on page 20)

By Wendell McCormick

Disguised Innocence . . .



Courtesy Agricultural Experiment Station
THE LOCO WEED is recognized as the number one poisoner of cattle. Throughout its life all of its parts are poisonous.

LITTLE AMERICAN ROYAL time is less than a month away. Students are already making trips to the livestock and dairy barns to groom, fit and show the animals of their choice for the Ag school's largest student event. The big show will be held in the Field House April 5.

The Little Royal gives all K-Staters, no matter what their school, opportunity to work, compete, and gain experience with the livestock in a show ring. The contest is based on grooming the animal and showmanship in the ring.

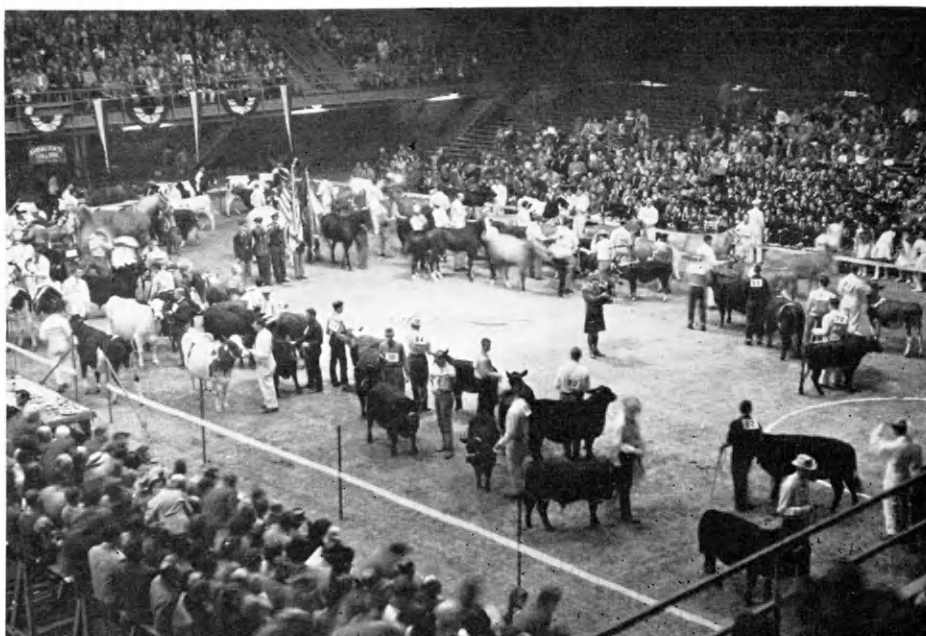
The Little Royal dates back to 1903 when students paraded college livestock around the drive in front of Anderson Hall for visitors who attended Farm and Home week—then called State Farm Institute. After the parade, various types of stock judging classes would be held for the spectators.

This type of showmanship continued intermittently until 1924 when the Department of Animal Husbandry decided to stage a larger show with instructions on the grooming and selection of finer livestock. Fifty-two students drew animals for this event and only the animal husbandry division participated; however, in 1926, the dairy division was added and the show was changed to a contest with special emphasis on the ability to fit and train animals for the show ring. Thus the competitive spirit of the Little Royal was born.

The first shows were sponsored and managed by the Departments of Dairy and Animal Husbandry with the co-operation of the Dairy and Block and Bridle clubs, and were held in the judging pavilion on the last evening of Farm and Home Week. At that time the pavilion had permanent bleacher seats around the sides and the show was held in the north section of the building.

The contestants drew their animals the second week in January and were given from one to three weeks to groom and fit them. After the three-hour show all the participants gathered in the meats laboratory for a showman's "feed." Members of the faculty or other prominent stockmen made short talks.

The Little Royal, the only collegiate livestock show patterned after Kansas City's American Royal (all



FLOOR BLEACHERS will be removed at the 1952 Little American Royal livestock show to make room for four show rings instead of the two that are pictured at the 1951 show.

Records Show K-State

Rich in Royal History

By Dale M. Davies

others are similar to the International) moved along and grew rapidly. In 1934, in the animal husbandry division there were six horses, ten sheep, 15 beef cattle and 14 hogs shown. A special feature was the announcement of classes and winners over a public address system—something that is commonplace today. At this time, the dairy division held their contest for the selection of grand champion only. The preliminary dairy show was held the day before.

In 1935, the Agricultural Association with the co-operation of the two departmental clubs became the sponsor of the event.

In 1936, the Little Royal was recognized as the outstanding feature of Farm and Home Week and was larger than any preceding. In the animal husbandry division ten classes were shown and the dairy department followed closely with eight classes consisting of 31 animals. The show went off smoothly despite adverse weather that plagued the showmen from the day before the drawing to

the evening before the show. However the pavilion was filled and extra seats had to be secured. The ribbons at this show were provided by the college extension service and the winners' trophies were presented by the American Royal and the Kansas City Stock Yards company. C. Peairs Wilson, now on the Ag Economics faculty, won the Block and Bridle division with a Hampshire ewe and Vernal G. L. Roth groomed a Guernsey heifer to the dairy championship.

In 1937, 16 classes were shown with more than 100 animals. Two rings were used—one for the dairy boys and the other for animal husbandry showmen. That year both the north and south divisions of the pavilion were used in an attempt to accommodate all the visitors and at the same time have room for a large number of local people.

In 1940, a two ring alternating show had been planned again but because of the intense cold all the

(Continued on page 18)

K-State's Fiddleman

By Kenneth Boughton

GOT AN OLD FIDDLE? If you do and would still like to get some service out of it, Dr. Hurley Fellows is just the person to help you out.

"Doc" as everyone calls him is a plant pathologist working with the USDA at K-State and is renowned for square dance calling.

Repairing old instruments has become his most interesting hobby. If you enter his basement you find that it has been turned into a workshop. Hanging around the walls or lying in cases are numerous stringed instruments ranging from string basses to ukuleles.

When asked how he got started in this hobby, Fellows said that he had always been interested in stringed instruments ("fiddles," he calls 'em) and has a collection of them. He

especially likes them because they are beautiful and are symbolic of the old pioneer days.

Fellows repairs more violins than any other instrument. "Violins are the most beautiful instruments and have the strongest connection with the Old West," he says.

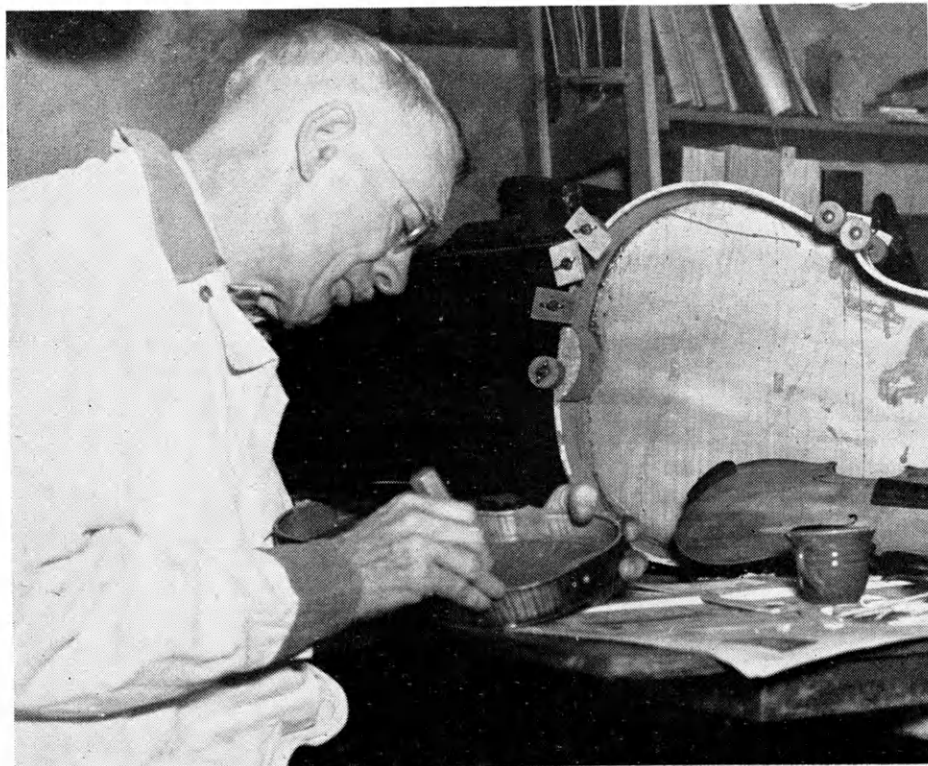
Repairing violins is an art and a science, according to Fellows. Knowledge of making and repairing violins has accumulated over centuries.

Before he started making repairs, Fellows looked into literature on the subject. Not only did he study books written in English, but also some written in German and French.

In looking for books on violin making, he searched through many second-hand bookstores and came

(Continued on page 29)

Fiddle Fixer . . .



DR. HURLEY FELLOWS, USDA plant pathologist, glues an old violin together in his basement workshop. He studies each violin before repairing it and is swamped with violins.

Chit Chat..

By Dean Clyde W. Mullen

IN RECENT YEARS, it has appeared to this observer that there has been a terrific let-down for the queen and her attendants following the crowning event at the Barnwarmer. There has been an interval of picture-taking after which the



DEAN MULLEN

queen and attendants melted into the crowd and the spot-lighted episode of the evening was over.

A review of events at earlier dances, as reported in the Ag Student for December, referred to a GRAND MARCH with the newly-crowned queen and her attendants and their escorts leading the march. The queen and Dean of Agriculture led the parade. That seems like a good idea. Possibly the chairman in charge of crowning of the queen should keep it in mind for the fall of 1952.

ANOTHER THING proves earlier generations were cast from tough metal. Those high-steppers took their dates home after the dance and returned to clean up the gym between midnight and morning.

AND WHILE we are on the subject of Barnwarmers, there is the 1952 Barnwarmer, now combined with "greatest rodeo on earth," and with Ag Days.

Committees are making progress, slowly, toward bringing an intercollegiate rodeo contest to the campus October 24 and 25, 1952. No one

(Continued on page 24)

O'BRYAN RANCH POLLED HEREFORD SALE

Hiattville, Kansas

SELLING 144 HEAD



O'Larry Mischief 7, champion bull of the 1951 National Polled Hereford Show and Sale, Louisville, Kentucky, was sold by Sumter Farm & Stock Co., Geiger, Alabama, to Joe O'Bryan, Hiattville, for \$20,000. From left to right are John L. Hutchenson, owner of Sumter Farms; Joe O'Bryan, owner of O'Bryan Ranch; Harold Salmon, office manager, and Ted Besch, manager, O'Bryan Ranch; W. W. O'Bryan, and Charles Farquhar, herdsman for Sumter Farms.

OFFERING INCLUDES . . .

35 Bred Heifers

They will be carrying the services of EER Victor Tone 4, and O'Larry Mischief 7, our 1951 National Polled Hereford champion.

9 Bulls

100 Open Heifers

By ALF Choice Domino 11, ALF Battle Mixer 10, Woodrow Mischief 76, Bonny B Mischief 1 and Bonny B Mischief 7.

The sale will be held at the home ranch which is located in the heart of the mid-west. It is about 125 miles south of Kansas City. The ranch headquarters is 25 miles west of Fort Scott or 25 miles east of Chanute on Kansas Highway 39. The phone number is Hepler 1226.

Joe O'Bryan
O' BRYAN RANCH
Hiattville, Kansas

Coffee, Routine, No Gold

MANY GOLD PROSPECTORS and other fortune hunters have gone to Alaska in search of wealth during the last 70 years. But Clarence A. Moore, assistant professor of Agricultural Economics, went there for a different purpose when he accepted an appointment to the Alaska Agricultural Experiment Station in 1949.

Moore said he expected some adventure in Alaska, America's "last frontier," but his position in farm management research was merely routine with no spectacular occurrences during the two years he was there.

Moore's work consisted of conducting a series of annual studies of farm organization, production practices, and the cost of production for particular enterprises on Alaskan farms. Farmers were very co-operative in the farm management work and confined themselves to business during an interview, Moore said.

When business was finished, they enjoyed visiting over cups of coffee everyone seemed to have ready any time during the winter, Moore explained. Alaska farmers are eager to learn new methods and practices recommended by the experiment station. Studies revealed that rapid changes, in line with recommendations, had occurred over a period of four years.

Alaska has had some farming—on a limited, widely scattered and self-sufficient basis—for nearly three-quarters of a century, Moore explained. Very little farming was on a commercial basis until the Matanuska Valley Colony was established in 1935. Colonists settling in the valley came from the United States and those that stayed there farming are now securing relatively good incomes.

The principal types of farming in Alaska are dairying, potato growing, vegetable gardening, and poultry. Alaskan farming is characterized by a high proportion of part-time units and small units among many full-

time farms. There are also many year to year changes on individual farms. A new movement afoot points toward more specialized and commercialized operations away from self-sufficient and diversified farming.

One of the most spectacular changes is the rapid increase in the number of dairies in the Matanuska Valley especially. Dairy farmers are using more silage, improving their pastures, increasing the size of their herds, and raising more herd replacements in recent years, Moore pointed out.

Alaskan farms may vary from a few to several hundred acres, Moore said. One-fourth to one-third of the land is crop land. Dairy farms are usually larger and have more cropland than other types. In 1950, 33 dairy farms that co-operated in the farm management study had an average of 214 acres of land per farm, and an average of 75 acres of cropland.

The largest farming area in Alas-

Alaskan . . .

By Eldon Johnson

ka is the Matanuska Valley. Three other minor production areas are the Kenai Peninsula, Anchorage, and the Tanana Valley near Fairbanks. However, the Matanuska Valley produces over half of Alaska's agricultural products, while the other half comes from other areas.

While in Alaska, Moore wrote two experiment station reports; the second will be released as a bulletin in March.

Moore received his bachelor's from West Texas State in 1945 and his master's from the University of Illinois in 1946. Then he spent three years at the University of Arkansas doing research and teaching before going to Alaska.

He is married and has two children. He is at K-State on a temporary appointment while Harold Riley is on leave studying for his doctor's.

Courtesy Clarence Moore



THIS MARKETING SCENE in Alaska is typical of the country and buildings. Clarence Moore, assistant professor of Ag Economics, spent two years at the Alaska Station.

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MANHATTAN
KANSAS



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RUNNING OUT of the crude oil that powers and lubricates our civilization is not an immediate danger. Scientific methods of exploration, drilling, and recovery keep pushing farther and farther into the future the day when petroleum must be supplemented by other raw materials. When that day comes, however, there is no danger that the American economy will slow down.

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Work with synthetic fuels is only one example of how Standard Oil plans ahead to serve its customers. By working to keep this company in the forefront of one of America's most competitive industries, our researchers and engineers are helping to keep America itself ahead and to make life better for every American.

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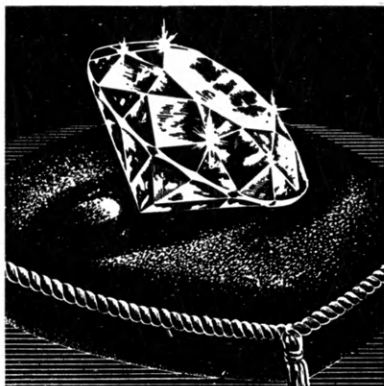
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A Tasty Cup of



makes that
break complete
ENJOY YOURS

at
the

CANTEEN

South of the Campus

Royal

(Continued from page 13)

spectators were placed in the south side of the pavilion, and the show was held there.

In 1941, two more milestones in Royal history were achieved. First, an outside judge was brought in to make the placings in the dairy show. George Cooper, manager of a dairy farm in Eastern Kansas, was the judge selected. Second, the practice of having the first and second place winners in the individual classes show for breed championships was started. After the breed champion was selected, the second place winner was given a reserve champion ribbon; then in the final contest for grand champion, all champions and reserve champions in each breed were brought in the ring.

World War II caused the show to be discontinued because of the small enrollment. It was reinstated in 1948 under the sponsorship of the Dairy and Block and Bridle clubs as a spring event to be held independent of Farm and Home week. The '48, '49, '50 shows were held in the pavilion also. Then in 1951, the contest was expanded and moved to K-State's new Field House where all who came could be seated comfortably.

This spring as show time nears again, the committees in charge are making plans for the largest show yet. It also will be held in the Field House and will feature four show rings instead of two. The entire arena will be used. All the spectators will be seated in the balcony and all the bleachers will be removed from the arena floor.

Gene Brinkman is the chairman this year. Under him are Warren Prawl, vice-chairman; Warren Nettleton, secretary; and Hank Gardner, treasurer. Nine committees are set up to get the job done this year. Members are:

Publicity—Dick Brown, chairman, Bob Edwards, Harold Reed, and Carl Leinweber.

Decorations—Duane Traylor, chairman, Mark Alley, Norman Schlesener, Bill Smalley, and Bob Hull.

Properties—Glen Crumme and Phil Lukert.

Entertainment—Jay Zimmerman, chairman, and Phil Arnold.

Prizes and Awards—Dick Pickett.

Program Composition—Harlan Copeland.

Program Circulation—George Wingert, chairman, Loren Laverentz, Dale Evans, and Bill Tilgner.

Entries—Ray Sis and Sherlund Prawl, co-chairmen, Dick Pringle, and Arvon Graham.

Tickets and Ushers—Maurice McClure, chairman, and Mervin Frey.

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Manhattan, Kansas

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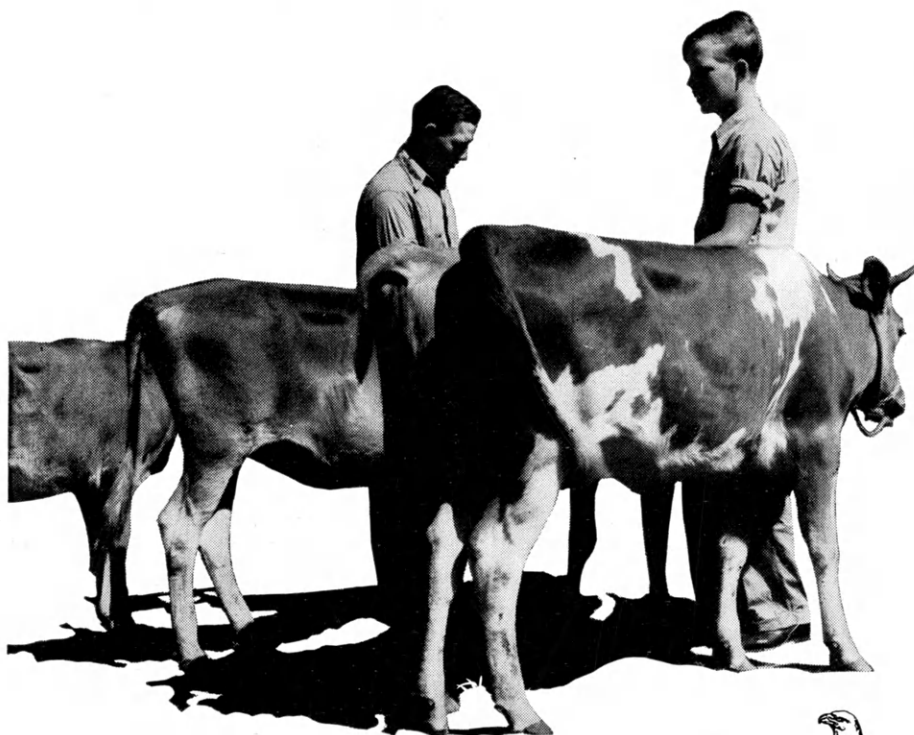
1219 Moro

A GIFT.... to Take With You

You have known the friendly trust of animals, their dependence on you for their very existence. You know the taste of sweat, the ache of weariness, the race with the storm at harvest. And you have exulted in the market place at the material rewards for your work, your care, your planning—and your self-denial.

Responsibilities . . . toil . . . working and living with animals and with Nature. Farm life has given you the gift of maturity, a gift more earned than bestowed, a gift long in coming to others who have lived the soft life. For maturity is not measured in years alone, but in what those years have brought to the muscle and mind of the man.

Take this gift with you through college and beyond. It will make your college years more fruitful, your whole life more rewarding. Life will have fuller meaning for you. You will mean more to the world, both in accomplishment and in good citizenship.

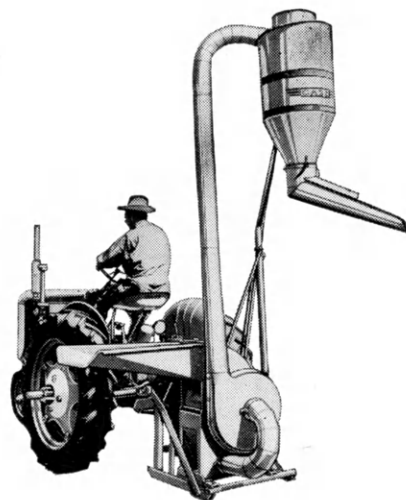


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You've probably never thought of an Armour salesman as having anything to do with the business of farming. But actually he serves U. S. farmers in a very important way.

The 5,000 Armour salesmen aggressively seek out the best possible markets for products made from U. S. farm "raw materials." Selling these products where they will bring the best prices strengthens the market for the cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry, milk and eggs from U. S. farms!

Someday you may have a farm of your own—if so, you'll find Armour a good com-

pany to do business with, because Armour will have a vital interest in the success of *your* farming.

Armour is a good company to work for, too—and offers many job opportunities to graduates of agricultural schools. Should you wish specific information, write to: Armour and Company, Personnel Division, Union Stock Yards, Chicago 9, Illinois.

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Good Production and Handling Methods

Excellent Milling and Baking Properties

Have given them an Envious Reputation

LET'S RETAIN IT

Kansas Wheat Improvement Association

Manhattan, Kansas

Plants

(Continued from page 12)

It commonly affects cattle. The poison may be passed on in milk to affect people who drink it.

Much has been accomplished by veterinarians in developing remedies and curing animals of poisoning. But many of the poison plants act so quickly that drugs and remedies do no good. Putting the sick animal on good feed and leaving it alone is usually the best cure, stockmen advise.

Most losses from poisonous plants can be attributed to hunger, and this is caused mainly by poor range conditions. Generally, animals do not graze them from choice and are rarely poisoned when there is an abundance of good forage of other kinds.

Readers Write

(Continued from page 4)

evidence that rice will be grown here in 1952.

The Punchbowl is six to eight miles across, mostly arable, and normally is inhabited by 50,000 or more Koreans, but they are all gone now.

I was in Manhattan late in the summer, before I came to Korea. I saw the flood damage and witnessed some of the remarkable recovery of the city.

I also saw the work on the new buildings you mentioned, and I expect to see the Ag building and others completed when I get home late this summer.

John A. Schnittker.

Don't worry about America's future. Millions of smart little cookies are growing up into wise crackers.

The buxom soprano in the opera fainted and it took four men to carry her off the stage—two abreast.

It is hard to realize these days that this country was founded partly to avoid taxation.

Lulu, the KD, says she can't understand how cows can like milking machines—no personal touch.

Joe: My girl friend is a twin.

Moe: How do you tell them apart?

Joe: Her brother is built different.

Service to Twenty Million Readers and Listeners—

Facts and accuracy in the news have been the foundation upon which the Capper papers and radio stations were built.

Both Kansas State College and Capper Publications have grown great through a common dedication to the service of agriculture. We have worked together through the years in our mutual efforts to make farm living pleasanter and more profitable.

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CAPPER'S WEEKLY	PENNSYLVANIA FARMER	K C K N

Prevention of Grain Damage

By Herb Lee



For Reducing Crop Risks
For Cutting Soil Losses
For Boosting Legume Yields

Why take any more chances? A few minutes more to inoculate may save a whole year's legume crop. More and more farmers are inoculating—and most of them are using NITRAGIN. They know from experience that the "orange-colored can" gets results. Even if you plant chemically treated legume seed—remember, you must always inoculate to get full nitrogen benefits for your crops and soils. When buying legume seed, remind your dealer you want NITRAGIN, the inoculant in the orange-colored can.

THE NITRAGIN COMPANY, INC.
3929 N. BOOTH ST. • MILWAUKEE 12, WISCONSIN

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE to stored grain by moisture and weevils was emphasized at the Wheat Kernel conference January 23 to 25 in East Ag.

"The tremendous amount of recent wheat damage by moisture and weevils provided reason for departure from the past purpose of the conference," said Ernest Mader, Agronomy professor and chairman of the conference committee. "Previously, identifying wheat by kernel characteristics was the main issue."

Various experts from the College agronomy, milling, botany, and entomology departments, the U. S. Bureau of Entomology, the grain branch of the Production and Marketing administration, and the Kansas Wheat Improvement association handled the program.

Perhaps the most debated issue was how and why excessive moisture content promotes damage in stored grain. Evidently, last summer's frequent torrential rains, which delayed wheat harvesting until after maturity, making it necessary to harvest wet grain, aroused the added interest.

"Excess moisture content in wheat is brought about by or directly responsible for most of the damage," Max Milner, professor of milling, said. "There is a critical moisture value of 14.5 per cent from which wheat will fluctuate with the relative humidity surrounding a grain bin," Dr. Milner explained. "If a relative humidity value of over 75 per cent is reached, mold spores become active and damage results."

"Harvesting at the right time followed by fanning, natural ventilation, or turning of grain in bins will remedy moisture excess and mold damage," Max Friesen, of the PMA, explained. "Of course, harvesting grain at the proper time was impossible last summer. Now is the time to mix or turn grain to prevent moisture translocation," Friesen added. "Cold weather is ideal. If no other method works, the top molded layer in the bin should be removed and grain arranged in an inverted cone fashion."

FREE BOOKS ON INSECT CONTROL

It's bad news for crop-destroying insects when toxaphene dusts or sprays are on the job!

These booklets tell you where—when—and how toxaphene insecticides control a wide variety of insect pests and save farmers many thousands of dollars annually.

They are yours for the asking—no charge—no obligation. Send for the booklets which interest you most and learn how farmers can use toxaphene to increase yields and profits.

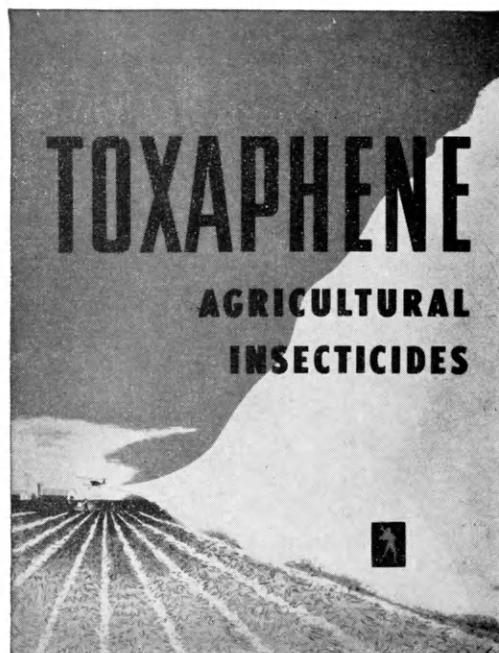


HERCULES POWDER COMPANY

INCORPORATED

Naval Stores Department, 911 King St., Wilmington, Del.

Hercules does not manufacture finished insecticides, but produces and supplies toxicants for use by the insecticide industry.



This 24-page book summarizes the use of toxaphene dusts and sprays on cotton insects, livestock pests, alfalfa insects, cutworms and armyworms, grasshoppers, peanut insects, many others.



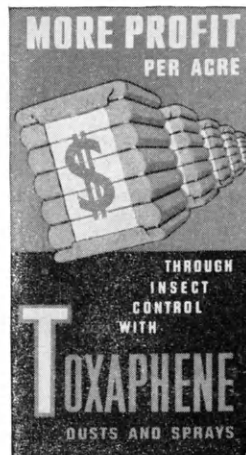
Detailed use against grasshoppers, including U. S. D. A. official recommendations.



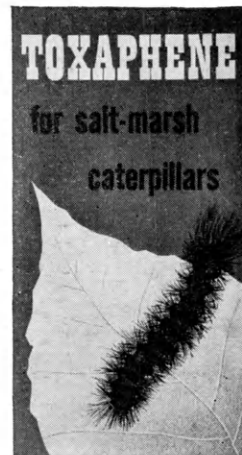
Official recommendations for control of leafhopper, velvetbean caterpillar, armyworms, thrips.



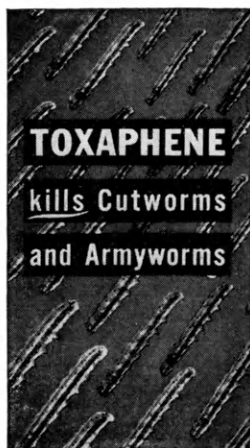
Recommendations for control of lygus, alfalfa weevils, spittlebugs, cutworms, blister beetles.



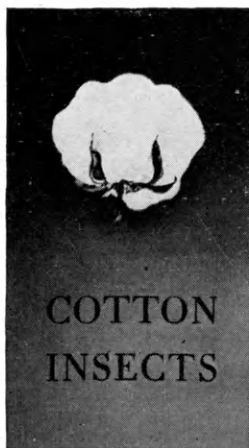
Explains program for getting more profit per acre with use of toxaphene against cotton insect pests.



How to control sudden and severe outbreaks of salt-marsh caterpillars with toxaphene.



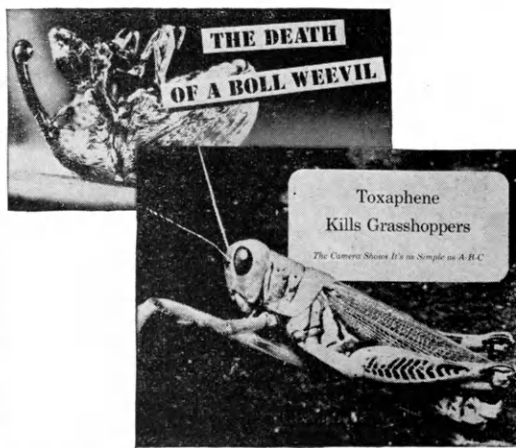
Information on killing two major pests—cutworms and armyworms—with official recommendations.



Full-color drawings, identifying major cotton pests with recommendations for quick effective control.



Montana and Wyoming state recommendations for toxaphene against sugar beet web-worms.



Dramatic close-up photographs in these two booklets show, for the first time, the actual effect of toxaphene insecticides on grasshoppers and boll weevils.

SECURITY

for your home



What happens to the nation and to the world in the coming days does not depend so much on what the Communists do, or what any other so called subversive group does, as on what happens in the homes of the people.

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Manhattan, Kansas

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Seed Stocks Grown in Kansas
FOR KANSAS ADAPTED HYBRIDS

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K 1585, K 1859, K 1639, K 1784 yellow

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300 Outside Rooms—An albert pick hotel



Chit Chat

(Continued from page 14)

anticipated the many little details and roadblocks that would be encountered in an effort to combine an Ag Day and Barnwarmer with a rodeo contest. The big question at the moment is whether or not the Agricultural Association will be able to get the use of the Field House for the rodeo. If it does, Ag Day 1952 and the Barnwarmer on Saturday night will be one of the biggest events that the School of Agriculture has sponsored in many a year.

EIGHT EASY WAYS to accumulate traffic tickets and start walking.

1. Park south of the large tree in the parking lot across the road, east of East Waters hall. This is regarded as obstructing traffic.

2. Park at the north side of the little circle driveway south of the Aeronautical Laboratory building, northwest of Military Science. The sign reads, "Do not park north of this fence." It should read, "Do not park south of this fence."

3. Procure an identification sticker and fail to put it on the windshield. (There are dozens of students who have done that.)

4. Place the identification sticker on the back window of the car. Harry doesn't look there.

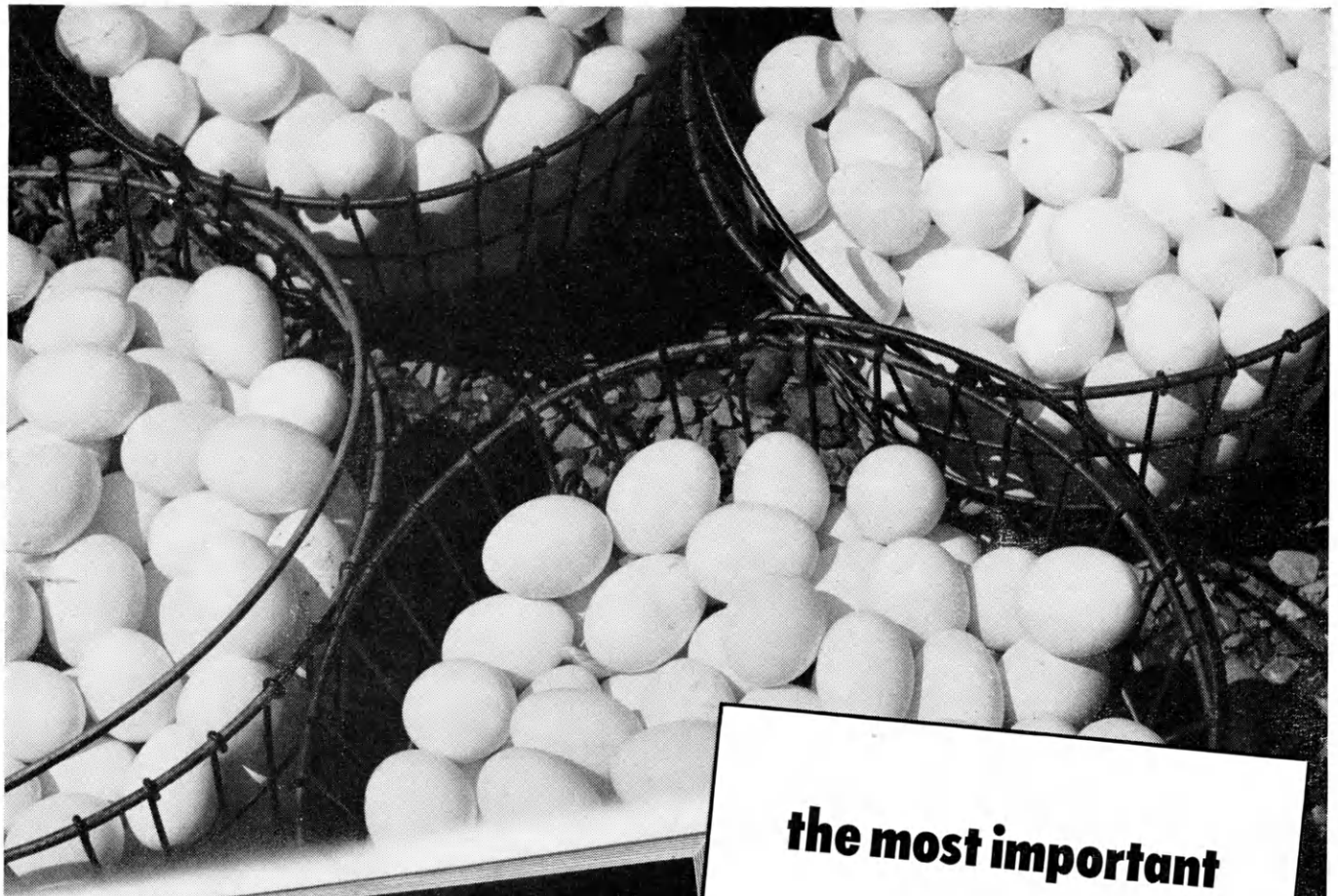
5. Let your girl friend drive your car and park in restricted areas, day or night. She may think she can assume the responsibility and have the ticket excused. She can't. It is your ticket.

6. Exceed the speed limit of 20 miles per hour on Claflin road, north of veterans' barracks. There is a timer in the bushes along that road.

7. Park in a questionable spot, because other cars are parked there and do not have a ticket. Harry just hasn't been there yet.

8. Park close-up, east of the Library at night. There are no signs because it is not assumed anyone would try to invade that remote area. Cars are tagged in this unposted "no parking" area every night.

Be reminded. Three unexcused tickets, and you start walking. Four unexcused tickets, and you go home to help dad. That's what the book says.



Farm Journal

SEPTEMBER 1951 • 20 CENTS



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Graham Patterson, *Publisher*

...the basic buy for selling Rural America



Some farmers operate their farms as though determined that no accident will be prevented if they can help it.

Practice Safety on Your Farm

And when you drive, drive carefully. . . remember, when you forget to drive carefully, you're not driving your car—you're aiming it.

Farm Bureau Mutual Insurance Company

Farm Bureau Building

Manhattan, Kansas

Call

(Continued from page 11)

university, was being rebuilt by ECA and the Island government.

Mrs. Call did not accompany him last fall and she will not go with him this spring to the islands. However, she does plan to join him this summer.

Dean Call said the Philippine Islands have two major agricultural problems: "to increase food production to meet the needs of the population, and to increase the production of export crops."

The two main food crops in the Islands are rice and corn. Hybrid corn is being introduced from Mexico and South America because our varieties are not adapted to that climate. However, one of the major projects at the University of the Philippines is breeding varieties adapted for that area.

Improving varieties will eventually increase the production of cereals, but commercial fertilizer is being called upon to boost production at present, Call stated. Commercial fertilizer is not much more expensive in the Philippines than it is in America. That's because water freight is

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Kansas City Stock Yards — Kansas City, Kansas

(In conjunction with Kansas City Lamb and Wool School)

MAY 1, 1952

60 Selected Purebred Rams Offered at Auction

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KANSAS PUREBRED SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOC.

T. Donald Bell
Kansas State College

Animal Husbandry Dept.
Manhattan, Kansas

the cheapest of all transportation, Call said. It doesn't cost much more to ship fertilizer from the United States to the Philippines than it does to ship it by rail halfway across our country.

Each ton of fertilizer serves the Philippine farmer twice, Call continued. The government handles the sale and distribution of fertilizer throughout and the profit from these sales goes to improve facilities in the country. Also the farmer receives a dividend from added yields whenever he uses fertilizer.

Export crops are a source of badly-needed dollars. Sugar copra, abaca (manila hemp), tobacco, and canned pineapple make up the major exports. The annual quota of sugar shipped to the United States is between 750 and 800 thousand tons, but the quota has never been filled since the war.

Much cigar and pipe tobacco is shipped to Europe, especially Spain, according to Call. Although Hawaii continues to dominate the pineapple markets, one of the largest packing companies in the world—the California Packing Corporation—is getting about half of its pack from the Islands.

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It's a Sure Bet



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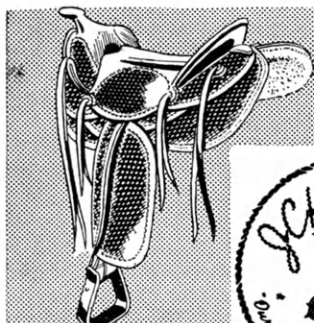
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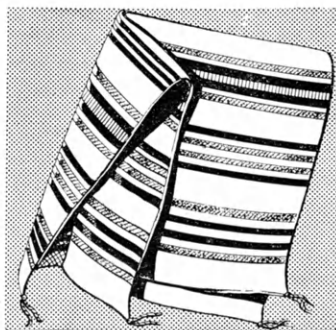


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Power

(Continued from page 7)

many of these had home electric plants. Some farmers preferred gas to electricity and used the latter only for lighting, Bortfeld said.

About 90 per cent of the current on farms is used in the home, Davis said. The majority of the power goes to electric irons, lighting, washing machines, and the like. Comparatively little of it goes for grinding feed or running other farm power equipment, the investigators found.

On the 284 farms selected at random for the survey, Bortfeld found an average of over 2000 kilowatt hours used each year. On farms that did not have electricity, he found mostly LP gas competing with the other types of power and heat. Farms that have had electricity for a long time used more than farms recently hooked up to the power line. And large farms in general used more electricity and had more electrical equipment than small farms.

Removing the drudge of carrying water or pumping it by hand seems to be one of the main reasons why farmers install electricity—at least running water is one of the principal benefits received from electricity on the farm. Three-fourths of the homes studied have running water and 90 per cent of this water is pumped with electric pumps.

Home freezers are quite common, although some farms don't have freezers because of interruptions in service. The trend, however, shows that more farms will install freezers in the near future.

Apparently, most farmers weren't taking advantage of electrical power about the farmstead, or they could see no advantage in it. Gasoline engines, tractors, and trucks supply most of the power used. LP gas is used considerably and will probably become more popular, the survey showed.

Farms used varying amounts of electricity even when they were the same size. This can be chalked up to the variations in farming practices. Some farms specialize in dairying and use current for milking and cooling. Others don't. Size of family changed requirements also. But the greatest difference was caused by individual preference. Some farmers just don't

like electricity for reasons of their own.

Bortfeld and Davis feel that electricity will be used more and more in the future. The amount of course is indefinite and many factors will influence consumption.

They estimate that the average farm will use 4,000 kilowatt hours a year within the next decade "if"—and it's a big if. Among other things, the current will have to be made more dependable and available and crops will have to continue to be good.

If use continues the way it has since World War II, few farms will be without electricity by 1960.

Fiddleman

(Continued from page 14)

across an old volume that is completely out of print. This book he found to be the most complete and concise in explanation. The volume was purchased for only one dollar, but is very valuable.

Since folks have found out what an excellent repairman he is, Fellows has become literally swamped with instruments to be fixed. He says he never gets any sleep at night because he stays up fixing fiddles.

His love for beautiful instruments and his knack for fixing them comes naturally. His mother's side of the family were musicians and he has played at square dances since a boy. He also admits that there are some instrument makers and repairmen back along the family tree.

Fellows was raised back in the hills of Oregon where his great love for music was born. He graduated from Oregon State college with a bachelor's and studied at the University of Wisconsin where he received his master's and doctor's.

He came to Kansas where the wheat disease he was studying was most prevalent. He has been at K-State 26 years.

When students in a psychology class were asked to state their racial backgrounds, one young man remarked that he had Indian blood in his veins. The professor asked if he knew what tribe it was.

"I don't think it was a tribe," the student replied. "Just a wandering Indian."

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The Store for Men and Women

Frey's Orchid

Garden Club Scholarship

By Herb Lee

RAISING ORCHIDS was the unusual, but profitable project that brought William Frey of Bound Brook, N. J., to Kansas State to study Floriculture. Now he's a second semester freshman.

Frey decided he was going to attend K-State some time ago because he believed one of the best Floriculture courses in the nation was offered here. K-State's Floriculture course has a national reputation.

Bill has achieved quite a reputation for himself too. He was awarded a \$300 college scholarship by the Na-

tional Council of State Garden clubs for his outstanding orchid culture.

Now 18 years old, Bill began raising orchids when he was 10. He says, as near as he can remember, he decided to grow orchids after visiting a greenhouse owned by a friend of his mother. He asked for a greenhouse as a birthday present, but didn't get it. However, with the help of a carpenter neighbor, he renovated an old chicken house, using a few discarded window panes to let in sunlight.

He was so successful, culturally

Orchid Man . . .



WILLIAM FREY'S outstanding orchid culture earned him a college scholarship from the National Council of State Garden clubs and brought him to K-State to study Floriculture.

and financially, that he now has a large greenhouse with adequate space for several hundred blooming plants and more than 3,000 seedlings. His father and a neighbor are carrying on the project while Bill is in college.

Bill's interest in orchids led him to join the American Orchid Society when he was 14. When 16 years old, he spent a summer at the New York School of Floral Design. The following summer in the orchid greenhouses of the New Jersey College of Agriculture.

Professional growers consider his knowledge of orchids equal to their own and frequently exchange propagated plants with him. A woman living near Bound Brook, whose hobby is collecting rare orchids, has entrusted her plants to Bill.

"I sell most of my orchids to a commission house," Bill explained. However, in high school he had a big business selling orchid corsages for dances and other events. Bill says that profits from his orchids and a scholarship will go a long way toward paying for his college expenses. A pledge of receipts from the Bound Brook flower show club will also help out.

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The Last Word

MANY COLLEGE students have been accused of going to school to escape the draft. In some cases deferments were not granted because some draft boards do not believe students should be deferred. There are others who advocate universal military training as our greatest weapon against Soviet aggression.

But military power may not be the entire answer to overcoming Communism. We, as a nation, have two sources of strength—natural resources and human resources. We cannot hope to maintain superiority in natural resources with Russia's vast reserve of untapped resources besides those in the satellite countries.

Russia also has superiority in numbers of people so no matter how many of our own people we train for war, Russia can match us man for man and then some.

However, there is that all-important factor—quality. The quality of the American people accounts for the fact that although we have only 7 per cent of the world's population, the United States is responsible for over 50 per cent of the world's production. The fact that

America has, up to now, more students in high school and college than the rest of the world combined helps raise the quality of our people.

Recently, the chairman of the Scientific Manpower Advisory committee said trained men constitute an important "secret weapon. If we cut off the supply in training of this technical manpower we cannot be superior in . . . ways that have made the United States superior in the past."

Major General Clovis E. Byers, deputy assistant chief of staff of the army, testifying before a congressional committee on universal military service, urged expansion of college ROTC programs in order to provide officers "with the background and qualities of maturity and leadership we need."

When high brass in both the scientific and military fields recognize the need for college trained men, should there be any question that college students be deferred and that universal military training be shelved in preference to ROTC for all college students? D.F.

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