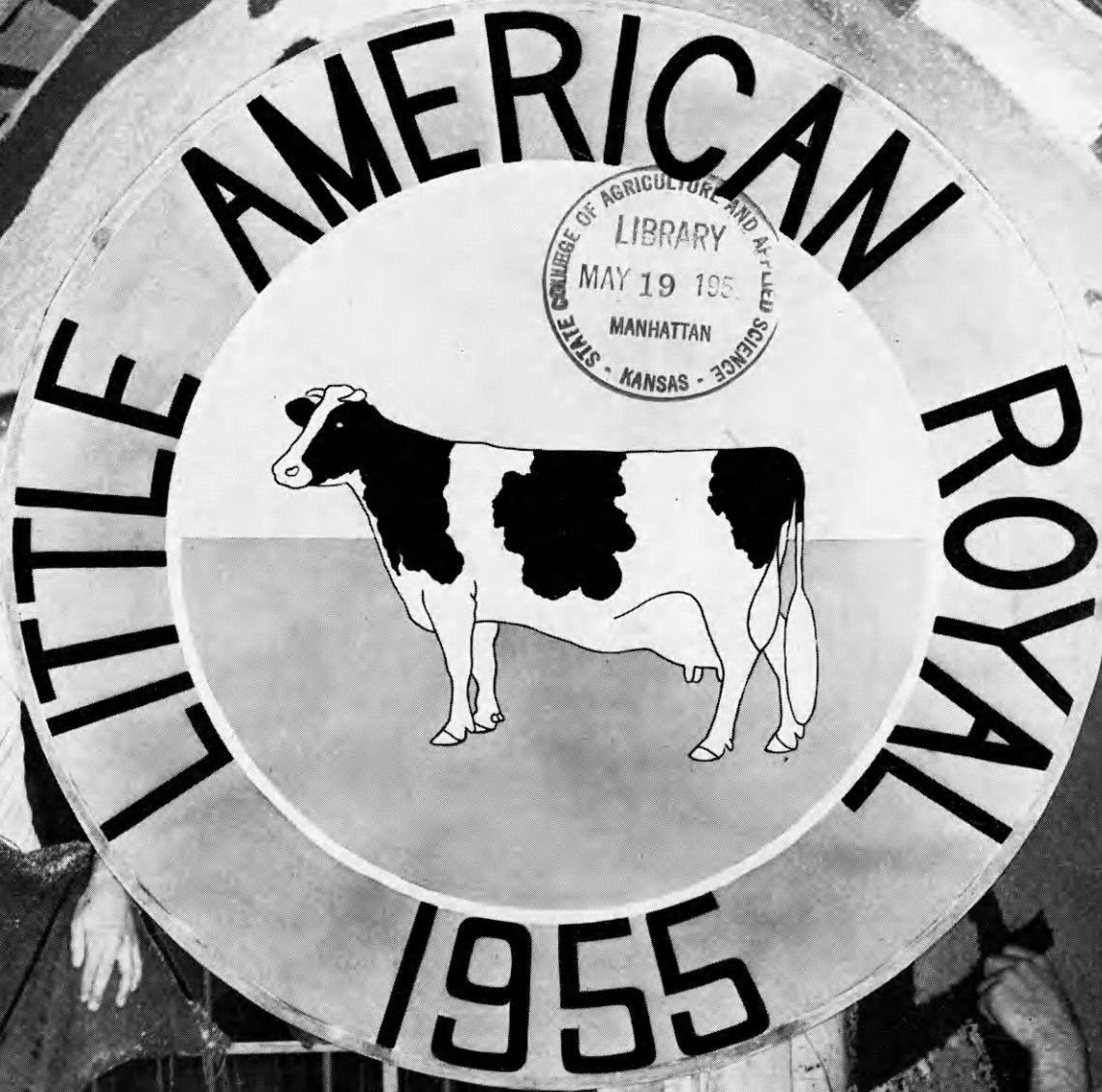


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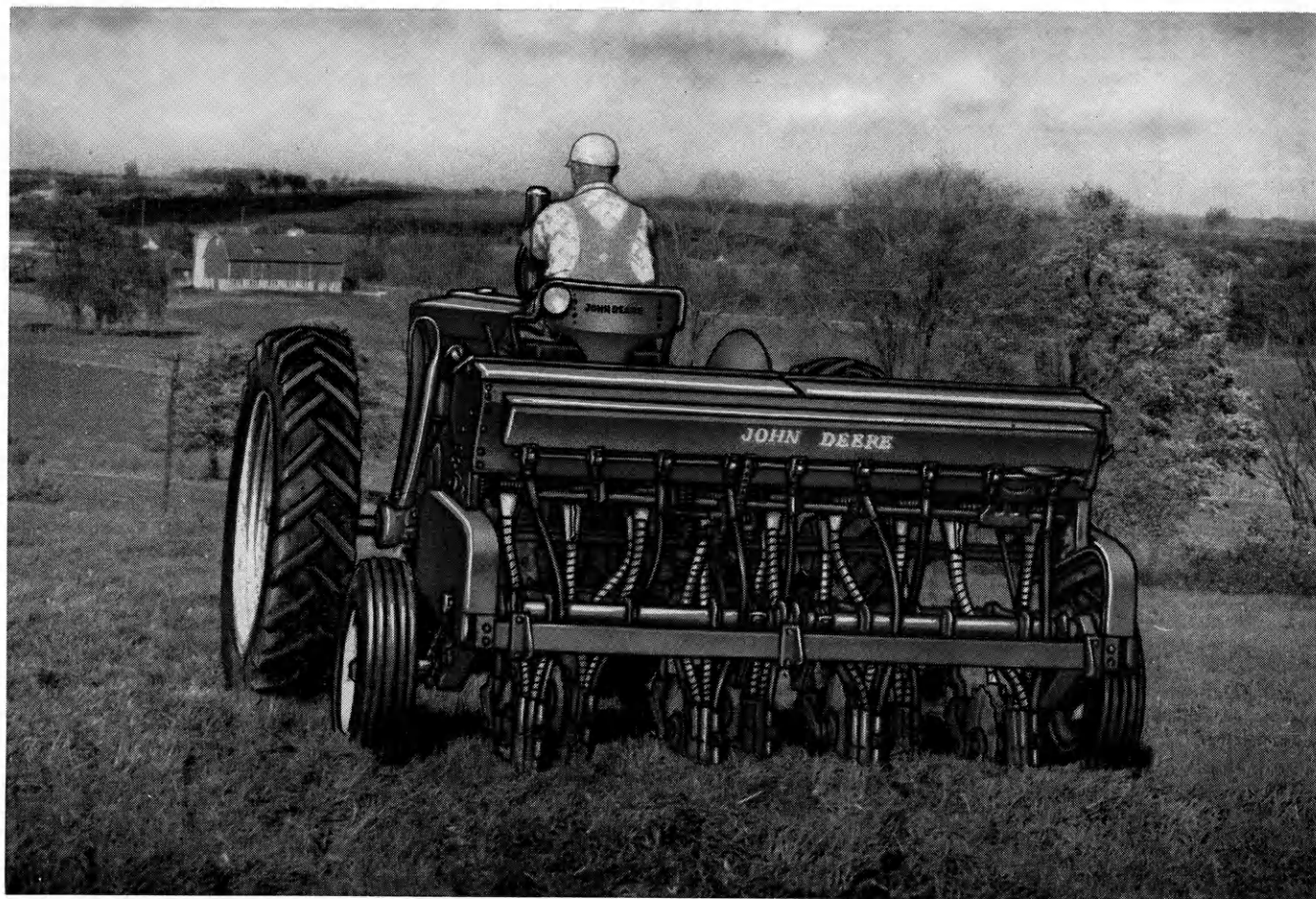
Kansas Agricultural
STUDENT
March 1955

V.31:4

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Cover Story . . . page 4



The Grassland Drill Helps Mine the "Green Gold"

JOHN DEERE engineers have been deeply conscious of the need of farmers for specialized equipment to help them realize the greatest benefits from grass. A typical result of their efforts is the John Deere Grassland Drill which already is giving farmers and ranchers everywhere greater access to this "green gold" by making it possible to reseed and fertilize pastures and rangeland where seedbed preparation is impossible or impractical. The farmer benefits through longer grass periods for his livestock, the improved health of his animals, and better quality animal products. Better use is made of expensive fertilizer, resulting in greater plant population with less seed.

The grassland drill is one of the many John Deere machines designed to help farmers throughout the world to mine the wealth of "green gold."



JOHN DEERE • **MOLINE ILLINOIS**

QUALITY FARM EQUIPMENT SINCE 1837



WITHOUT RESEARCH



THIS MIGHT STILL BE A TYPICAL FARM SCENE

Initiative and research have paved the way for progress in farm machinery. The walking lister, shown above, found a place along the fencerow when it was replaced, in turn, by the riding model, the multiple-row pull type, and the mounted tractor lister. Who is to say what progress will bring forth next?

In crops, as in machinery, the modern farmer benefits from initiative and research. The best varieties of yesteryear have been supplanted by modern varieties tailored for their intended use.

To derive greatest benefit from crops research progressive farmers are using **certified seed**. They know **certified seed** is seed of the varieties recommended on the basis of extensive state-wide tests. They know it is so grown and processed as to insure retention of the very germplasm that makes the variety superior.

THE KANSAS CROP IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

Manhattan, Kansas



Kansas State College AG STUDENT

Vol. XXXI

March 1955

No. 4

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ON THE COVER

OUR COVER this month features the centerpiece for the 1955 Little American Royal, and is on a background showing a few of the many steps and the hours of work that go into its construction.

Last year the Little Royal association adopted a new method of determining the centerpiece design. The show is jointly sponsored by the Block and Bridle club and the Dairy club, so the new policy will be to use a design one year featuring a dairy animal and the next year to use a design showing a beef type animal. This system, it is hoped, will continue for many years.

This year the design is of a dairy animal, and shows an ideal type Holstein cow. To prepare the centerpiece the design is first made as a colored drawing. A projection slide

is made of this drawing, after it has met the approval of the Little Royal association. The slide is projected on a 15 foot sheet of paper and a tracing made of it. The large tracing is used as a guide in forming the design in the Little Royal arena.

Extra work will be required on the centerpiece this year as it will be built on a turntable, to revolve slowly throughout the show, giving everyone present a better view of the design.

Actual work must begin many days before the design goes into the Field House arena. The design is formed of dyed sawdust, and the dyeing must be done several days in advance to allow sufficient time for the sawdust to dry. Last year about 125 cubic feet of sawdust and 10 pounds of dye were used in making the centerpiece. The job this year should require about the same amount.

The sawdust is ground in a hammer mill and dyed in a steam heated boiler. Enough sawdust of each color

to be used must be dyed at one time as it would be well nigh impossible to match the colors again if a second lot needed to be prepared.

Final process in making the centerpiece begins the day before the show when the centerpiece committee begins the construction of the actual design. Seven or eight men is the maximum number that can work on the centerpiece at one time without interfering with one another. It will take 8 to 10 hours to complete the job, if all goes well, and maybe many more hours if unexpected complications arise.

The centerpiece is a touch of color added to an already fine show. The Little Royal association, and the centerpiece committee in particular, are to be commended for the time and effort expended to bring us such a fine exhibit.

A story of the 1955 Little American Royal show will be found farther along in this issue of the Ag Magazine.



Is there such a thing as a "wise" gambler?

This is the dial on a NEW IDEA Fertilizer Spreader. It certainly isn't meant as a gambling device — but setting it by guesswork turns it into a mighty fickle wheel of fortune.

This machine is guaranteed* to apply exactly the number of pounds of fertilizer or seed you set the dial for. Everything depends on you, the one who sets

the dial. If you *know* the kind and amount of fertilizer your soil needs, the odds go up in your favor several hundred percent. And because the NEW IDEA Fertilizer Spreader is extremely accurate, you keep the odds on your side.

As a farmer, you are forced to be a gambler, whether you like the idea or not. Drouth, flood, hail,

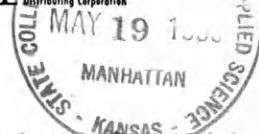
price breaks — any number of things can cut your odds on making a good profit. But with *knowledge* on your side, plus reliable tools that let you use your knowledge correctly, you'll be able to weight the gamble in your favor. A good farmer is a "wise" gambler.

* "The NEW IDEA Fertilizer Spreader will spread ANY fertilizer in ANY condition in ANY amount (10 to 5000 lbs. per acre) . . . uniformly and accurately, without clogging, or money back."

NEW IDEA
FARM EQUIPMENT COMPANY

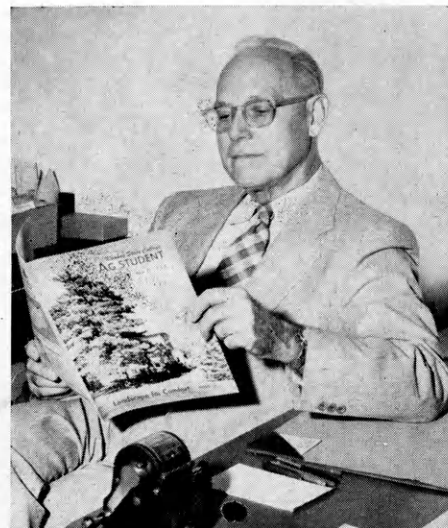
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Chit Chat

By Clyde W. Mullen, Assistant Dean



Dean Mullen

THERE ARE those who delight to recall the "little red school house" of their grade school days. Ours was a "little ol' stone school house," Western Kansas.

We visited the "Rising Sun" district not long ago. The forsaken stone building was yet standing. We were surprised at how small it was. In 1900, it had seemed to be a relatively large building. It was larger than the house (three rooms) in which we lived.

It had two front doors, one through which the girls entered at the call of the little brass school bell, and the other for the boys. Boys and girls were seated on opposite sides of the room. That made it so much more fun to tease the little "brats" at recess time.

Ink or Chewing Gum?

Occasionally there would be an overlapping at the center row of seats, and it was a fortunate girl who escaped having the end of her pig-tail dipped in the bottle of ink that was imbedded in the upper, right-hand corner of each desk. A good substitute for ink was chewing gum.

Heating facilities were excellent. Those who were seated approximate to the old coal-burner on a cold, cold morning were red-faced from the excess heat. Those at the sides of the room and the two back corners were freezing and frequently got permission of the teacher to **STAND** by the stove. Chairs were sometimes moved up near the stove and the smell of scorching sole leather, or even a gum shoe, was familiar.

That old pot-bellied stove readily attained red-hot heat from grate level

to the very top of the cast-iron monster. And there were the occasions when the red glow extended into the first joint of stove pipe. Once or twice each winter, the soot within the pipe would catch fire and the whole pipe length, running parallel to the ceiling, would turn a cherry red.

Hectic Days

Those were exciting moments for the teacher, and for the rest of us, too. The roar might remind a modern youngster of the take-off of a jet airplane. Exciting to the point of a bit of terror for the smaller children. Rushing out of doors, we could see the flames and smoke leaping above the top of the brick chimney. Believe it or not, we didn't want to see our school building burn down!

One exciting moment always comes to mind when we reflect on those one-room school days. The "big boys" took a notion they did not like the new MAN school teacher. He was strict. For one thing, the lads were not supposed to chew tobacco in the school house.

Round One

On the morning of the excitement, the teacher, a slight little man weighing not more than 140 pounds, was emptying a scuttle of coal into the stove. The door was open and a flurry of smoke was pouring into the room and curling toward the ceiling.

Oliver was standing at the teacher's right. While both the teacher's hands were occupied with the coal scuttle, "Olie" hauled off with his big right fist and hit the little teacher on the side of his jaw. It was a staggering blow and the teacher reeled

backward, dropping the scuttle, which set up a terrific din.

But the little teacher did not go down. He rebounded toward the big rowdy with the alacrity of a tiger. He knew how to take care of himself. The surprised "Olie" soon found himself on his back between two seats and at his throat was a firm grasp that soon was making breathing difficult.

It was a planned attack. Another lad was supposed to have pitched in long before Oliver went down, but things were not going according to plans. The little teacher looked over his shoulder and said with chilling firmness, "I advise any of the rest of you to stay out of this." And stay out they did.

The teacher's jaw swelled rapidly but he did not seriously injure his attacker. The teacher had overwhelmed him with surprise. The school board readily would have expelled the bad boy, but the little teacher would not have it that way. At his insistence, all of the lads in the coup remained in school, and they all lived happily together ever afterward.

'Country' School Did O.K.

This much we must say for the little stone school house and its teachers. We had less trouble with our reading, English, and mathematics when we got on into high school and college than do most of our boys in these days of expensive school plants and perfect heating systems. And that, lads, is saying we did all right in the three R's: readin', ritin', and rithmetic.

insects

YOU SHOULD KNOW

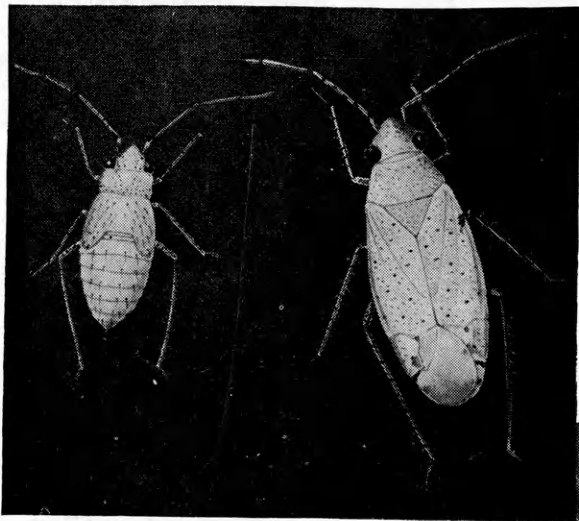
*How to Identify
These Crop Destroyers*



CUTWORMS

Family *Noctuidae*

When you find young plants cut off at the ground, a cutworm is probably responsible, and might well be found in a small burrow in the soil close by. A cutworm is the larva, or caterpillar, of a night-flying moth. There are many kinds. The commoner ones are stout, well-fed, soft-bodied, smooth or nearly smooth, and cylindrical, with color varying from gray to brown or nearly black. Sometimes they are spotted or marked with stripes.



COTTON FLEAHOPPER

Psallus seriatus (Reut.)

The fleahopper pierces and sucks sap from the terminal buds and newly formed squares . . . breeds on goatweed (croton), primrose, horsemint, and other plants. One field of goatweed may hatch millions of fleahoppers. The adult is a flattened, oval-shaped, pale-green winged insect approximately $\frac{1}{8}$ " long. The body is spotted with four black marks near the wing tips. The young cotton fleahopper is very small, green, and wingless.



MEADOW SPITTLEBUG

Philaenus leucophthalmus (L.)

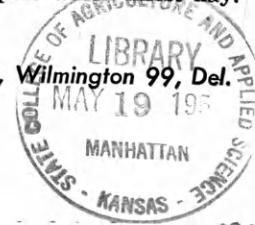
Spittlebugs attack alfalfa and other legumes. The yellow- or coral-colored immature bugs are first found in tiny specks of foam or froth on the plants in early Spring. They suck sap from the young, tender plant parts as they travel upward, always enlarging the spittle masses. In June, the bugs develop wings and swarm over the fields as brown or gray, wedge-shaped, quick-jumping hoppers which infest hay.

toxaphene

DUSTS • SPRAYS

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

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NX53-5



A K-STATE bronc rider goes up

RODEOING RETURNS TO K-STATE

By John Saylor

BACK IN THE DAYS when Ag Week was a youngster, rodeo shows were one of the main attractions during the five days of agrarian, rancher festivities. For lack of something, K-State rodeoing went into mothballs for a period of years, then emerged again in 1947. It was not continued as a part of Ag Week, but as a rodeo club, called the Chaparajos. This club became a member of the National Intercollegiate Rodeo Association in 1948.

The attraction rodeoing possesses has a good example in Bob Todaro, AH Sr., past president of the Chaparajos, who by birth is a city boy from New York City.

The club, along with 44 other college clubs in the NIRA, attempts to send a team of performers to as many intercollegiate meets as possible, Bob said. The K-State organization has sent teams to Oklahoma A & M, and the Cow Palace at San Francisco; while holding three rodeos of their

own in '47, '48, and '49. This year the Chaparajos plan to send a team to Iowa State college in May, where a rodeo will be held in conjunction with their annual "Viesha Days" (all-college open house).

Sending a team of seven men, six regulars and one alternate, is not an easy matter money-wise. The team members have to finance their own trip and pay their own entrance fees. To do this, a man must be either an avid admirer of the game or a rich thrill seeker.

Prizes for the Winners

At rodeos the thrill of riding a bucking bronc to the last buck is supplemented with prizes. A winner of a division receives an engraved belt buckle, and the man winning the highest number of divisions gets a saddle for the best all-around performance. Also, the team gaining the most points in the contest wins a team trophy. At the end of the intercollegiate rodeo season, the college team with the most points compiled during the season gets a National Standing trophy from the NIRA.

The team to beat is Colorado A & M, as it has won the Standing honor for seven straight years.

Rodeoing is not entirely a boys'

game. Out of 40 members in the K-State club, 10 are girls. Although they may not rope calves, they are a part of rodeoing that male members fail to provide. And as long as it is impartial to the horse, the ladies can become as good as men at horsemanship.

A Major Sport

Many western colleges consider rodeoing a major college sport. They maintain that it provides an athletic outlet for ranch boys who never had a chance to try football or basketball.

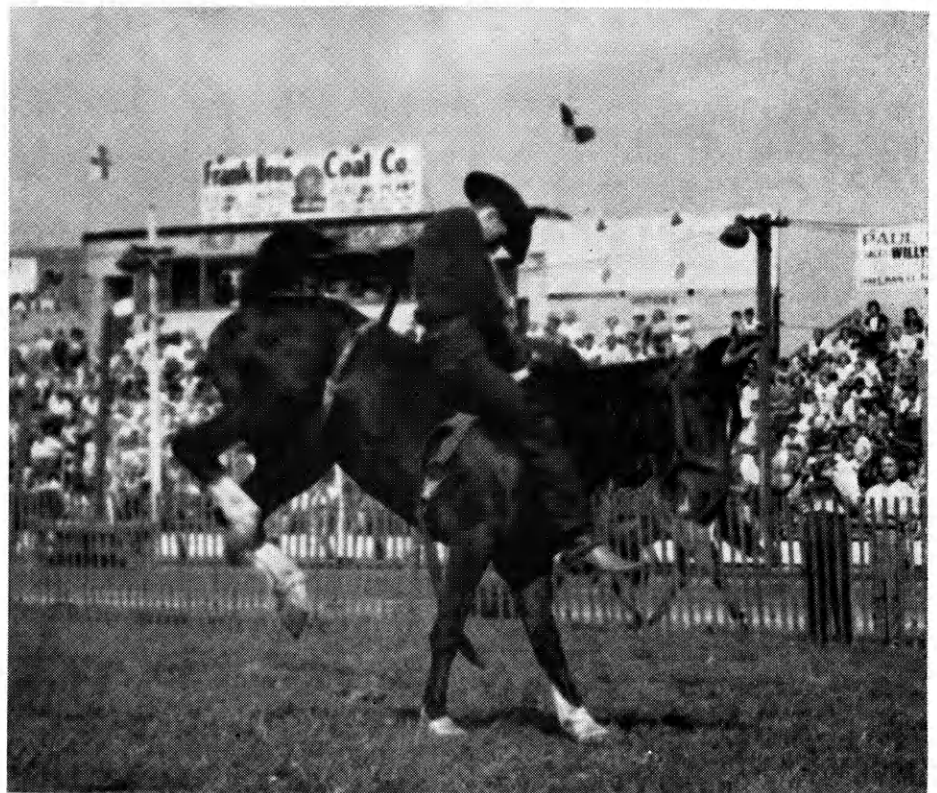
Although this is done by some schools, many prefer to classify clubs of rodeoers as a college club organization and let the members' enthusiasm take them to the intercollegiate meets. Kansas State's rodeoers are in this category.

Plenty of Action

For a non-subsidy organization the Chaparajos keep a fairly active program. For practice at sticking in the saddle, the cowboys attend amateur rodeos throughout the state. They rent a barn to house the horses and buy their own roping calves. Spring practice is held at the Manhattan

(Continued on page 22)

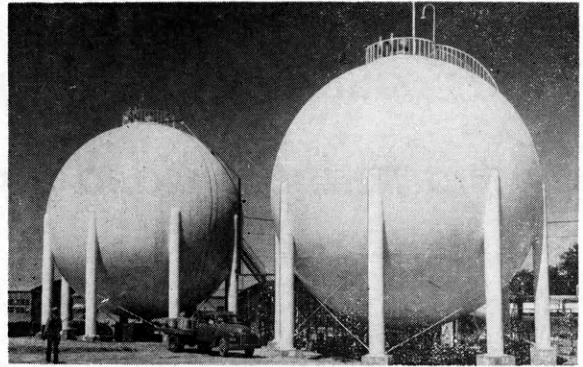
K-STATE comes down again, still on top but for how long is a debatable question.



Kansas' Newest Chemical Plant

Is owned by farmers

The Cooperative Farm Chemicals Association plant at Lawrence uses Kansas natural gas to manufacture nitrogen fertilizer for Kansas farmers. And it symbolizes two major fields of study at Kansas State College—agriculture and engineering.



Farmers, through their cooperatives, are important owners of industry in Kansas. They are the second largest oil refiners in the state, with plants at Phillipsburg, McPherson and Coffeyville. The parent corporation of these cooperative enterprises is Consumers Cooperative Association, Kansas City, Mo., manufacturer and distributor of CO-OP brand farm supplies. (Kansas farmers use more CO-OP gasoline than any other brand.)

The following graduates and former students of Kansas State are among the employes of Consumers Cooperative Association and its subsidiaries:

Many are in important technical and administrative positions.

Lawrence, Kan., Nitrogen Plant

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Roderic Simpson	

Oklahoma Field Force

Milo Wever

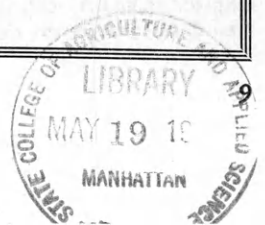
Eagle Grove, Ia., Fertilizer Plant

Gordon Hoath

Consumers Cooperative Association

Kansas City, Mo.

If you are interested in working for cooperatives, write
Personnel Director, Box 2359, Kansas City, Mo.



TOP QUALITY EGGS

*are demanded by the housewife.
Kansas poultrymen could profit
from marketing graded eggs.*

WHEN A KANSAS housewife buys eggs, too often a good per cent of the eggs were laid by out-of-state hens and the wife may become irate at the Kansas eggs she does have.

Fifty per cent of Kansas' egg production is shipped out of state, but yet the state is not overproducing.

Housewives are demanding more high-quality eggs to serve to their families, says M. E. Jackson, extension specialist at Kansas State. The out-of-state egg is graded AA, A, B, C, which is unfit for human consumption.



HARLEN KLEINER, KSC poultry farm superintendent, gathers the eggs in wire baskets to allow rapid cooling and prevent spoiling.

More is charged for the higher grades and less for the lower. Buying Kansas eggs you pay an average price and get just what you pay for, an average dozen of eggs.

Graded Eggs Preferred

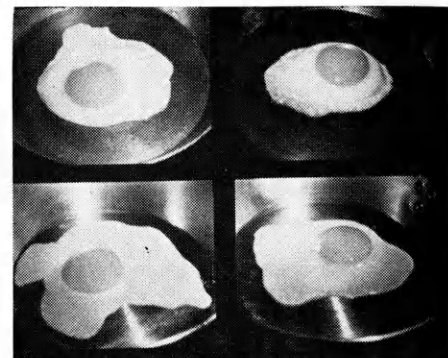
It's human nature to remember the bad things in life and the first time a housewife cracks open an over-aged egg she is not going to remember the two or three AA eggs in the carton that she got for a lower price. Rather than take another chance with home-state supply, she buys eggs from out of state that are graded.

This is a contributing factor to Kansas' sharp decline in the poultry industry, says Mr. Jackson. The industry represents a large part of the livestock income to Kansas farmers, but in the past 25 years there has been a 37 per cent decrease in the volume of poultry business in the state. This decline is in sharp contrast to an increase of 150 per cent during the same period in other Mid-west states. These states have adequate laws covering the production and marketing of quality eggs. Kansas does not!

Poultry in Farm Scheme

There needs to be a change in the set-up in Kansas to return the poultry enterprise to its proper place in the farm scheme, says Mr. Jackson.

Nearly all eggs are of "A" quality when laid, but by the time they reach the retail outlets the quality has fallen many points. The consumer is more and more demanding eggs of as near original quality as possible; and con-



THIS IS HOW an egg will look in the frying pan if it is grade AA, upper right; A, upper left; B, lower right; and C, lower left.

*By John Saylor and
Bob Ecklund*

sumer demands will largely determine the market.

Quality of product has been a foremost factor in the growth and development of the poultry industry, but the Kansas producer to date has not recognized the importance of quality as a factor in getting better markets and prices. As a result Kansas poultrymen have suffered high financial losses. When a state is rated 43rd to 47th for the price paid to farmers for eggs, business is pretty slack. Kansas has consistently ranked in this area for the past 25 years, Mr. Jackson said.

These disgracing prices provide no incentive for a farmer to attempt to increase quality. If he does increase his quality, he gets the same price he would for poor eggs because they are not graded. Why not do a poor job and make it easier? The reward is the same.

Changing Outlook

Recently, however, the picture has been changing. The embarrassing position of the Kansas poultry situation has been realized by poultrymen. They have offered several suggestions, to be incorporated into a workable egg law for Kansas to go before the legislature this session.

The law in effect states that it shall apply only to the handling of eggs in the state and shall be administered and enforced by the State Board of Agriculture. Board actions extend over the standards of quality as determined by candling and size as determined by weighing. Specifications will be set no lower than those of the

USDA. The eggs will be graded AA, A, B, and no egg below grade B can be sold to the food consumer. All eggs received at the first purchase will be kept at a temperature not above 60 degrees. Eggs sold in containers must have labeling according to size and quality, the name of the seller stated in print, and correct advertising. And last, it shall be presumed that any eggs for sale by any person, firm, or corporation are fit for human consumption as food.

Ten Point Program

When and if the law goes into effect, the advantage will be there for the farmer to take and he had better take it or go out of the egg business, because he can just as well lose as make money. He can no longer sell poor eggs for a good price. If his eggs are of poor grade he will get a coinciding price. The State can hold the farmer's pocket open, but the farmer will have to put the money in it.

Mr. Jackson says a ten-point program has been outlined to help the Kansas farmer produce quality eggs. In it are stated several facts that the farmer could follow if he would like to raise his profits.

The production of clean eggs is absolutely essential to marketing a quality product. Adequate nesting and housing facilities must be provided and hens must be confined during unfavorable weather periods.

Eggs must be gathered often, especially during hot summer months. Three times a day would be a minimum number. It is also necessary for the eggs to cool as rapidly as possible after gathering. Gathering and cooling in a wire basket is one aid to this end. Eggs should be cooled in a cellar or basement room if possible, and body heat should be allowed to dissipate before eggs are cased.

Case Eggs Properly

Good cases should be provided for the eggs and they should be cased with the small end down. The small end is stronger and will not crack as easily. Also the air cell is at the large end. If eggs are cased with the air cell down, the cell will probably be broken during transportation and the eggs will grade lower when candled.

The feed given the laying flock will determine the color of the yolk. Feed for a yolk of light golden color. Avoid



PLACING the eggs in the case with small end down reduces the possibilities of cracking. The superintendent's beard is in honor of the Manhattan centennial celebration this year.

an excess of green feed, particularly during the spring months.

Produce infertile eggs. They will keep much better, especially during hot weather.

Strive to produce the largest eggs possible. Egg size is an important factor in grading. Remember, egg size is largely an inherited characteristic.

Make the farm flock a part of the overall farm plan. The flock should be no smaller than 300 hens and more if possible. A larger flock will make it more profitable to provide adequate facilities.

Eggs should be marketed at least twice a week. Eggs are a perishable product and the shorter the period between producer and consumer the higher will be the quality of the product when it is consumed.

Selling to a market on a definite graded basis will benefit both the producer and the buyer. The farmer receives a higher price for his product and the buyer has a more acceptable product to pass on to the consumer.

The future outlook for the poultry-

man is good, Jackson says. In the past month egg prices have climbed ten cents per dozen on the Chicago market. The present price should hold through the spring months and may rise still further.

The prospective baby chick hatch will be lower this spring than it was in 1954; just how much lower is unpredictable, but the trend has been down.

Price Prospects Good

The smaller hatch this year should be a good indication that egg prices will remain at a higher level throughout 1955, Mr. Jackson says. This will be particularly true for eggs of top quality.

There may be no great spread in price between low- and high-grade eggs, possibly only a few pennies. But if poultrymen or middlemen can afford to ship quality eggs into this state for a profit, Kansas farmers can surely afford to raise their quality and sell right over their own back fence and make money.

They use their own recipes. Many changed standard recipes by adding vinegar or lemon juice. The winner confided that her recipe was actually a composite of several cherry pie recipes that she had tried. Each contestant is required to bake two pies with a lattice-type crust on each.

Practice Makes a Champ

The Kansas champion began practicing on pies of all types about three years ago. She entered the contest here two years ago, but was not so fortunate then. She has been an active member of the Sunny Valley 4-H club for nine years. The champion is interested in foods, clothing, and music. She says she is a prospective K-State student and plans to major in home economics and nursing.

At a reception in Calvin Hall lounge following the contest, state home demonstration leader Mae Baird spoke to the contestants and their friends. She stressed that the contest was a stimulating experience, and that it developed character, poise, and personality in its participants. Miss Baird was the recipient of the prize-winning pie.

The judges commented favorably on all the pies in the contest this year. One judge remarked that all the pies had good consistency, were tender, flaky, and easy to cut. After sampling some 100 pies the judges all agreed that they tasted as good as they looked.

Desserts Are a Hit

An "Invitation to Dessert," a display and demonstration by Miss Dorothy Besemer of the American Institute of Baking, was also a big hit with Farm and Home Week visitors. She demonstrated the preparation of many glamorous desserts using ordinary bakers' products as their basis.

"These desserts are designed to dramatize and dress up bakery products in a minimum of time," Miss Besemer said.

This glamorizing gives the busy housewife an opportunity to show originality and creativeness in her desserts. The baker has done the time-consuming part of the dessert preparation; and due to his experience he

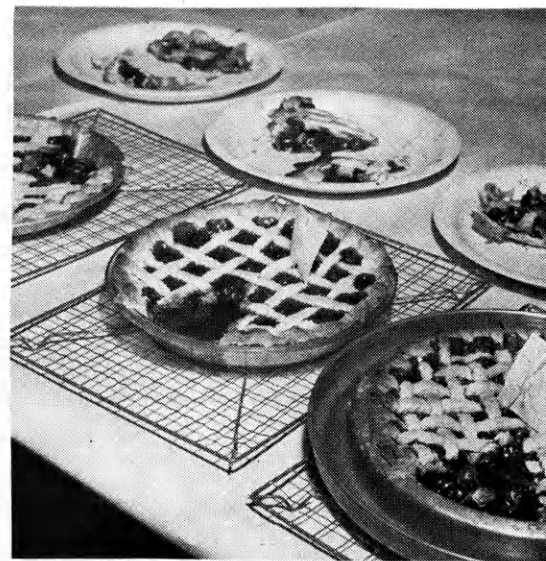
can consistently turn out a high quality product. The housewife's job is to dress up these standard products, continued Miss Besemer.

The audience particularly liked an Ice Cream Star Cake which Miss Besemer made by cutting an eight-inch frosted layer cake into 10 wedge-shaped pieces. She formed a star by arranging seven of the pieces in a circle with the pointed end out. Just before serving she filled the center of the star with scoops of pink-tinted peppermint ice cream, making a luscious-looking dessert.

Jiffy Dessert

Doughnuts were dressed up in another jiffy dessert. This is Miss Besemer's.

(Continued on page 24)



LOOK good enough to eat? They are, say judges who have just finished tasting them.

BARBARA BROWN, a Salina high senior, is all smiles after being chosen pie-baking champ.





The Only Kansas Farm Paper Keeping Farmers Informed On New Uses Of Electric Power On Their Farms...

... and informing owners of electric cooperative distribution systems in Kansas of events affecting their ownership and operation.



"Willie Wirehand"

Stretching across the Kansas plains are 52,032 miles of rural electric lines serving 93,594 consumers—all built within the past 15 years by 36 Kansas rural electric cooperatives. As a group these farmer-owned systems comprise the third largest distributors of electric energy in the state.

Although the expansion of electricity has made our farms well lighted and comfortable, yet only a very small

percentage utilize this power to increase production, reduce labor, improve quality, save waste. Hence the major importance of rural electric power is yet to develop. A half-billion-dollar market for appliances and equipment has been created in Kansas alone! Rise of Kansas rural power creates a vast new field for research and education.

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Kansas Electric Cooperatives

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State Association of Kansas incorporated, tax and interest paying electric cooperatives that came into existence because no one else would furnish farmers electric service.

Activities for Women

at Farm and Home Week cover topics ranging from cooking to rural art

by Jan Hipple and Bev Sargent

DOUGHNUTS used in a quick, fancy dessert.

THE PROGRAMS for women at Farm and Home Week this year covered topics ranging from art demonstrations to kitchen arrangements for women afflicted with heart ailments, said Miss Georgiana Smurthwaite, extension home economist, Kansas State college.

MISS DOROTHY BESEMER of the American Institute of baking serves a big slice of pie.

Despite inclement weather, about 800 women attended the Farm and Home Week activities, February 7 to 10. Many more would undoubtedly have attended had the weather been more favorable, said Miss Smurthwaite.

Many changes have come about in the programs offered to women during the last ten years. Prior to then most of the women attending came with their husbands; the programs for women were all held in the auditorium and followed a more or less set pattern.

Program for Women

But the women became dissatisfied with this arrangement and asked for a program of events something on the order of that offered to the men. To meet the demands a program of competitive meetings was offered and proved so popular it has been continued to the present time.

Women now attend Farm and Home Week in large groups, and very frequently women will attend, whether or not their husbands can find the time to do so, Miss Smurthwaite said. The programs arranged for them cover all the various phases of home economics, plus some added events.

Such subject matter as family life, child development, textiles and clothing, flowers and lawns, money management, housing, recreational features, and public affairs is offered to the visiting ladies.

The rural art program is a recent and exceedingly valuable addition to Farm and Home Week. The rural art program in addition to the art exhibits and demonstrations includes a concert by the Kansas State college band, county talent shows, and a home talent night.

Interest in Public Affairs

The response to the sessions on public affairs was most gratifying, Miss Smurthwaite said. Men as well as women attended these discussion groups and the audience would often stay for an entire morning's program. Many wanted materials and pointers on techniques for having such discussion groups in their own clubs and other organizations after they had returned to their homes.

A feature of the annual Farm and Home Week at K-State is the 4-H cherry pie baking contest. Winner this year was Barbara Brown, a 17-year-old Salina high school senior.

Winner to Chicago

The winner of the event here at K-State represents Kansas at the national pie baking contest held in Chicago. The 53 contestants at Farm and Home Week this year were winners in their county 4-H groups. The county winners included one boy, Dary Wade.

Each contestant is required to furnish all equipment and ingredients, with the exception of the cherries.

They use their own recipes. Many changed standard recipes by adding vinegar or lemon juice. The winner confided that her recipe was actually a composite of several cherry pie recipes that she had tried. Each contestant is required to bake two pies with a lattice-type crust on each.

Practice Makes a Champ

The Kansas champion began practicing on pies of all types about three years ago. She entered the contest here two years ago, but was not so fortunate then. She has been an active member of the Sunny Valley 4-H club for nine years. The champion is interested in foods, clothing, and music. She says she is a prospective K-State student and plans to major in home economics and nursing.

At a reception in Calvin Hall lounge following the contest, state home demonstration leader Mae Baird spoke to the contestants and their friends. She stressed that the contest was a stimulating experience, and that it developed character, poise, and personality in its participants. Miss Baird was the recipient of the prize-winning pie.

The judges commented favorably on all the pies in the contest this year. One judge remarked that all the pies had good consistency, were tender, flaky, and easy to cut. After sampling some 100 pies the judges all agreed that they tasted as good as they looked.

Desserts Are a Hit

An "Invitation to Dessert," a display and demonstration by Miss Dorothy Besemer of the American Institute of Baking, was also a big hit with Farm and Home Week visitors. She demonstrated the preparation of many glamorous desserts using ordinary bakers' products as their basis.

"These desserts are designed to dramatize and dress up bakery products in a minimum of time," Miss Besemer said.

This glamorizing gives the busy housewife an opportunity to show originality and creativeness in her desserts. The baker has done the time-consuming part of the dessert preparation; and due to his experience he

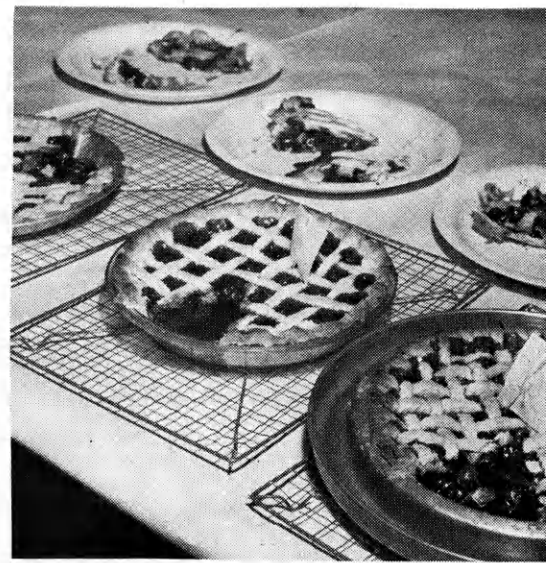
can consistently turn out a high quality product. The housewife's job is to dress up these standard products, continued Miss Besemer.

The audience particularly liked an Ice Cream Star Cake which Miss Besemer made by cutting an eight-inch frosted layer cake into 10 wedge-shaped pieces. She formed a star by arranging seven of the pieces in a circle with the pointed end out. Just before serving she filled the center of the star with scoops of pink-tinted peppermint ice cream, making a luscious-looking dessert.

Jiffy Dessert

Doughnuts were dressed up in another jiffy dessert. This is Miss Besemer's.

(Continued on page 24)



LOOK good enough to eat? They are, say judges who have just finished tasting them.

BARBARA BROWN, a Salina high senior, is all smiles after being chosen pie-baking champ.





The Only Kansas Farm Paper Keeping Farmers Informed On New Uses Of Electric Power On Their Farms...

... and informing owners of electric cooperative distribution systems in Kansas of events affecting their ownership and operation.



"Willie Wirehand"

Stretching across the Kansas plains are 52,032 miles of rural electric lines serving 93,594 consumers—all built within the past 15 years by 36 Kansas rural electric cooperatives. As a group these farmer-owned systems comprise the third largest distributors of electric energy in the state.

Although the expansion of electricity has made our farms well lighted and comfortable, yet only a very small

percentage utilize this power to increase production, reduce labor, improve quality, save waste. Hence the major importance of rural electric power is yet to develop. A half-billion-dollar market for appliances and equipment has been created in Kansas alone! Rise of Kansas rural power creates a vast new field for research and education.

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An
American G.I.
on
occupation duty
looks at



GRAIN CUT with a scythe and shocked in the field is still a common sight in Germany.

LIFE IN RURAL GERMANY

by Paul J. Peterson

THERE IS PEACE in Germany, uncertain though it is. The country is divided and under separate rules, and occupation armies still influence life there, but the thunder of guns and bombs, and the stamp of booted feet are heard no more.

The period of recovery has been a difficult one for the people, but still progress has been made. Cities have been rebuilt, or at least partially rebuilt, and industrial production is making steady increases, however, life in rural Germany has been lagging behind the rest in recovery.

Progress Is Slow

Rural life in Germany appears to have been almost at a standstill for many years. Modern farm machinery is nearly unknown. Oxen, or the family cow, still furnish much of the farm power. Tractors are few and far between, and what tractors there are get the treatment of rare jewels.

Much of the grain is still harvested with the scythe and cradle, and hay may be raked with a hand rake. Occasionally a four-foot mower may be seen, but they are an exception. Grain is threshed with the community steam thresher. Bundles are hauled in small

poled wagons drawn by a team of cows or oxen.

Strip farming is practiced, not for conservation measures but out of necessity in most cases. The income for an entire family may be the proceeds from a plot of ground four to ten acres in extent. The state controls the forests and orchards, and a family may be given the fruit from one tree. They respect the fact that their neighbors are as needful as themselves and their ideals of honesty and neighborliness are high.

The fertility of the soil is maintained by the use of farm manure. Although it is used far more efficiently there than it is here in the United States, there is still a need for commercial fertilizers to supplement the supply of farm manure. Legume crops grown in a rotation would also be a big help in maintaining fertility, but when you have a limited amount of land and a family to support, little of that land can be spared for a soil-building program.

Work or School

The German people recognize the need for schools and an education, but all too often the need to have their

boys at home to help with the farm work is even greater. An elementary education is usually the extent of education; a youth who has gone to finishing or high school is uncommon in the rural villages.

The village pastor or priest has been a vital influence in the lives of the German people. Christian ideals are gradually stamping out the beliefs of Nazism.

Town Well Still in Use

Home life is meager, although the general economy in Germany seems to be good. Most houses are occupied by two or more families. A high percentage of the villages have electricity, but in many the town well is the main source of water. Usually in a German village it is easier to get a bottle of beer than a canteen of water.

Cabbage, potatoes, coarse bread, and beer make up the usual diet. In America we associate the breaded veal cutlet with German cookery, but the people in rural Germany see few of such delicacies on their tables. Compared to the plentiful and varied food supply found on most tables in rural America, the normal diet of the Ger-

man family seems to be one of barest necessities.

The village "gasthaus," or cafe, is the center of social activity. The old men gather there to talk or play cards over a stein of beer. Here also you find the young people, for it is often the only place that can accommodate a group gathering.

Traditions Still Live

While most families must work hard and long hours to make a living, they still find time to keep the old traditions alive. It would be unthought of for a young couple getting married to have a plain wedding. Formal procedure, with tails and white ties, is the custom. The day of the wedding is one of festivity. All the friends and neighbors contribute food for the wedding dinner, and the musical instruments come out of hiding to make music for the waltzes and polkas.

Living such a meager life, the people take great pleasure in holidays and carnivals. Virtually no one works on a holiday. The special seasons of merry-making are in October and a six-week period before Lent.

During the "Oktober Fest" the rural folks flock to the towns having carnivals and dances. These carnivals are much like the county fairs in the United States. There are a midway and the usual concession stands, but there the main attraction is the dance. The

older people dance the polkas, waltzes, fox trots, and marches like school kids; fortunately they have never learned that such fun is supposed to be reserved for the younger generation.

When attending a carnival or dance, one often wonders where all the pretty girls come from. They look neat and attractive in starched cotton dresses and "dress" tennis shoes. If you take one home, though, you must plan to get her home early, as she will probably have to work the next day. It is not at all uncommon to see the "slick chick" you were out with on Saturday night chopping her way down a row of potatoes on Monday morning.

Recovery Is Slow

The picture of rural life in Germany seems drab and dull in comparison to America, with its big farms and modern country living, but the German farmers are making a recovery, slow though it is. The division into East and West Germany undoubtedly hinders a rapid recovery and slows normal trade, but in time most of the problems will be solved.

In a "gasthaus" in the German village of Hasloch, an ex-German officer summed up the feelings of the rural people, when he said, "Yes, our recovery seems to be slow, and we don't like the occupation, but we like you better than war or the Russians."

FALL FESTIVITIES are just beginning in Wertheim, a small town in Northern Bavaria.



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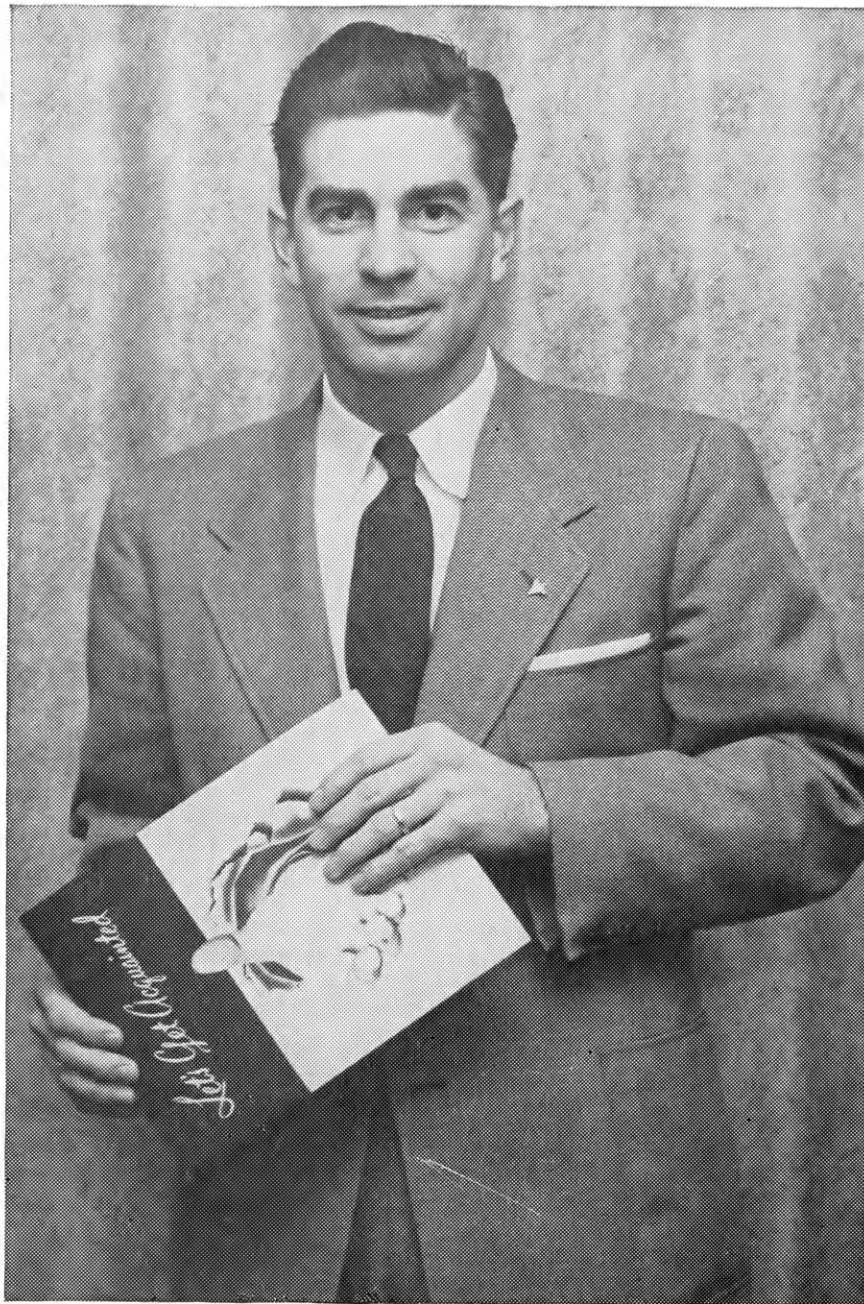
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The Store for Men and Women



This fellow graduated from college in March, 1948 and in June of the same year he started as a MoorMan salesman. Today he's a MoorMan State Sales Manager with 32 men in his sales group. His name is Dean Grimes.

Dean had his mind set on a selling job right from the start. And since his father was a farmer, he had a natural interest in livestock. Perhaps that, coupled with his natural aggressive, hard-working approach to every job, accounts for his rapid advancement. At any rate, if you ask him how he likes working with MoorMan's, it's a safe bet he'll say . . .

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He'll tell you how he was given a sound, sensible training course . . . thoroughly grounded in the MoorMan philosophy of selling only the things the farmer needs to help his livestock and poultry produce more meat, milk and eggs from the farmers' own grain and forage.

We're proud of Dean. And we'd like to meet more men like him. Maybe you'd like to get some facts about how you might qualify for the same kind of job Dean started on. Maybe you'd like to know more about MoorMan's and the people you would be working with. If so, we'll be glad to send you a copy of our booklet entitled, "Let's Get Acquainted."

This booklet not only tells you something about this 70-year-old company, but also outlines the MoorMan work plan—the territory covered—the system of sales training—and the MoorMan pay plan. Just drop a line to MoorMan Mfg. Co., Dept. 053, Quincy, Ill., for your copy.

MoorMan's*

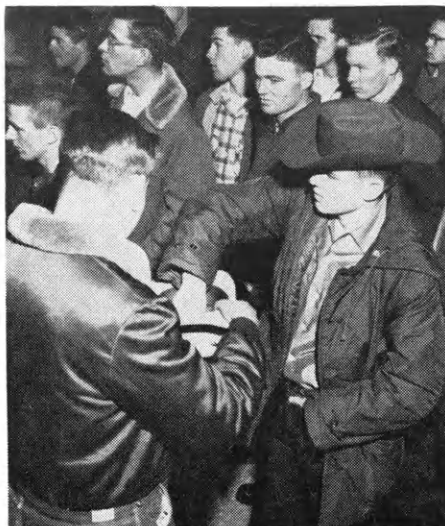
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DON MYERS, DH Fr, picks a number from

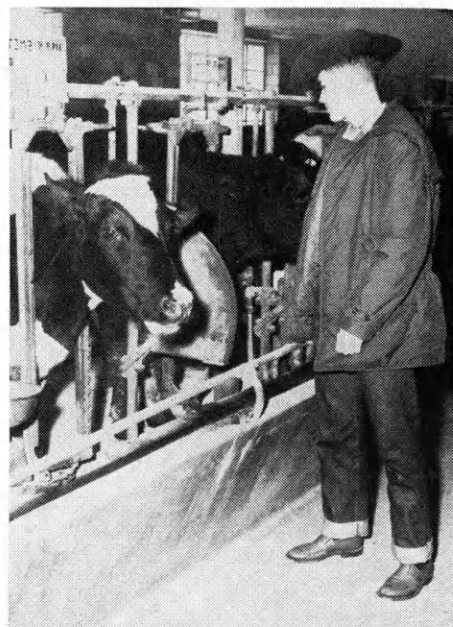
'ROYAL'

(Continued from page 13)

Farm and Home week visitors. In 1926, the Aggie-Dairy show, a fitting and showing contest of dairy cattle, was started, and in 1929 a show in preparing horses, sheep, beef cattle, and hogs was instituted. The two were combined as the Little American Royal, making it pre-eminently a students' fitting and showing contest.

The Little Royal grew rapidly, and in 1931 a total of 43 contestants were entered in the show. Included in the group was the first co-ed to ever compete in the show. Esther Ward, Osawatomie, showed a Holstein heifer to the reserve championship. In the 1954 show there were nine girls, in-

the hat and draws this Holstein cow to show.



cluding Millicent Schultz, who walked off with the grand championship award.

After ten years of existence, the Little American Royal had experienced constant expansion. The 1939 Royal was termed "the best ever," with 130 exhibitors. Winners that year were Max Dawdy, Washington, and Eugene Watson, Peck. The largest obstacle facing the success of the show at that time was the lack of space. Despite adverse weather at the time of the '39 show, both sides of the pavilion were packed, and many spectators stood in the doorways.

The 1955 Little American Royal will be held in spacious Mike Ahearn Fieldhouse, April 2, at 7:30. Some 180 students are expected to compete for the awards.

A highlight of this year's Royal will be a performance by the well-known trick rider and roper, Jimmy Adams. This year's show will be approximately two hours in length, with animals being judged in four rings simultaneously to speed up the contest. The centerpiece will be a design of a dairy cow. It will be on a 16-foot rotating platform in the arena.

Heading the Little Royal Association committee this year is Leonard Slyter, Paola. Mark Drake, Rock, is vice-chairman; Dick Pickett, Topeka, is secretary; and George Atkeson, Manhattan, is treasurer.

Larry Sankey, Sterling, will be the master of ceremonies for the '55 Little Royal. Ringmasters are Calvin Drake, Piedmont; Harold Tuma, Narka; Bob Hand, Mulvane; and Bob Lundquist.

Ten committees are working out the details for this year's show. Committee chairmen include: Lloyd Christie, Properties; Damon Slyter, Program Book; Rodger Hoyt, Prizes and Awards; Allan Heath, Decorations;

Einar Johnson, Entertainment; Eldon Johnson, Circulation; Calvin Drake, Door Prizes; Harold Tuma and Ken Kirton, Judges; Bill Bergman, Tickets; and John Bircher, Publicity.

The judging of the animals will continue to follow the same pattern set in previous shows. The quality of the livestock is not considered. Placings are made on how well the animal is groomed, and the showmanship ability of the student. The contestants will show not only their own animals, but will exchange in the ring and demonstrate their ability to show other types of livestock.

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The top five in each class will receive ribbons for placing, and all the others will receive showman ribbons. Trophies will go to the champions of each of the eight divisions. These trophies will be furnished by the American Royal Livestock and Horse Show at Kansas City.

The grand championship trophy in the Block and Bridle division is furnished by the Kansas City Stock Yards Company, and the championship trophy in the dairy division by the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce.

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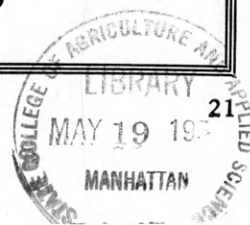
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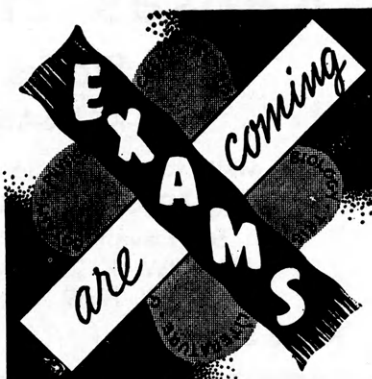
(Continued from page 8)

Roundup Club arena north of town, according to Todaro.

To become a member of the Chaparajos an individual must be a full-time student with an overall "C" average, or have a "C" average the preceding semester. If a student can meet these standards he is eligible, regardless of other handicaps. Todaro said they once had a one-armed calf roper. He lost the arm while in the army, but "he could still do all right."

Colorado A & M in rodeo, like Oklahoma in football, is the team for the K-State Chaparajos to beat. With a few key members, the prevailing interest, and good recruiting, they may someday do it.

Rodeo interest seems to be picking up, said Bob. "One father of a potential K-Stater insists that the college his son attends have a rodeo club."



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PUREBRED LIVESTOCK BREEDERS INDEX

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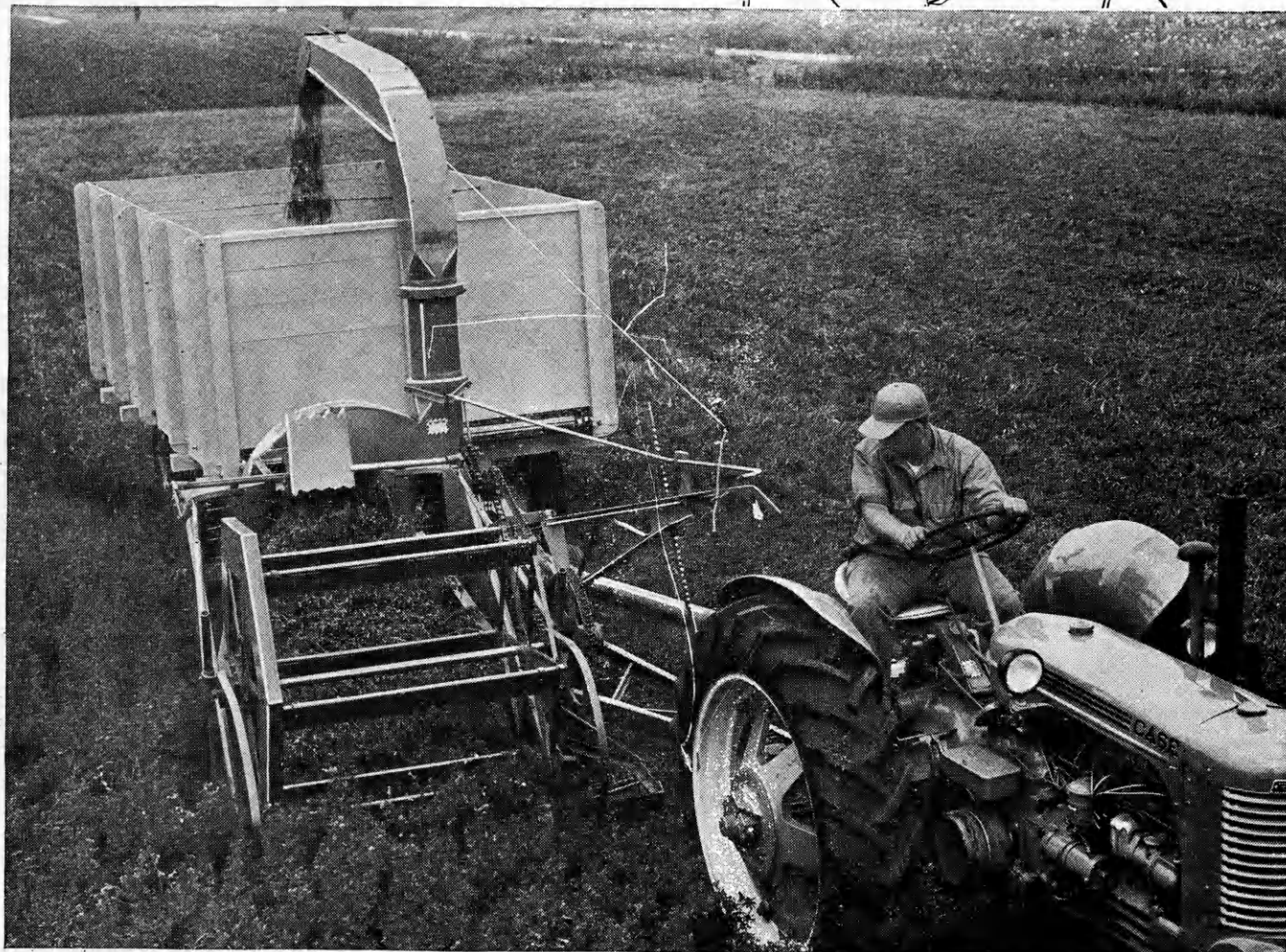


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Greatest guardian of our soils is grass. Greatest single principle of soil conservation is grassland farming. And in that the great problem is how to make the grass productive and profitable—a worthy challenge to young ideas.

Green feeding is a new name for the old-world practice called soiling. It now becomes practical here because fast-working machines take the place of drudging labor. To choose between green feeding and grazing takes keen judgment on many points, from pasture fencing to possibility of bloating. In any plan for green feeding, the thing most essential is dependability of the machines that do the daily cutting. Cattle can't wait for their meals.

As you consider the merits of various meadow mixtures . . . of unloading to feed rack or allowing animals to eat from wagons . . . of greater or less amounts of grain and hay along with grass . . . take heed, too, of the machines you choose. For more than a hundred years it has been a Case habit to make every part a bit better than might seem necessary. It's an old habit that can help young ideas make the most of grass . . . whether you graze or green-feed, put up hay or silage. J. I. Case Co., Racine, Wis.



"Chop the Crop" . . . the story of how to harvest, handle and store chopped crops . . . is available as a full-color, sound motion picture and a booklet. Arrange with your local Case dealer for these educational aids . . . ask him also for a catalog on Case Forage Harvesters, described by users as America's Lightest-Running Forage Choppers . . . and available with today's widest choice of attachments. J. I. Case Co., Racine, Wis.



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Activities

(Continued from page 15)

mer's recipe for a delicious doughnut dish.

PEACH MERINGUE DOUGHNUTS

- 2 egg whites
- 1/3 cup sugar
- 1/2 teaspoon vanilla extract
- 8 plain doughnuts
- 8 canned peach halves
- 8 maraschino cherries

Beat egg whites until stiff, but not dry. Blend in sugar and vanilla and beat until meringue stands in peaks. Spread meringue over top of each doughnut. Place a peach half, cut side up, on top of meringue and garnish with a cherry. Makes 8 servings.

"Farm and Home Week provides an excellent opportunity for my work," Miss Besemer said. She travels through eight midwestern states contacting educational and consumer groups.

Although the chief interest of the Baking Institute is the promotion of bakers' products, Miss Besemer admits, they also do much work in nutrition education. The "Wheel of Good Eating," a circle chart picturing the 7 basic food groups and important food sources of each group, is a result of research and experimental work by the institute.

Space and time do not permit a thorough coverage of all the events and topics presented as the Home Ec phase of Farm and Home Week, so we have instead touched on some of the highlights of the programs.

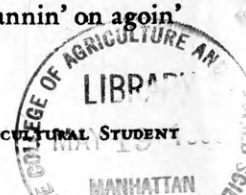
"An important point to remember is that the people who attend Farm and Home Week are interested in our lectures and demonstrations," concludes Miss Smurthwaite. "They often travel long distances, paying their own expenses, to attend these meetings. These people are seeking information and recreation. It is our job to see that they get it."

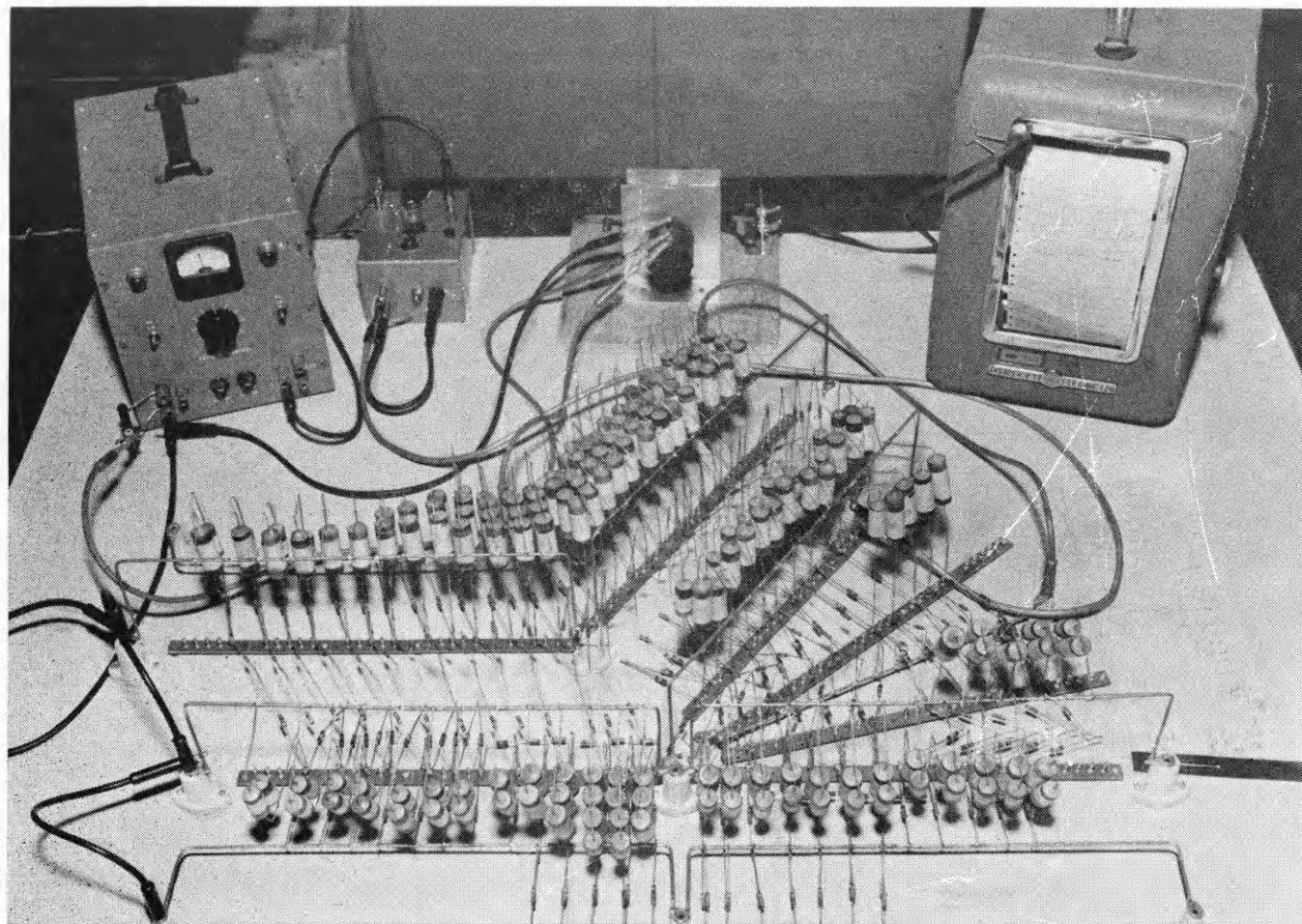
Hillbilly (to new bride after he completed their cabin)—"Well, woman, how do you like your new home?"

Wife—"Not bad at all, husband, but I don't see no door."

Hillbilly—"Yew plannin' on agoin' somewhere?"

KANSAS AGRICULTURAL STUDENT





This analogue computer, a pioneer in this age of "thinking machines", was developed by Standard Oil scientists.

New Electronic "Engineer" Solves Tough Refinery Problem

THE MEN who design modern oil refineries need specific information about temperature distributions in different parts of pressure vessels. Such information, essential to safety and efficient operation, is often extremely difficult to obtain by conventional mathematical methods.

Scientists at Standard Oil's Whiting laboratories recently developed and built an electrical analogue capable of simulating specific conditions within a refinery unit still in

the design stage. Using this device, they could determine in advance the temperature distribution in the joint between two pressure vessels having a common head. Thus they were able to duplicate in 20 seconds the heat stress picture within the unit during an 8 hour start-up to shut-down period.

Creative scientific thinking made possible this constructive achievement by engineers who have chosen to build their careers at Standard Oil.

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THE JUNIOR LIVESTOCK JUDGING TEAM ranked third out of a field of 15 teams competing in the contest at the Southwestern Livestock Exposition at Fort Worth last month. Team members pictured with Coach Don Good are Bill Ericson, AH; Dee Follis, AH; Donald Bigge, AA; Fred Woodbury, AA; Bill Dickson, Ag; Richard Baker, AEd; and Stanley Larson, AEd.

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- | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. PRODUCTION INSURANCE | 3. UNIFORMITY OF TYPE | 5. RELIABLE SERVICE |
| 2. ECONOMY | 4. CONVENIENCE | 6. SAFETY |

6—Dairy Breeds—6

Ayrshire — Brown Swiss — Guernsey — Holstein — Jersey — Milking Shorthorn

THE SIGN OF SERVICE

SELECTED SIRES

DAIRY IMPROVEMENT THRU



ARTIFICIAL BREEDING

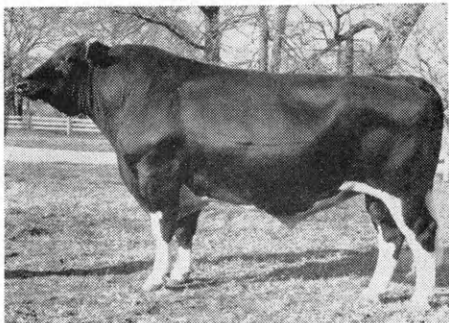
IN COOPERATION WITH

KANSAS STATE COLLEGE

"Truly a Dairy Improvement Program"

For Further Information—
 See Your County Agent

Department of Dairy Husbandry
 Kansas State College
 Manhattan, Kansas



Dale-Mar Smoky Spice, 991875