

Kansas Agricultural
STUDENT
DECEMBER 1932

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Merry Christmas

Country Twilights Haven't Changed...

The tired old sun still drops behind the landscape with his same defiant flourish. The shadows stretch, the valleys yawn, and the low clouds blush "goodnight," the same as always.

Still, there have been changes since the old days.

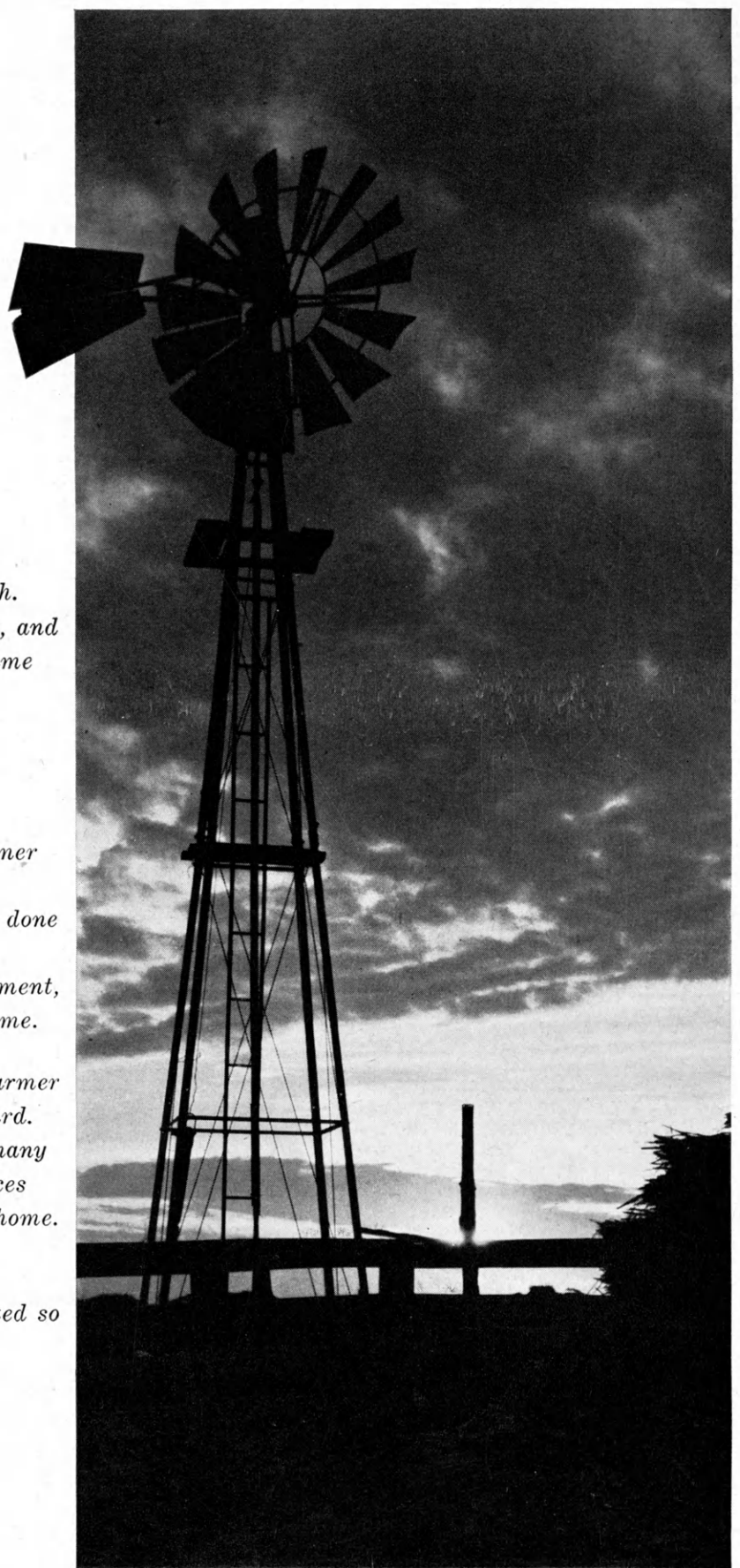
As the shades of evening lower, the farmer faces homeward with a lighter heart. The tasks he set for himself this day are done—and probably more. The approach of darkness brings with it a sense of fulfillment, and the promise of pleasant hours at home.

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THE KANSAS *Agricultural Student*

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December, 1952

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Assistant Editor Diane Blackburn
Assistant Editor Dan Henley
Photographer Dick Steffens
Faculty Adviser Stan Creek

BUSINESS STAFF

Business Manager Bob Hoisington
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DEPARTMENTAL REPORTERS

Agricultural Economics, Eldon Johnson; Agricultural Education, Gerald Bradley; Agronomy, Jim Fink; Animal Husbandry, Thomas Meuser; Dairy Husbandry, Ronald McDonald; Horticulture, Diane Blackburn; Poultry, Charles Imthrun; Veterinary Medicine, Don Johnson; Entomology, Bill Smalley; Milling, Dan Henley.

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ON THE COVER

CREATING A FEELING of Christmas this month is Stephanie Clayton, sophomore in Home Economics, shown putting the finishing touches on a Christmas tree. Stephanie, a member of Alpha Xi Delta, probably is the first person at the College to decorate a tree this year. The tree arrived in town November 19 on the first shipment of the season and was promptly set up for the cover picture—over a month before Christmas.

Dean Weber Welcomes

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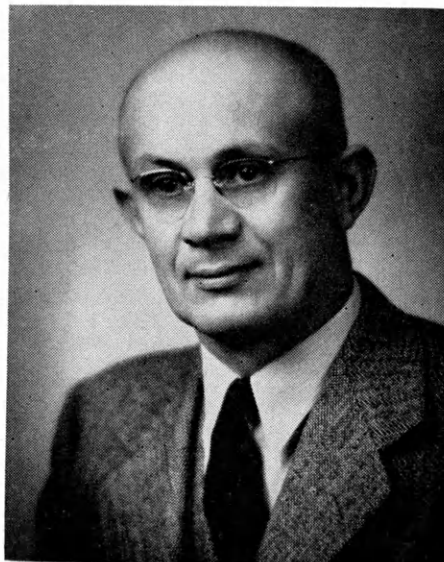
I WELCOME this opportunity to extend warm personal greetings to students in the School of Agriculture. In my new position, I feel especially close to those of you who are here for the first time. Like you, I must become adjusted to new duties and new responsibilities. I, too, am a freshman.

Yet unlike most of you, I have had freshman duties at Kansas State on other occasions. Those duties and the positions with which they were associated have been mentioned previously in the *Ag Student*, hence need not be recounted here. Suffice it to say that for me each new responsibility at Kansas State college has brought fresh experiences and increased appreciation of what the College means not only to its students but to Kansans generally.

My confidence in the future of Kansas State college stems from these rich experiences which I have enjoyed through the years. And I feel certain that each of you can make your experiences here even more rewarding than mine have been. All that you need to do is to take advantage of the opportunities that have been provided for you. That may appear to be a trite statement, but even so I would remind you that Kansas State college has a more highly trained faculty and better facilities now than ever before in its history. And this is as it should be, for there never was a time when true success depended more upon

sound college training education than at present.

It is my sincere desire to be of whatever assistance I can in effectuat-



Dean A. D. Weber

ing a sound program of agricultural education at Kansas State college. But to attain the goal I have in mind requires more than highly trained teachers and costly facilities and equipment. To these important essentials the student himself must add honesty and integrity, deep convictions based on enduring principles and laws, tolerance, and hard work. There is manifestly no short cut to success.

Arthur D. Weber.

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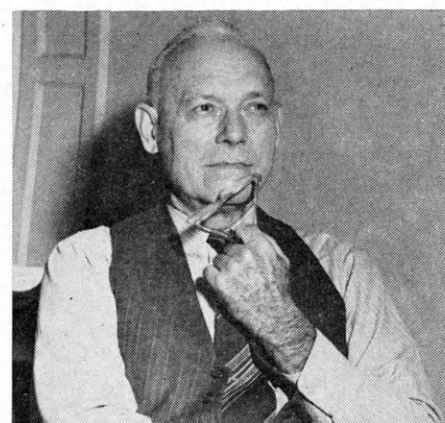
Dial 3434

Chit Chat

By Dean Clyde W. Mullen

THESE LINES are being written soon after Mr. Werner Knopp had addressed students and faculty at a College assembly.

Here was a man of wide experience, world-wide contacts, a man who twice had penetrated behind the iron



curtain in India and who has had the benefit of first-hand observation of Communist tactics and strategy, particularly in the Far East. Speaking in all seriousness and without the slightest effort for dramatic effect, Knopp warned:

"Your heritage is in danger."

All of us have read or heard similar statements. But seldom have we heard them spoken with such quiet conviction.

Students who did not hear Knopp missed one of the most unusual and fluent speakers we have had an opportunity to hear at Kansas State concerning Communist determination to spread their subversive tactics around the world. Those who lack the benefit of having heard all of his speech and his condemnation of Communism and its revulsive methods can never fully appreciate the full significance of his statement:

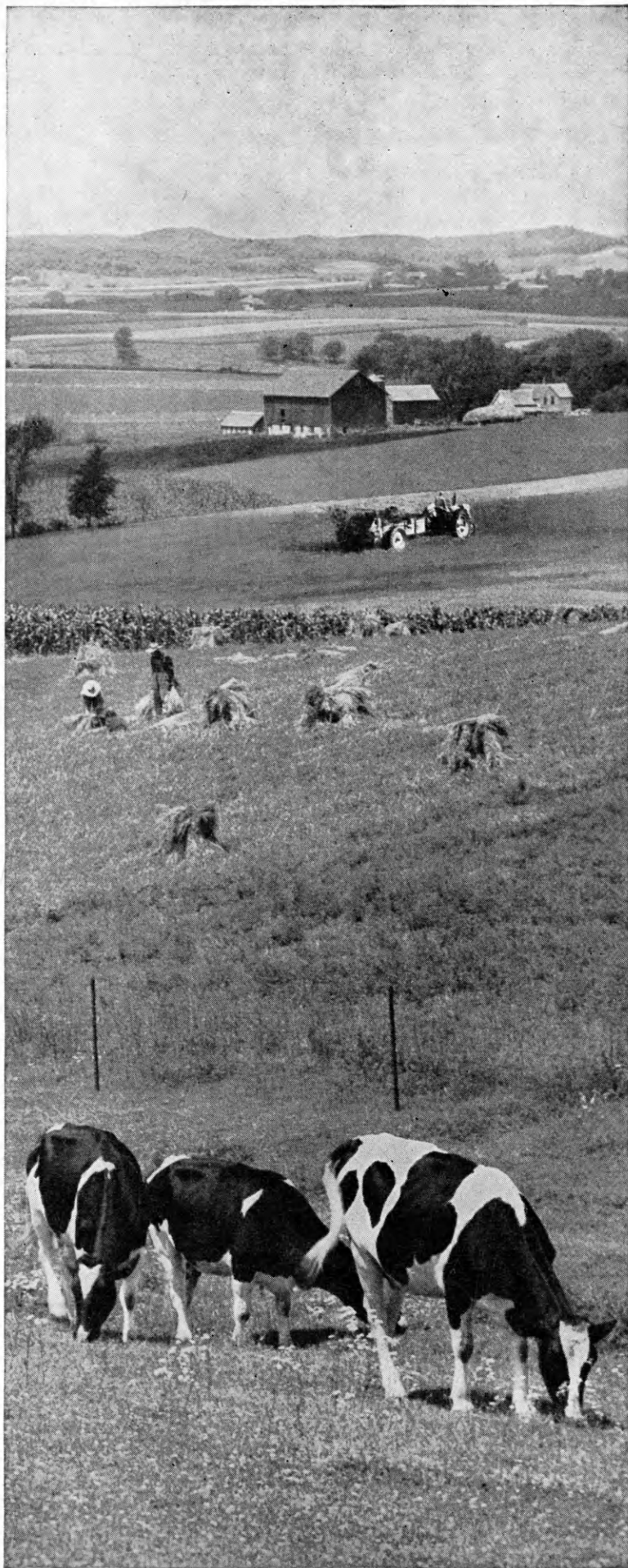
"Your heritage is in danger."

In our feeble (lack of mental vigor) manner, we are trying to bring those five words from that impressive report to the attention of all of our students in the School of Agriculture. Their significance can hardly be exaggerated.

"Your Heritage Is in Danger."

We fell into conversation with a lad who had returned from taking a physical examination for armed serv-

(Continued on page 28)



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Silo Stave-Testing Machine

By Ron McDonald

A NEW MACHINE for testing the durability of silo staves against acidity and abrasion, the only one of its type in existence, has been designed by Prof. Frederick C. Fenton, head of the Agricultural Engineering department, and Wayne Zimmerman, an Ag Education senior.

Designed to simulate as closely as possible the combined action on silo staves of acidity in silage and the abrasion caused by the settling of silage, the machine is used for comparing the durability of different staves.

The machine looks much like a child's merry-go-round with a small electric motor at its axis, gear-reduced

to turn the frame five revolutions per minute.

Around the outside of the machine are clamped 4 one-gallon jars containing dilute lactic and acetic acid. Small rubber hoses deliver the acid from these bottles to plastic brushes below. These brushes rub gently over the surface of staves arranged around the edge of the machine as it turns. Small clamps on the hoses mete out the acid a few drops at a time.

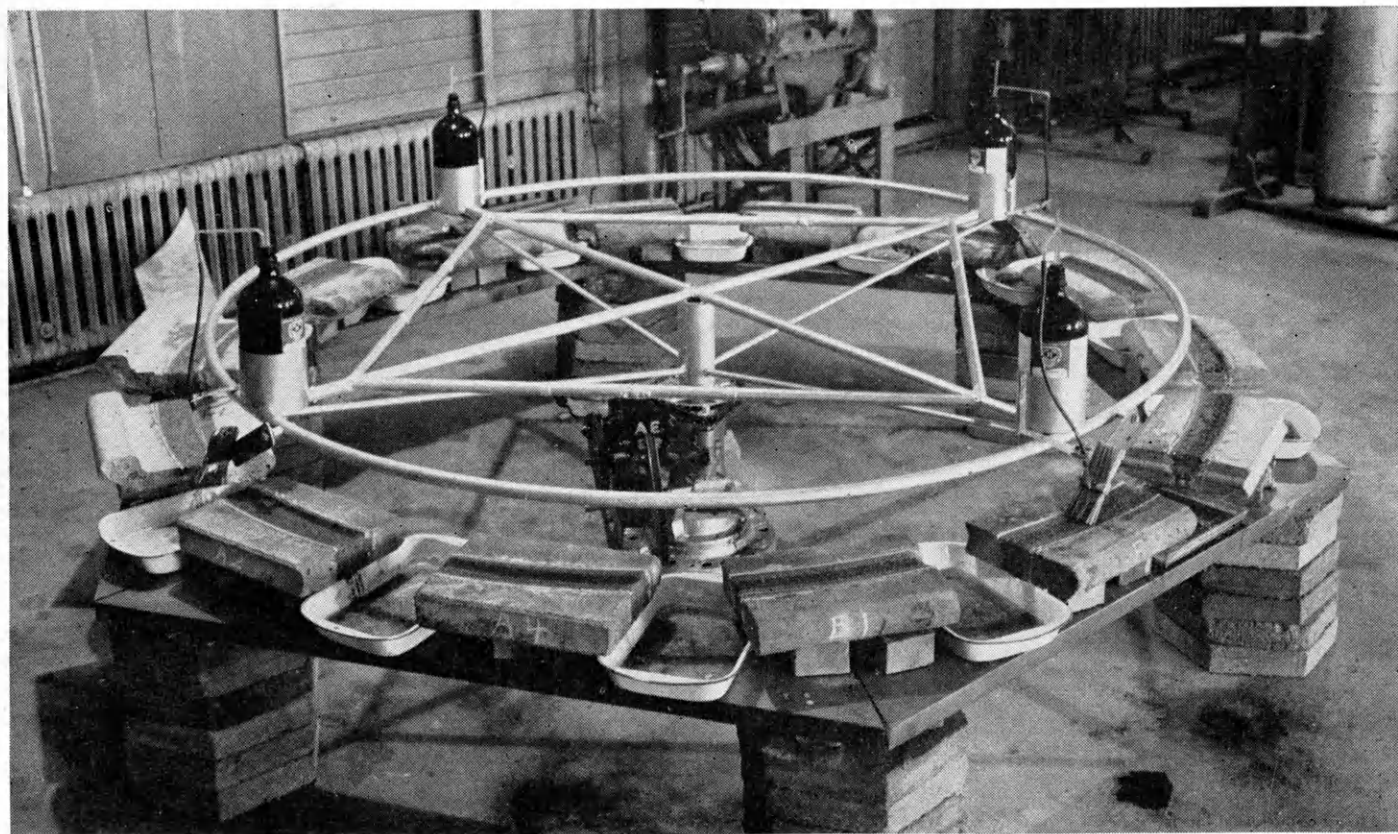
Under the end of each stave being tested is placed a white porcelain pan to catch excess acid and sand or gravel brushed off the test specimen. The amount of material removed from the stave and the depth of the

groove cut by the brushes and acid give a measure of the damage. About three weeks continuous run is required for one test.

To date, tests have been run to determine: comparative quality of staves made by manufacturers in the state, the effect of the amount of cement in the mix, and the effect of different methods of curing the concrete.

Between 1900 and 1950 national production per manhour rose from about 51 cents (in terms of 1949 prices) to \$1.83, according to a Committee for Economic Development study.

Stave Tester . . .



MECHANICAL and chemical action of silage is simulated by this machine—the only one of its kind in the country—developed at K-State by Prof. F. C. Fenton, head of the Agricultural Engineering department, and Wayne Zimmerman, Ag Ed senior, to test silo staves.



Master judges at the American Royal were Don Good, Ray Sis, Lucky Lilliequist, Ray Burns, Val Brungardt, and Jay Zimmerman.

Livestock Team Tops

Royal Winnings



DON GOOD'S senior livestock judging team took first honors in the inter-collegiate judging contest at the 1952 American Royal this fall. Ray Sis, a member of the five-man squad, was high-scoring individual in the Kansas City show.

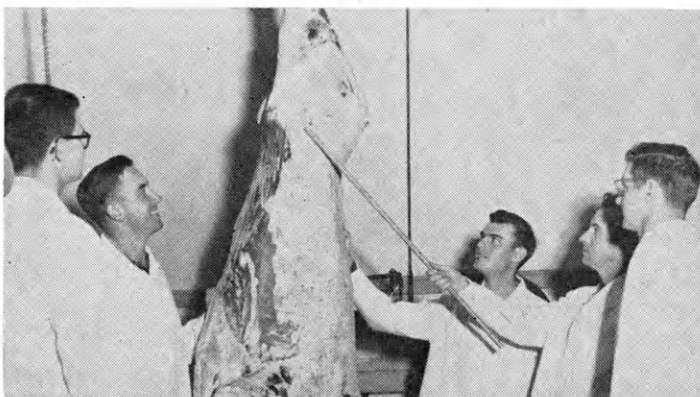
The wool judging team placed second in breed and fourth in commercial classes and second among all competing teams. The meats team came through with a thirteenth place at the Royal.

Competition was keen as 20 schools

vied for top honors in livestock judging. One example of the closeness was the swine judging division. Out of a possible 1,750 points, K-State came up with 1,525, compared to Minnesota's 1,524. The Manhat-

(Continued on page 26)

By Thomas Meuser



ROYAL Meats team, left to right: Don Reece, George Wingert, Ken Boughton, Ralph Soule, team coach, and Harold Reed.



ROYAL Wool team, left to right: Dale Davies, Dave Schoneweis, Stanley Slyter, Maurice McClure, T. Donald Bell, coach, seated.



Armed with a lariat Helen Morris attempts to catch the calf at the Queen's contest Thursday afternoon of Ag Week.

Ag Week Highlights

Dunking, Feuding, Dancing

By Dale Evans

Joan David was crowned Queen of the 1952 Ag Barnwarmer by Dean A.D. Weber. Attendants, l. to r.: Bonnie Hoffman, Millicent Schultz, Betty Jo Hoffmeier, Helen Morris.



WHAT STARTED as one of the most hellish Ag Weeks in years, ended in an atmosphere of fun and conviviality for all. Plagued by a miller revolt earlier in the week, which culminated with a truce meeting in Dean Mullen's office, and minor skirmishes with Vet students, the Barnwarmer ended things on an apparently harmonious note, with most wounds healed.

About 11 o'clock Saturday night Aggies and their dates crowded around a throne of hay while Dean A. D. Weber crowned Joan David as Barnwarmer Queen of 1952. Her attendants were Millicent Schultz, Bonnie Hoffman, Helen Morris, and Betty Jo Hoffmeier.

Over 300 couples danced to the music of Matt Betton and his country playboys that night. Not only was there round and square dancing, but several conga lines were formed dur-

ing the evening. Perhaps most of those boys on the floor would have been more at home on a tractor, or in the cow lot, but nevertheless, the Aggies exhibited some mighty fancy footwork.

Not only Aggies were present, but a sprinkling of Vet students and their dates was observed at the dance. Other schools were sparsely represented. Apparently some students are still under the impression that the Barnwarmer is for Aggies only.

A rumor floated around the campus that there would be trouble at the Barnwarmer. With this in mind the Aggies took the queen candidates to Topeka Saturday afternoon and returned in time for the dance. To prevent possible kidnapping, several well-armed Aggies escorted the girls from Dean Mullen's home, where they had been primping, to the gym.

Barnwarmer decorations were unique this year. To enter the dance floor Aggies and their dates passed through a replica of the near-extinct outhouse. To add to the authenticity of this relic, a Montgomery Ward catalog hung near the entrance.

As usual Ag Week provided plenty of excitement for the Ag School. Monday was quiet, with 15 non-conforming Aggies being dunked in the horsetank, but early Tuesday morning a group of rebelling millers assaulted and successfully stole the tank. Things were quiet until a second

tank was obtained and dunking went on as usual.

Wednesday afternoon a group of millers went out on Top of the World apparently to find a place to hide the second tank and got a flat tire and called into town for help. Aggies got wind of their predicament and seized it as a chance to find the tank. Arriving at the scene, no miller was in sight, so the Aggies removed two tires from each of the cars and let the air out of the remaining ones.

Soon after Evert Benes drove by and was promptly nailed. After forcing the car door open, Aggies took Benes to a nearby tank and dunked him. Later when he still refused to tell where the tank was hidden, they took him out in the country and left him to walk to town with limited clothing.

Benes got to town later that evening and called J. E. Zimmerman, Barnwarmer manager, asking for a truce meeting. Benes felt the feud had gone too far when the tires were taken from the cars of his associates. Failing to reach a truce Wednesday night, the meeting broke up past midnight and convened Thursday morning in Dean Mullen's office with faculty and students represented. A final agreement was reached whereby the Ags returned the tires and they got back their tank, which had been hidden out on Dan Casement's ranch.

Thursday afternoon the five final-



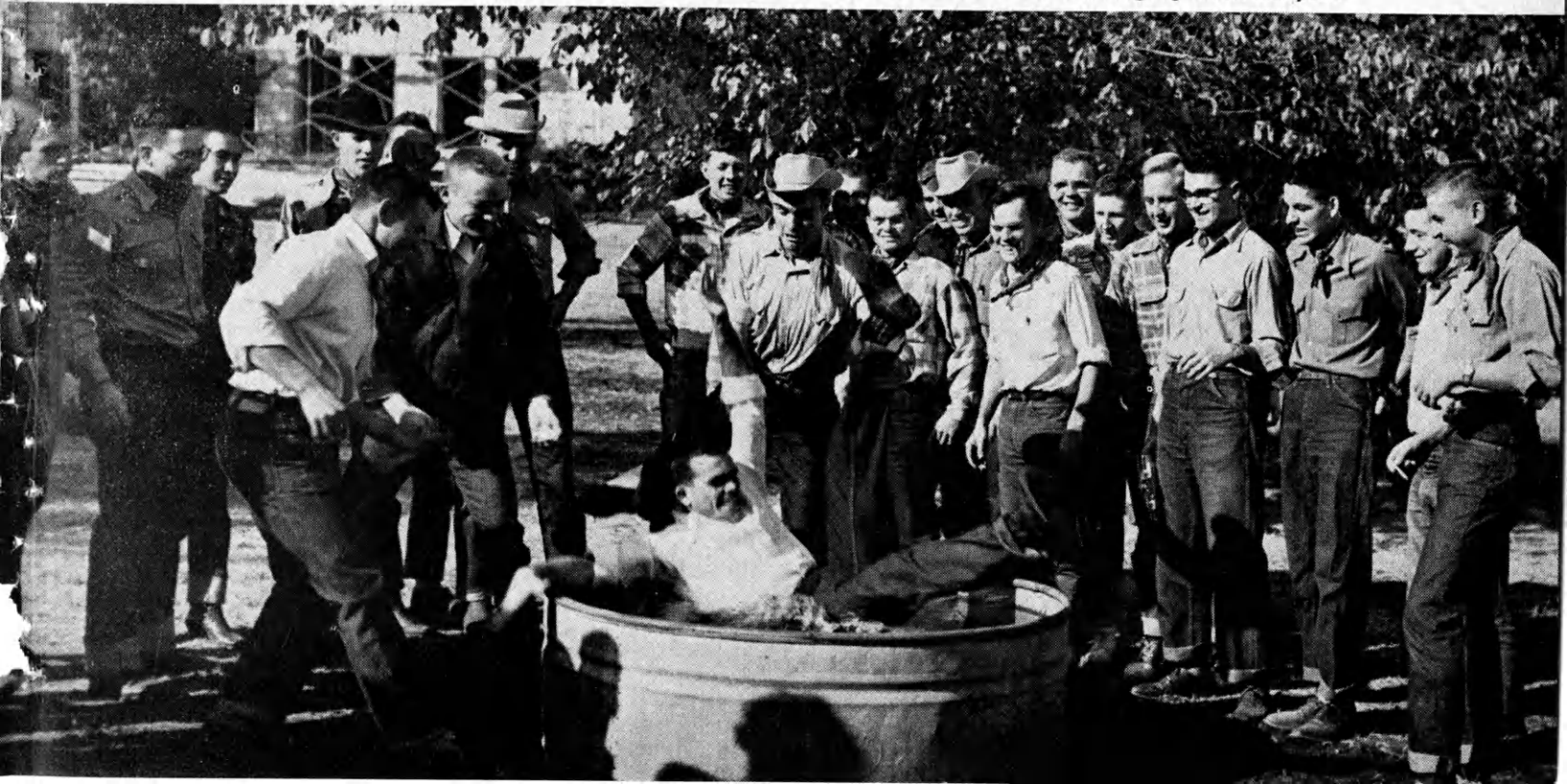
Aggies showed their queens to the College by parading them on a hayrack.

ists for queen of the Ag Barnwarmer competed at the queen's contest before one of the largest crowds in recent years. Highlight of this year's contest was the calf-roping exhibition. For this event Aggies were placed around the inside circle formed by the crowd. Armed with ropes the queen contestants chased the calf around the area and finally Joan David and Betty Jo Hoffmeier found the range and roped the calf.

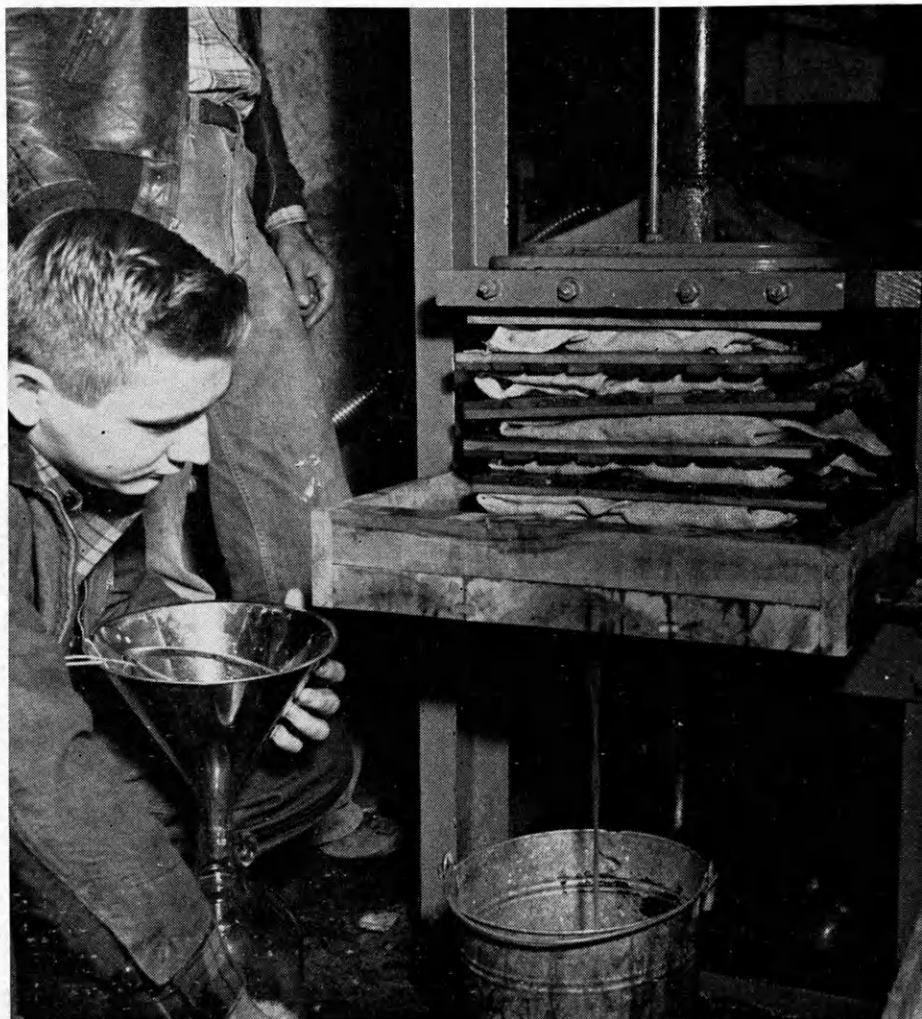
Several of the queen candidates ended up with scrambled eggs when they were asked to play catch with eggs. Helen Morris took the blue ribbon in the milking contest by turning in 8½ pounds to the judges.

Early Sunday morning, the clean-up was completed, and the Barnwarmer was a thing of the past, gone but not forgotten. The strains of Matt's music had hardly cleared the air, and already the Aggies were beginning to think of next year's 'warmer, planning for a bigger, better, and perhaps less agonizing Ag Week.

No mercy was shown for the many Ag Students who failed to wear a red bandana during Ag Week this year.



Squeezer Deluxe . . .



RAY BOWMAN, Ag senior, gets ready to catch some fresh cider from the Hort Cider Press which was reconditioned this fall and set up in the basement of Holton Hall.

Second Rate Apples

Make De-licious Cider

By Dick Steffens

"APPLE CIDER, rather than teachers, is now being made in the basement of Education Hall." What! Dare we print such a brash statement? Ancient history. That was the lead of a feature story in one fall issue of the Kansas State Collegian in 1938.

The story went on to say that nearly 1,000 gallons of the golden brew had been made during the

squeezin' season. Stored in barrels and held at a temperature of 37°F., sweet apple cider sold for 35 cents a gallon. If five or more gallons were purchased the price dropped to 30 cents.

Hail in 1939 ruined most of the apple crop. That was the last year the College cider press saw an apple. Unwanted, the cider press, in 1945, journeyed over to the industrial chem-

istry department to assist the boys with potato dehydration work.

This fall, faced with a large percentage of second quality apples, Prof. Ronald Campbell became interested in the economic feasibility of selling cider at 90 cents per gallon. An average of three gallons of cider can be pressed from a bushel of fruit. Fruit with small rotten spots which can be cut out find a good outlet in cider production.

With the green light from the "powers that be," Professor Campbell set about repairing the press. A new maple trough from Building and Repair, a set of beechwood racks from Goshen, Indiana, and a thorough cleaning put the press in tip-top shape.

The composition of sweet apple cider, "Cidre sans alcool," as the French would say, depends on the right proportion of tart, sweet, and stock apples. Professor Campbell won't divulge his favorite blend.

The apples are first washed and inspected, rotten spots being cut out, as they ruin the flavor of good cider. Then they are thrown into a small grinder, an integral part of the press. This grinder crushes or macerates the apples. Small amounts of macerated apples are wrapped in cloth envelopes and placed under the hydraulic press. Between each cheese (crushed apples plus envelope) is a beechwood rack, placed there to allow the cider to drain properly. Beechwood is odorless and impervious, thus is a desirable wood for racks.

A hydraulic valve is opened, allowing oil from a built-in pump to drive the piston downward, pressing the mass between the cylinder plate and trough. Fresh cider, running down the trough, is immediately bottled, and then placed in the nearby cooler. Fresh cider is straw-colored, but after some enzyme action it turns to a golden brown.

In European countries this would just be the start of the total process, since hard cider is preferred there. Several carefully controlled fermentation processes produce their favorite high-octane cider that competes with wines for popularity. Sweet apple cider as we know it today was first made in Switzerland around 1896. It wasn't in much demand on the continent, but has found popularity in other nations since.

They Like Being

Women Ag Students



By Katie Brubaker

BEING IN THE AG School is great! Especially when you're a girl. Believe me, I know. I happen to be one of those creatures.

Five of the seven female Aggies are enrolled in Floriculture and Ornamental Horticulture. They are freshmen La Vonne Campbell from Conway and Marlene Schroeder from Holyrood. Marion Rogers is a sophomore from Manhattan. Diane Blackburn is a junior from Stafford and then there's me, a senior from Duncan, Arizona. The other two Aggies are Sue Friesen, a senior in Animal Husbandry from Colby, and

De Etta Clark, a sophomore in Agronomy from Lawrence.

More opportunities for women in the florist industry than in other fields of agriculture is the reason for most of us being enrolled in F&OH. Our plans after graduating from K-State with a bachelor's in Agriculture: Diane Blackburn wants to write for magazines such as "Better Homes and Gardens." She is enrolled in F&OH rather than journalism because she feels it is just as important to know the subject matter as how to write it up.

Sue Friesen plans to keep house as

a good farmer's wife should. La Vonne Campbell and Marlene Schroeder would like to have their own florist shops. Marion Rogers has not decided what she wants to do. De Clark hopes to go to Bolivia to do research in high altitude farming on a plateau 12,000 feet above sea level.

At the present time I would like to work for a flower grower, but in the event that I am an "Old Maid" I would someday like to have my own shop.

The Horticulture department likes to think that my primary reason for

(Continued on page 30)

Minority Party . . .



THE GAL Ag students get together for a good laugh on the front steps of East Ag. They are, left to right: Marlene Schroeder, La Vonne Campbell, Katie Brubaker, De Clark, Diane Blackburn, and Sue Friesen. Marion Rogers, another woman Aggie, was not present.

Work Horses Fade Away, But

Quarter Horses Are

THE ERA OF THE WORK horse is gone forever, but there is one horse whose economic value endures and is assured for all time—the Quarter Horse.

Used primarily for cutting and herding cattle, this highly intelligent rapid running animal is now the most popular horse in the United States. Twenty thousand Quarter Horses were registered in 1951, more than twice as many animals as the next breed, the Thoroughbred.

There is no horse alive that can outrun a good Quarter Horse in a stint of 440 yards. This sprinting member of the equine family can

burst into full speed after a few steps. Miss Princess and Monita hold the official record of 22 seconds for the quarter, but a horse named Bright Eyes was clocked in the unofficial time of 21.8 seconds. Miss Princess is the half sister of Kentucky Derby winner, Assault.

It was no mistake that the Quarter Horse has both speed and intelligence. One of the few breeds of animals developed in America, the Quarter Horse first came into being as a result of planned and careful breeding.

In 1611 seventeen English stallions and mares were imported to Virginia and crossed with Spanish horses. The

cross proved such a success that in 1656 quarter racing was popular, and by 1665 the Quarter Horse was an established breed. The Quarter Horse might well be described as a short Thoroughbred.

Held in high esteem as a racing horse before long races became prominent, the Quarter Horse spread to all parts of the United States and was accepted as the fastest short distance horse in the world.

After the Thoroughbred was established and the fancy turned toward long races, the Quarter Horse moved on to the great Southwest where he became known as the great-

Cutting Action . . .



SUREFOOTEDNESS and quick starting ability make the Quarter Horse a natural for cutting livestock. Stamina, keen intelligence, and swift bursts of speed are other factors that have made the Quarter Horse the choice of America's cattlemen for working cattle.

Here To Stay

By Herb Lee

est cow horse in history. Actually, the Quarter Horse of the East acquired most of his cow sense as he moved into the West and inter-bred with the Spanish Mustang. Thoroughbreds are also frequently mated with Quarter Horses.

Besides his two major skills, the Quarter Horse is a real handy animal to have around. He is used for all kinds of ranch work, both as a saddle and harness horse. He is prominent in the rodeo arena, and the performance classes for stock horses at our modern shows. During the 19th century, the Quarter Horse was one of the most prized polo horses. At the present time, there is an expanding market for range-developed horses to be sold in the East as riding horses after they have been used for four or five years for ranch work.

Even though the Quarter Horse has been around for nearly 300 years, it was not until 1940 that the American Quarter Horse Association was established. The organization was formed by a breeders' meeting at the Fort Worth Fat Stock Exposition for the purposes of collecting, recording and preserving the pedigrees of Quarter Horses, publishing a stud book and registry, and to stimulate such matters as history, breeding, exhibiting, publicity, sale and improvement of the breed.

Kansas ranks seventh in popularity of Quarter Horses. Texas is first and California second.

The oldest Quarter Horse breeder in Kansas is Dan Casement. It has been 41 years since Casement bought his first Quarter Horse stallion. He now has a ranch near Manhattan. Casement, who has written widely on the Quarter Horse, has this to say about the animal: "Only in the form of beef can much of the valuable forage of our rough terrain be marketed and only with the help of the

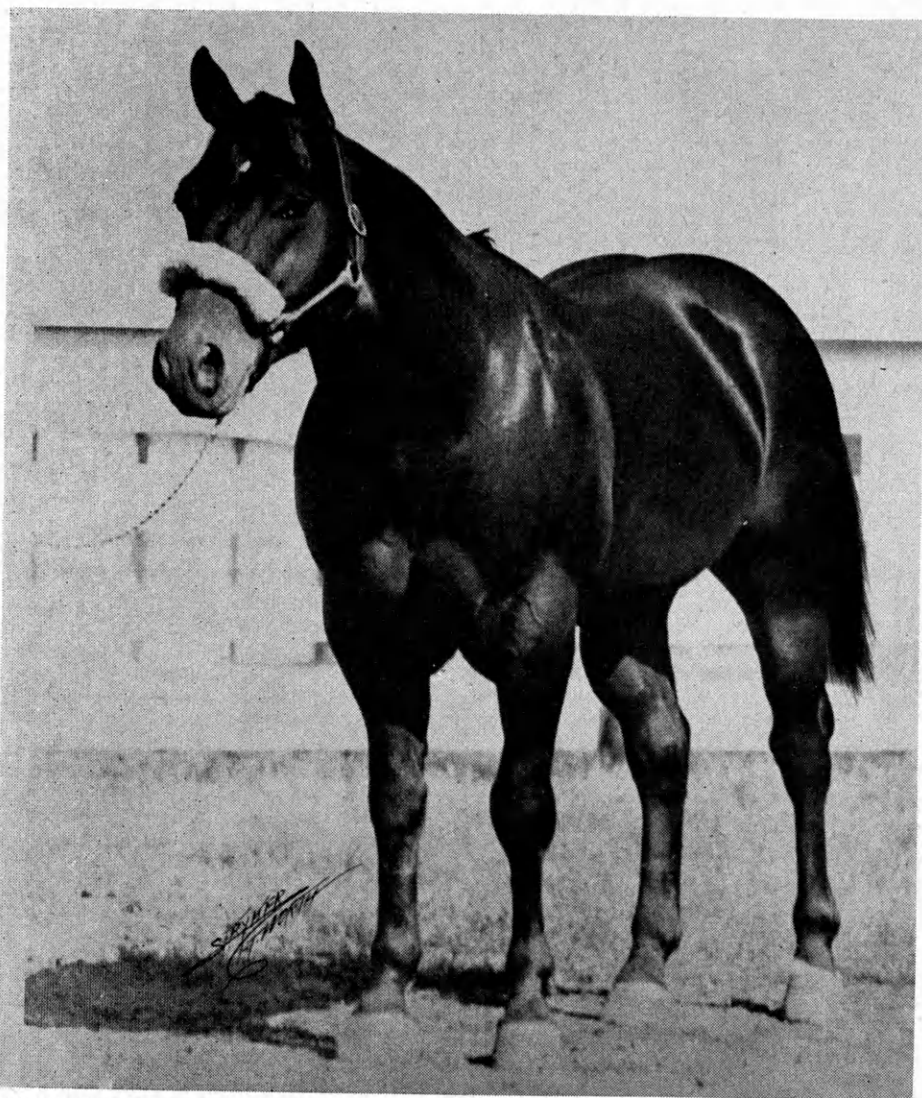
horse can cattle be handled in this environment. For this task the Quarter Horse was supremely shaped by his earliest breeders, miraculously endowed by his fortunate Mustang inheritance and splendidly implemented by his sound integrity and vast fund of common sense. I run

cattle for a living. I use Quarter Horses to help me."

Casement was elected honorary vice-president and director of the American Quarter Horse Association after being instrumental in founding the organization. He later served as

(Continued on page 30)

Well Muscled . . .



THIS STALLION, winner of 15 grand championships in Quarter Horse competition, was sold by Mr. R. Q. Sutherland of Overland Park, Kansas, for the record price of \$30,000.



One of Gene Clark's buffaloes on his ranch near Independence, Kan., which will soon be moved to Texas due to drought conditions here.

Drought Makes

Bufs Leave Kansas

By Jim Gillmore

DRY WEATHER and the resulting shortage of feed have presented problems not only to cattlemen, but to Gene Clark, owner of the only buffalo herd in Kansas.

Clark, who has about 200 adult bison and 50 calves, has had so much trouble finding feed this winter that he has decided to move his herd to Amarillo, Texas, sometime after January 1. Thus Kansas will lose one of the most unique livestock herds in the country.

Established in 1947, Clark's Buffalo

Ranch is located at the southeastern edge of the Flint Hills, near Independence. He started his herd by buying several bison from government game reserves.

"A mature bull will weigh as much as 3,000 pounds," Clark related. As a result, special fencing has been constructed around Clark's 1,160-acre spread. The area is enclosed by a six-foot fence of hog-tight wire mesh. The corrals are encircled by two-inch slats that are ten feet in height and the posts resemble telephone poles.

They are at least six inches in diameter.

Even though the corrals appear to be extremely strong, Clark said an enraged bull will often go through the side of one as if the slats were mere toothpicks.

Several months ago Clark attempted to present a young bull calf to the Buffalo Division of the Army serving in Korea. The soldiers agreed the bull would make a good mascot, so Clark attempted to ship it to them.

(Continued on page 26)

Takes First in Every Class

By Dan Henley

K-STATE'S POULTRY CLUB entries took the blue ribbon in every class they entered this fall at the Kansas Free Fair in Topeka. Eleven blues and the champion ribbons in both the English and Mediterranean division were won by the club.

Amos Kahrs and Herman Smith, Poultry Husbandry majors, selected the birds for showing this fall. The selection and showing of the fowl at poultry shows is normally a club project, but the fair at Topeka is usually too early in the semester for many of the club members to participate. The premiums for winning, \$35

this year, go into the Poultry Club treasury to cover expenses of this show and others in the future.

Four breeds of chickens, both cockerels and hens, were exhibited from K-State: White Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, White Leghorns, and Black Australorps. The Black Australorp male and the White Leghorn male took the English and Mediterranean championships, respectively. Mr. G. D. McClaskey, poultry superintendent of the fair, judged the show, which included about 500 birds.

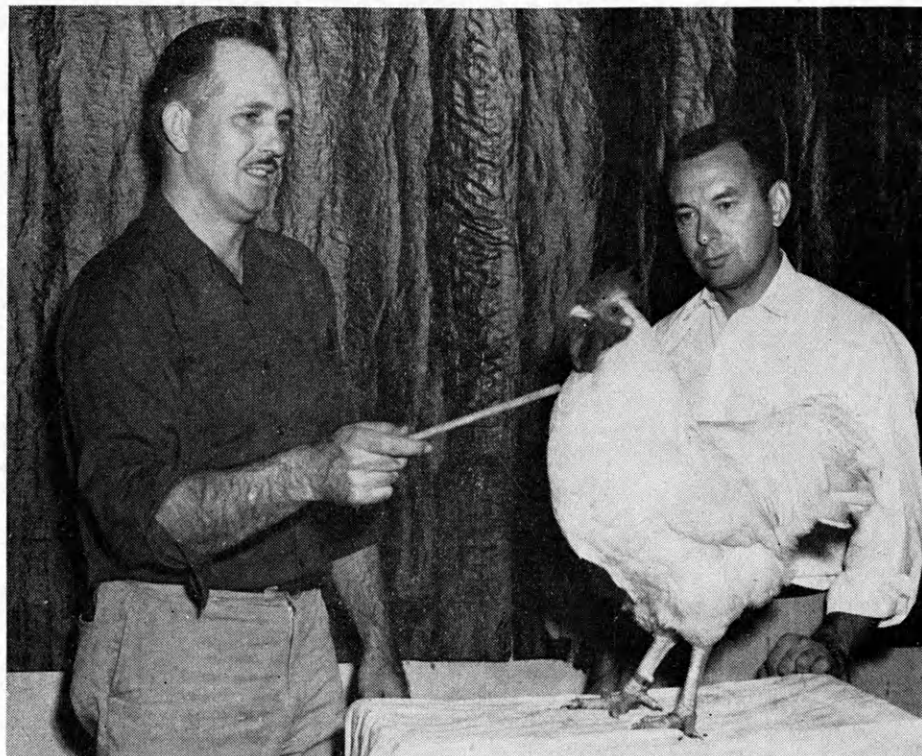
Before judging, the white breeds were washed with soap flakes and rinsed in blueing water. The combs,

beaks, and shanks of all the birds were rubbed with sweet oil and glycerin to bring out the color.

In the general classes, the winners are selected on exhibition qualities such as true form, color, breed type, size and physical defects. In the Cockerel Classic, four male birds from each class are judged on flock selection qualities. Important points checked in this class are vigor, conformation and lack of defects.

This is the second year the Poultry Club has entered birds in the Topeka fair. Last year the club entered 16 birds and took six blue ribbons.

Free Fair Winner . . .



WINNING SMILE on this rooster shows that he won first place at the Kansas Free Fair. Keeping him fit for the judges are Amos Kahrs, left, and Herman Smith, Poultry majors.

"What is puppy love?"

"It's the beginning of a dog's life."

Have you heard about the near-sighted snake that eloped with a rope?

American industrial research was carried on by 300 laboratories with 9,000 employees in 1920, the Committee for Economic Development finds. Twenty years later there were 2,200 laboratories with more than 70,000 employees.

Mrs. McGinnis came home from the Doyle reception.

"How was the party?" asked a neighbor.

"Oh, it wasn't much," said Mrs. McGinnis. "It was very stiff and formal. Mrs. Doyle was formal and Mr. Doyle was stiff."

She—"You can take me to the dance on the pier tonight if you like—unless (coily)—you meet somebody more attractive in the meantime."

He—"I say! That's jolly sporting of you. We'll leave it like that then, shall we?"

Judging Teams, Weber, Ag Mag Bring Fame and Glory to K-State

THE POULTRY judging team held K-State's banners high at Chicago this fall by capturing its third consecutive championship at the National Intercollegiate Poultry judging contest. By winning the contest, the team brought the K-State record to eight national championships—more than any other college or university in the nation.

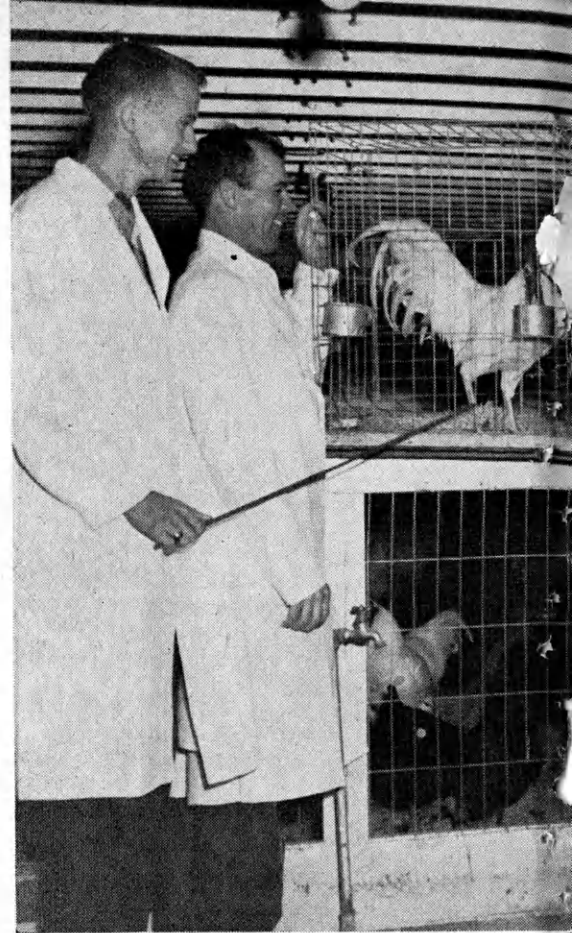
Dean A. D. Weber also drew the spotlight to K-State as honor guest at the annual banquet of the American Society of Animal Production. Weber's portrait was hung in the Saddle and Sirloin club's famous gallery of livestock men. A duplicate will be presented to K-State. Just 30 years ago Weber was honored as high individual of the collegiate livestock judging contest at Chicago.

Weber was eyed closely by the nation's television viewers as he picked

the grand champion steer at the International Live Stock show for the fifth consecutive time. He is the only American to have picked the grand champion.

In racking up their third consecutive championship, the poultry team out-judged a field of 22 teams. The team—coached by Prof. Thomas B. Avery—Leonard Muir, Kenneth Kern, Dale Davies, and Gene Park, finished with 3,867 points out of a possible 4,500. Muir was second high individual in the contest, Davies sixth and Kern tenth. The championship gives Kansas State a second "leg" on a third national trophy which will be given to the College when the Wildcats win their ninth national championship. Previous championships were won in 1929, '32, '33, '38, '40, '50, and '51.

The Ag Student magazine took

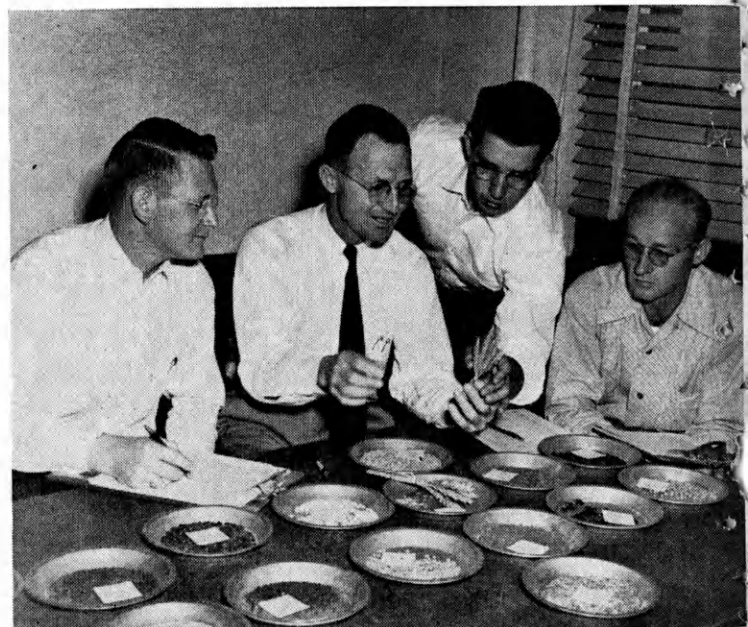


A LOT OF PRE-CONTEST JUDGING plus some national Intercollegiate Poultry judging champions to right, Gene Park, Dale Davies, Kenneth Kern,

second place in the cover contest and second in general excellence at the Agricultural College Magazines Associated convention, also in Chicago. An article by Don Gramly on creeping alfalfa took third place in the contest for best presentation



FIRST PLACE at the Royal and fifth at the International is the livestock team's record. Left to right are Don Good, coach, Ray Burns, Val Brungardt, Ray Sis, Lucky Lilliequist, J. E. Zimmerman, Vernon Lindell.



GRAIN JUDGING team members, left to right, James Joyce, Ernest Mader, coach, Don Dauber, and Howard Wilkins look over various grain samples. They won ninth at the International, seventh at Kansas City

By Dick Fleming



talent and a good coach helped win the eighth for Kansas State. Poultry team members are, left and Muir, and Prof. Thomas B. Avery, team coach.

of technical material in a popular form.

The winning cover pictured Glenn David, Ag senior, wrapping a Christmas present and appeared in last December's issue. The picture was taken by Stan Creek, last year's editor, and

now faculty adviser to the magazine.

The Ag Student won second place honors in general excellence with a total of 82 points out of a possible 100. First place honors in this contest went to the Iowa Agriculturalist with 86 points. Staff members of the Ag Student attending the convention were Dick Fleming, Herb Lee, Diane Blackburn, Dan Henley, George Wingert, Dick Steffens, and Wayne Walter. Stan Creek, who also attended the convention, was elected a vice-chairman of the association.

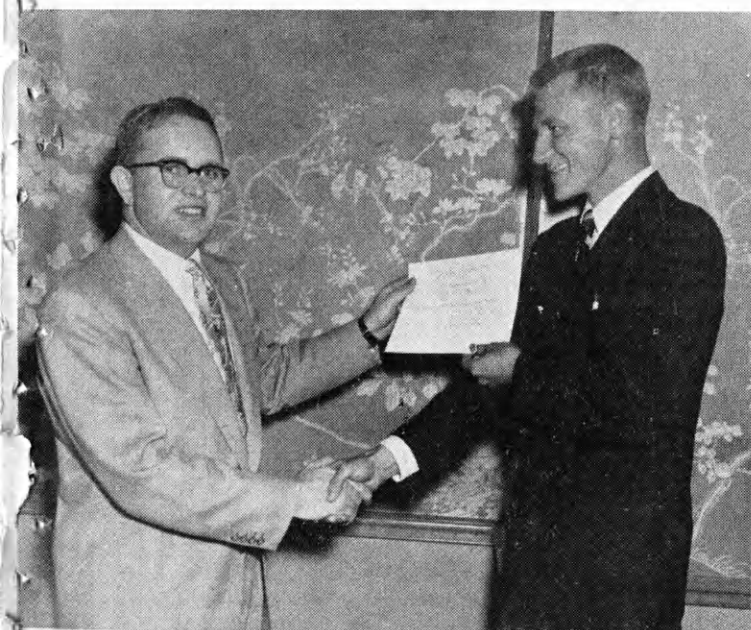
The livestock judging team finished in fifth place in its contest at the International among 36 teams. The team accounted for 4,243 points out of a possible 5,000. Ray Sis—top man at the American Royal—shared high individual honors in judging Percheron horses at this show. Other team members were Valerian Brungardt, Ray Burns, Lucky Lilliequist, Vernon Lindell, and J. Elton Zimmerman. Prof. Don Good coached the team.

Also ranking fifth at the International was the meats team coached by

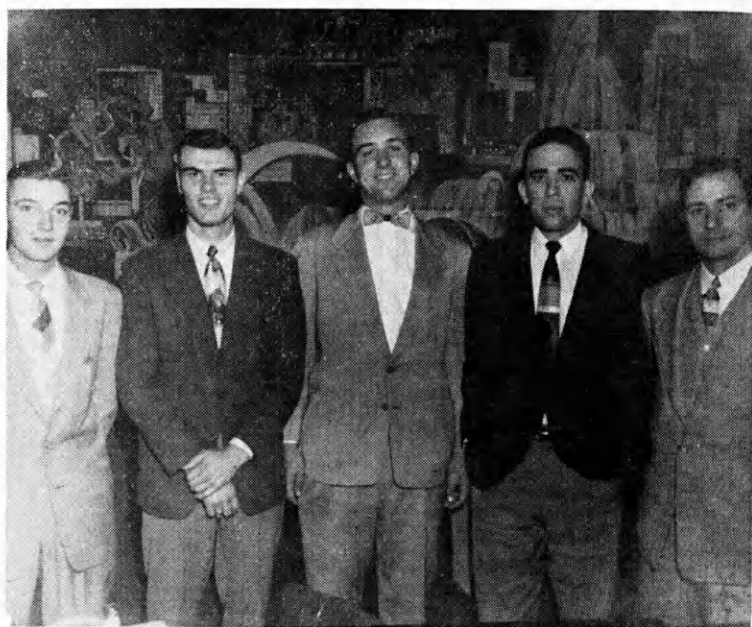
Ralph Soule. Competition was keen among the 20 meats teams, with the K-Staters accounting for 2,649 points of a possible 3,420. Harold Reed was high man in beef grading and classification and Ken Boughton was fifth. Reed also ranked seventh in the whole contest. Other team members were George Wingert and Jerry McKenna.

Ranking ninth at Chicago was the crops team, which tallied 4,831 points out of a possible 5,400. The winning team—Texas Technology—scored 5,129. Earlier the same week the K-Staters were seventh in a crops judging contest at Kansas City. At that contest, Howard Wilkins was second high individual of the show. As a team they ranked third in grain grading, third in judging and identification, fourth in seed judging, and fifth in grading at Kansas City. Team members at both contests were Don Dauber, James Joyce, and Wilkins. Prof. Ernest Mader coached the team.

Kansas State was also represented in the International Hay and Grain show with Profs. A. L. Clapp and Ernest Mader judging.



AG MAG EDITOR Dick Fleming, left, receives the second place cover award from Dick Hanson, associate editor of Successful Farming magazine, at the convention of Agricultural College Magazines Associated.



FIFTH IN A FIELD of 20 teams was the meats team's record in Chicago. Harold Reed was seventh high. Team members, l. to r., Harold Reed, Ken Boughton, George Wingert, John McKenna, Ralph Soule, coach.

COLLECTING, studying and making antique firearms is the hobby of Dr. George A. Filinger, professor of horticulture. He said that he has been interested in guns since he was old enough to carry one, but he has done most of his collecting since he came to Manhattan in 1931. Dr. Filinger said he has "around seventy pieces" and that the older they are, the better he likes them.

The oldest dated firearm he has is a Harper's Ferry rifle dated 1827. It was one of the first breech loading, powder and ball rifles and is surprisingly solid and well made. His oldest weapon is not dated, but is a flintlock handgun with brass barrel and fittings. The Swedes like to work brass so he thinks the gun came from that country. Actually, the metal is much too soft for barrels and expands slightly each time it is fired. The bore will become large enough to be dangerous to the shooter.

"Doc" Filinger made a replica of the first type of firearm ever made. It was copied from a Spanish gun and is an extremely crude affair. Essentially, it is an iron chamber strapped to a straight stock with rawhide thongs. It was fired by inserting a "match" consisting of a slow-burning fuse. A curious feature of the gun is the relative size of the powder and shot chambers. The powder chamber is small because the metal in those days was weak and could not stand much pressure. The shot chamber was large. Killing power of a bullet depends on speed and weight and, since the powder could not give the ball speed, a larger projectile was necessary.

He has also made a pill-lock or scent bottle pistol modeled after a weapon using the Forsythe patent. This patent was the first attempt to use an explosive powder as the detonating agent. Fulminate of mercury, a grayish powder, was used as the detonator. At first it was very dangerous, as the weapon went off unexpectedly. It was rapidly improved, however. "Doc" seemed proudest of his pill-lock rifle. It is a handmade weapon and resembles a Kentucky rifle.

A Sharps rifle in his collection is one of "Beecher's Bibles." During the Civil War, Missouri was a slave state and all rifles shipped through the borders were confiscated. The Kansans got around this by labeling crates



"DOC" FILINGER looks over one of the many antique firearms which he collects for a hobby. He says the hobby need not be expensive if one keeps his eyes open for bargains.

'Flintlock' Filinger Collects

Antique Firearms

By Donald Hammond

of guns as Bibles and addressing them to a Reverend Beecher.

The rifle used a paper cartridge containing the lead bullet and powder. The cartridge was inserted into the barrel and as the action closed, a knife cut off the base of the paper cartridge, exposing the powder. When the hammer was released, a paper disc containing the fulminate of mercury slid over the fire nipple.

Dr. Filinger's collection of hand-

guns includes double-barreled pistols, four-barrel pistols and pepperboxes. He has two of Samuel Colt's early revolvers and a handgun made by the Manhattan Company which closely resembles the Colts in practically every detail. The company was sued for infringement of patent rights by Colt.

Some people consider the over and under rifle-shotgun combination to

(Continued on page 27)

Good Practices Can Keep



Your Pond Wet

By George Runge Jr.

DOES YOUR POND go dry easily? If your answer is "yes" it probably will be "no" to these questions: Do you have the livestock fenced out of the pond? Did you dig it at least 10 feet deep? Do you have a pipe to a stock tank near the pond? Is your watershed in permanent vegetation?

Two of the main causes for pond failures are shallowness and filling in with silt. Filling in occurs when cattle knock in and tramp down the banks trying to drink. Ponds also fail if the spillway erodes. But most important of all is the failure to draw up plans before constructing a pond.

Choosing a site for your pond plays an important part in its future success. A natural, broad, flat-bottomed valley or natural drainage area is best. Ag Engineers recommend building the dam where the sides of a valley come together closest.

Soil-boring tests can determine if the dam will hold water after it is built. Good soil types are sandy clays or a mixture that contains clay. Ponds should be built where there are no sand, gravel, shale, or limestone ridges, as these soil types are apt to cause seepage.

The drainage area or watershed should be planted to grass or other permanent vegetation. This will insure good clean water for livestock and wildlife. If the land is cropped, rotating crops with legumes is helpful. Strip-cropping practices may also be followed.

Ponds should be built away from barnyards, oil wells, and mines, if possible, to keep the water clean. If the pond must be built near one of the above, a diversion terrace above the pond can be built to carry away harmful materials.

Good size for a farm pond is one to three surface acres. Ponds less than

one half a surface acre tend to dry up quickly.

Pond depth is also very important. Engineers have found ponds 8 to 10 feet deep usually provide water during extremely dry periods. Eight feet is the minimum depth for a pond in Eastern Kansas and 11 to 12 feet is the minimum for Western Kansas. The additional depth is required in the western part of the state because rainfall is lower and evaporation greater.

To prevent seepage, a trench or core

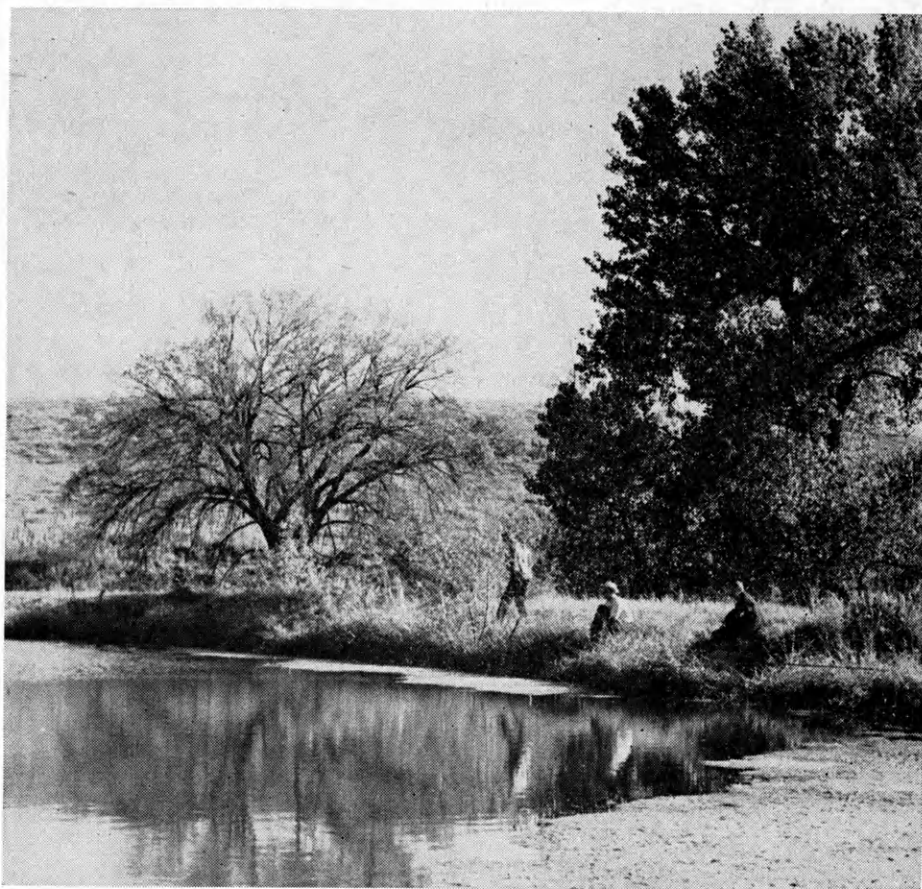
may be dug through the center of the dam and filled in with clay. Ag Engineers recommend that soil be packed in layers not more than six inches deep for best compaction. Moist soil packs best and, if possible, should be used.

The walls of the dam should not slope more than two per cent on the downstream side and not more than three per cent on the upstream side.

The top of the dam should be at least eight feet wide. However, if a

(Continued on page 24)

Recreation Spot . . .



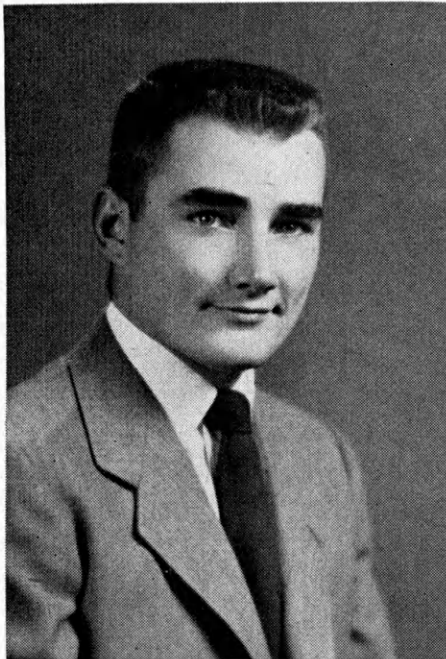
A WELL-CONSTRUCTED farm pond not only supplies a constant source of clean water for livestock, but it also provides a handy recreation spot for all the family to enjoy.

Ag School Angles

By Diane Blackburn

A memorial service for Keith Selby was held at the Wesley Foundation November 2. Keith died of leukemia last summer, and would have graduated this January in Agricultural Education.

Keith was well known over the campus. He made friends easily and



Keith Selby

took a genuine interest in people. Keith was a good leader and took an active part in many campus organizations.

Some of his activities included Collegiate 4-H, Ag Ed club, and Future Teachers of America. He was president of Wesley Foundation and the Religious Council. He served as vice-president of Scabbard and Blade, and K-State Christian Fellowship. Keith was also a member of Farm House fraternity.

College Mill Converted

Milling soft wheat is now possible at the College mill. Last summer mill-

ing students enrolled in summer school and the staff installed new spouts and put new cloth on the sifter frames. Before this was done the mill would handle only hard wheat.

No new equipment was required to convert the mill. The mill can now be used for either soft or hard wheat milling by re-stacking the sifters, changing valves and making a few other minor adjustments.

Curriculum Changes

The Soil Conservation curriculum has been discontinued, and a doctor's degree in Agronomy has been added in the Ag School.

The Soil Conservation curriculum had to be discontinued because there were not enough students enrolled. It seems as if there should be more students interested in soil conservation when erosion creates such a problem in Kansas.

Campus Visitors

Thirty-eight Utah FFA boys stopped at K-State in October on their way back from the FFA convention in Kansas City. Some of the Aggies took them on a tour of the Dairy and Animal Husbandry barns and through the Field House. The FFA boys were given copies of the Ag Student and a Kansas State College bulletin.

Turf Conference

Nearly 125 people attended the annual Turf Conference at the College this fall. The conference is sponsored by the Central Plains Turf Foundation, Kansas State college and the Green Section of United States Golf association. Dr. William F. Pickett, head of the Horticulture department, is secretary-treasurer of the

Central Plains Turf Foundation. The conference is designed to discuss problems pertaining to turf for school grounds, athletic fields, parks, cemeteries, golf courses and private homes.

New Poultry House

K-State will have a new poultry house, according to Loyal F. Payne, head of the Poultry department. The old poultry house was destroyed last July by a fire caused by lightning.

Payne said the Board of Regents has approved erection of the new building by College physical plant workers. The building is to be 20 by 80 feet and may not cost more than \$3,500.

Hort Judging Contest

One hundred and twenty-three students judged at the Hort Products Judging Contest held in Rec Center November 13. Prizes totaling ninety dollars were awarded to nine winners.

Frank Smith, a Landscape Gardening senior, was winner of the contest, which consisted of judging five classes of apples, three classes of flowers, and two of Irish and sweet potatoes. Smith scored a total of 1,032 points out of a possible 1,200 to receive a \$25 gift certificate redeemable at the College Drug Store. Willis Ringer, Ag Education junior, placed second for the \$20 prize. His points totaled 1,012.

A tie for third and fourth resulted in Gwen Emel, Music Education junior, and Harvey Baldwin, Business Administration junior, dividing \$25. Each had 988 points.

Four prizes of \$5 each were awarded. Harold Burre, F&OH sophomore, had 980 points. Both Jane Russell, Home Ec sophomore, and Charles Copple, Ag Education freshman, scored 976. Herb Lee, Ag

(Continued on page 31)



THIS NEW FLASH POINT TESTING MACHINE is so accurate that a sample with as little as 1/10 of 1% unsafe material in it will cause a rejection. Recently developed by Standard Oil's Engineering Research Department, this revolutionary device reduces the average time from 20 minutes for a flash test to two and a half minutes, avoids human errors in testing flash point, can be used right at the loading rack.

The flash point testing problem that was solved with the machine shown above is only one of the many problems presented to Standard Oil's new and growing Engineering Research Department.

In the last few years, it has developed and put into operation instruments to measure vapor pressure, 158° point, acidity and viscosity. Ultrasonic generators have been built for general use in providing energy for experimental purposes. The department is studying application of radioactive isotopes to instrumentation and control problems related to refinery operation.

One of our research divisions is carrying out an extensive theoretical study

of stresses in pressure vessels having flat, conical, hemispherical, toriconical or torispherical heads.

In our work on product evaluation, we have developed a new test for quenching oils based on the fundamental heat transfer relationships involved.

Problems such as these are the daily fare of Standard Oil's Engineering Research Department. Here is a challenging opportunity for young men with advanced training in chemistry and engineering. Many and varied problems continually arise in the design, construction and operation of petroleum industry equipment.

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The Store for Men and Women

Creek Takes Macy's Position

THE NEW Experiment Station Editor and instructor in agricultural journalism this fall is Stan Creek, a 1952 graduate in Ag Journalism at K-State. He replaces Elbert Macy who is on a year's leave of absence. Creek also is faculty adviser of the Ag Student magazine.

At present he teaches two of the four sections of agricultural journalism, a required course in nearly all curriculums in the Ag School. As Experiment Station Editor, Creek checks all manuscripts written by staff members in the Experiment Station. Staff members not only include those in the seven departments of the Ag School, but also those in the two other schools which make up the Experiment Station.

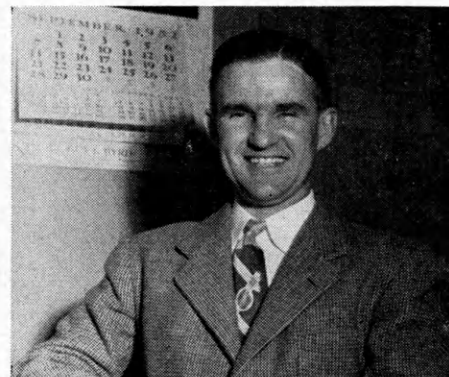
In looking over manuscripts he makes any needed corrections in punctuation, word usage, and style, and makes suggestions to the author to improve the manuscript. He then passes them to the editorial committee for final approval before he supervises publication of the information either as Experiment Station circulars, bulletins, or technical bulletins. In

Co-ed: "When he dances he's all feet and when he stops he's all hands."

Small incomes have increased by considerably greater percentages than large incomes since 1935, according to a Committee for Economic Development analysis.

The average American employee's real wages (what money wages can buy) have increased nearly 2.5 per cent per man hour per year since 1900, according to the Committee for Economic Development.

Corporate profits taxes have been increased three times since mid-1950, the Committee for Economic Development (CED) says, pointing out that the average Federal tax load of all corporations is approximately 60 per cent of their net income.



Stan Creek

the past month, for example, he edited 17 manuscripts plus the Biennial Report of the Director of the Experiment Station, which included over 200 typed pages.

Although the job keeps Creek busy, he still finds time to free lance stories and pictures. He recently had a series of pictures printed in Country Gentleman and has had other items in Farm Journal and other national farm publications.

Creek also manages the home farm of 200 acres in western Missouri. Nearly every weekend, he goes to "Slash Valley Farm," located midway between Kansas City and St. Joseph. He says Slash Valley was named by Indians before that area—part of the Platte Purchase of 1835—was settled by the pioneers.

Tourists—People who travel thousands of miles to get a picture of themselves standing beside their car.

As she walked by she set my nerves on urge!

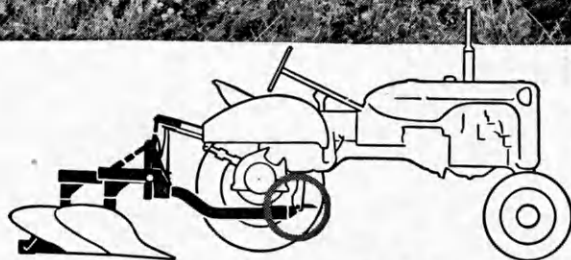
Courtship is what makes a man spoon—but marriage is what makes him fork it over.

Aggie: "Is this ice cream pure?"

Clerk: "Pure as the girl of your dreams."

Aggie: "Give me a pack of cigarettes."

Now! Free-Swing Implements



*only 1 hitch point
to line up*

How Free-Swing Plow Dodges Stones

This remarkable action picture shows a 3-bottom WD mounted plow striking a large underground stone. Initial shock is absorbed by a heavy compression Traction Booster spring and superstrength plow beams with spring-steel temper. Single-point hitch lets plow dodge to either side of stone or ride over it without breakage.



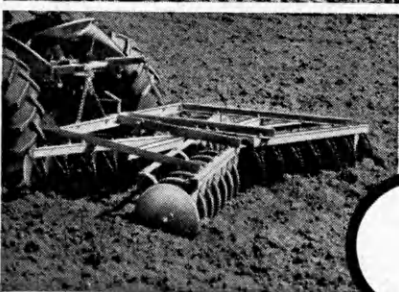
Seeing Double?

No—it's actually the new 2-furrow, 2-way A-C Spinner Plow that eliminates dead furrows and plows all furrows uphill. Conserves soil and moisture. Keeps land level for irrigation. Here is a coming Traction Booster plow for all territories.



Never Grease It

New mounted disc harrows for CA and WD Tractors have lifetime-greased BAL-PAK bearings. Save time and grease, pull easier, last longer. Harrows are Free-Swing...free to go where tractor leads. Hydraulic lift for end turns and transport. Use Traction Booster in heavy going.



Hitch and GO! Minute-quick!

New A-C hydraulic implements with FREE-SWING control are a snap to attach, and have a new easy-steering "feel." They follow where the tractor leads—around curves, over uneven ground, along terraces.

The single master hitch point on CA and WD tractors simplifies attaching mounted tools. Implements are free to swing right or left for steering around the contour or dodging stones.

TRACTION BOOSTER lets the implement hold *level depth* by increasing weight automatically on the tractor drive wheels, preventing slippage.

POWER-SHIFT tractor wheels are moved in or out by engine power, to match implement spacing for any crop.

Anything less is farming in the past. Your Allis-Chalmers dealer can show you tomorrow's way—ask him.

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Ponds

(Continued from page 19)

road is desired, greater width is necessary. As soon as the dam is completed, work manure into the soil and seed to grass.

Many times the success of a farm pond depends on the spillway. It is recommended that the spillway be at least three feet below the top of the dam, 10 feet wide, and gradually slope downward. The most satisfactory spillways are those utilizing undisturbed sod. Concrete or other suitable material may be used to protect the dam. As soon as possible after completing the spillway, fertilize and seed it to grass and a cover crop of oats or barley. Remove all trees and other vegetation to prevent swimming accidents.

Many ponds fail because water continually trickles around the spillway, causing erosion. The solution to this problem is a trickle pipe. This pipe through the dam will drain away the normal flow of water without going over the spillway.

The inlet to the trickle pipe should be about one and a half feet below the spillway. This inlet can be made of a 30-gallon drum inside a 50-gallon drum with cement between for ballast. At the bottom of the 30-gallon drum place an outlet to the trickle pipe not less than six inches in diameter. Then place anti-seep pipe collars every 20 feet on the outside of the trickle pipe and pack the soil to prevent seepage.

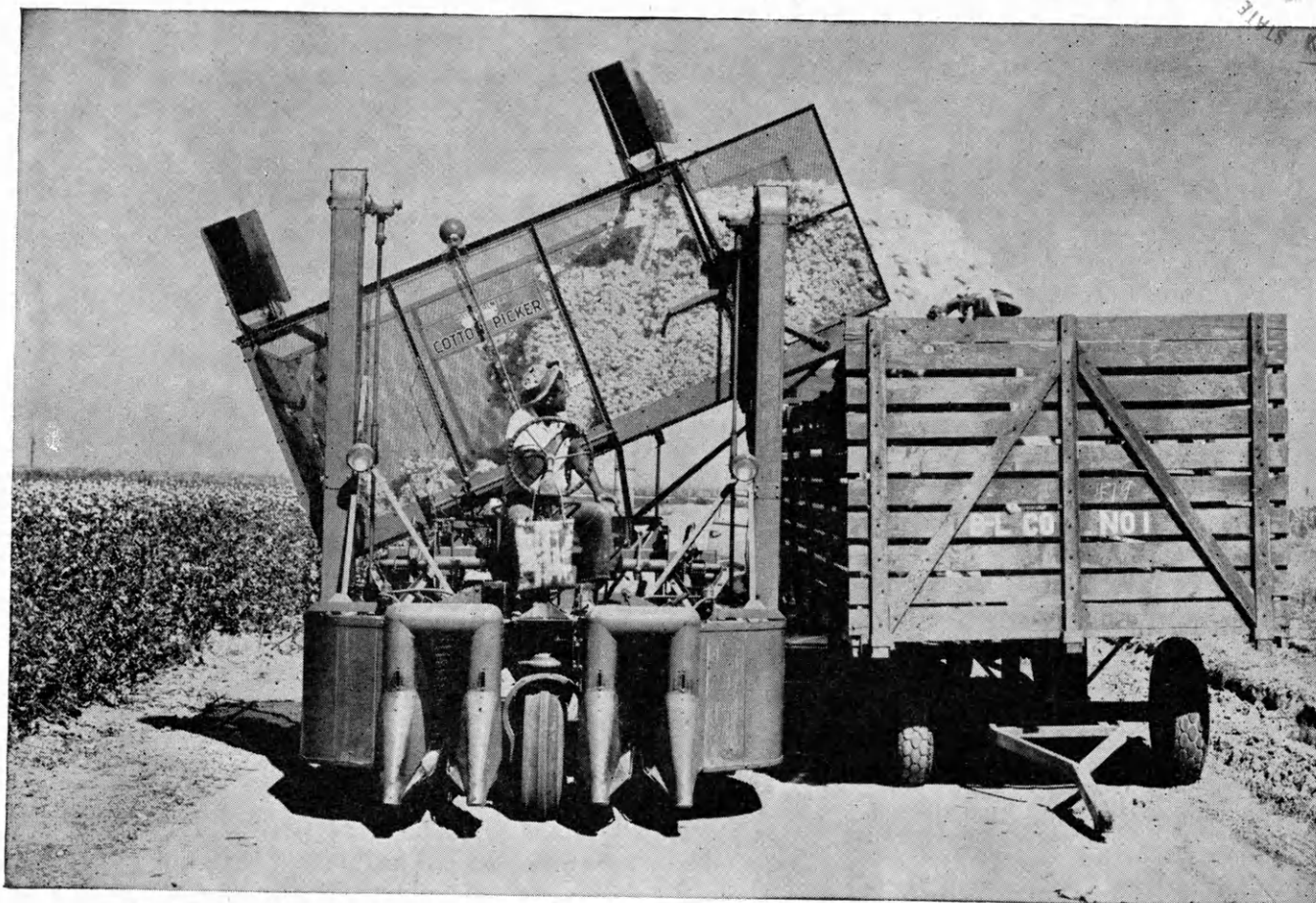
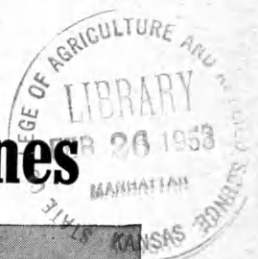
To keep cattle from drinking from pond, fence the pond and provide a water tank for cattle. To supply this tank, place a metal barrel filled with gravel and sand in the deepest part of the pond. Insert a two-inch pipe with holes inside the barrel to allow water to flow through a pipe to a tank below the dam. The water level in the tank may be controlled by means of a float valve.

Fencing then is the key to the success of a farm pond for, no matter how well the pond is constructed, cattle can damage it severely by walking around the edges. It is also a good idea not to plant multiflora rose, cedars, or other woody vegetation around the edge of the pond. Such vegetation growing on the edge of

(Continued on page 27)

RESEARCH AND ENGINEERING BY LINK-BELT MAKE FARMING EASIER, MORE PROFITABLE

The right chain for each specific job boosts efficiency of today's farm machines



On this cotton picker, high-strength Precision Steel Roller Chain and Steel Link-Belt were selected to match different requirements.

LINK-BELT has worked hand-in-hand with America's farm machinery manufacturers since 1875 to step up farm production

THE economics of good design demand that a component's strength and weight be checked with its initial cost—both weighed against probable maintenance and life expectancy.

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REED & ELLIOTT
Jewelers
Campus Theater Bldg.

Royal Winnings

(Continued from page 7)

tan school had almost complete control of the event, however, for only a victory in the sheep judging event was needed for a clean sweep of all classes.

Sis, a 21-year-old Animal Husbandry senior from Belleville, posted a total of 922 points out of a possible 1,000. Other members of the winning team were Lucky Lilliequist, Medicine Lodge; Ray Burns, Valley Falls; Val Brungardt, Walker; and Jay Zimmerman, Olathe. Alternates were Maurice McClure, Walton; Vernon Lindell, Pleasanton; and Phil Lukert, Topeka. All eight men are Animal Husbandry seniors.

The team amassed a total of 4,361 out of a possible 5,000. Missouri, last year's winner, placed second and was followed by Minnesota, Oklahoma A&M, and Michigan State. The awards were made at a breakfast sponsored by Wilson & Company.

K-State livestock also made a favorable showing at the Royal. The swine division did exceptionally well, winning 33 ribbons. Included in this

were two breed champions, eight first, eight second, four third, five fourth, two fifth, and three sixth place winners. The two breed champions were a middleweight pen of Duroc barrows and a lightweight pen of Spotted Poland China barrows. Claude Dunn, herdsman, showed the hogs at the Royal.

Tommy Dean, sheep herdsman, reported three first, two second and three fourth prize individual sheep, and two firsts and three seconds in a pen of three. Kansas State exhibited 42 sheep of the Hampshire, Southdown, Rambouillet, and Suffolk breeds.

Nine steers from K-State won three thirds and three fourths and a fourth in a pen of three, according to Norman Minks, beef cattle herdsman.

Once again, Kansas State judges and cattle have shown that when they have a fighting chance, they will play second fiddle to none.

Buffaloes

(Continued from page 14)

Then his troubles really began. It seems that the government wouldn't allow such a mascot to be shipped to Korea. Every possible method was tried to secure passage of the young buffalo to the Far East, but all were to no avail.

Meanwhile the calf kept right on growing until now it is too big and another calf has been substituted. Clark recently made a newspaper appeal in an effort to get his bison to our fighting men. But still no satisfactory solution has been reached.

Clark's ranch has achieved quite a name for itself as a tourist attraction. Adding to the herd's prestige, Clark has shown buffalo at several state fairs and in many of the nation's largest cities.

He also has many articles for sale at his ranch which are produced from buffalo skins and horns. They vary from 12-foot rugs to hand-tooled purses.

Clark is planning to open restaurants featuring buffalo meat exclusively. Already some of the meat is finding its way to eastern markets.

During a period from May to September this year, 20,000 persons visited Clark's buffalo haven. Kansans will miss this last big herd to inhabit the Kansas plains.

MEALS IN AGGIEVILLE AT THEIR BEST

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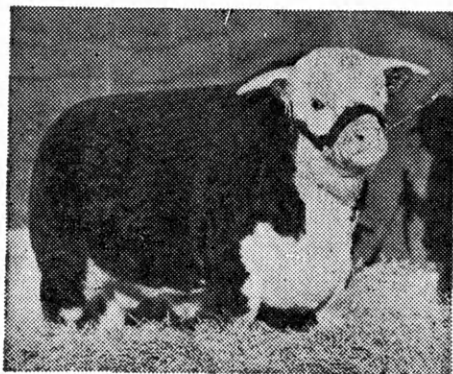
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Ponds

(Continued from page 24)

the pond or spillway invites erosion and can cause swimming accidents.

By following these pond practices your pond can provide a supply of cleaner water for livestock, a healthier wildlife area, and a site for many recreational activities. In short, your pond will be a greater success.

The local butcher inadvertently backed into the automatic meat slicer and got a little behind in his orders.

I love my little sweater girl,
She snuggles when we waltz,
And any day, I hope to learn
If she's true or false.

Flinger

(Continued from page 18)

be a new invention, but it is not. One of these rifles, which utilizes caps for setting off the charge, is in his collection.

Another common idea is that all small handguns are derringers, he says. The true Deringer was quite a gun and many people tried to capitalize on his name. Deringer spelled his name with one "r" and any gun stamped with double "r's" is an imitation, Flinger said.

Collecting ammunition is also quite a hobby and he has enough to demonstrate the evolution from paper cartridges to our present center-fire, rim-

less cartridges. About a century ago, some fellow invented a self-propelled bullet and a rifle to go with it. The principle was similar to the rocket or bazooka, but he was laughed out of business and today his bullet is quite rare. Dr. Flinger had the opportunity to pick up three in New York for a dollar each, but he bought only one. He did not realize their value and now wishes he had bought all of them.

Collecting firearms need not be expensive if one keeps his eyes open and knows a bargain when he sees it. Flinger says he does not have much money invested in his collection. It is a hobby which can be as time consuming as one desires.

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Chit Chat

(Continued from page 4)

ices induction. He is a lad not physically qualified for our own advanced courses in ROTC.

He says that the physical examination given to him was "once over lightly." The physical defect which keeps him out of ROTC was of no significance under the stetho of an army doctor. He is 1A, in good order and at once qualified to become a high private, in the rear rank.

By comparison, this lad observed that the physical examination given in high school for students who are going out for basketball is far more strict than the examination he underwent for possible military service.

"Your Heritage Is in Danger."

A misimpression persists in the School of Agriculture that needs to be corrected. Repeatedly, students have come into the office to change from the curriculum they have been pursuing to the curriculum in Agricultural Administration. Reason: "I want to be prepared to go into extension work."

Two curriculums in the Ag School can most easily be adapted to train men for extension work, the curriculum in Agriculture, and the curriculum in Agricultural Administration. Both curriculums provide for a liberal number of electives. It is through the selection of electives that students may specially train for any given field.

A student pursuing either of the two curriculums and who desires to prepare for extension work will so advise his department head when he has his electives made out in the second semester of his sophomore year. Among the electives will be "Extension Organization and Policy," probably a course in psychology, and other solid electives that extension workers, now in the field, tell us our students should take while pursuing their undergraduate studies.

"Your Heritage Is in Danger."

For 15 years, now, we have been commissioned as a Notary Public.—No significance.

In October, we took acknowledgements of more absentee voters for the November 4 election than we had taken for all the other elections put together, since 1937. That is significant. It is a part of the nationwide move to "Make Democracy Work."

"Your Heritage Is in Danger."

We are no longer too much con-

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cerned about the lad who may be drafted between his freshman and sophomore years; or between his high school graduation and enrollment in college.

Since military training apparently must, for some years, become a part of the experience of every able-bodied young man in the United States, we have come to the conclusion it might as well be in the period between high school and college or at least early in the college years.

Two years of maturity plus military experience seem to make better and more earnest students of most of our young men.

There appears to be an advantage in avoiding an interruption directly after high school graduation.

A college graduate is better equipped immediately after graduation to enter upon a position, than he is to have been graduated, then to spend time in the armed services, finally returning to a job. It usually is desirable for our commissioned graduates, who go into the armed services, to return for a period of graduate work before taking a position.

Anticipation of military service is not a good background of every-day contemplation for a college student. Better to get it over with, and soon.

"Your Heritage Is in Danger."

Diamonds don't grow on trees, but the right kind of limbs will get 'em.

"Did you read about the young television actress who was just named Miss Soft Drink of 1952? She'll go out with anybody from 7-up."

Then there were two alley cats watching a tennis game.

"That's a good form of recreation," said Fluff.

"Yeah," replied Tuff, "I've got an uncle in that racket."

The average American employee's hourly wages more than tripled in the first half of this century, in terms of what he could buy with his pay, according to the Committee for Economic Development.

In 1900 the average employee in the U.S. made 43 cents an hour, in terms of 1949 prices. Fifty years later the average was \$1.43, according to the Committee for Economic Development.

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Quarter Horses

(Continued from page 13)

both 1st and 2nd vice-president.

The Quarter Horse has continued to grow more popular in Kansas in recent years and enough interest was shown that the Kansas Quarter Horse association was formed in 1949. The group sponsors futurity racing, a 300-yard sprint for young horses, and makes awards to top breeding classes of Quarter Horses at the state fair and other shows. Orville Burtis of Manhattan is president and R. B. Cathcart, an Animal Husbandry professor, is secretary-treasurer.

Quarter Horse races are held at Meade, Kansas, for both two- and three-year-old animals. The two-year-olds run the futurity, and the three-year-olds run a 400-yard race called a derby.

Each spring Quarter Horses match wits in cattle-cutting contests at the American Royal and at other leading livestock expositions throughout the country.

"Kansas State college has eight Quarter Horses which are used mainly for judging," Prof. R. B. Cathcart said. Judging classes of Quarter Horses are now appearing at various state livestock shows and at the International show.

"Training a Quarter Horse is usually a none too difficult task since they are quick to learn," Cathcart related. "However, it takes several years to train a top cutting horse." The broad head, topped by little "fox ears" and wide-set, kind eyes and large, sensitive nostrils, gives the Quarter Horse a reflection of constant alertness.

A Quarter Horse is a beautiful animal because his ideal conformation gives him unequaled grace and balance at all times. His short powerful hind legs provide spring for a fast start, and his heavily muscled front legs tend to withstand concussion. The Quarter Horse has a more nearly horizontal line of thrust than does the Thoroughbred. This accounts for the early burst of speed characteristic of the Quarter Horse.

Sure-footedness is the main asset of the Quarter Horse in working cattle. A top cutting horse is described as one which "can turn on a dime and give back a nickel in change."

A Quarter Horse can cut cattle all day without becoming exhausted. In

olden times the animal's endurance was worked to the limit. They usually herded cattle all day, and then raced on a country road or open prairie on Sunday. Even today the Quarter Horse is a mighty busy character.

Such is the life of America's most popular and perfectly co-ordinated athlete of the horse world—the Quarter Horse.

Women Ag Students

(Continued from page 11)

being here is to catch a man. I'm afraid I've been a big disappointment to them, as I am now a senior, have no man, and time is running out. But I do hope the other girls enrolled in F&OH have better luck along that line. The only one of us who is married is Sue Friesen.

People sometimes think of us as being "tom-boys," and maybe we are, but we are still girls. Others are inclined to look upon girls in the Ag School as being rather peculiar about being interested in agriculture and men? Our lot is not an easy one. After all, what's so simple about being the only girl in a class of 50? As such, however, we are the envy of most of the women on campus, those in Home Ec, particularly, who often tell me they would like to have a few predominantly male classes.

I have also been asked if I mind having class with so many boys. My answer—"Not at all." At first I felt a little foolish, being alone with so many men, but the feeling soon passed. Now I feel more at ease in a class of boys than I do in a class with several girls, despite the fact that it sometimes has its embarrassing moments.

The instructors show no special consideration to making the class easier for girls. I suppose they feel that if a girl is going to enter such a curriculum she should be treated the same as boys. Much as I hate to admit it, that is the way it should be.

We get teased unmercifully, but that only adds to the fun. But along with the fun we have our troubles, too.

De Clark was called to the Dean's office to explain why she hadn't been attending ROTC classes. When she walked in, one of the secretaries

turned to Dean Mullen and said, "I told you she was a she."

When Diane Blackburn came to K-State as a freshman, she enrolled in F&OH, not realizing it was in the Ag School. She soon learned that she was required to attend Ag Seminar as are all Aggies. That came as a slight blow to her, but it was even more of a blow when she saw how many men were there.

Most of us have, at some time or other, lived on a farm. The exceptions are Sue Friesen and De Clark, who have always wanted to live on a

farm, but have never had the opportunity.

Our interests outside of agriculture are many and varied. La Vonne Campbell is interested in horses, De Clark in mountain climbing, and me, I'm just interested.

By now, we all feel quite at ease with the men. Marion Rogers, especially, had few problems of adjustment, as she grew up with eight brothers. For the rest of us, it seems as though we have acquired several brothers, who in the true tradition of brothers tease us, but at the same time lend a helping hand.

Ag School Angles

(Continued from page 20)

Journalism sophomore, had 972 points.

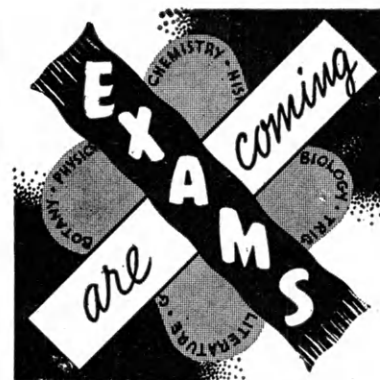
There were only seven girls who judged in the contest. It is interesting to note that two out of the seven received prizes. Maybe more girls will judge next year.

Don Good wishes to express his appreciation to Larry Seaman and

Gene Brinkman for the fine help they have been giving him. They have been helping with the junior livestock judging team on Saturday afternoons. Both Seaman and Brinkman were members of the senior team which judged at the 1951 International and American Royal. Seaman was high-point man in all classes at the Royal last year.



STUDIOUSLY EXAMINING these apples at the Hort Judging Contest in Rec center are, left to right: Stanley Slyter, Calvin Drake, Leonard Slyter.



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"I like a girl with plenty of pepper—and it helps if she has a nice shaker, too!"—Groucho Marx.

The drawback of having a husband who works like a horse is that in the evening all he wants to do is hit the hay.

Professor: "I will not begin today's lecture until the room settles down."

Voice from the rear: "Go home and sleep it off."

An optimist is a guy who thinks his wife has given up cigarettes when he starts finding cigar butts around the house.

"Many of the emergency tax increases enacted in 1951 and in 1952 will automatically expire in fiscal 1954," the Committee for Economic Development says in pointing to the need for tax reform planning.

The average worker's real wages per hour will double in the next 30 years if the productivity rate of the last 50 can be maintained, the Committee for Economic Development says.