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KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY

Ag Student

MARCH 1960

Kansas Farm
Corporations

→
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Bulk Milk
Systems

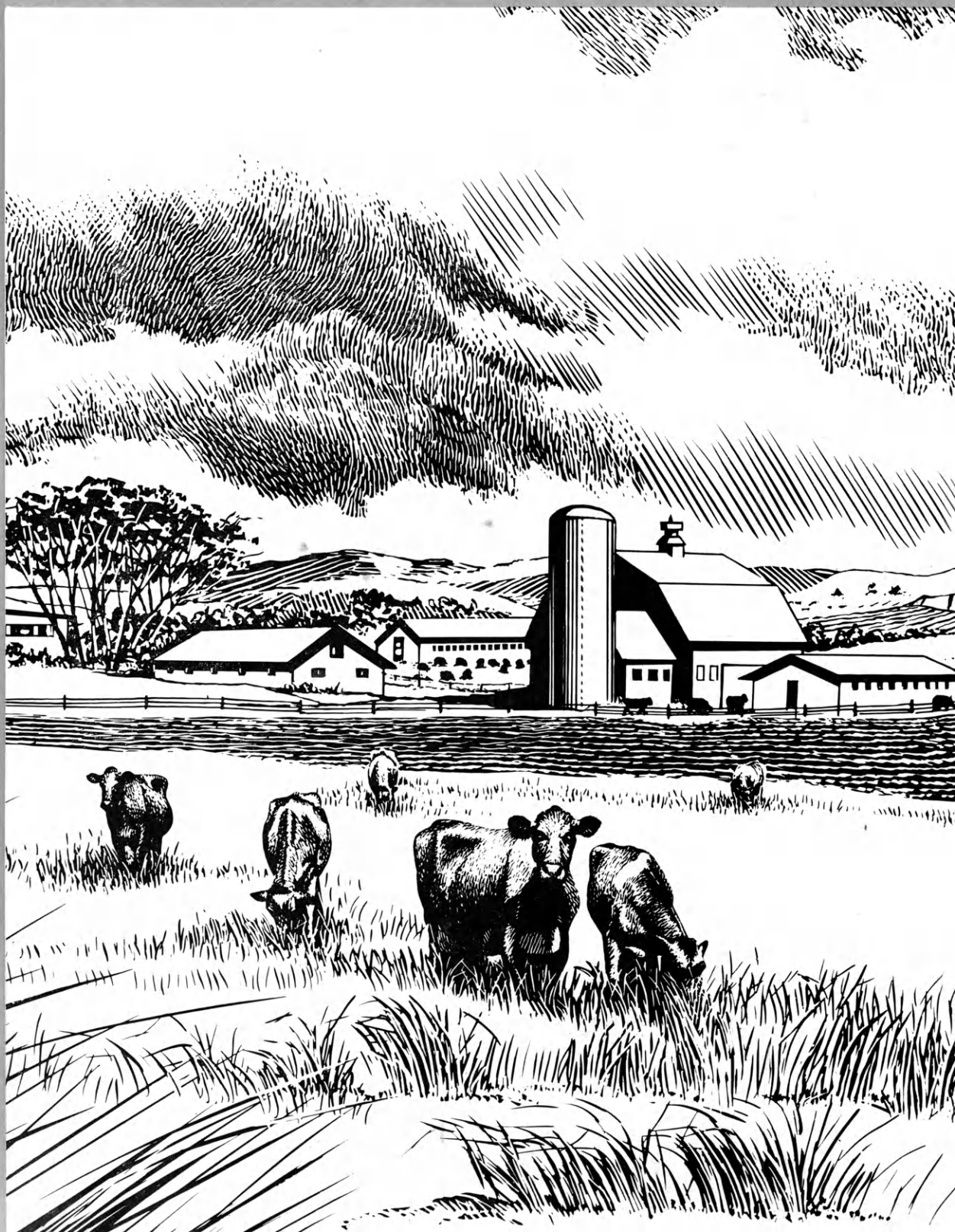
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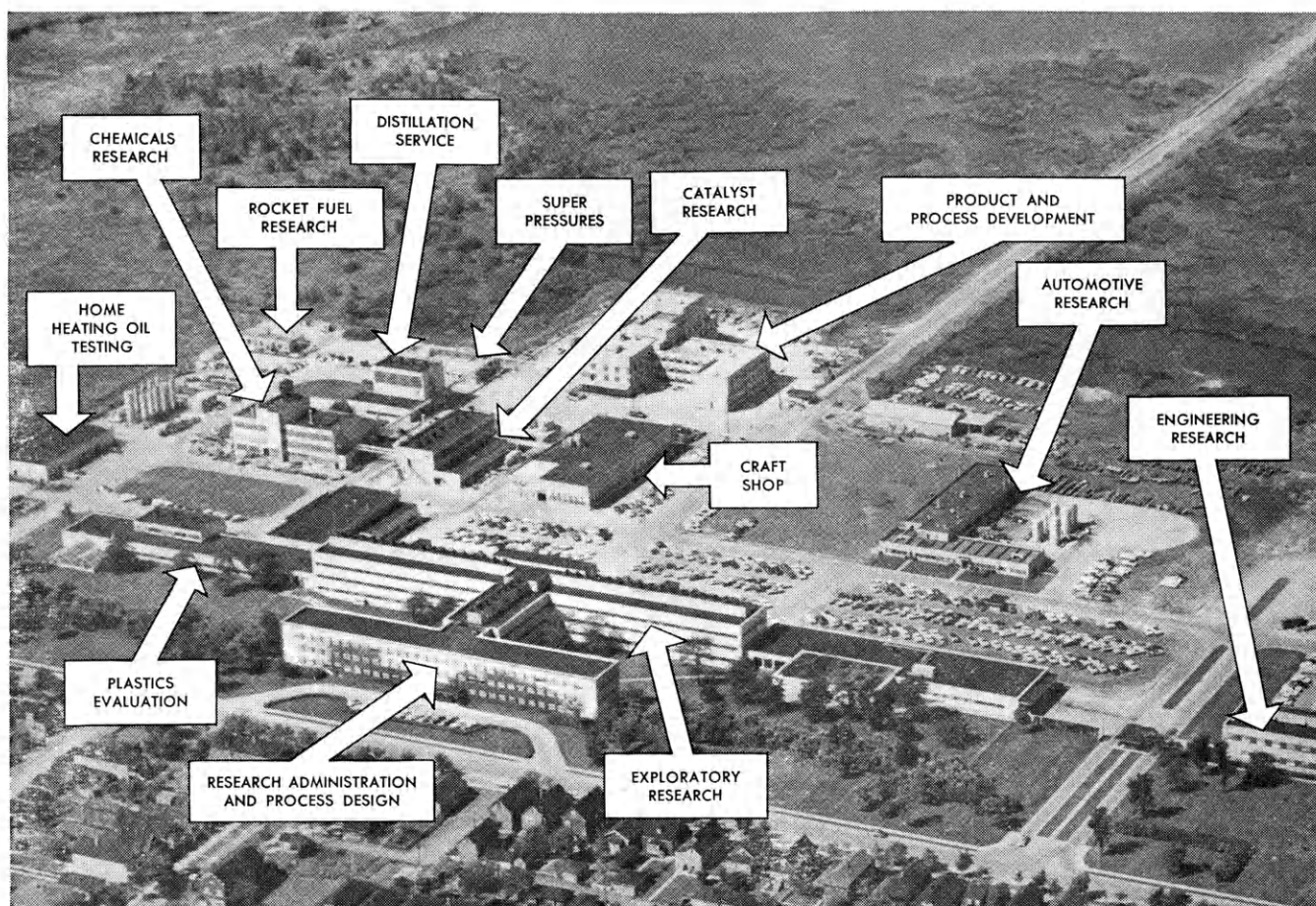
Spring
Fashions

page 14

They Guard
Your Health

page 8





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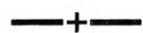
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No. 4

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Staff

EDITORIAL

Richard VanderlipEditor
Arnold GoodAssistant
Norman WernerAssistant

STAFF REPORTERS

Mary Jo MaulerJanet Dawdy
Susan SchutzHarry Todd
Don HabererRobert Wilson

BUSINESS

Fred ClemenceManager
Jerry DalrympleAssistant

CIRCULATION

Neil DowlinManager

PHOTOGRAPHERS

Jerry HiattPhillip Smith

FACULTY

Lowell Brandner

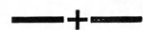


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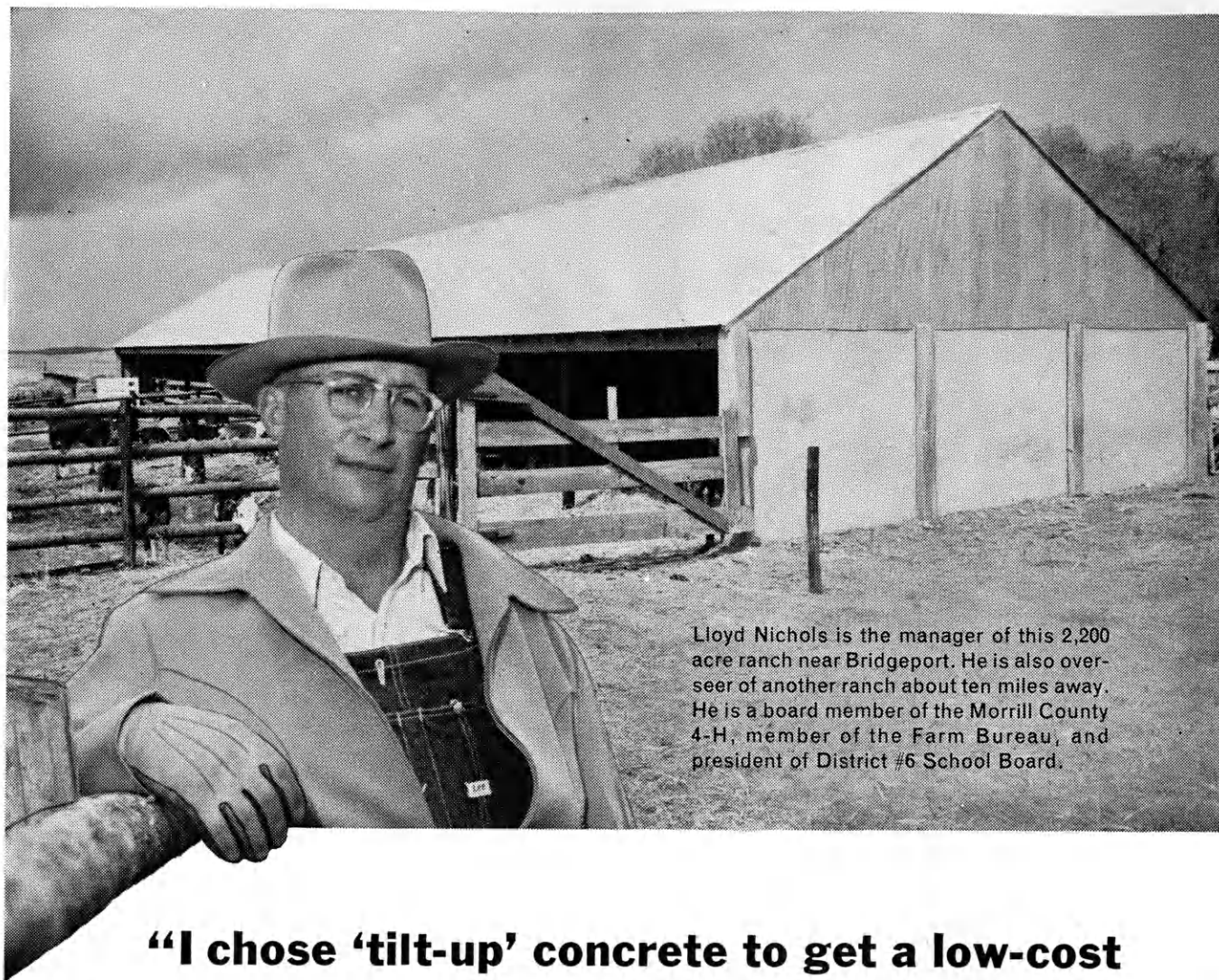
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Lloyd Nichols is the manager of this 2,200 acre ranch near Bridgeport. He is also overseer of another ranch about ten miles away. He is a board member of the Morrill County 4-H, member of the Farm Bureau, and president of District #6 School Board.

“I chose ‘tilt-up’ concrete to get a low-cost cattle shelter that’s tight, solid and long-lasting!”

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KANSAS AGRICULTURAL STUDENT

The Editor Says...

BEN FRANKLIN ONCE said, "Everyone talks about the weather, but no one does anything about it." Maybe not, but plenty of people like to be weather prophets. If you like to guess what the weather will do next, here is some help. L. Dean Bark, KSU physics department, recently wrote a publication entitled "When To Expect Late-spring and Early-fall Freezes in Kansas." This publication is available from the Distribution Center, Umlberger Hall, KSU, if you want to know the chance of having a freeze next Monday.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER is looking for many changes in farm machinery and tractors by 1975.

Their "dream" of an air-conditioned, turbine-driven combine which can cut wheat at 12 m.p.h.; then turn sideways to travel down the road at 50 m.p.h. The operator's only job when cutting would be to turn corners, as the machine would guide and adjust itself automatically.

WILL A FARMER be more likely to accept a new farming practice if he was a 4-H member, had vocational agriculture in high school or participated in the veterans' training program?

According to a study at the University of Wisconsin, farm youth organizations influence a farmer's acceptance

of extension-recommended practices. Some of the practices tested were not in existence when the farmers were in school, so the use of these practices must be attributed to a more favorable attitude toward new developments.

THE ST. LAWRENCE Seaway brought an "ocean" port far inland. It also created a new avenue for foreign crop diseases and pests. U.S. and Canadian officials are co-operating closely to protect the two countries. Their first discovery of an imported pest was the khapra beetle, a destructive pest of stored grain.

USDA AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERS are working on equipment and techniques which they say will greatly reduce losses of legume and grass seed.

These are:

1. Combining in windrows on white sheets of plastic.
2. A moisture meter to indicate when grass and legumes are ready for harvest.
3. A "fluidized" conveyor to move seed pneumatically at low speed.
4. A separator which depends on the ability of a seed to hold an electrical charge.
5. A combination of indented cylinder and vacuum type cleaner which will separate alfalfa and pigweed seed.

THE UNITED STATES may be the richest country in the world, but the buy now and pay later plan has made us debtors. Presently, we owe 200 million dollars. One unemployed fellow spent \$10,000 by using credit cards and not staying too long in one place.

--Richard Vanderlip

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Get Better Stands with Treated Seed

by Neil Dowlin

I WISH I'D gone to town and bought more seed-treating dope last month. I ran out one night about chore time and went ahead and planted untreated seed until quitting time. Now you sure can tell the difference in my corn stand."

"The county agent told me I could expect at least one-half bushel an acre increase if I cleaned my seed at planting time. The neighbor and I bought seed from the same dealer, but my stand is more uniform because I took the agent's advice."

"Treating my seed at planting time is a cheap way to assure myself of a better stand of wheat. It goes through the drill without plugging, too. That means a lot to me when I need to save each possible minute. You know, I didn't realize how many cracked grains were planted until I inspected the seed cleanings. Those cracked grains won't grow, so I figure it saves me money, and my stand isn't so spotted either."

Those are farmers talking as they gather at the hardware store and the local garage while conducting their business. They realize that clean seed is important at planting time. They are interested in good, uniform, healthy stands because they produce more at harvest time. And they also know that treating seed is one way to get healthier and more uniform crops. Even when your seeder is adjusted perfectly you won't get that nice stand with seed that is going to die in the ground or turn out a low

yield because of smut or other disease attack.

Hybrids Need Treating Too

In 1959 Kansas farmers planted about 75 per cent of their total sorghum acreage to hybrid varieties, according to the Kansas Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. In 1957 and 1959 they planted 11½ per cent and 47 per cent, respectively, of their total sorghum acreage to hybrid va-

rieties. This trend toward hybrid seed has come about largely because it produces more grain. However, these more efficient hybrids need to be protected against soil insects which destroy seed before it is old enough to produce food for itself.

Hybrids cost more to buy, so you'll want to be sure each seed grows. Seed treating is perhaps one of the best ways to help the seed grow to be a strong plant. Treated seed offers protection from certain soil insects and smuts and so gives a more uniform stand, which is important to get high yields.

A setup like this makes seed treating easy and your seed never has to leave the farm.



Treating Equipment Varies

We see more custom seed-treating rigs around than we used to years ago. Some of these rigs are mounted on a portable base, or are built into the grain-cleaning outfits owned by Farm Bureau groups or farmer co-operatives. Other treating set-ups are located in large grain elevators where they can add about any treatment material you desire. A few grain dealers have a machine which runs the seed through a bath, then dries the excess moisture. One advantage of this is the seed may soak up enough moisture to cause better germination. Most of these are limited to very small quantities, however.

In a "Summary on Preventing Crop Diseases in Kansas," Prof.

Claude L. King, extension plant pathologist at K-State, says some sorghum tests have given 7-15 bushels of grain, or one fourth more forage an acre, if treated. Most of this increase is probably due to control of smuts, which reduce quality and yield. These tests were conducted by county agents over the state, so you too can get a similar increase in production if you follow these practices. Because most agents use methods available to the public, you should be able to expect the same results.

Treated Seed Available

Another more recent time-saver is seed that is already treated when you buy it from the dealer. Some of this seed is treated to give various types of protection, such as protection from certain soil insects, or smuts, and gives the seed more vigor to grow through the ground. Perhaps you should read the tag to find out what the seed is treated for, and also what handling and storage methods are recommended. Generally, treated seed is best stored in a loose-woven sack which will give plenty of air circulation.

For some diseases your best protection is varieties that are resistant to the disease. However, this is not a sure-cure for all states, because a variety can be made resistant to only a few races of a smut particular to your area. You'll find that various areas have different races of the same smut, so you need to buy seed adapted to your state.

So far, we've said nothing about the value of cleaning seed. You've had enough experience to know that trashy seed wastes time when you are planting. Plugged drills just don't make for a uniform stand and they are hard on tempers too. It makes good sense to clean seed before adding treating materials, since treating costs 7-15 cents a bushel.

Build Your Own Equipment

Would you rather treat your own seed? Old types of equipment give good results and are inexpensive to build. Mostly, they consist of the off-center barrel supported on two sawhorses with shaft, or a tub big enough to stir the treating substance thoroughly through a bushel of grain. Concrete mixers can be used if slowed down to prevent the seed from fol-

lowing the paddles around. Your grain auger is useful for treating seed, too, if you slow the flow down to about one-fifth of its capacity. You can hang a jug over the intake and let the liquid drip onto the seed as it flows into the auger.

Treating Chemicals Are Deadly

Some substances used to treat seed are dangerous to livestock and pets, so read instructions carefully concerning their use and the storage of treated grain.

If you plan to use your auger to handle livestock feed or grain that you plan to sell, you better wash it thoroughly with soapy water. A reputable seed dealer or your county agent may be able to tell you a better method of cleaning your equipment.

Your county agent can give the names of seed varieties which are resistant to certain smuts and soil organisms. One drawback of this seed is that it is resistant only to certain races of a disease. Different areas may have different races of the same disease, so you need to plant according to recommendations for your area.

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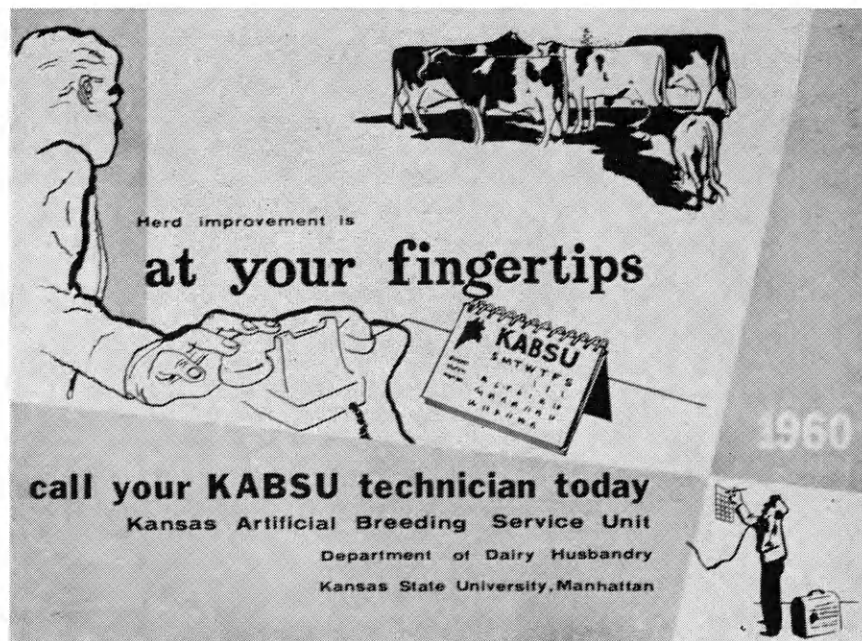
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VISITORS ALWAYS WELCOME

By Checking Your Food

They Guard Your Health

by **Richard Vanderlip**

THANKSGIVING Day Menu in Jeopardy—But Growers Deny Tainted Cranberries,” “Chemists Deny Cranberry Danger,” “Cranberries Declared Contaminated — Taint Found in 652 Bags at Chicago.”

You probably well remember such headlines as these which followed Secretary of Welfare Arthur S. Fleming's announcement that certain lots of cranberries had been found to contain a weed killer. In tests with rats the weed killer, amino triazole, was found to cause cancer. Your feeling on the matter probably was that he was hasty in advising housewives not to buy cranberries which had not been checked. Or perhaps you felt that finally someone had courage enough to let the public know that certain chemicals when in or on foods in sufficient quantities are harmful.

Let's look behind the headlines and see what group checks the food we

eat and guards against harmful chemicals—either residues of agricultural chemicals or additives.

Laws Control Chemical Use

Two federal laws regulate agricultural chemicals. They are the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act of 1947, and the Miller Pesticide Amendment of 1954. The 1947 Act requires manufacturers to prove that pesticides are effective against destructive pests. Also it requires that the product be labeled showing the pests it will control, crops on which it can be used, how the materials must be applied, and warning or caution statements concerning any hazard which might occur in handling or applying the material.

The Miller Amendment requires thorough testing of a pesticide before it can be packaged or sold. Scientific reports of the amount of residue which will be present on or in a

crop after application and effect on humans and warm-blooded animals must be supplied by the manufacturer.

FDA Curbs Misuse

It is the job of the United States Department of Agriculture and the Federal Food and Drug Administration to make certain these laws are obeyed. Before an agricultural chemical can be released for sale the manufacturer must:

1. Petition the FDA and USDA for tolerances to be set up for that particular chemical. The tolerances are the amounts which may be in the food when marketed.

2. USDA scientists then study the reports presented by the manufacturer. They evaluate the usefulness and estimation of residues given by the manufacturer.

3. The FDA then determines the tolerance allowed, using the reports on toxicity and cancer-producing effects. If the chemical produces cancer in test animals, a “zero” tolerance is required by the pure food law.

The amount of chemical which may be present in any product usually is in parts per million. Some chemicals are not allowed in larger quantities than 1/10th part per million. This would be equal to the thickness of a strip of cellophane tape compared to the height of the Washington Monument.

The old saying that “if a little is good, a lot is better” isn't a good idea

Aerial applications may allow you to spray when you should to minimize food residues. All chemicals passed by FDA are safe if used as directed.



in pesticides. This may not only provide enough chemical for excess residue but may also reduce the effectiveness of some materials, especially some weed killers.

Follow Directions Carefully

Because of the requirement that manufacturers must label their products fully, the farmer using the chemicals will be safe if he follows three simple rules.

1. Use a pesticide only on the crops for which it is recommended.
2. Use it in the amount specified on the label.
3. Apply only at the time stated on the label.

You may feel that FDA seizures will cause tremendous losses by the grower. When a shipment is seized the owner can admit the violation and ask the court for permission to remove the residue or he may deny the violation and have the case tried in the Federal court or he may do nothing and the goods will be destroyed. Because much of the produce is perishable the owner must act quickly.

Antibiotics May Cause Trouble

Another area in which there has been much discussion is antibiotics in food. There are five areas in which antibiotics may cause trouble.

These are:

1. Masking a serious disease.
2. Symptoms may be attributed to reaction to the antibiotic.
3. Oversensitivity to antibiotics.
4. Alteration of normal bacterial balance in the digestive tract.
5. Encouraging growth of antibiotic-resistant strains of bacteria.

One of the main sources of antibiotics in milk is penicillin or other antibiotics used in treating cows for mastitis. In one nation-wide check 39 per cent of the milk samples taken contained enough penicillin to cause reaction ranging from a rash to a severe shock for about 1 person in 100.

One problem in testing and releasing products is the question of what is a poison.

According to the Swiss alchemist-physician Paracelsus, "Poison is in everything and no thing is without poison. The dosage makes it either a poison or a remedy."



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What About

Farm Corporation

Are They

Q. What is a corporation?

A. A corporation is an organization given the authority to operate by a state government. This authority, called a charter, allows the corporation to make contracts, be sued, sue others, and borrow money. The corporation lives indefinitely without interruption by change of ownership or officers. It may be considered a legal person, similar to an individual. Separated from the individuals who own, manage and work for it, the corporation has limited liability, which limits the owners' (stockholders') losses to the amount of money which they have invested in the corporation.

Q. To many people, corporations imply largeness, monopolies, complexities, and the like. When considering farm corporations, the word "corporations" suggests large-scale farming and "outside interests" which are particular threats to the traditional family farm. Will the corporate-type farm be a threat to the Kansas family farm in the future?

A. Yes, it might be considered a threat to the small farm in a period of rapid change. This threat seems more important in times of depression. If periods of this nature reoccur in the future the threat may be greater.

Q. Do you consider this threat a bad situation?

A. Large units may dominate the Kansas agricultural scene in the future. Economic reasons are leading

Recently there has been a lot of talk about incorporating farms. To get the pros and cons we asked Norman D. French, K-State agricultural economist, the following questions. Here are his comments as told to Norman Werner, assistant editor.

to the larger farming units. One writer said that industrialization is finally catching up with the farmer. Today we have a family-size corporation and it is possible that this corporation may preserve the family farm.

Q. What caused the recent interest in corporate farms?

A. The recent interest in corporation farming comes from a 1958 tax law change which made it possible for a corporation to be set up with 10 or fewer stockholders. This change also made it possible for individuals to choose, after being incorporated, how they want to be taxed—either at partnership rate, individual rate, or corporate rate. Incorporated individuals may then choose one of the three rates, which-

ever is the most favorable for them. This tax change would probably not mean large savings unless the farm was netting an income of about \$15,000 or more.

Increased capital requirements needed to farm today and the difficulties of transferring a going farm also stimulated the recent interest.

Q. Which farming enterprises are not permitted to incorporate, according to Kansas law?

A. Incorporating for the production of wheat, corn, oats, rye, and dairy products is not permitted in Kansas.

Q. Why are these farming enterprises not permitted to incorporate?

A. Political and economic reasons seem to explain the 1931 Kansas law,



Farm scenes like this may disappear from Kansas countryside unless something can be done. Incorporation may be the answer.

ns? for Kansas?

which determines which enterprises can incorporate.

Q. How does Kansas rate with other states so far as permitting farm corporations is concerned?

A. Kansas is one of the few states which restricts farm incorporating.

Q. How much of Kansas land is incorporated?

A. According to USDA, less than 2 per cent of Kansas land is owned by corporations. We have beef cattle, hatchery, feedlot, and alfalfa dehydrator corporations. The exact number of incorporated farms is not known.

Q. How do you go about setting up a corporate farm?

A. Talk it over with your attorney and think about what he tells you. If conditions are favorable for you to incorporate go back and have him help you plan for it. It is dangerous to try to be your own attorney. Your attorney will make an application to

the state to file articles of incorporation. The Secretary of State will record the articles and issue stock.

Q. Can a corporation farm be organized by any number of persons?

A. In Kansas, any three or more persons may form a corporation.

Q. Is there a minimum limit on the value of capital you must have before you can incorporate?

A. Yes, you must have a minimum paid-in capital of \$1,000.

Q. Granting that there are advantages and disadvantages of a corporate farm, what would you say was its major advantage?

A. The major advantage is probably transferring the farm to someone else. Ownership of a farm corporation is relatively easy to transfer. A person's ownership is represented by shares of stock. Rather than trying to buy the entire farm at one time, an individual can buy shares as he accumulates savings. This also permits owners to sell out gradually and possibly reduce his income tax.

On the other hand, a farm corporation may be owned by the entire family. If all the children of one family wish to maintain an interest in their parents' farm, the farm corporation might be ideal. Shares of stock held by the children represent their ownership in the farm. These shares in turn are passed on to their children. In this way excessive inheritance tax, and the breaking up of the farm into small inefficient pieces for each child may be avoided. The operation of the farm is not affected by the change in ownership of the shares of stock.

Q. What are some of the other advantages?

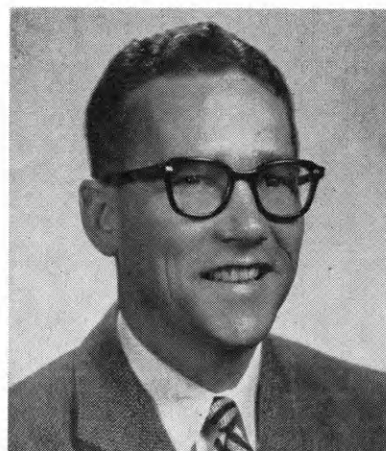
A. A farm corporation may enable you to get an increased amount of capital to operate a growing farm business. This is done by issuing stock. If the stock is issued in small denominations, investors with limited funds may buy into the business.

Under an incorporated farm, a retirement or pension plan is set up by the officers. A certain amount of money is set aside each year in a retirement fund. This is a deductible expense for the corporation and at the same time provides a fund to supplement the farmer's social security when he retires. Other benefits for employees include medical and

hospital insurance and group life insurance. The cost of these benefits is also a deductible corporation expense.

A farm corporation must meet the state and federal records requirements. These requirements force the operators to keep books on production costs and general expenses. This directs the farmer's thoughts to more advanced planning, and may reduce

(continued next page)



Norman D. French

Interest in industrial corporations brought about Prof. Norman D. French's study of farm corporations last summer. The result of this research is a bulletin entitled "Incorporating the Family Farm" of which French is senior author. He has been assisted by Assoc. Prof. F. C. Bortfeld and Prof. W. H. Pine of the agricultural economics department at K-State and J. K. Logan of the law school at the University of Kansas.

French has been on the K-State faculty since 1951. A native of Illinois, he holds a BS and MS from the University of Illinois. He has also done additional graduate work toward his PhD at the University of Iowa.

French has had two previous publications—"Marketing Factors Affecting Growth of Kansas Manufacturers" and "An Economic Study of the Kansas River Valley."

He is now working on two new manuscripts, "The Historical Background of Kansas Law" and "Why Corporation Farming Is Controversial."



Corporate Farms

(continued from preceding page)

spending and lead to more efficient marketing.

Q. What do you consider the major disadvantage of a farm corporation?

A. It's much easier to form a corporation than to dissolve one. Careful thought of existing conditions should be taken into consideration to prevent headaches after incorporating. For example, one problem of a farm

corporation is the possibility of a "pooling of votes." Trouble within the incorporated family might arise and a minority of stockholders might control the corporation by combining their votes to make a majority. There is also the danger of the farm's control falling into the hands of non-farm stockholders.

Q. Are there any other disadvantages?

A. Yes there are. A farm corporation is not eligible for certain types of federal loans, one of which is the FHA operating loan for the purchase

of livestock, feed, seed, fertilizer, and equipment.

There is one limitation on a farm corporation that should be observed before incorporating. A corporation is permitted to carry on business as stated in its charter and articles of incorporation. Therefore, when the farm corporation is formed, care should be taken that the activities of the farm are not so limited that they will hinder operation in later years. Professor Logan of Kansas University has drawn up a broad charter which might be of value to those interested in the possibility of incorporation.

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Aggie: "You'll be a centipede."

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Minhafer
Mo. 0-205
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The Kansas Crop Improvement Association

MANHATTAN, KANSAS

Pick Pork for Variety

by Janet Dawdy

DO YOU TAKE advantage of the various kinds of meat available on the market, or do you feed your family the same thing day after day?

Pork can be used in a variety of ways, and also help the food budget along. It can be served either as fresh pork, or smoked pork products.

When you buy fresh pork, look for a light, grayish-pink color. The meat should be fine textured, smooth and velvety. Pork flecked with fat and with firm white outside fat is of good quality. The bones should have red, porous centers.

Fresh pork needs thorough cooking at low temperatures to give it full flavor and to protect your family's health. It is better to use a thermometer than to guess. When you're roasting a center cut, shoulder, or sirloin roast, use a moderately low oven-temperature of about 325° F, allowing 35 to 40 minutes per pound.

Chops, steaks, and pot roasts look and taste better if you brown them first and then cook slowly in a small amount of water to keep them moist and flavorful. A favorite around our house is orange-glazed pork chops. Add your favorite vegetable along with sweet potatoes, and you have the main part of your meal already planned.

ORANGE-GLAZED PORK CHOPS

4 shoulder, loin, or rib chops, cut ½ inch thick
Salt and pepper
⅓ cup frozen orange juice concentrate
¼ teaspoon ground cinnamon
1 teaspoon grated orange rind
⅛ teaspoon thyme

Trim a bit of fat off the chops and heat it in a heavy skillet over low heat. Add chops and brown slowly

on both sides. Pour off excess fat. Season chops with salt and pepper. Add remaining ingredients. Cover and cook over low heat for 30 minutes, until chops are fork-tender. Serves 4.

Cured and smoked hams are given different brand names, depending on the type of cure. You will be wise to select these products by brand name and wrapper information. Find out the quality of the brand you select from your butcher, and experiment with the different brands until you find the one you and your family like the best.

Bacon, both regular and Canadian-style, and fresh sausage are breakfast

favorites. Bacon can be pan-fried, broiled, or baked.

If you have fresh bacon in your freezer, try this. Soak it in milk for a few minutes, then roll in flour which has been seasoned with salt and pepper. You'll have tasty bacon with a lovely crust.

Not only will this give you a change from cured bacon, but it is nice for those of you who are on a salt-free diet.

Now is a good time to buy pork, so don't pass up the opportunities for some different and healthful meals.

Take a tip from this homemaker and start varying your menu with pork products. Right now they are seasonably plentiful. Try such things as fresh or cured ham or pork chops.



Dress Smartly in

New Spring Fashions

by Mary Jo Mauler

THE SHIRTTWAIST dress is going to be very popular for people of all ages again this spring. You will find the shirtwaist featured in everything from sports clothes to formal party dresses.

The shirtwaist is dressed up in many pretty spring shades such as yellow, blue, pink, and green. Some will even be trimmed with ruffles or

rows of tucks, and a few have matching short-sleeved cardigan sweaters.

Most of the casual outfits are in two pieces—a matching blouse and skirt. Sleeves vary from sleeveless to the three-quarter-length style. Some of the skirts have soft unpressed pleats, while others are made in the straight style.

Many shirtwaist outfits will be tailored in silk and various blends of synthetic fabrics. And of course

you'll see them in the old stand-by—cotton. However, it has probably been treated in some special way to make it crease resistant, spot resistant, and in need of little or no ironing.

Woolens Are Popular

Lightweight woolens in pretty pastel shades are being featured with matching cotton or silk blouses. Most of the wool skirts will be the straight style, with unusual pocket details and arrowheads trimming the pockets and pleats. Of course some of the wool skirts will be permanently pleated.

Many of these two-piece outfits, when worn with the correct accessories, would be acceptable just about any place.

Now for the dressier side of spring clothes. Suits will again be one of your best buys for early spring. There is surely one spring style that will be flattering to you if you look around.

Shorter Jackets in Style

Most of the jackets are slightly shorter. In one style the jacket is slightly fitted to the waistline, and a short peplum which fits down in the back and comes around to the front is attached at the waist.

One jacket comes just slightly below the waist and has a small amount of fullness in it. But the majority of



For that special party this spring, a white chiffon is sure to be a hit. Most of the party dresses will be of street length and have matching shoes.

Shirtwaists will be featured in everything from casual wear to formal party dresses. This modified shirtwaist with the correct accessories gives a dressy spring outfit.



the styles are either cut straight down or are slightly fitted near the waist. Most come just to the waist or slightly above.

Many of the suits have matching blouses to go with them. Others are designed so that they don't require a blouse and therefore offer other means to dress up the suit by use of pins and scarves.

Fabrics and Colors Will Vary

Wool and silk are running a close race as to the most popular fabric for suits this spring. Many are being shown in lightweight wools in plain colors as well as small checks and plaids. Silk is often blended with another fabric or treated in a special way to give it the body needed for use in a suit. Of course there will also be a few linen suits shown in many of the leading shops.

Navy is a perennial color for spring, and most of the outfits will be accented with bits of red or white to give them added appeal.

Browns will range from very light beiges to dark, dark browns. There is a color that will just blend with your hair color and skin tone.

Sheaths Remain in Style

That special church dress will most likely be a sheath style with a waist-length jacket worn over it. The

jacket collar will be of the large shawl variety. Without the jacket the dress is very suitable for an afternoon dress.

These two-piece dresses will be seen in a wide variety of fabrics and colors. They include blends of wool, silk, and cotton, with colors ranging from red to navy and pastel colors.

Party Dresses Will Be Fancy

For that special spring party, you will find yourself wearing a frothy party dress in chiffon. Most of the dresses will be street length and have full skirts. They will be in all the new spring colors, and some will feature big floral designs and even a few plaids.

Party dresses will have small straps covering the shoulders or slightly

draped effects so that they can easily be worn to dinner as well as to dances. Also some will be in the traditional shirtwaist style, with yards and yards of chiffon in the skirt.

Shoes Will Match Outfits

Lace, silk, and special finished cottons will also be very popular with the younger set.

Shoes this spring will be coordinated with the outfit. Many of them will exactly match the outfit. Again the pointed toe will be featured, with all different kinds of bows for trim.

Pins worn near the shoulder are the latest style. Large ropes of beads will form high-collar effects on some outfits this spring to dress up the simpleness of some styles.

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BULK MILK TANKS

Save Time and Labor

by **Arnold Good**

FOR MANY dairy farms the old faithful milk can has fallen victim to the new labor-saving idea of bulk milk handling. The idea behind bulk milk handling is to pump milk from place to place rather than carrying it.

This makes good sense because an empty 10-gallon milk can weighs in the neighborhood of 15 pounds. More important, milk can be handled easier, faster and cheaper.

Some drawbacks are that the initial cost of equipment is rather high, and if one dairy operator on a milk route goes into bulk handling then everyone else must, or the collector has to run an extra truck.

Pumps Handle Your Milk

Let's take a look at some of the features of bulk milk handling. The labor-saving theme starts in a modern milking parlor with elevated stalls arranged around the operator's pit. Pipeline milkers are best to get the most efficient use of labor and time.

The pipeline milker empties directly into a refrigerated bulk cooling tank. The size of tank should fit the operation because it costs money to refrigerate a large tank even if it never gets full.

The truck that makes the collection looks like a gasoline tanker ex-

cept the tank is stainless steel and refrigerated. The driver backs the truck up to the milk house, he connects a hose and your milk is ready to be loaded.

Before loading your milk the driver takes a sample to be tested for butter-fat content, and one to be tested for grade. He also checks the level of milk in the tank and calculates how many gallons you have. Then he loads your milk and gives you a ticket for the number of gallons taken from your tank.

The biggest effort required of you in the milk-loading process is signing the ticket. The biggest job of the truck driver is connecting and disconnecting the hose or taking the samples. You can see that this is much easier than wrestling with a bunch of cans.

Cleaning Is Easy

Keeping milk clean is relatively simple with bulk equipment. Since the part of the cow that comes in contact with the milk is clean, all you have to do is keep the equipment clean.

In a pipeline system this is very easy. Most systems have a washing unit that works something like this. The milking units are cleaned on the outside and set into the washing tank

and the system is turned on. The action of the system carries clean water all through the pipeline and back to the washing tank. Then the process is repeated with soapy water, and with rinsing water. This takes care of the pipeline system, and it's a simple matter to wash the empty bulk tank.

If your dairy operation is too small to pay for a changeover to a pipeline milker, but everyone on your route is going to bulk handling, you can still lick the problem. All you have to do is to trade the can cooler off for a bulk tank unit and pour the milk into the tank rather than piping it in.

Bulk Systems Are Efficient

One of the big things about a pipeline-bulk system is that there is less chance of dirt and foreign matter getting into the milk.

Dairymen say that it is the only efficient way to handle large quantities of milk. Students who work at the university dairy barn agree wholeheartedly. The university has a bulk setup where pipeline milkers empty into a 500-gallon bulk tank.

Although bulk milk handling isn't perfect, it sure looks that way to anyone who has handled milk in cans.

In the

Aggies' World

by Don Haberer

Ag School Enrollment Down

Enrollment in the School of Agriculture dropped by 50 students between the fall and spring semesters, but this is not what concerns school officials, according to C. Peairs Wilson, director of the School of Agriculture.

The concern stems from the drop in enrollment during the past seven years. There were 961 students enrolled in agriculture in 1952 as com-

pared to only 710 ag students during the first semester of 1959.

Reasons given for the drop in ag enrollment are falling farm prices and rising costs which make farming less desirable to the farm boy. Also modern techniques of farming dictate that there be fewer farmers due to the ability of one farmer to handle more acres.

However, there has been no decrease in non-farming jobs in agriculture, and many farm people fail

to realize these jobs are good opportunities for work in agriculture.

At present, an effort is being made by the School of Agriculture to study the agricultural sciences in the non-farming fields. The school is going to up-date its curriculum, starting next semester, with a revised academic program.

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Agronomy Contest Offers Awards

Entries for the local elimination contest of the 1960 student essay contest set up by the American Society of Agronomy will be due in April.

This contest is open to all undergraduate students in good standing majoring in agronomy, or active members of the University agronomy club, except those having won first, second, or third prize in a previous national contest.

Each institution is allowed to submit up to five essays to the A.S.A. student essay committee. First, second, and third prizes will be awarded in the national contest, and along with an appropriate medal, part of the top three winners' expenses will be paid to the annual meeting of the A.S.A. Crops and Soils magazine will also award a one-year subscription to writers of the top ten essays, and will pay \$25 for each essay published.

Semi-technical essays are recommended, and for more information about this contest contact Prof. H. S. Jacobs of the agronomy department.

'He Who Laughs Last...'

Patient: "I'm all out of sorts. The doctor said the only way to cure my rheumatism is to stay away from dampness."

Neighbor: "What's so tough about that?"

Patient: "You don't know how silly I feel sitting in the bathtub and going over myself with a vacuum cleaner."

"Mommy, Mommy," bawled the little girl, "Daddy just poisoned my kitty."

"Don't cry, dear," replied the mother sympathetically. "Maybe he had to."

"No, he didn't," screamed the heartbroken child. "He promised me I could."

"Why did you give that check-room girl such a large tip just then?"

"Well gee, look at the swell hat she gave me."

Bob: "Why is it that you fat fellows are always good natured?"

Jim: "You see, we can't either fight or run."

Summer Visitor: "I do hope you keep your cows in a pasture."

Milkman: "Yes, madam, of course we keep them in a pasture."

Summer Visitor: "I'm so glad to hear that. I have been told that pasteurized milk is much safer."

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

The farmer bawled out his hired hand for getting back from town late with the mule team and wagon.

"What in tarnation," stormed the farmer, "took you so long?"

"I'll tell you, boss," explained the hired man. "I picked up the preacher on the way home, and from there on those mules couldn't understand a word I said."

"Did you make the debating team?"

"No, they s-s-said I-I w-w-w-wasn't t-t-t-tall enough."

Prof: "Mr. Jones, I hate to tell you, but your son is a moron."

Jones: "Where is he? I'll teach that young pup to join a fraternity without consulting me!"

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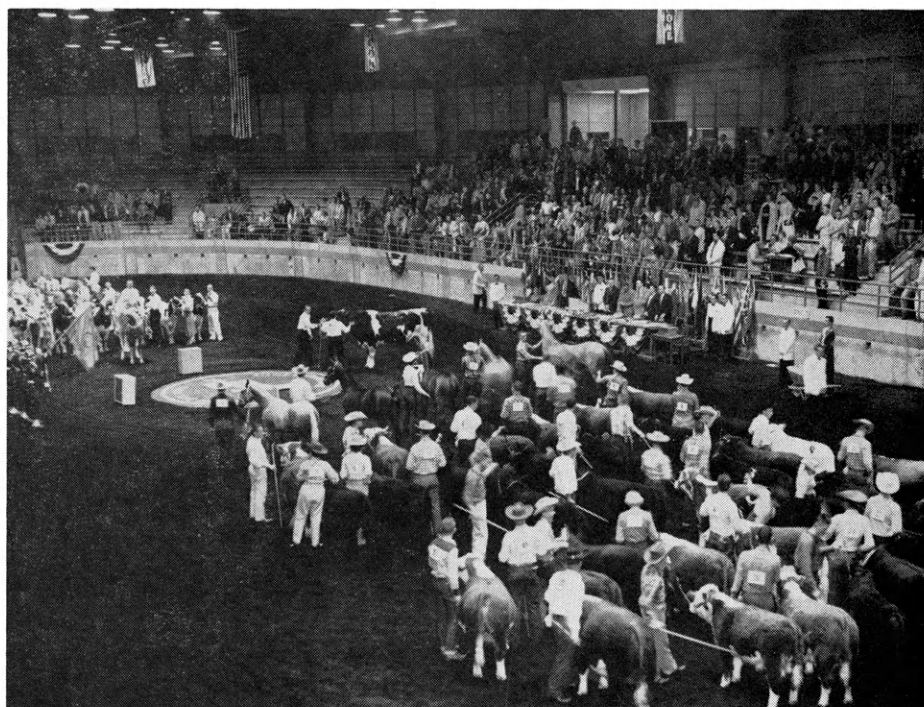
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7:00 p.m.



Little American Royal Grand Entry

Saturday, April 2

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• Exhibits



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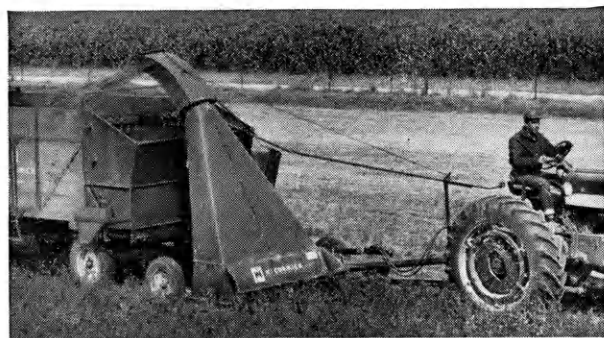
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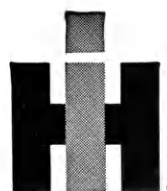
sive tandem mounting gives knives a double swipe at hay stems. They're cut, recut . . . then augered into the high-speed blower.

Four knives and blower paddles, instead of the usual three, chop long lengths into little ones, and blow them into trailing wagon. Use the No. 5 for green-chop or silage, and dozens of other cutting and shredding jobs.



New McCormick No. 5 Direct-Throw model is your low-cost chopper for daily green-chop chores. Extra-wide, cup-shaped knives, mounted in tandem, double-cut forage into feedable lengths, then throw it far back into the wagon.

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