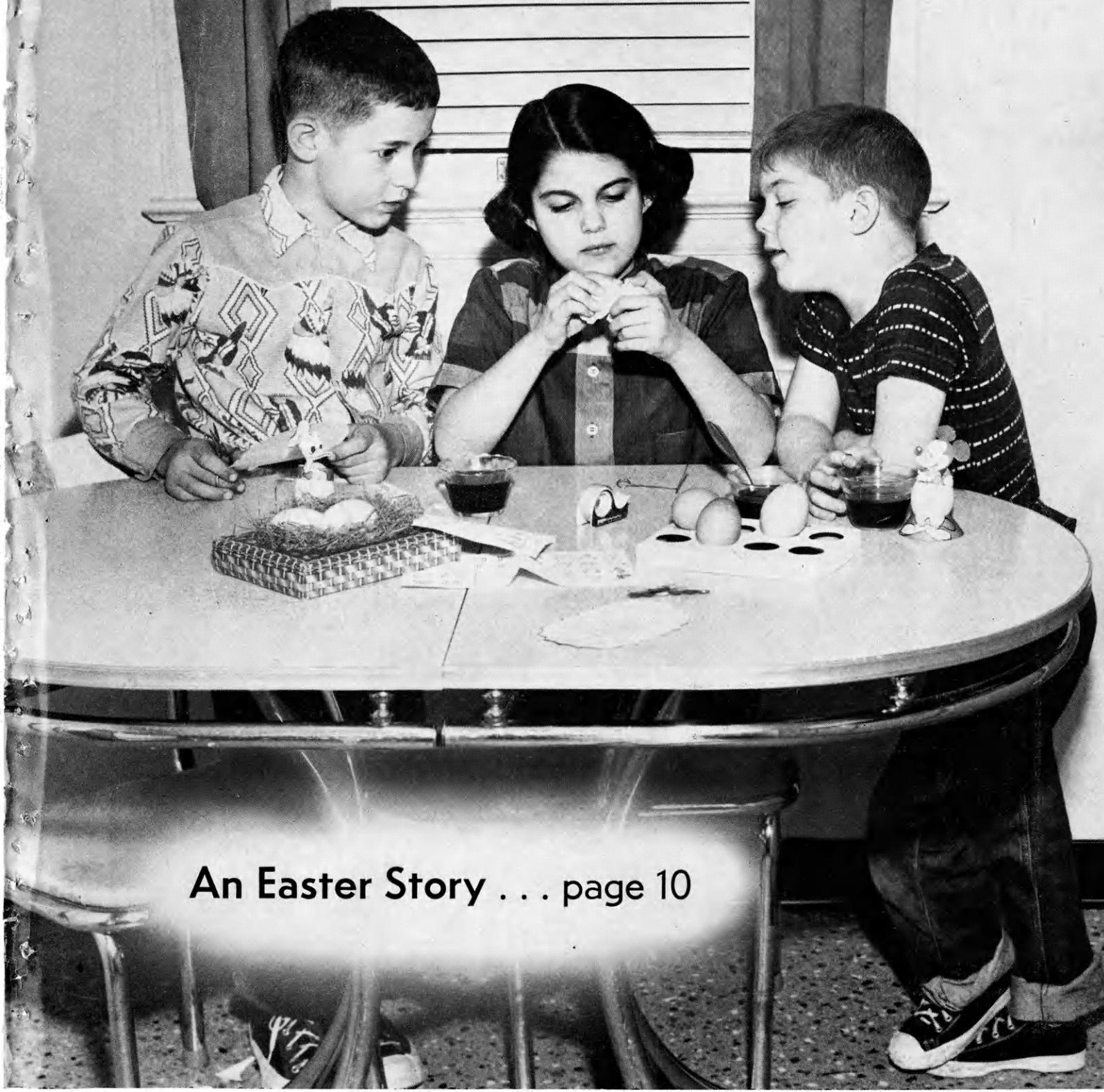
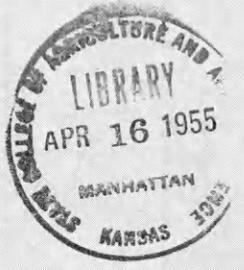


kansas Agricultural STUDENT

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An Easter Story . . . page 10

'We Have No Erosion. Our Land Is Level'



How often you've heard someone say that! It raises a question of who's kidding whom.

How about run-off? Put enough water on "level" land, and it will run somewhere. And when it runs, look out! Flatlands are not damageproof against moving water. (See picture.)

How about the effects of falling water? If a storm dumps an inch of rain on a piece of land, the water strikes with enough energy to plow the soil 10 times. This splash erosion dislodges (and more or less transports) tons of soil, if unprotected, *even on level land.*

How about soil structure? Beating

No erosion on "level" land? Don't kid yourself! No matter what your topography may be, you must be constantly alert to the needs of soil maintenance.

rains can destroy the desirable granular structure of a soil. They pack the soil—hard and tight.

How about puddling, flood water, or standing water? Too much water can be as bad as not enough, and surplus water usually finds its way down from the higher land—to the "flat" bottoms.

How about wind erosion? It's no respecter of level land either.

How about loss of seed, fertilizer, organic matter? Water can carry it away from level land, too.



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THERE'S BEEN PROGRESS . . .



A 1913 Bull tractor pulling a tandem disk in seedbed preparation

... SINCE THIS PICTURE WAS SNAPPED

The 2-cylinder tractor shown above was unique in that it had only one drive wheel, thus requiring no differential. Various models reportedly developed 5 to 12 horsepower. It has long since been replaced by more powerful, more economical, more versatile, and more easily handled farm tractors—the result of RESEARCH and ADVANCEMENT in engineering and allied fields.

Similarly, RESEARCH and ADVANCEMENT in agriculture have brought changes in soil and plant management practices—even in the crops grown! In almost every crop new improved varieties and hybrids have recently replaced the old ones.

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THE KANSAS CROP IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

Manhattan, Kansas

Kansas State College AG STUDENT

Vol. XXXI

April 1955

No. 5

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ON THE COVER

NOW YOU BOYS just watch closely and I'll show you how this Easter-egg dyeing trick is done, Nancy Olson tells her brother Peter (on her left) and Bobby Tatum (on her right). Girls just seem to be naturally more adept at such things and the boys certainly are giving her their full attention.

Easter eggs and Easter bunnies are quite serious matters in the lives of children, and it is a great thrill to get up on Easter morning and see what the bunny left during the night. Bunnies and Easter eggs are just one of the many old traditions passed down to us by our ancestors.

The matter of doing a good job on an Easter egg is not an accident, according to Nancy. There are many things to be considered. The egg must be the right color, in its natural state, that is, and white eggs are the best for Easter decorations. The water for the dye solution must be at exactly the proper temperature for

the dye to take, and a dash of vinegar added to the water improves the quality of the finished job. Now who would have thought of that, but that's what it says right on the sheet of instructions.

The egg must be dipped just so, and kept in the solution until the desired shade is obtained. Then it is carefully lifted out and placed in the drying rack that the maker of this particular dye so thoughtfully provided. This writer watched the whole process of producing Easter eggs, and was quite impressed with the skill the youngsters displayed. I guess I'm just the messy type, for they never looked that way when I got through with them.

The finished product from this operation was highly successful, and the eggs looked fine, even to the Disney cartoon dress-up. A good time was had by all, except possibly Bobby's mother. Mrs. Tatum was left with a somewhat messy kitchen.

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Home Ec

Opens the Door

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DAYS

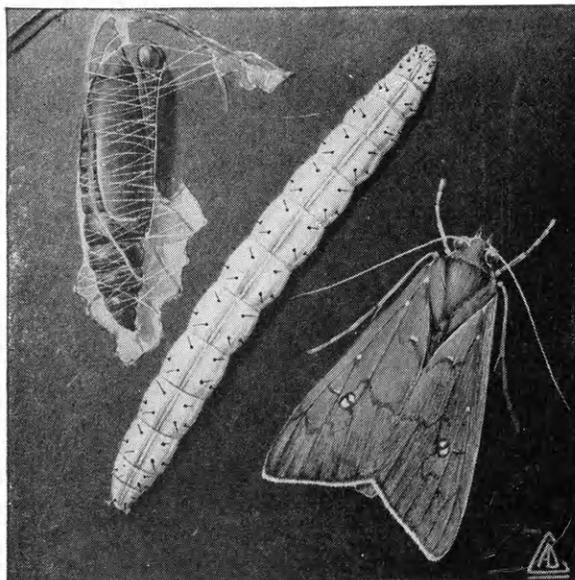
April 15 and 16

K-State, Manhattan

insects

YOU SHOULD KNOW

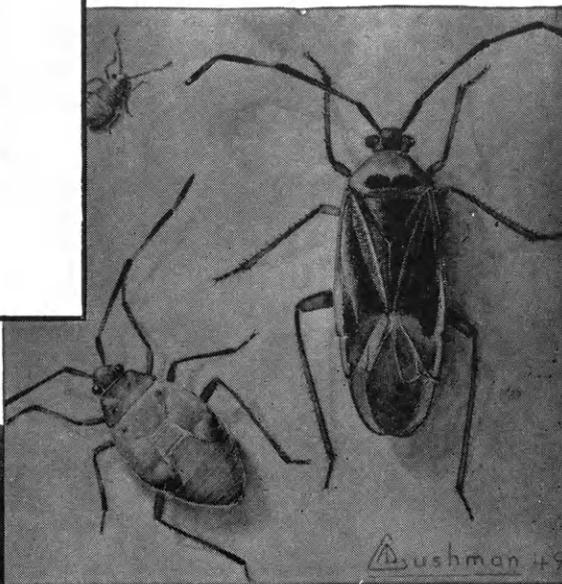
*How to Identify
These Crop Destroyers*



COTTON LEAFWORM

Alabama argillacea (Hbn.)

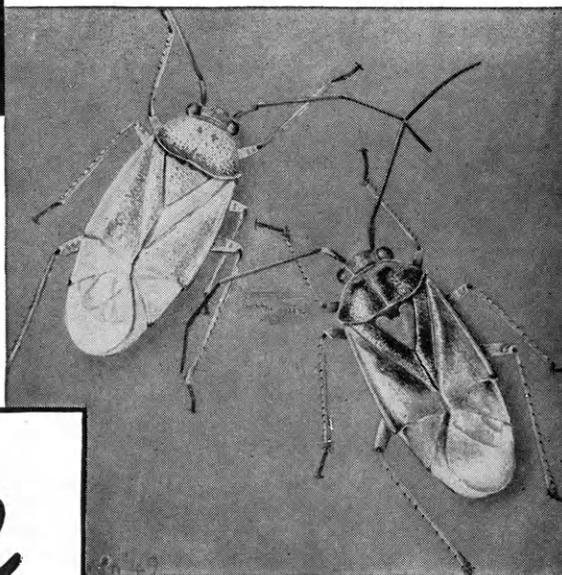
The presence of this familiar insect can be detected by ragged or stripped leaves. The full grown worm is about one and one-half inches long, greenish with stripes—with black spots all over its body. Essentially a tropical insect, the moth or miller migrates to the cotton belt each season.



RAPID PLANT BUG

Adelphocoris rapidus (Say)

The adult bug is about one-third of an inch long, its color is dark brown with narrow yellow band along the sides of its body. In early stages of growth they are light green with red markings. Rapid plant bugs attack cotton squares and young bolls.



LYGUS BUGS

Lygus elisus Van D., *Lygus hesperus* (Knight)

These bugs play havoc with many crops—especially cotton in the Southwest. Adult females are straw-colored . . . males are darker with red and brown markings. They are almost one-quarter of an inch long.

toxaphene

DUSTS • SPRAYS

*For full color booklet showing
these and other insects write to Hercules*

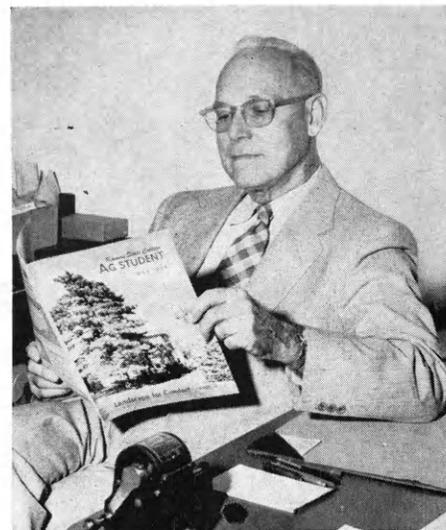
HERCULES POWDER COMPANY INCORPORATED Naval Stores Dept., 911 King Street, Wilmington 99, Delaware



NX52-11

Chit Chat

By Clyde W. Mullen, Assistant Dean



Dean Mullen

FINALLY it was Louis Bromfield who included agriculturists among the deficits of specialized personnel who are essential to the demands of total war. Last week he wrote, "There are already protests among those with knowledge and authority, that we are failing to produce engineers, doctors and dentists, scientists and agriculturalists in sufficient numbers to meet the needs of peace, let alone the extremely urgent demands of total war."

So many other columnists and persons who are quoted in the papers express concern only about the shortage of engineers, doctors, and dentists.

Please Read

The editor insists this page is read. We will believe it, if, at the next Agricultural Seminar, a great number of students, who come into the auditorium early, take seats down front in the center section, close-up to the speaker. It is almost a disgrace, even a discourtesy to the speaker, when we insist on sitting as far back in the room as the physical facilities will permit.

It would also be commendable if there were no Collegians in sight during the talk. If your dad were addressing our aggie group, you would be pleased to see the center section filled and to observe no one attempting to read a paper while your father was speaking.

Pleasant Surprises

We are the sort of person who carelessly leaves dollar-bills in pockets of different suits and then experiences the greatest thrill when the bill is discovered weeks later when the same

suit comes back into service again. Once we pulled a five-dollar bill out of our deep-freeze pocket and almost bashed our noggan on the ceiling when we saw its denomination. More people ruin their hats that way!

A Joint Effort

Commendable to the Nth degree. Every organization and club in the School of Agriculture contributed the last dollar its treasury could spare toward the furnishings for the student reading room. That means that every student contributed indirectly toward the project, because there are few students in the School of Agriculture who do not belong to at least one club, and the Agricultural Association, to which every student automatically belongs, kicked in \$100 from Ag Barnwarmer reserves. This is the reserve from which \$50 had to be taken last fall, when "expenditures" for the 'Warmer exceeded the "incomitures."

When the furnishings are in place next May, the Aggie reading room probably will be the nicest aggie student study hall in all the middle west!

Congratulations to All

We are repeatedly amazed at the wonderful order in which the Aggie reading room is kept. Rarely at the close of the day are there magazines left scattered over the tables.

We hardly know whom to congratulate. Alpha Zeta has assumed the general responsibility of keeping the magazines picked up. A courtesy card is posted over the filing shelves suggesting that magazines be returned to their niches. So, it appears to be a splendid example of cooperation that

results in good housekeeping and a well-kept reading room, of which we are all proud.

Congratulations, all!

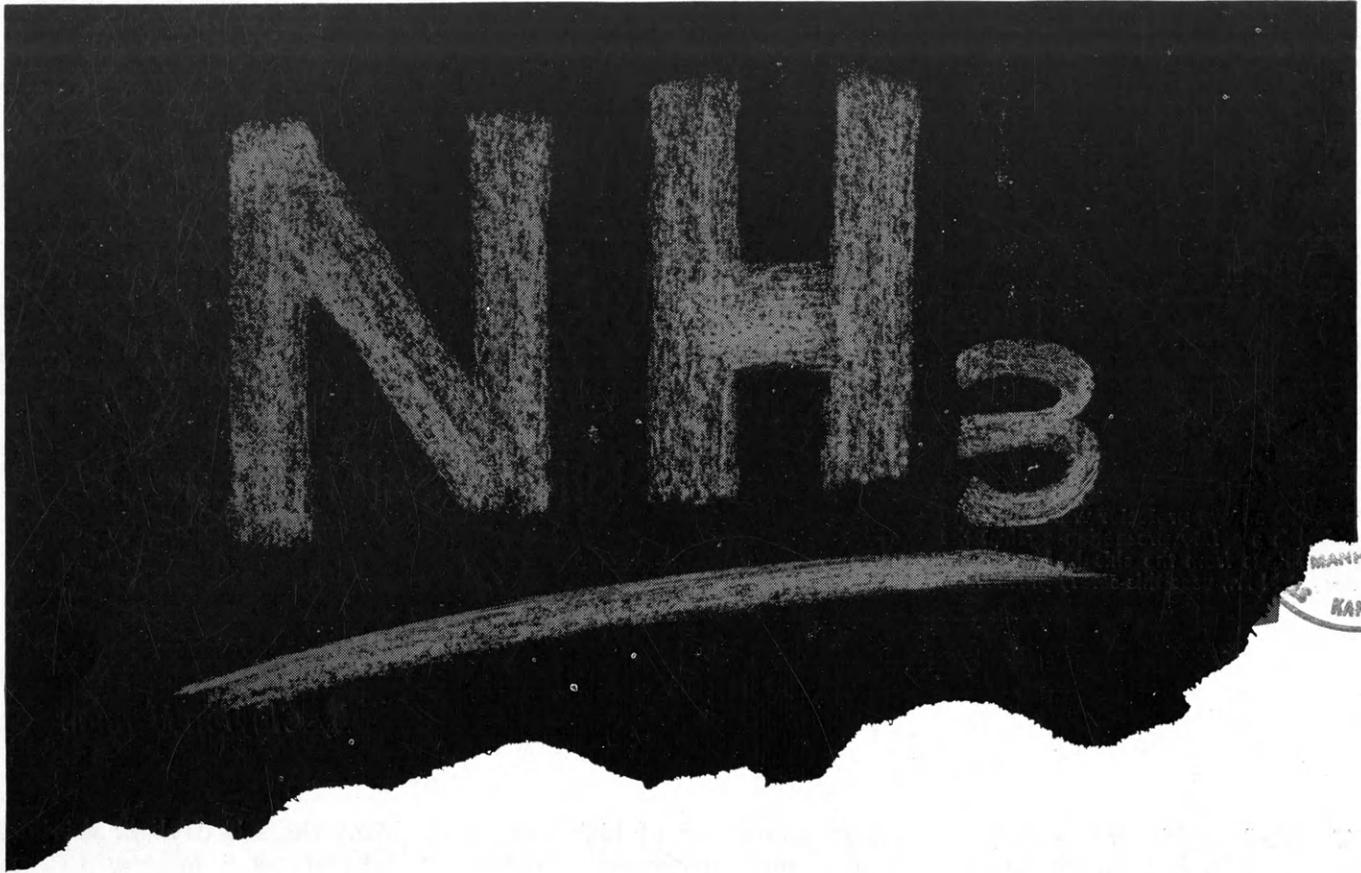
R.O.T.C.

This interesting quote from Bennie Gerber who completed the Curriculum in Agricultural Education in 1954, and had included Advanced R.O.T.C. as a part of his program:

"Am taking my Officers' Basic Training Course here at Ft. Bliss, Texas. The R.O.T.C. program at Kansas State is something for which I am now truly grateful. Certainly am glad I decided to take the advanced work while in College, even though I could not use the extra credits in my curriculum."

You and the Draft

Approximately 1,200,000 lads reach draft age each year. All are required to register within five days. One-third turn out to be unfit for military duty. The Pentagon is this year asking for approximately 14,000 draftees per month. In 12 months, only about 168,000 young men are likely to be called. Six-hundred thousand able-bodied lads become available each year. Draft boards select from the older groups. Under present world conditions, there is a stack-up of more than four-hundred thousand available draftees annually. No wonder that draft boards are becoming more lenient in the matter of deferring college students who are applying themselves diligently to their assignments and are making good grades. Keep it up, lads.



FORMULA FOR BETTER FARMING

THE PETROLEUM INDUSTRY seeks constantly to extract the ultimate in valuable and useful products from every barrel of crude oil. And progress along this line in one area frequently brings with it advances in other related areas.

For instance, improved catalytic reforming methods developed by Standard Oil have increased high octane gasoline yields. This improvement is accompanied by substantial increases in available by-product hydrogen, which can be combined with nitrogen from the

air to produce ammonia. Standard has therefore completed plans to enter this important chemical manufacturing field.

Anhydrous ammonia and nitrogen solutions are increasingly favored by midwestern farmers and fertilizer processors as sources of nitrogen. This nitrogenous soil enrichment raises crop yields and farm profits.

Young scientists and engineers enjoy working where such constructive projects are constantly discussed, planned, and developed.

Standard Oil Company

910 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago 80, Illinois





WEARING an eye protector while grinding a chisel is a safety precaution against the flying filings from the chisel. Lowell Satterlee, AEd Fr., uses this safety precaution.

FARM FATALITIES

involve tractors more often than any other farm machine, says National Safety Council

by Clayton Herman

IT WAS DUSK as weary Joe Farmer finished combining. He hitched his loaded wagon to the tractor, turned on the headlights and headed across the field to the road that led to his farmstead, just a quarter of a mile away.

Before pulling onto the pavement, he looked both ways to see if any cars were approaching. Once on the highway, he pulled his tractor and wagon as far to the right as possible, but the shoulder was narrow and the left wheels still rode on the pavement.

Looking over his shoulder, Mr. Farmer noticed the lights of a car approaching from the rear. He edged the tractor a bit further to the right—but not far enough. In the semi-darkness, the driver of the car failed to see the unlighted rear of the slow-moving equipment. An ear-splitting crash—then silence. Joe Farmer was dead, the driver of the car was seriously injured.

Tractors Top List

Tractors are the number one killer among agricultural machines in Kansas. Out of 51 farm work fatalities in 1953, 23 were caused by tractors, according to the National Safety Council.

Mobilization of farm implements and expansion of highways contrib-

ute to greater use of highways for transporting machinery between fields. Accident prevention in operating farm tractors will continue to become more serious as approximately 3,000 tractors are added to Kansas farms each year, Grice Sexton, Kansas Farm Bureau safety director, said.

Preventive Measure

Scotchlite applied on the rear of farm implements will help prevent accidents, Sexton believes. Applying scotchlite to the rear of all farm equipment to indicate, as nearly as practicable, the extreme left and right rear projections, provides invaluable night protection by reflecting the beams from headlights approaching from the rear. Scotchlite is designed for supplemental lighting, however, not as a substitute for lights.

Scotchlite is inexpensive and may be purchased in most variety stores for about 20 cents a foot. A strip 3" x 6" would be adequate for a pick-up truck. A stubble disc (two) 1" x 48", combine (two) 3" x 6", two-bottom plow (one) 3" x 6", spreader (two) 3" x 6", wagon (two) 3" x 6" (in the case of rough wood surfaces, material may be mounted on aluminum for easy attachment), baler (two) 3" x 6", and corn picker (two) 3" x 6".

Many times in daylight driving it is difficult for a motorist to see a tractor on the highway ahead. The motorist "pops" over a hill, to see directly before him a slower moving tractor. The motorist must hit the brakes hard to avoid hitting the tractor.

Sexton suggests using a safety flag standard as a signal to motorists. This is a red flag mounted on an adjustable metal staff that may be attached to any tractor. The staff may be constructed from pieces of scrap metal. A motorist will see the red flag before approaching the tractor and realize the danger of the slower moving vehicle.

Safety Suggestions

Rules for operating tractors on highways, Sexton suggests, are: Be sure you have the right-of-way before turning onto the highway. Don't drive on the wrong side of the road, even though you may be on the highway for just a short time.

Let the other fellow know when you intend to turn. Use your hand signals. Keep your tractor under control at all times. Keep your lights and reflectors in top operating condition. See that tail lights are used on trailing implements.

Clinton Jacobs, agricultural engi-

neering instructor at K-State, walked by a student using an arc welder. A spark of molten metal from the weld flew directly at Jacobs' right eye. He was wearing ordinary eye-glasses which caught the metal on the lens, possibly saving his eye.

Protect Your Eyes

Eye-protectors are essential equipment in a farm shop, Jacobs said. Too often a person gets an eye put out or seriously injured by flying particles. Jacobs suggests wearing eye protection while grinding, welding, chiseling, and other jobs where there is danger of flying particles. Goggles or eyeshields may be bought in many hardware stores for \$1 to \$4, depending upon type and quality.

People and organizations making contributions to farm safety practices must not be overlooked. Members of 4-H clubs participate in reducing the tragic waste of farm and home accidents. Other organizations such as home demonstration units sponsor projects to prevent accidents.

Ila Lauer, Abilene, was state 4-H safety champion last year. 4-H members Gary Kay, Wells, and LaDonna Dirks, Dodge City, received awards from Kansas Farmer for safety work.

Denison Builders 4-H club of Denison won the safety club award.

The New Hope home demonstration unit of Selden received the Kansas Safety council's home safety award from HDU's. The award was presented February 9 during Farm and Home week at K-State.

Unless all farm residents practice safety so they will "farm to live and live to farm," here's what records of the National Safety council indicate will happen in the United States during the next 12 months:

About 3,800 farmers will be killed in working accidents. Over one million farm residents will be injured and 14,000 will die.

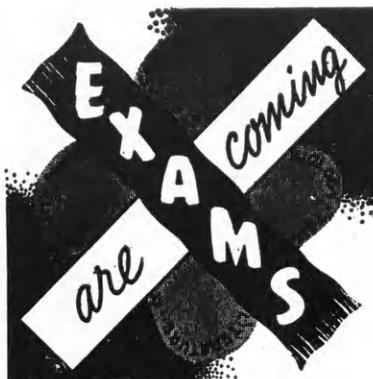
Home Isn't So Safe

About 3,500 farm residents will be killed in home accidents. One out of 19 will suffer a disabling injury. Accidents will kill an average of 38 farm residents a day.

Every 26 seconds during the year, a disabling injury will strike some farm person. One out of six farms will be the scene of an accident resulting in a disabling injury to a farm resident. Four farm buildings will be destroyed by fire every hour of the day.

You can help prevent these accidents!

NORMAN HAIGH, AgE Gr., is not only a man considerate of cars on the road at night, but he is also increasing his own life expectancy by putting Scotchlite tape on his fenders.



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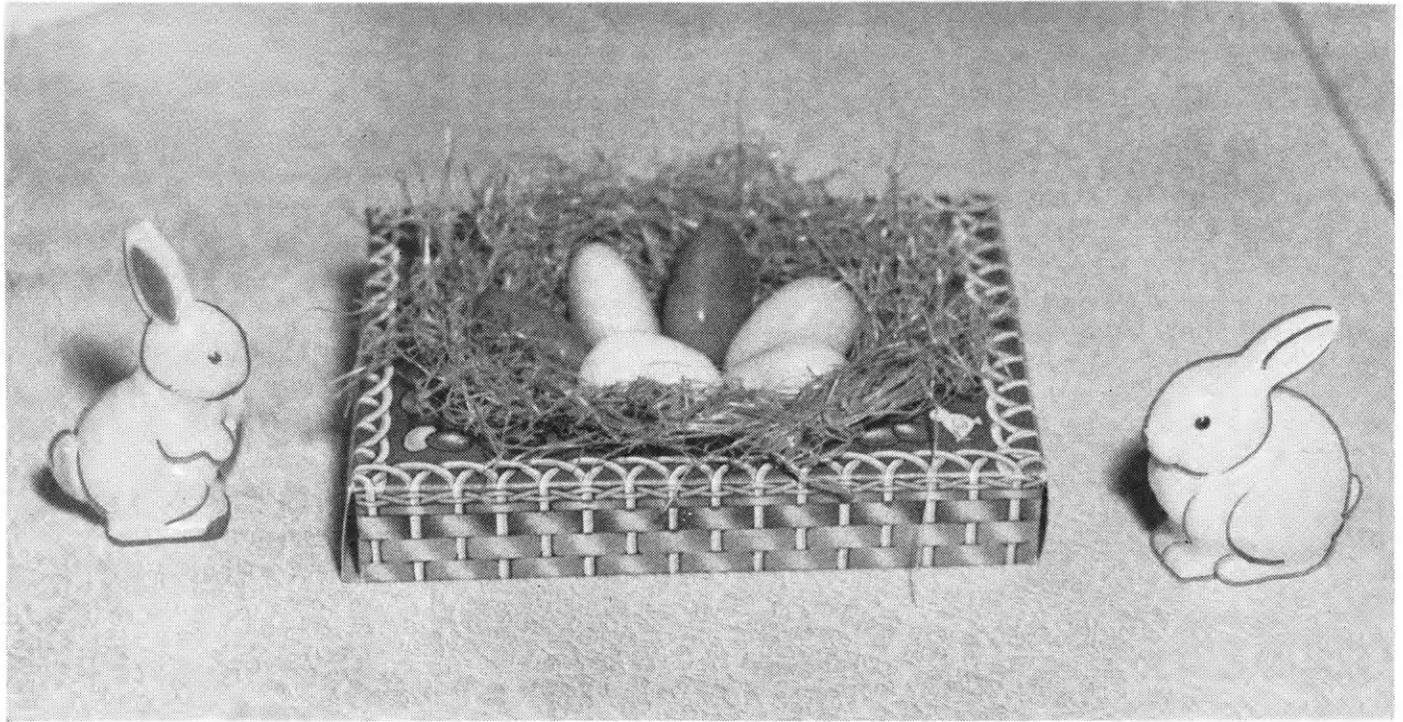
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Bunnies and Bonnets

prevail today as vestiges of the Easters which were celebrated centuries ago

by Bev Sargent

EASTER, the most joyous of all Christian holidays, commemorates the resurrection of Jesus Christ and marks the end of the 40-day observance of Lent, which begins on Ash Wednesday.

Many varied Easter customs are traditionally followed all through the Christian world, and many of these customs have come to us through many centuries of time. Use of Easter eggs as symbols stems from an early church custom which forbade the eating of eggs during Lent. The ancient Egyptians and Persians colored and ate eggs during spring as a symbol of fertility and a renewal of life which is exhibited by nature during that season. Eggs are universally a symbol of new life.

The Easter bunny originated in Egypt also. A hare which would feed only at night is associated with the moon in ancient Egyptian legends. This fabled bunny would lay eggs on Easter eve in baskets which had been prepared for him, and then hide these eggs from the children. This is the basis for our Easter egg hunts and the traditional Easter-egg-rolling event

held on the lawn of the White House each spring.

The custom of eating ham on Easter Sunday is not accidental either. The Roman Catholics of England followed a practice of eating a "gamon," the lower end of a side of bacon, on Easter to show their opposition to the Jews, to whom pork is forbidden. Gradually a ham was used to replace the end of bacon. Homemakers now decorate large hams with brown sugar, fruit pieces, and colored eggs for an attractive meat course at an Easter dinner.

Easter Dinner

A typical Easter menu might be:

- Baked Ham with Cherry Sauce
- Scalloped Potatoes with Onion Buttered Broccoli
- Cabbage Slaw with Pineapple and Chopped Nuts
- Hot Rolls and Butter
- Peppermint Ice Cream
- White Cake decorated with tiny colored candy Easter eggs
- Coffee

Easter originally followed the Jewish feast of the Passover which com-

memorates the sparing of the Hebrew children. The feast began on the 15th of their month, Nisan, and lasted seven, and then later lasted eight days. This made Easter fall on a different day of the week each year. The Christians and Gentiles objected to this, they wanted Easter to be on Sunday, the day of the resurrection.

Constantine, the Roman ruler, in 325 A.D. set Easter after the full moon which followed the vernal Equinox according to the Julian calendar. In 1582 the Gregorian calendar replaced the inaccurate Julian calendar but the change only added to the general confusion. The date of Easter may vary as much as 35 days under this system.

During this century, many city and state chambers of commerce have worked to have a definite date set for Easter. A conference called by the League of Nations discussed the date and agreed that the date should be set but no action has been taken.

The Roman Catholic and Eastern churches held elaborate celebrations during the Easter season. The finest, most beautiful ornaments were used

in the services and the predominating color was white, a symbol of joy, light, and purity.

The Puritans of England did not approve of these customs and the excesses in drinking and joyfulness which often accompanied the closing of the Lenten season. Consequently, in the early days in the United States, Easter was not celebrated, except in Louisiana and Virginia, where the Puritans were not so much in evidence.

During the Civil War, however, the Protestant churches with the exception of the Lutherans and the Episcopalians began to celebrate Easter. Special sermons were given and many flowers were used at the services.

The beautiful Bermuda lily was used so widely that it became known as the Easter lily. Its striking white color symbolizes the Easter theme of joy, light, and purity. Easter has become a favorite time for baptism in all Protestant churches. Many groups hold sunrise services on Easter morning.

New Fire Is Ancient Custom

Starting a new fire on Easter morning is a very ancient custom, its origin in antiquity. The flame would be started by rubbing two sticks together, the fire symbolizing the fact the old is over and the new is beginning.

Until 1917 a Russian custom was to exchange a kiss with each person you would meet on Easter day. Then you would repeat the words "Christ is risen." The other person would answer "He is risen indeed."

An old belief that anyone wearing a new article of clothing on Easter would have good luck is probably responsible for the big boost in clothing sales during the pre-Easter season. In East Yorkshire, England, the boys and girls believed that birds, especially rooks and chakes, would spoil their clothes if they were not wearing something new on Easter day. New holiday clothing also symbolizes the spirit of casting off the old and beginning the new.

The New York Easter parade, made famous by Irving Berlin's popular song, "In your Easter bonnet, with all the frills upon it," is Easter wardrobe buying at its peak. Thousands of the city's citizens dress up in their new



A NEW EASTER bonnet is the pride of any woman in the Easter parade. Mrs. Milton Roepke, Waterville, and Bev Sargent, HEJ Jr., try to decide which hat is most becoming.

ensembles and stroll down Fifth avenue each year for the annual parade.

The idea has spread until now each year in "Hometown," anyplace in the

U.S.A., you can see the happy females, escorted by usually reluctant males, showing off their new finery on Easter morning. See you in the Easter parade.

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NEW LOCATION
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by

Vaden Davis

DID THE CHURCH inspire you to come to college? Do you owe the church anything? What can *you*, the young agricultural graduate going back to the farm, do to help your rural church?

These are questions you should think over as you near graduation. Back in your home community or wherever you start farming, people will look to you for advice. The church will be one of the institutions that wants your support, leadership and new ideas.

New Era in Church

In the past, most churches have been primarily interested in providing regular worship services and looking after the spiritual needs of their members. Building Christian communities was of secondary importance. Now we have entered a new era in church leadership and the shift is from talking to living. This is where *you* come in. Your efforts should be directed to helping the church realize its relation to the land and agriculture. The principle of stewardship taught by the church can be extended to include using our soil and food in the best possible ways.

A Debt to Your Church

Did you ever stop to figure how much you owe your country church? The "debt" is probably more than you realize. An active rural church enlists the help of farm youth and encourages them to become better workers. It develops in them a love of the soil and a pride in rural life and the community. Through the church, thousands of boys and girls are inspired to attend an agricultural college.

Just what can you do to repay your little country church? You must first realize your responsibility to it by recognizing its problems and goals. Consult with people who know the present situation and problems which the church must face. Have

THE RURAL CHURCH AND THE COLLEGE GRADUATE

Did the church influence you to come to college? A few hints on what you can do to help your country church.

an awareness of the church as an agency—a force for leadership.

Woodrow Wilson once said, "The rural church is potentially a major factor for the improvement of agriculture." There are several ways in which the church can improve agriculture. Church leaders can promote new practices, start new industries and foster new processes by showing others that they will work. The church should be aware of government agencies and should work with them. It now favors such things as farm credit plans and is already a powerful ally of the agricultural extension service. The church will aid in any plan to improve tenancy because no church can be stable when based on a population which moves every few years.

F. D. Farrell, in his circular on "Kansas Rural Institutions," classifies the services of each rural church to its community into three overlapping categories, religious, social, and agricultural. We are already familiar with the first two services but agricultural services are something relatively new.

Interest in Agriculture

"The agricultural services are composed chiefly of sponsorship by the church of groups directly interested in agriculture and the rural homes of the community, and of various aids provided by the church for these groups, such as a meeting place with heat, light, water, and facilities for preparing and serving food," wrote Dr. Farrell.

High Prairie Church in Wilson county sponsors a 4-H club and the church serves as a meeting place for the discussion of soil conservation. Zion Church in Brown county also sponsors a 4-H club, and some of the club meetings and women's Home Demonstration unit meetings are held in the church. If this potential could only be developed by each rural church!

Your Help Needed

Dr. Farrell said, "The character, personality, and competence of the minister are highly important factors in determining the effectiveness of a rural church." The size of fields cov-

ered by rural ministers is growing and they need to have a broad knowledge of agriculture. Help your minister become acquainted with farm life and give him a better conception of the farm family. Help him become aware of the "county seat" with its government agencies and expert advice. Get him started working with such things as the 4-H, FFA, FHA and the rural Boy and Girl Scouts. Try to make the parishioners realize the importance of good ministers and leadership and convince them they should be willing to pay for them. A good minister stimulates church attendance and will bring in new members.

'Keep' the Earth

Man's primary responsibility to God and fellowman is to care for the earth. The Holy Scripture says that man must plow, harrow, sow, cultivate and harvest and he must also "keep" the earth—guard it against pests, erosion, wind, flood and the abuses and misuses of man. As a college educated farmer you can help "keep" the earth by setting an example for others in the community. Try to use good judgment, use conservation practices and make use of your county agent, home demonstration agent and other helps available. Stimulate others, especially the young people in the community. When other people need help, direct them to the experts located at the county seat.

New Ideas

Maybe some of our country churches that are lagging behind need new ideas. Have they tried the "Lord's Acre" plan where each family gives the money from the crop from a certain acre of land? Have they ever sent their minister or other representative to the Country-Town Church meeting held annually at Kansas State college? You should encourage more emphasis on Rural Life Sunday and the designation of more days throughout the year for appreciation of rural life.

Many times the church is in good position to sponsor new projects. Day nurseries, inter-racial appreciation, inter-denominational combinations have been accomplished and even co-

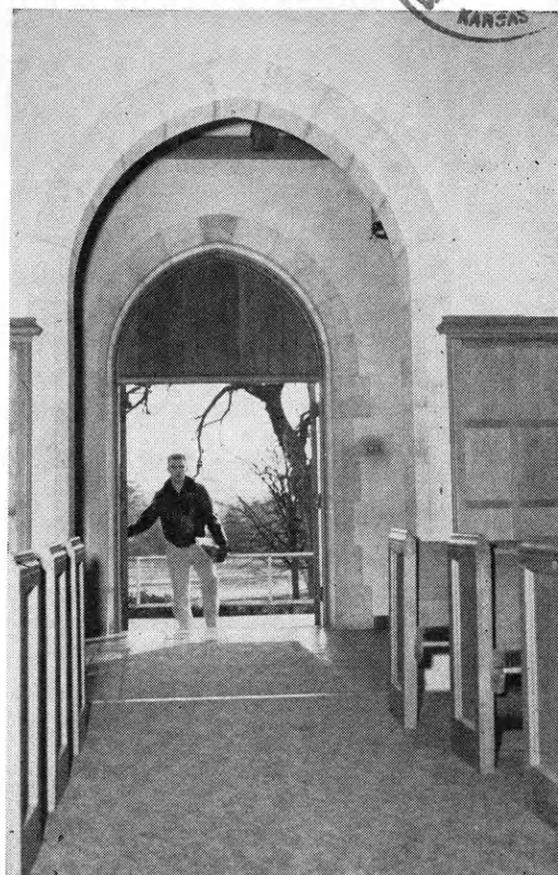
operative business ventures have resulted from church studies!

Unity Is Necessary

Far more unity in rural church communities is needed. Your community might be strengthened by a Christian recreation program. Don't forget the young people and their needs. You can help bring the community closer through community-wide meetings and activities sponsored by all the churches. Some communities hold "Singspirations" where people of all faiths in the community meet once a month in the afternoon or evening to sing together.

After you graduate and start farming why not support your country church with your presence and contributions? Most of all, use your college education to better yourself and your community *through* your rural church. Work to make the little rural church bigger and keep it in your neighborhood for years to come!

ROSS MILLER, MEI Jr., walks through the Danforth Chapel, which is open to all.





DAVE MULLIN started with MoorMans as a salesman a month after he graduated from Purdue University in 1949. By November, 1950, he had advanced to District Sales Manager. Within 4 months he was given a larger territory. And then in 1953, he was given another promotion—this time to State Sales Manager in Northwest Indiana, where he now has 40 men on his Sales Team.

HE'S MOVING

UP

Dave Mullin will tell you that, as a boy on the farm, he was not particularly interested in selling. But, during his years at Purdue when the "cash" ran short he started selling vacuum cleaners. That whetted his interest in selling as a profession after college.

If you ask Dave about his present job he'll tell you that, while it has taken plenty of hard work to advance, the interest his company has taken in him—the constant sales training they've given him and his men—has greatly helped his progress. He'll tell you, too, that the way has been eased by the type of products he sells—everyone of which is backed by years of research. Dave is proud of his company—which for 70 years has been rendering a friendly service to farmers to help them convert their own grain and forage into more profitable milk, meat and eggs.

We're proud of Dave, too. And we'd like to have other young men like him join our sales staff. If you would like to know more about the opportunities with

MoorMans, we'd be happy to send you a copy of our colorful booklet "Let's Get Acquainted." This booklet not only tells you the background of this 70 year old company, but also outlines the MoorMan work plan—the territory covered—the system of sales training—the MoorMan pay plan. Just fill out and return the coupon below and we'll get the booklet to you at once. Moorman Mfg. Co., Dept. 054, Quincy, Illinois.

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K-STATE DAIRY CHANGES

*from milk bottle to carton,
a step toward remodeling creamery.*

by John Saylor

THE DAIRY department at K-State is attempting to replace all its outmoded equipment with new, and one of the most recent installations has been a Pure-Pak machine that cartons milk in paper containers, says Professor W. H. Martin of dairy husbandry.

The machine outwardly looks like an oversized wood lathe, but the \$12,500 price tag indicates that the smooth exterior hides many complicated mechanisms. However, said Martin, the college purchased the machine on an "educational discount."

The machine starts its work with squared cardboard laid flat and with the ends open. The printing and gluing of the long edge of the carton is done before the paper piece goes into the machine.

Rapid Process

First the carton is squared and stuck onto a revolving arm that goes past a paste pot, which pastes and seals the bottom and then swings down into a vat of hot paraffin, which seals everything but the open top. There are several arms that rotate on the same axis, so the process is fairly rapid.

Having completed the dip in paraffin, the arm comes up to a position in front of a hole leading into a curved tunnel. At this position the revolving arm momentarily stops and a jet of air shoots up through the arm and blows the waxed carton through the tunnel. The tunnel leads into a little cooling compartment which hardens the wax.

Automatically taken out of the compartment, the carton moves into a straight stretch that leads through a milk-filling device. Through this, and full of milk, the carton goes under a hood which contains an elec-

tric sealing unit that seals the top. A stapler then puts the final pinch on the top. Out from under the hood the paper milk carton is ready to go into storage and then to the consumer.

All this effort would seem wasteful and expensive if the cost of washing, disinfecting and bottle breakage were not considered, said Martin. K-State sells a portion of its milk retail, but the extra one-half to one cent cost per carton for bottling milk in paper containers is one of the main reasons the other dairies in town sell cartoned milk wholesale only. All home de-

liveries by other dealers are delivered in glass bottles.

When the cartoning unit was being installed in the same room with the old bottling unit, last fall, a certain amount of confusion was involved, but not a day was missed, said Mr. Martin. "Just as soon as we got the new Pure-Pak working right we switched the milk supply line from the glass filling to the paper machine."

During the past 35 years the dairy department has developed tremendously. In 1914 the dairy department

A CUPFUL of fresh milk from the College dairy is poured for James Wittum, AH Fr., by Theresa Wilkinson. She runs the Dairy Bar in West Ag, which sells the food to students.



started in the building presently occupied by the chemical engineering department. The dairy barns were at a location very near West Ag. The department was established for the purpose of teaching, research study, and work in various other phases of dairying, but something had to be done with the excess products. In solving the problem the department started the first dairy in Manhattan.

Competition Grows

At that time there were 30 to 35 farmers who delivered milk from door to door, but there were no other large processing plants. When the department moved into West Ag pasteurized milk was becoming popular so the department started to pasteurize milk. About fifteen years later homogenized milk was in demand so K-State became a good supplier by buying a homogenizing unit.

During this time other milk processing plants being established in and around town offered competition. Most of the milk dealers were cartoning milk before K-State, but late in 1954 the College installed its paper cartoning machine.

Customers on the retail route were informed of the change and the only objections came from those people who wanted to see the cream on top of the milk. Being homogenized, pasteurized, and in a paper carton would make it a little difficult. Some stopped buying; however, the decrease in

sales to "creamliners" was cushioned by the increased amounts sold in stores, due to the paper carton. All in all the gain and loss came out even.

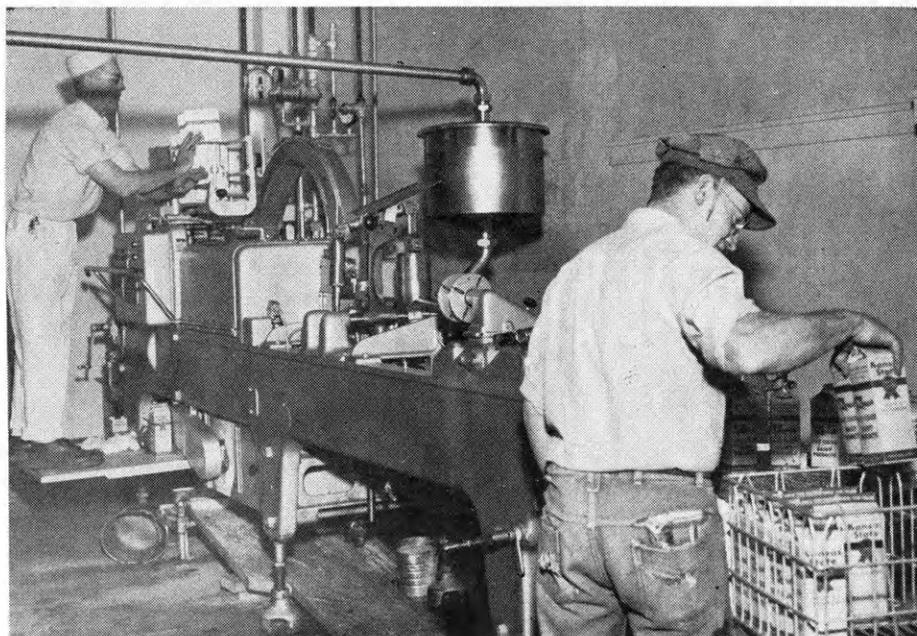
Currently the College dairy herd produces all the milk processed and sold by the College creamery. The volume sold has changed very little since the dairy was established. The College cows have produced at a fairly regular rate of 200 to 300 gallons of milk a day throughout the year. The only time the College has to buy from an outside source to supply the demand of its customers is during early fall when the rush of college students coming back to school beats the cows to their peak. Thereafter there is a surplus which is made into dairy by-products.

Modern Plant

In the training of dairy manufacturing students it is desirable to have a modern, up-to-date plant with good equipment. The Pure-Pak is one of the first steps in the modernization of the College equipment.

One of the principal outlets for the products processed by the College creamery is the college units, consisting of the cafeteria, the dormitories, and dairy sales in West Ag. The College does not operate a retail unit. College dairy products are distributed by the Standard dairy, which delivers milk and dairy products direct to the homes in Manhattan.

THE NEW Pure Pak machine in operation in WA is first step in remodeling the creamery.



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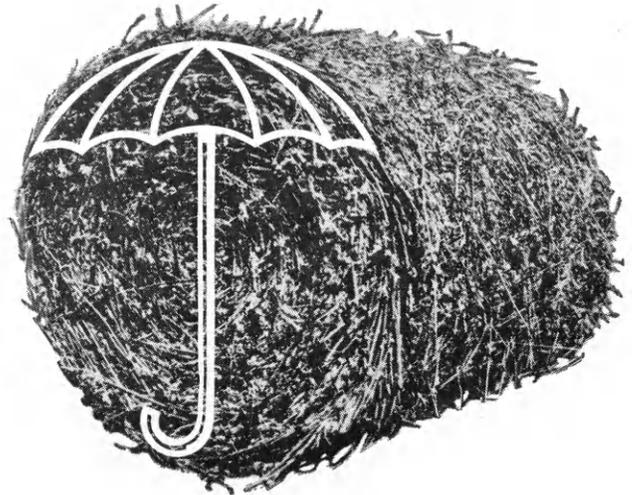
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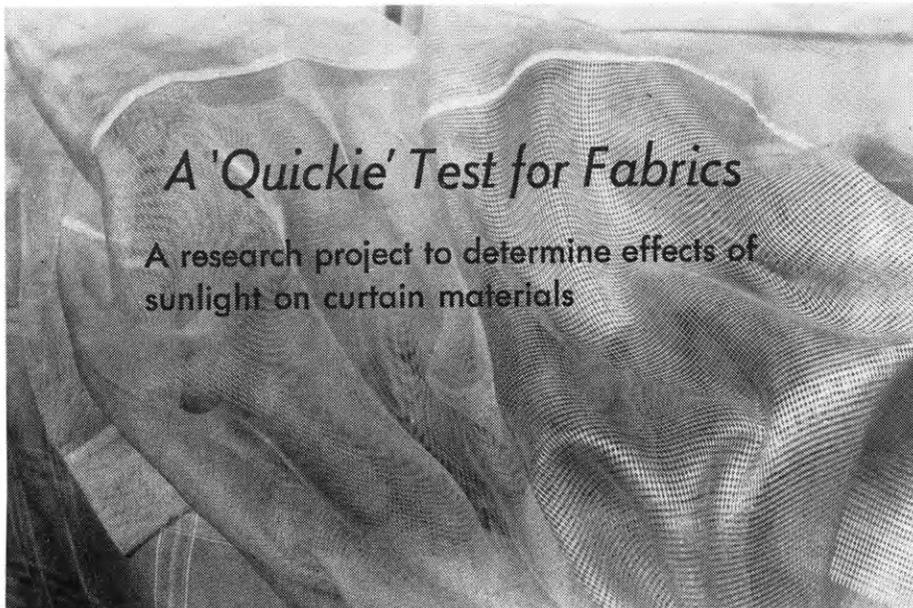
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A 'Quickie' Test for Fabrics

A research project to determine effects of sunlight on curtain materials

by Jan Hipple

HOW LONG curtains will hang over windows in Kansas homes before deteriorating is the question the K-State Home Economics school has been attempting to determine in recent experiments.

Experiments have been completed in the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics in Washington, D.C., but to help get a good cross section of the durability of curtain material in different parts of the country the K-State Home Ec school has been directing some effort toward finding out what Kansas elements affect curtain deterioration the most, according to Prof. Esther Cormany of the School of Home Economics.

Test of Sunlight

The experiment started at both ends and is working toward the middle. They are comparing the effect of sunlight on curtains to the effects caused by a man-made research machine called a Fade-Ometer. In quest of this goal they will also find out how much damage the dynamic Kansas climate does to cloth, exposed as curtains are in the average home, said Professor Cormany.

In brief, the research workers are attempting to determine how much sunlight it takes to compare to a certain amount of Fade-Ometer carbon arc light. When this information is gained they will be able to expose

fabrics to the Fade-Ometer for a relatively short time and determine its durability when exposed to sunlight. At the present the scale is set up for

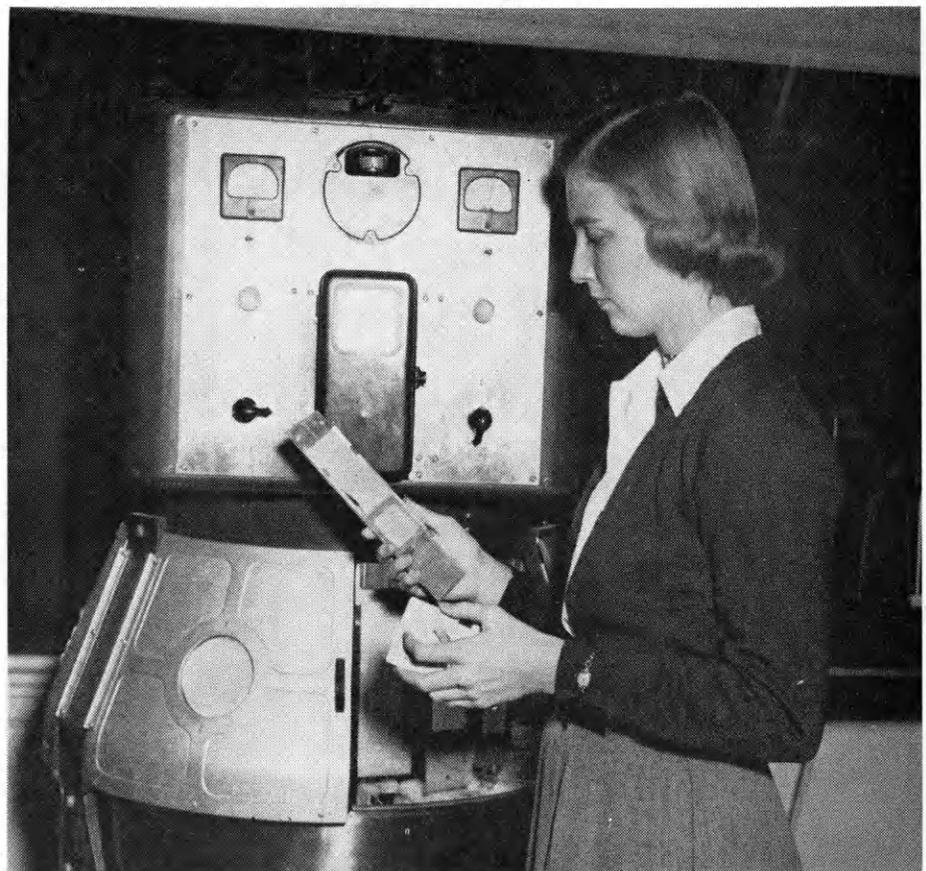
50 hours of exposure under the carbon arc to compare to 6 months of natural light.

Most living humans see sunlight every day, but a Fade-Ometer is one of the rarer aspects of everyday living. The machine itself has a primary purpose of determining how much the color in a material will fade when exposed to a certain amount of light for a set length of time. But the K-State Home Ec school has become more interested in the light's effect on the basic structure of the cloth, the fibers and fabric.

Quick, but Costly

The six-foot piece of equipment has a compartment in its middle with several little door openings. Inside a drum revolves around a glass globe with a carbon arc light inside. Pieces of cloth to be tested are put in frames on the revolving drum and rotated around the carbon light for a period of 20 hours. This is the length of time the carbon will last and it must then be replaced. Below the revolving frame is a pan of water which keeps normal humidity in the compartment.

NORMA MAZE, HE Jr., checks the Fade-Ometer gauges which indicate that it is complex.



After a desired number of 20-hour test periods, the cloth is removed and tested for fiber strength.

Testing with sunlight is less expensive, but the two or three years of time allotted to a test makes the cost of the Fade-Ometer minute. The natural light tests are carried out in periods of from 6 months to 3 years in length.

Many Are Tested

Nine of the 10 marquisette fabrics under study now are cotton rayon,

Chromspun, Celaperm, acetate, nylon, Orlon, Dacron, Saran, and Fiberglas. These fabrics are framed in the west windows of Calvin hall where they will receive the maximum amount of sunlight.

Professor Cormany believes that this test will be of considerable importance to the consumer in choosing durable curtain fabrics. "However," said Professor Cormany, "we have no factual data as to the outcome, but come back in a year and a half and we will have the results."

Tough Steak?

"Waiter," said an angry diner who had just sampled his dinner, "these veal chops don't seem very tender to me."

"I'm sorry, Sir," replied the waiter, "but I used to be a butcher, and I can tell you quite truthfully that less than a month ago those chops were chasing after a cow."

"That may be," said the man, "but not for milk!"

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Many extracurricular activities

KEEP AGGIES BUSY

during spring semester

by Elaine Olson

A WIDE VARIETY of contests keep the Aggies busy with extracurricular activities each spring. Most of the contests are sponsored by the various departmental clubs, but all are designed to serve a useful purpose in an Aggie's education.

Kansas State students will have a chance to try their hand at wool judging when the Block and Bridle club sponsors the first contest to be held on the K-State campus. The contest will be April 30 in the pavilion.

Judging will include scoring of 10 fleeces and the placing of five classes, according to Ernest Heitschmidt, chairman of the committee in charge of the contest. Glen Thacker, director of the Midwest Wool Association, will be the official judge.

There will be two divisions, junior and senior. The senior division is open to any student who has had wool judging experience, but who has never participated on the College team. The junior division is open to anyone who has never had any experience. Instructions will be given for those who have not had wool judging experience.

Cash awards and prizes will be donated by the Kansas Purebred Sheep Breeders Association and the Block and Bridle club. Possibly other associations will donate some awards, said Dr. T. D. Bell, coach of the Kansas State wool judging teams.

The intercollegiate wool judging teams, although functioning only since 1950, have made an excellent record in the contests in which they have participated.

Doctor Bell's teams placed second at the American Royal contest in 1952 and 1954. The teams at the National Western Stock Show at Denver have always stood in the upper half of the number of teams entered. The competition at this contest comes from the wool producing states of the mountainous areas.

This is the first contest held at

Kansas State and the first one held in the Mid-west.

Klod and Kernel Klub Judging Contest

The annual crops judging contest sponsored by the Klod and Kernel Klub will include three divisions. The contest will be April 30, in the crops laboratory.

The senior division is open to any K-State student who has taken grain judging. Classes for this group will include identification of crop varieties, weeds, diseases, commercial grading of several crops, and the judging of seed classes.

The junior division is for the students who have had farm crops laboratory. The freshman division con-

CONCENTRATING hard on the subject matter before him, George M. Atkeson, junior in dairy husbandry, begins to analyze the wool by testing it for the strength of the fibers.



testants will identify crop varieties and common weeds, and will judge several seed classes with the senior division.

Medals will be awarded the three high individuals in each division. Merchandise and cash awards will also be awarded the individuals placing high in the contest.

Block and Bridle Livestock Contest

Sixty-two prizes will be awarded to the winners of the annual Block and Bridle livestock judging contest, May 14. The contest will be held in the pavilion.

Official judges will include prominent livestock men and members of the animal husbandry department.

This contest also features two divisions, junior and senior. The junior division is open to any K-State student who has had no more judging experiences in college other than elements of animal husbandry laboratory.

The students who have had additional training will compete in the senior division. The members of the College senior livestock judging team are in charge of the contest.

Senior division contestants will place 12 classes: five classes of beef cattle, three classes of sheep, three classes of hogs, and one class of quarterhorses. Oral reasons will be taken on eight classes.

Junior division participants will place eight classes and write four sets of reasons. The classes for that division will include three classes of beef cattle, two classes of sheep, two classes of hogs, and one class of quarterhorses.

Intercollegiate Dairy Judging

A silver platter will be awarded the winner of the junior division and a silver pitcher to the winner of the senior division at the annual intercollegiate dairy cattle judging contest, sponsored by the Dairy club, to be April 30 in the pavilion.

Prof. F. W. Atkeson will be head judge for the six classes to be placed by the junior division judges and the seven classes placed by the senior division contestants.

The junior division is open to any K-State student who has had no more judging experience than the elements of dairy laboratory. The senior division is made up of students who are ineligible for the junior division.

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An army recruit was asked by the army oculist to read the eye chart. "What chart?" asked the draftee.

"Just sit down in that chair and I'll show you."

"What chair?" asked the man.

Deferred because of bad eyesight, the draftee went to a nearby movie. When the lights came on, he was horrified to see the oculist in the next seat. "Excuse me," said the conscript as calmly as he could, "does this bus go to the airport?"

Headline in a local newspaper—
"Father of Ten Children Shot—Mistaken for Rabbit."

A GI returned to camp exhausted after a weekend of wine, women, and song. On the bunk that held his recumbent form his buddies hung a sign: "Temporarily Out of Ardor."

A bachelor is a man who can have a girl on his knees without having her on his hands.

Two utterly dejected looking Aggies were draped over adjoining stools at the corner drug store soda fountain. After a long period of silence one turned to the other and snorted: "Helen's the most despicable, overbearing, sloppy hag I ever knew!"

"Yeh, I know," sympathized the other. "I can't get a date with her either."

"Young man," said the professor to the student who kept on interrupting, "are you trying to instruct this class?"

"Certainly not, sir," said the student.

"Well, then, don't talk like an idiot."

Lawyer, reading a client's last will and testament to the circle of expectant relatives. "And so, being of sound mind, I spent every damn cent I had before I died."

Sonny: "Pop, what's an optimist?"

Father: "An optimist is a man who thinks his wife has quit smoking cigarettes when he finds cigar butts in the house."

An Australian was trying to impress a Texan with the wonders of his country, but was having little success. Soon the Texan saw a kangaroo. He said, "I'll grant you one thing for sure, your grasshoppers are bigger than ours."

If ignorance is bliss why aren't there more happy engineers?

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