

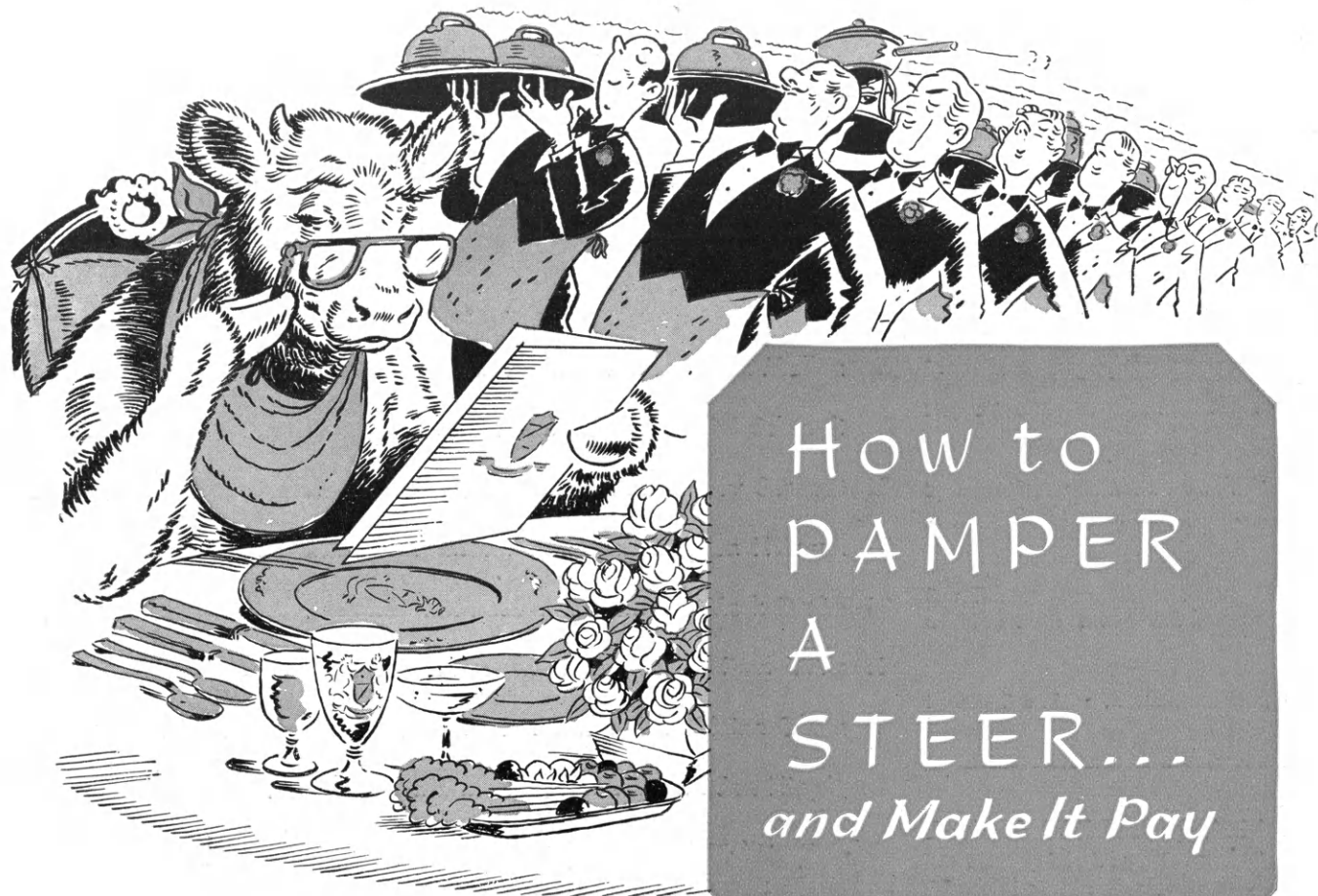
Kansas State College
AG STUDENT

May 1955



Let's Have A Picnic page 10

Kansas agricultural student



How to
PAMPER
A
STEER...
and Make It Pay

MAYBE it's true that Buster here doesn't know *table d'hote* from *a la carte*, but don't let that fool you. He really knows his "vittles," as anyone who has tossed a shank over a pasture fence can tell you.

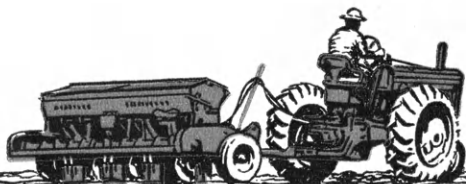
Fact is, in his own four-footed world Buster ranks as quite the *gourmet*, and he's been known to get downright fussy at times. That's why those who know him best—cattlemen, that is—have come up with some pretty tasty recipes to satisfy his boyish appetite—to help him grow into a stout, healthy young fellow that will make a good impression on "graduation day," when Buster is

shrewdly judged in terms of steak.

And because feeding Buster has become such a science, often special machinery is required—like the new John Deere Grassland Drill, which is making such a hit with livestock growers. You see, the John Deere Grassland Drill makes it possible to establish and improve range and grassland and keep Buster supplied with the wholesome, nutritious food he likes and needs.

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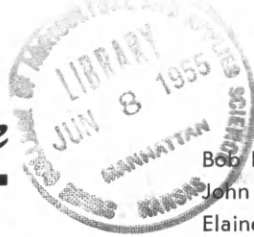
The purpose of certification is to make available to the public seed of superior crop varieties so grown and distributed as to retain its genetic identity and purity. Precautions are taken in growing *Certified Seed* to protect its varietal purity. The crop is inspected in the field before harvest by a competent inspector and the seed harvested therefrom is tested in an officially recognized laboratory for purity, germination, presence of weed seeds, and seed of other crops. *Certified Seed* must meet certain minimum requirements in the field, and in the laboratory.

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THE KANSAS CROP IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

Manhattan, Kansas

Kansas State College AG STUDENT



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Cover Story—

In spite of the work involved, cover pictures are fun to make. Of course, it is a lot more fun if a picture is part of the project, as it was in this case. Posing the subjects for the picture was no problem, for in a picnic shot all you have to do is to look like you feel, happy and having fun.

The two models for this particular picture, Ron Bergren and Dorine Nelson, posed patiently and long, so long in fact, that one of the wiener sticks burned in two and the wieners dropped into the fire-pit. Oh well, by that time they were overdone anyway.

Sunset Park is the scene of all this photo and picnic activity, and it proved to be an ideal location for the picture that was wanted. The outdoor fire-pits had to be just the right height and arranged in the right way

for the composition wanted. Even the chimney on this one was satisfactory, luckily, for it would be quite a job to move that huge brick chimney just to improve the composition of one picture, and the park authorities might just frown on such practices anyway.

The background was another problem that was solved easily in this location, for this fireplace is located on the side of a steep hill and it was possible to have a black night sky for the desired background. Easy, huh?

Lighting for the picture was another matter and it must be admitted that enough additional shots were made to take care of any and all eventualities. Many of the schemes tried gave good lighting but this one seemed to fill the bill better than any of the others.

Most of the lighting in this picture came from the actual fire, with just enough fill-in light to give some detail in the front of the fireplace and chimney. The absence of any back-

ground objects simplified matters, for there was no need to worry about distracting reflections. All attention could be focused on the main subjects.

We on the staff hope that the cover on our May issue, and the picnic story inside, influence many of our readers to give way to an attack of spring fever, and like us, go on a picnic. It is lots of fun, as you well know, and if done on the spur of the moment, as was this one, it is more fun still.

So just grab a pack of wieners, a sack of hot-dog buns, some mustard or catsup, your best girl, a pound of marshmallows, and take off for the nearest picnic grounds.

And don't forget to take your camera along. You too can come up with some good pictures, especially if you are lucky as we were in getting a good looking girl to pose for you.

Fortunately we had some wieners and buns left over, so that gives us a legitimate excuse for another picnic, which we have planned for the near future.

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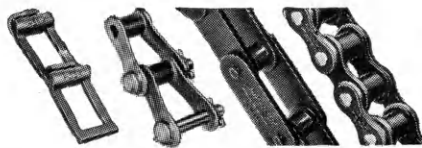


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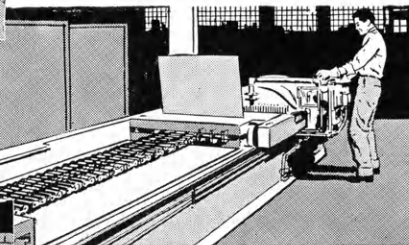
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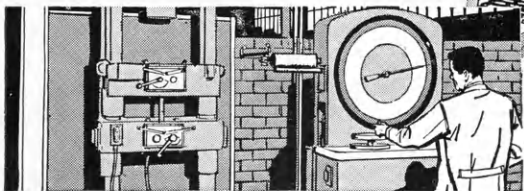
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13,717-B



Chit Chat

By Clyde W. Mullen, Assistant Dean

A Letter to the Dean

Dear Sir:

I wish you would read this letter and give me as good assistance as you can. I have heard here in Formosa that Kansas State college has the best school of agriculture in United States, and for a long time I have wished that one day I can go there to study in the course of agriculture, so that I may come back to Formosa to teach many of young boys and girls how to farm in most scientisized manner.

Formosa is an island of agriculture. She needs a lot of people to grow up rices, corns, and other foods, because she has many population on her small area.

Many of the Formosa people go to abroad to learn how to produce much more foods and raise animals. This is just an important problem for us, because our methods of farming and raising are practically behind the time, so we must learn the most efficient farming, or any other things that concerning on agriculture to increase our production.

Though I am a girl but I do have a lot of enthusiasm on these problems.

As for me, I am a graduate of Kaohsiung Girls' middle school Senior class. My father has been suffered 'high blood pressure' so badly that he had lost his ability to work any more. I had served him for a long time, so my lesson had gone badly down. I believe if I should have been admitted to enter at your college I would do my best on my lessons and working.

Hereby I would entreat you faithfully on the matter of admission. Because I have attained to an advanced age (22 years) and also I do not care of taking a degree.

But here I have more difficult problem too, that is I should work in the

college on some task so that I can get for living expenses. I have heard that there are some 'student help' on the campus to help school on official tasks on campus. I don't know whether you can find just like this job for me. I hope by doing so, I can get a definite income to support me for my living expense.

I wish that you would kindly appreciate on my matter, and I thank you deeply for your very kind assistance.

Wishing for you nice spring on the beautiful campus.

Good-bye,
Chung-wha-Hang

The Dean's Reply

Dear Miss Chung:

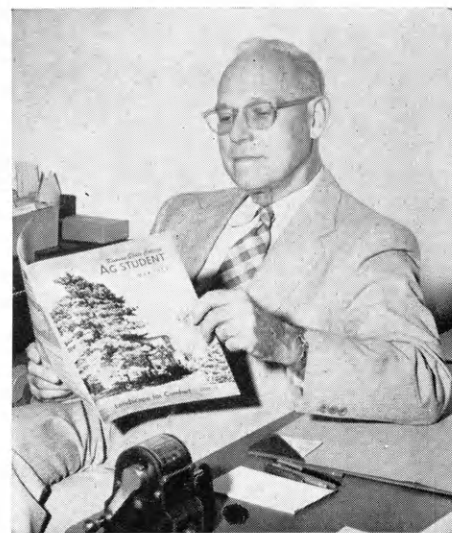
We are almost surprised to know you have heard of Kansas State College in far-away Formosa. We are pleased you have so good a report about this College, one of the finest in the United States.

We commend you for your high enthusiasm toward a higher education in agriculture, even though you are a girl.

Are you certain that you should major in Agriculture? I am sure there would be much you could do for your people, if you studied in our School of Home Economics. Your training in that field might be more readily accepted by your young women, than your training in Agriculture might be accepted by your young men. We suggest you counsel with some of your educated friends there in Formosa before making the final decision.

Our Dean of Women will be writing you about our girls' dormitories and employment here.

We shall be happy to have you in the School of Agriculture, if the final



Dean Mullen

Editor's note . . . Dean Mullen has been selected this year by the honors committee of the Fraternity of Gamma Sigma Delta as the outstanding member of the college staff in the School of Agriculture. The committee based this recognition on Dean Mullen's long and faithful service to the School of Agriculture.

decision is to study Agriculture at Kansas State College.—(Signed.)

Careers for All

We hope this paragraph will be read by many high school seniors who, in the weeks ahead, will be considering the choice of a career.

The dean's office has just received from the printer ten thousand copies of "Careers Ahead." This beautiful brochure is packed with illustrations and carries a minimum of type, which makes for easy reading.

"There's a career ahead for you in AGRICULTURE." So many people seem to believe there are but two careers in the field of agriculture; farming and ranching.

Another quote: "You could actually count more than 500 distinct occupations in the eight major fields of agriculture."

Our land-grant colleges graduate about 8,500 young men and women each year in the agricultural sciences. There are 15,000 jobs to fill each year.

Any high school student who may be interested may have a copy of this new booklet simply by dropping us a post card to ask for "Careers Ahead." Address, Kansas State College, School of Agriculture, Manhattan, Kansas.

How to turn "knowing" into "doing"

Even the best farmers sometimes fail to handle their soil as well as they know how to. The blame for this gap between "knowing" and "doing" is sometimes placed on lack of tools with enough accuracy—or ruggedness—or capacity—to convert what we know into everyday practice.

However, when applying manure or fertilizer, NEW IDEA equipment has none of these shortcomings.

For example: NEW IDEA Fertilizer Spreaders are guaranteed to spread "Any fertilizer in any condition in any amount (between 10 and 5000 lbs. per acre) . . . accurately, uniformly . . . without clogging . . . or money back." Through the main box or grass seeder attachment you can sow grains, grass and legume seed with

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HYBRID SORGHUMS

*Should be available to Kansas farmers
by 1957, at prices all can afford to pay*

By Daniel Schmidt

A QUARTER of a century of research by agricultural experiment station workers throughout the sorghum producing states will soon make it possible to release sorghum hybrid seed to farmers at a price they can afford to pay. It has been estimated that seed will be available to farmers in Texas in 1956 and to farmers in Kansas in 1957 or 1958.

The first step toward making this a reality came in 1929 when J. C. Stephen, a USDA plant breeder assigned to the Texas Agricultural Experiment station at Chillicothe, found a genetic male sterile plant in Sudan grass, which is a sorghum, and transferred it into the common sorghum. A better male sterile was later found in Kafir.

Two Strains Needed

For the production of sorghum hybrid seed it is necessary to have a male sterile and a normal strain male fertile restoring plant. Sorghums are normally self-fertilizing plants, but for the production of hybrid seed, one had to be found which would not fertilize itself; in other words, a genetically male sterile plant. The normal strain is then crossed with the sterile type to produce the hybrid sorghum seed which will be released to the farmer. From this seed, as in hybrid corn, the farmer will produce a normal crop.

Hybrid Production

For the maintenance of hybrid seed and parental stock for the production of hybrid seed, it is estimated that one-fourth acre of male sterile plants will be needed for every 100 acres planted to seed producing plants in the seed grower's production program.

The sterile plant doesn't set seed and it doesn't receive pollen from

other plants. The sterile plant is prevented from receiving pollen from unwanted sources by covering it with a paper bag.

Combination Gets Results

The first generation sorghum hybrids are usually vigorous and frequently late in maturity and of tall growth habits. The lateness and tall growth are due to the complementary action of the genes that affect the time of flowering and of height. This complementary action of the genes is sometimes confused with the type

of heterosis, or action of genes being crossed, that causes greater vigor for growth.

This type of heterosis occurs in sorghums as it does in other plant species and results in plants that are somewhat taller, stool more, and produce more grain and forage than the pure varieties of comparable growth duration. Increased yield is therefore due to a combination of the complementary action of height, maturity of the genes, and growth vigor.

The expression of the hybrid vigor in the grain varieties is shown by an

Hybrid sorghum head in center clearly shows superiority over the parent varieties.



increase in the number of seeds per head, and in the increased amount of forage produced in the forage varieties.

The hybrids that are to be released in Kansas will be of the grain producing type. Professor E. G. Heyne, agronomist at Kansas State college, says that the combine Kafir 60 type is being used here as the sterile plant and Redbine 60 type as the normal fertilizing plant.

Hybrid sorghums have several advantages over pure varieties. The biggest advantage is an increased yield; however, they also have more vigor,

come up and produce better stands, and stand better for combining.

As is true with hybrid corn, hybrid sorghum seed saved from fields of hybrids and replanted will lose about half the increase in yield in each generation after the first generation planted, also variations in maturity among plants of the following generations would make them more difficult to harvest. Because of the drawbacks of using seed produced by farmers from hybrid fields, it is most advisable to buy new seed from a hybrid producer each year.

Professor Heyne pointed out that one oddity in the production of hybrid sorghums is the complete change in color of seed planted and seed harvested. In Kansas, by using combine Kafir 60 and Redbine 60, the farmer will buy a white seed from the seed grower, and will harvest a red grain.

Much progress has been made on hybrid sorghum breeding, Professor Heyne says, but there are still many improvements which will need to be made. There is a vast amount of work yet to be done in breeding hybrid sorghums for forage production.

THE MAN On the farm

... Is a Businessman!

Today, as never before, the farmer is a businessman. He needs to know feed prices, balance his budget, utilize his machinery to the utmost and handle his hired help.

He also knows the importance of proper insurance coverages to protect his investment. Your Farm Bureau Insurance agent is also a businessman and he knows the farmer's problems.

Consult your county General Agent and ask about the coverages needed on your farm.

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- Fire and Windstorm
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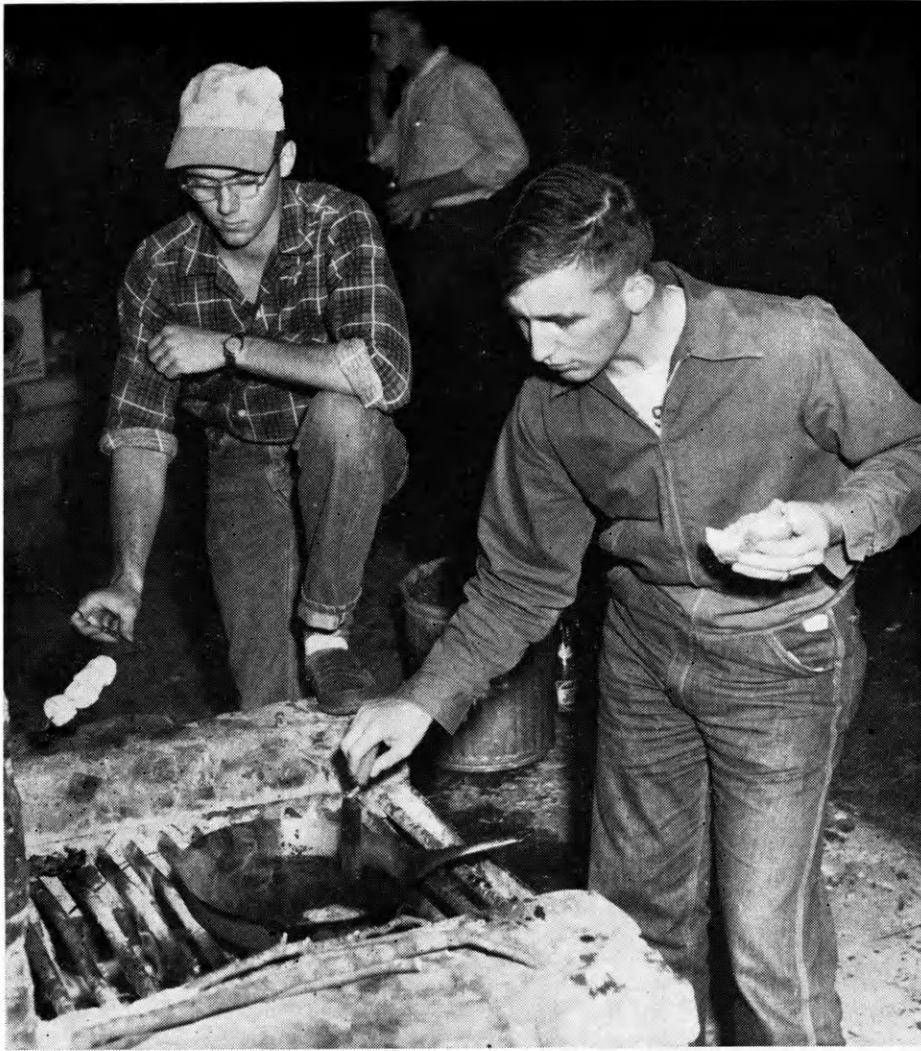
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Manhattan, Kansas

"Service Companies of the Kansas Farm Bureau"





Conservation club members enjoy hamburgers and marshmallows at the 'top of the world'

Outdoor Eating

Makes Meals More Fun, and Cuts Down
Needless Preparation and Dishwashing

By *Bev Sargent*

THE OUTDOOR season has arrived at last! It's time to work outside, play outside, so why not eat outside too. Sure, picnics may require a little extra work in meal planning and preparation, but have the whole family pitch in and help. They'll enjoy the picnic just that much more after helping with it.

A good old fashioned hot dog and

marshmallow roast is one of the simplest and most enjoyable. Here's a menu for this completely "dishwashingless" picnic.

Roasted wieners in hot dog buns		
Pickle relish	Mustard	Catsup
	Potato chips	
Marshmallow-graham cracker		
	schmoors	
	Soda pop	

Buy the slender type, skinless wieners and already-split hot dog buns for convenience. Cut green wood roasting-sticks, sharpen them, and thread the wiener on the pointed end of the stick. Cut a few shallow slits in the wiener and spread with mustard for more even cooking and better flavor. Glowing coals are best for roasting wieners.

The marshmallow-graham cracker schmoors are a tasty dessert treat which children particularly enjoy. Ingredients are graham crackers, marshmallows, and some milk chocolate bars. Roast two marshmallows until lightly browned. Then put them between two graham crackers along with one fourth of a chocolate bar. The hot marshmallow will melt the chocolate, making a delicious dessert treat.

Bring Bottle Opener

Have several flavors of soda pop so the picnickers will have a choice. And even this simple picnic menu can be spoiled if you forget the necessary equipment, so remember a bottle opener, matches and firewood, plenty of napkins (those schmoors are sticky) and a few pieces of silverware for spreading mustard and such, a sharp knife for cutting and shaping roasting sticks, and a thermos bottle of water. Nothing quenches thirst like lots of cool water.

A Picnic for Guests

Hot dogs are fine for this off-to-the-woods sort of picnic but the real outdoor chef will be interested in a more elaborate menu, something he can serve to guests proudly.

Barbecued spare ribs	
Baked potatoes	Corn on the cob
Tossed green salad	
French bread	Butter
Fresh fruit	
Coffee	

A controlled fire is the chef's first problem. The fire must be out of strong drafts and must maintain constant heat without flames.

Aluminum foil can be an outdoor cook's best friend. Scrub the baking potatoes thoroughly, puncture them several times with a fork; this is done so steam won't build up inside the

potato and cause it to explode. Rub the potato skins with a small amount of butter or margarine. Wrap each potato with a square of foil just large enough to cover the potato. Mold the foil in around the potato and place in glowing coals to bake for 1½ hours.

Try This Barbecue Sauce

All barbecued meat must be turned often and swabbed with oil or sauce to keep the meat moist. The flames should not ignite the meat drippings because this will cause loss of juiciness. Try this sauce with the ribs.

Barbecue Sauce

- ½ cup catsup
- ½ cup water
- dash of Tabasco sauce
- 2 tablespoons vinegar
- 1½ teaspoons sugar
- ½ teaspoon salt
- ½ teaspoon celery salt
- 1½ teaspoons Worcestershire sauce

Combine catsup, water, Tabasco sauce, and vinegar in a sauce pan. Add sugar, salt, celery salt, and Worcestershire sauce. Heat to boiling, then simmer sauce for 30 minutes. This is enough sauce for 2 pounds of ribs.

Corn-on-the-Cob

Peel down the husks of the ears of corn, being careful not to break any of them off, and remove all silks and spots in the corn. Then pull the husks up around the ears again and put them directly on the barbecue grill and cook until tender, about 10 to 15 minutes.

Crisp and clean lettuce. Endive and tender green spinach should be broken into the salad bowl a few minutes before the picnic is to be served. Add a few tablespoons of French dressing and toss salad lightly, immediately before serving.

Serve Hot Coffee

A metal, non-electric coffee pot is best for picnics. Be sure to have the correct grind of coffee and to take an extra sauce pan if the coffee water must be boiling before it is poured into the pot.

Heavy paper plates will be best for this type picnic so the juicy foods won't soak through. Be sure you purchase paper coffee cups that have handles and are made of heavy paper. Wooden silverware may be used but it is often inconvenient because the pieces are oddly shaped and awkward to use. Have salt and pepper shakers and plenty of butter to season the vegetables, also sugar and coffee cream. Many paper napkins will be needed for eating spare ribs.

For a Church Picnic

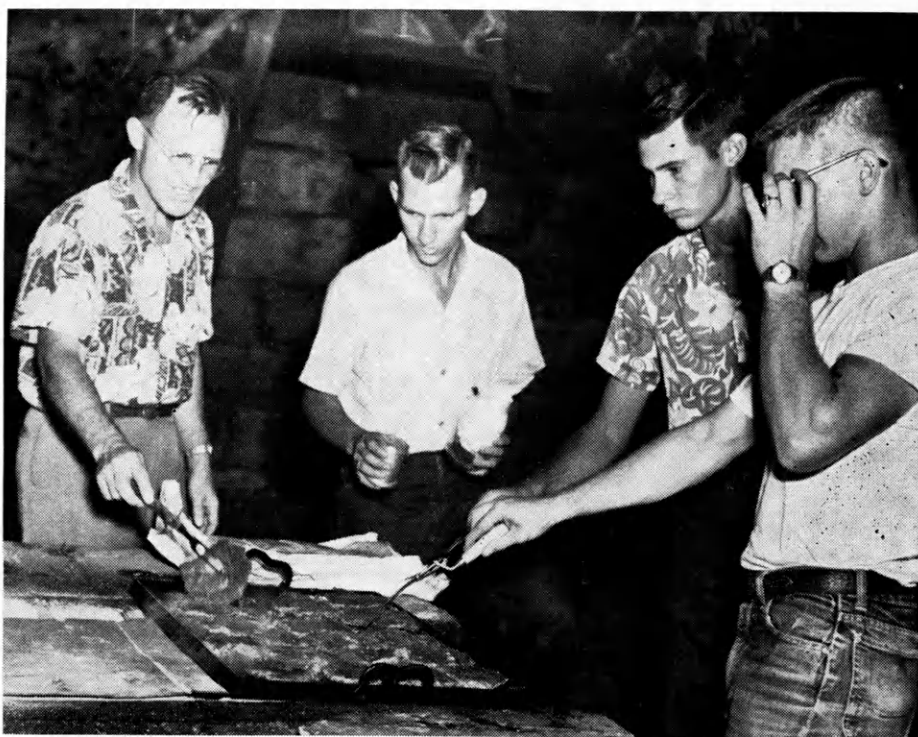
The third type of picnic you may be planning this season is the church

be cooked several hours in advance. Cook the potatoes in their skins, then cool, and the peelings will be easy to remove.

Eggs are at their best if they are cooked at temperatures below boiling for 15 minutes. Cool the eggs and peel off the shells immediately.

The beans can be baked well in advance also, to help cut down on last-minute work. Try making strong tea several hours before the picnic and storing it in your refrigerator. Then, when you arrive at the picnic grounds dilute the tea with water and add lots of crushed ice.

Plastic picnic sets are convenient for this type picnic because they can



Steak frying has become an occupation of mass production as the Klod and Kernel Klub members prepare the main dish for their picnic menu. Care must be taken to prevent any excess pricking of the steaks with the turning forks because juices may be lost.

dinner or family reunion picnic. This menu is typical.

- Cold fried chicken
- Potato salad
- Sliced raw tomatoes
- Bread and butter sandwiches
- Pie
- Iced Tea
- Baked beans

Chicken can be fried and refrigerated several hours before the picnic if this plan will help the hostess. Potatoes and eggs for the salad can also

be packed and transported easily without danger of breakage. Paper dishes will be suitable also if the menu has been carefully planned to avoid the extremely juicy foods. Lots of paper napkins are more important than ever because your guests will probably be dressed in good clothes.

Preparing in advance will assure an enjoyable picnic that even the hostess will have time to enjoy. Picnic season is here; take advantage of it while you can.



College dairy cows are the picture of contentment as they graze on a good brome pasture. The mixture originally contained some orchard grass, meadow fescue, and alfalfa, but brome has replaced them all.

REPLANT that worn-out PASTURE

By Clayton Herman

NEEDED FOR economical and dependable methods of regrassing rough, eroded and unproductive land is assuming importance, Kling L. Anderson, Kansas State college agronomist, said.

Recent drought, high winds, dust storms, high temperatures, and acreage allotments have increased this need.

Some land owners have let nature take its course in reseeding depleted areas. Others have found this method slow and costly because 25 to 40 years are required for a satisfactory stand. With proper assistance, establishment of a permanent grass cover may be hastened and grazing returns increased, he said.

Recommended Varieties

If a Kansas farmer asked what grasses to plant on land to be seeded to native pasture, Anderson said he would recommend a mixture of 60 percent buffalograss and blue grama, 40 percent little bluestem, sideoats grama, and western wheatgrass for land in western Kansas.

Typical mixtures for eastern Kansas would include big and little bluestem, Indiangrass, switchgrass, and perhaps others in small amounts, including sideoats grama.

He said it is a good idea to use locally grown seed of species that are abundant in good pastures. Depleted pastures may have changed so greatly that the best grasses will have disappeared almost entirely.

How Much to Plant

Planting rate depends upon the quality of seed. Good stands can ordinarily be secured by planting 7 to 10 pounds of pure viable seed per acre. If the seed contains a great deal of inert matter, it may be necessary to use up to 30 pounds per acre. For instance, 100 pounds of material with a purity of 50 percent and germination of 50 percent would contain only 25 pounds of pure viable seed.

A suitable time for planting most grasses is mid-April in the East to mid-May in the West. This provides an opportunity to prepare a seedbed. A crop or two of weeds may be killed

by tillage in advance of planting. It has been found best to delay planting until there is no danger of severe freezing of the young seedlings.

Methods of seeding vary with available equipment and size of area to be seeded. Most satisfactory stands have been obtained by drilling. This permits accurate placement of seed and proper covering and packing. Broadcasting requires about 50 percent more seed than drilling and often results in uneven stands, Anderson said.

Remove Awns

Many native grasses have beards and chaffy or hairy hulls. These don't feed satisfactorily through an ordinary drill. Some farmers remove awns and other chaffy material by running seed through a hammer mill, adjusted to operate at a little less than half speed. Seed and chaff may then be separated by fanning and screening. After this treatment, an ordinary drill may be used for planting.

Some soil conservation districts own drills which are designed to handle light, chaffy, or hairy seeds without removing the beards or other fluffy materials. These drills may be rented by farmers.

Broadcast stands have been successful if weather conditions were favorable after seeding. It is somewhat difficult to obtain uniform distribution by broadcasting because lightweight seed is subject to blowing.

Reseed by Plane

In areas of the Southwest, large acreages have been planted with low-flying airplanes. Broadcasting has been used by farmers in rough inaccessible places or extensive areas that need planting faster and cheaper (through airplanes) than is possible by drilling.

A harrow, empty grain drill, brush drag, cultipacker, or disk may be used to cover seed after broadcasting. In

rough country sheep have been herded over an area to trample seed into the ground.

A method of planting small areas, which has been successful, is the so-called hay method. Grass hay is mowed as the seed is ripening but before it has begun to shatter. The hay is stored over winter and scattered on a seedbed during early spring. It is pressed into the soil with a sub-surface packer or a disk set to run straight and weighted heavily.

Hay Seeding Method

Relatively large amounts of hay are applied. Material distributed over an area from one to three times as great as that from which the hay was harvested is the normal planting rate. The hay mulch acts as a protective cover to reduce erosion and to prevent drying of the soil.

Tests of this method at Hays and Manhattan have indicated that it can be used for short grasses of the West or taller ones in more humid sections of the state. It is not adapted to areas where large amounts of hay material would be required, nor to areas far from the source of hay, as transportation would be a problem.

A firm, moist seedbed, similar to one for alfalfa, is usually provided for grass planting. A fallow is desirable if it can be accomplished without

creating too great a wind or water erosion hazard. Seed should be planted as near the soil surface as possible, not deeper than one-half to three-fourths of an inch under the soil, Anderson said.

Stubble mulch has been used to provide protection against run-off on erosive land. Cane or sudan grass is drilled in mid-July, or late enough to prevent seeding and yet early enough to provide a good top growth. If seed heads form, the crop is mowed, leaving 8 to 12 inches of stubble and allowing the cut material to lie where it falls. The seed is then planted the following spring without further seedbed preparation.

Delay Grazing

A new stand of native grasses should not be grazed until the plants are well established, Anderson said. Ordinarily they need two full growing seasons before being grazed. If establishment has been delayed by drought or weeds it may be necessary to protect them longer, he said.

Weeds may be controlled by mowing. If the cutter bar is set fairly high it will cut the weeds without removing much of the grass tops.

Once the grass sod has become fully established it will provide cover for erosive land and serve as valuable grazing land for livestock.

Adding a legume greatly stimulates the vigor of grasses as shown by test plot on left.



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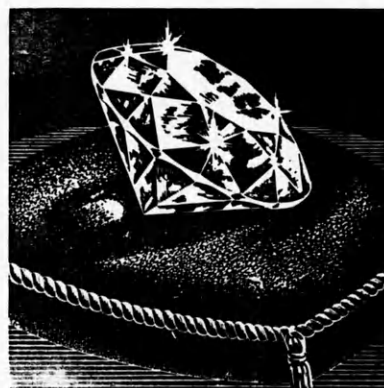
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NEW LOCATION
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A. J. Dyer, Kansas City, presents trophy to Dee Follis, AH Sr, Block and Bridle champion.

THE TIME Friday afternoon, the place Ahearn Field House, Kansas State college, inside chief detective Leonard Slyter looks over the progress being made on the facilities for the biggest show of the year, the Little American Royal. Slyter's job is to see that no slip-ups occur and to make this the biggest and best show yet.

Things are moving along smooth-

ly, the arena, tie racks, and pens are finished. The judges' stand and bandstand can be quickly put up. Last but certainly not least it looks like this year's brainstorm is going to work. Time will tell if the center piece on which \$250 was gambled will rotate. It won't be long now, as the boys have all but a small section finished.

Crack, crash!! A section of the

Champion showman of swine division, Virginia Balthrop, HDA Sr, receives blue ribbon.



Little American

Parade of

With Apologies to S

You May H

center piece sags to the ground as a support gives way; it's too weak to hold up the three-inch layer of wet sawdust. "I knew the frame wasn't strong enough," "Just think all that money wasted," "I told you that would happen," and the skeptics are busy lowering the morale of those who have worked so hard.

Chief Slyter, sizing up the catas-

Two eager fans, Danny and Ralph Richardson, couldn't s



American Royal

Champions

Some Radio Programs
Have Heard

By Mark Drake

rophe, sees that quick action must be taken. The Ag Engineering department which designed the framework for the centerpiece was immediately contacted, and equipment and know-how were rushed to the scene to repair the damage. After many failures and 12 hours of hard work the centerpiece was at last rotating.

This is just one example of the hard

ee over the top railing but are seeing the show anyway.



George Atkeson, DH Jr, dairy division champ, receives a trophy for his showmanship.

work and "never say die" attitude, of those working on the LAR. The showmen probably put in the most work, and it is quite an honor and achievement for those who win. This year Dee Follis and George Atkeson were the grand champion showmen in the Block and Bridle and Dairy divisions respectively.

Dee Follis is a senior in Animal

Husbandry from Hoxie, Kansas. Dee's pretty wife Barbara must have done a good job of shaping up Dee with her rolling pin, because Dee had two tries at the grand championship as he showed the champion quarter-horse and the champion beef animal, a Shorthorn heifer. As luck would have it, Dee won with the heifer, a

(Continued on page 22)

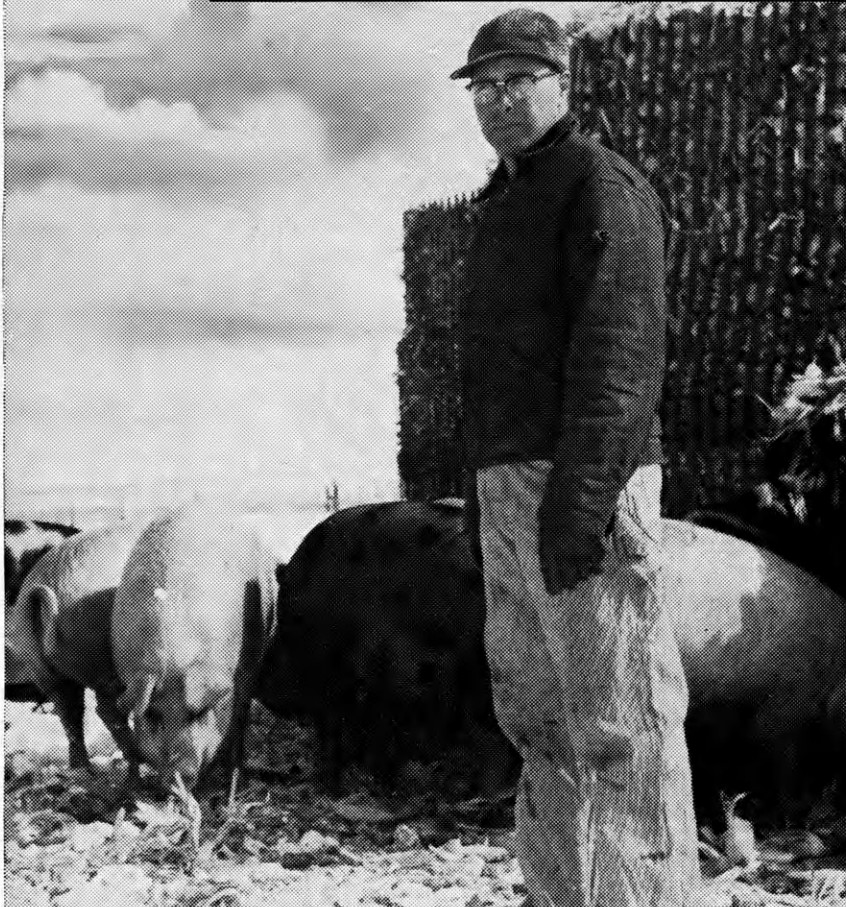
Jim Withers, AgE Fr, reserve, and Larry Henry, AH Sr, top showmen in the sheep division.





FEEDING MINTRATE HELPED PRODUCE

22,072 LBS. OF PORK FOR \$2,329.05



A complete examination of the Alderson operation quickly brings out the fact that it is not only based on good feeding, but is backed by good breeding and good management practices. Marvin Alderson believes in selecting sows and boars that produce market-type hogs. And he is a firm believer in good, clean housing and keeping his hogs clean inside as well as outside.



Mrs. Alderson is the "poultry boss" of the operation. She, too, has found the best way to get a low-cost, high-producing ration is by using home grown feeds and Mintrates. By feeding this way she keeps egg production at near an 80% rate during months eggs bring good prices.



Because Mr. Alderson knows that although MoorMan's Mintrates are fully "mineralized" some individual hogs may need more minerals, at various times, than others. To make it possible for those hogs to get the minerals needed for extra fast growth, he makes MoorMan's Hog Minerals, in block form, available at all times.

"I've been feeding MoorMan's Mintrates for 6 years, and I believe my cost and profit records speak for themselves," says Marvin Alderson, Minnehaha Co., So. Dakota.

"For example, let's take my last bunch of 102 spring pigs, farrowed between March 15, and April 15. The first lot was sold at 5 months and averaged 201 lbs. The balance was sold at 5 months and 10 days and averaged 216 lbs. They were started on MoorMan's Mintrate for Pigs and MoorMan's A-V Feed Supplement and our own corn. At about 90 lbs. we changed over to a ration of MoorMan's Mintrate 45 for Hogs and corn and kept them on this until sold.

"Here's my cost record: MoorMan's Mintrate* for Pigs—\$195.70 . . . MoorMan's A-V Supplement—\$28.85 . . . MoorMan's Mintrate for Hogs—\$432.00 . . . MoorMan's Hog Mineral—\$8.30 . . . Wormer—\$9.00 . . . 980 bu. corn—\$1,372.00 . . . 200 bu. oats—\$150.00 . . . pasture charge—\$50.00 . . . additional cost for vaccinating \$83.20—or a total to bring the bunch to market of \$2,329.05

"That makes our total feed cost 10.55 cents a pound to produce 22,072 lbs. of pork. A lot of folks don't believe hogs can be raised at this low cost, but if they keep accurate records—and feed MoorMan's and their own home grown grain and forage, I'm certain they'll find out it's true."

If you want to keep your pork production costs down—and make your home grown grain do its best job—then feed on the MoorMan Plan. Start your pigs on MoorMan's Creep Concentrate . . . at about 5 to 6 weeks change over to MoorMan's Mintrate for Pigs . . . then, at about 90 lbs., like Mr. Alderson, switch them to MoorMan's Mintrate for Hogs for a fast, economical finish.

These highly concentrated, completely vitaminized and mineralized concentrates get pigs off to a fast start and keep them gaining at a fast, economical pace all the way to market. Thousands of representative hog feeders will tell you the MoorMan Plan helps them get hogs to market, faster and at lower costs than any feeding method they've ever tried. For greater pork profits this year—see your MoorMan Man. Or, if a MoorMan Man doesn't call soon, write Moorman Mfg. Co., Dept. 055, Quincy, Illinois.

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TOMATOES!

Anyone Can Grow Them

By Paul Vohs



If your tomatoes look like this you can call yourself an expert.

JUST FOLLOW seven easy steps and you can have tomatoes from your own garden for every meal of the day. It must be added here that some work is required.

First, as with all things that you grow, you need to prepare a bed to set the seedlings in. (It should be taken for granted that blisters will be gained in this process, but this should not deter a tomato lover.) The soil should be turned over and the clods broken up.

Select Stock with Care

Next, as soon as your frost free date arrives, you can select your seedling stock from the nursery. This is a very important step, says Professor C. V. Hall, department of horticulture. The condition of the plant at the time of transplanting influences the yield and earliness of the fruit. The plants should be approximately eight inches tall, stocky, and with a stem about the size of a lead pencil. Check the roots to see that they bring a good amount of soil with them. About four plants for each member of the family should provide enough fresh tomatoes.

Buying two or more varieties should help to insure a fair crop. Professors Hall and Greig suggest the use of one

of the more heat resistant varieties along with another variety. Some varieties mentioned for planting in Eastern Kansas were Rutgers, Sioux, and Moreton hybrid; for Western Kansas, Moreton, Sioux, and Bounty. Bounty and Sioux are the more heat resistant varieties.

The third step is the actual planting of the seedlings in your garden. Professor Greig suggests that the plants be spaced at least two and one-half feet apart and if no training system is to be used then three feet should be the minimum spacing, with four feet between rows.

A starter solution for use when transplanting your seedlings is recommended. The solution tends to make the young tomato plants more sturdy, reduces the shock of transplanting, and gives increased early yields.

Extra Phosphorus

The solution should be high in phosphorus, as phosphorus is responsible for a vigorous root system. You can make your own starter solution by using a concentrated fertilizer such as 11-48-0. Use two and one-half tablespoons of the concentrated fertilizer to a gallon of water and apply one-half pint of the solution

per plant when transplanting. Prepared starter materials such as 'Instant Vigoro' or 'Take Hold Solution' may be purchased.

Supplying water for the plants is usually considered as necessary in this region. The plants need a large amount of water at infrequent intervals, according to Professor Greig. A large amount of water, enough to wet the soil to a depth of three to four feet, will cause the roots to go deeper than frequent watering with a small amount. The fluctuations of moisture brought about by frequent watering cause the fruit to crack. For best results water heavily, wait eight to ten days, depending upon the temperature, then soak the soil around the tomato plants again.

Training Systems

Step five brings us to the problem of selecting a training system. There are four types to select from: the single stem, double stem, three stem, and wild system. If you leave only the main stem you are using the single stem system. This system saves the most space in your garden.

The double stem and the three stem system are modifications which leave either one or two of the strong-

(Continued on page 24)

CHOICE BEEF

More Profit for the Feeder

By Elaine Olson

FEEDING CATTLE for that extra finish to receive a price margin has been proved profitable by Prof. Lawrence W. Van Meir of the agricultural economics department.

	Average Weight per Head in Pounds		
	940	1040	1140
T.D.N. consumed	1652	2436	3442
T.D.N. consumed for 100 lbs. in- crease		784	1006
Carcass weight (warm—2.5% cooler shrink)....	525.1	609.4	699.2
Dressing percent ..	55.9	58.6	61.3
Cost of gain in dollars		25.48	32.70
Estimated live- weight value in dollars	188.09	218.19	289.30
Value of carcass grades choice			252.30

His analysis was computed from an experiment by the Iowa State college experiment station which used three lots of steers to check the practicability of feeding cattle until they grade choice on the open market.

Choice Beef a Favorite

Nearly everyone likes choice beef. More and more people are earning enough to demand choice cuts of beef from choice carcasses. Many chain stores now handle choice beef primarily. The large restaurants serve only choice beef. The increased number of families who eat away from home has created more demand for choice carcasses in the Midwest than can be supplied from the principal markets in this territory.

The experiment conducted by the Iowa station used three pens of steers. When the experiment was started the steers averaged 940 pounds per head. A third of the experimental steers were shipped to Chicago market where they graded good and sold as chilled carcasses for \$35.80 per hundred pounds. The dressing percentage of these steers averaged 55.9%.

The second lot of steers was fed for 45 days, or to an additional 100 pound gain. These steers graded high good to low choice. They averaged an increase of 2.7 in dressing percent and the gross profit per steer was \$30.10 with a \$25.48 feed bill.

The final lot was fed approximately 100 days longer than the first lot. They had an increased average gain of 240 pounds. These steers graded high choice, dressed 61.3 percent, and returned a gross profit of \$42.67 per steer.

The ration computed by Professor Van Meir consisted of 15 pounds of shelled corn, one and one-half pounds of 41 percent crude protein, and five pounds of prairie hay. The amount of feed consumed was computed in terms of total digestible nutrients.

Prices Must Be Right

The producer must realize that this will not always be profitable if the price is not high, said Asst. Prof. Frank H. Baker of the animal husbandry department. But in times when prices are high the producer must always realize his cattle must grade high for him to realize the extra premium.

A packer buyer cannot and will not buy cattle at a high price if he is taking a chance that the load will not grade as high as the price paid on the hoof shows.

Longer Feeding Period

However, this longer feeding period may cause interference with other farming operations if the feeder desires to feed longer and for a higher grade animal, said Professor Van Meir.

In order for the feeder to solve this problem he might find it advisable to start feeding the cattle earlier than normally. Buying heavier and older cattle to start with will cut down on the time required to finish the cattle from good to choice grades.

GRADUATES

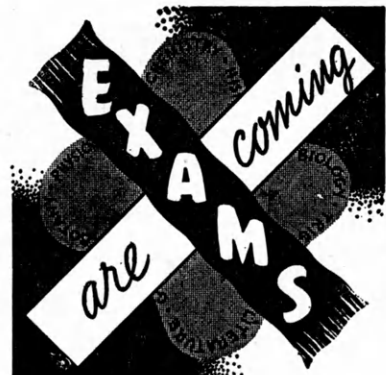


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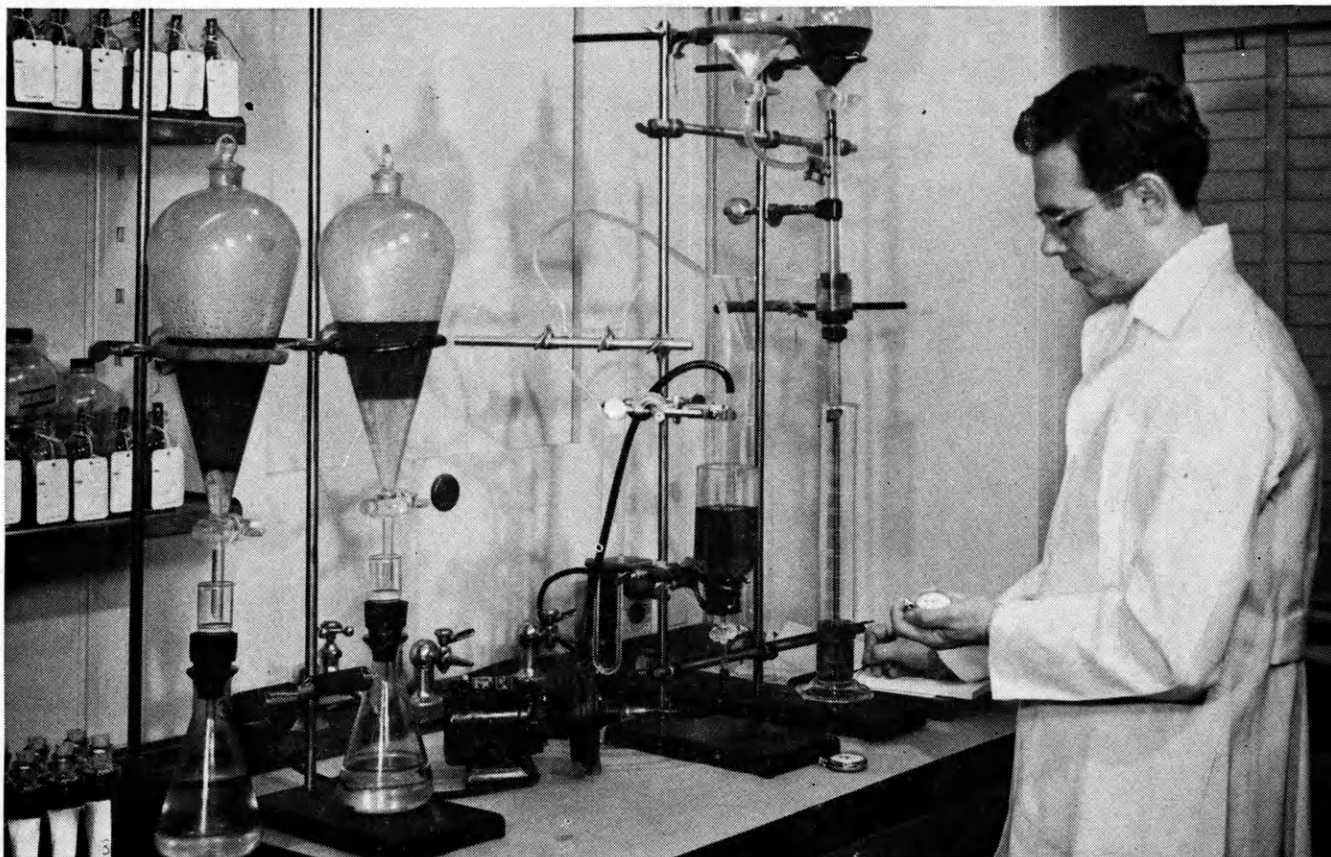


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Fashions for the Coed

*The Hospitality Days style show gave a prevue of
1955 college fashions to 2,000 high school girls*

By Jan Hipple

Bermuda shorts, as modeled by Joyce Rawlins, HDA Soph, are 'the thing' for summer.



CLIMAX OF the Home Ec Hospitality Days events was a style show which had more than 2000 high school girls "ohing" and "ahing." Forty-seven K-State coeds modeled outfits that would make a perfect wardrobe in any college gal's closet.

Seven girls modeled separates to wear to class. One color combination that is a mad fad this year was a charcoal wool flannel skirt with pink cardigan sweater. Other popular casuals were a rust-brown tweed topped off with a terra cotta short-sleeved sweater. Brown and tangerine beads completed the ensemble. Tweeds are a favorite with the gals because they wear wonderfully, don't show the soil, and need little pressing. Jumpers made a terrific come-back this year, too. One worn in the style show was a versatile brown wool that was worn with a black wool jersey blouse. It can easily be "dressed up" by changing the blouse, adding heels, hose, and jewelry.

Princess Style

Dressy outfits are a must at K-State too, whether they're for church or a dance. A large number of the dresses this year carry out a princess style theme. A pink shantung with soft scallops and crisp front pleats was modeled. Another princess style had a low square neckline which could be covered with a shorty-short jacket for dinner.

One K-State coed made good use of the popularity of antique silk this year. She combined this fabric with

an acetate taffeta, and the result was a deep tangerine dress with fitted bodice and pleated girdle effect which evolved down to a gathered skirt.

Pleats and full, full skirts are really the fashion. Many of the nicer dresses have pella linings for added stiffness. For cottons, however, lots and lots of crinolines are in order.

An Unusual Suit

Tailored suits are always popular, especially for church. One unusual combination was an oxford grey and wine twill of rabbit's hair and wool. Smoked pearl buttons were used for trim. Charcoal grey heels and bag with a white fleece hat and white gloves completed the ensemble.

A little on the lighter side, one model chose a navy ribbed shantung number. The suit was trimmed with navy and white, and was dressed up with tiny rhinestone cuff links.

Bermuda Shorts a Hit

Fortunately, there's lots of time at K-State for wearing more casual attire. This year Bermuda shorts hit K-State like a bomb-shell. Most popular combination this year was a pair of flannel shorts with a man-tailored shirt. Now with summer almost upon us, linen or light-weight cotton twills are seen a lot. Lots of new styles in pedal-pushers have made them a real favorite this year too. Closely related to them are the toreador pants, which taper off on the leg more than regular pedal-pushers do. Short shorts are still very much in demand.

The princess style or empire waist is carried out extensively in cotton this year too. Tiny prints are well liked, but checks and polka-dots of all sizes are the real go-getter this year. Probably the newest design in dresses is the boat-neck effect. These are seen in dressier materials, cottons, and also in knitted shirts for shorts and such.

Change-about

As was mentioned earlier, skirts are very, very full so require many crinolines to give them a finished look.

Cotton change-about are most popular for the last few weeks of school in the spring. Sleeveless blouses and gathered or pleated skirts may be changed around to make many un-



Bonnie Hahn, HE Jr, home from classes wearing a smart school outfit she designed.

usual ensembles. Plain flats in pastel colors or the ever popular black and white are worn with this combination.

Suede Is Popular

Light-weight jackets are handy to have at K-State during the in-between months. Most popular of these is suede. Browns and tans used to be the most common colors, but now suede jackets are seen in shades of rose, aqua, blue, etc. Other popular fabrics are alpaca and poodle cloth. Shorties with belted backs, patch pockets, and big collars are a real favorite. Lots of pretty raincoats show up on the campus when it rains, too. Many are of faille or reasonable facsimile that has been treated for rainy weather. Always popular is the bright red or yellow slicker outfit with matching hat.

Several of the girls in the style show designed and made their own formals for the spring dances. One lovely example was a blue tulle and taffeta creation. There were four shades of tulle laid in soft layers over the taffeta, and the tiny shoulder

straps were made of rhinestone. A big tulle bow at the waist was sprinkled with rhinestones and held by a rhinestone clip.

Another unusual combination was a waltz length formal of black net over pink taffeta. The top of the bodice was draped with the net. Two tiers of net, and a wide satin ribbon band with a pink rose on it made the formal very pretty.

Black and White Formal

Black seems to be a good color for formals this year, for a lace and net formal of this color was also modeled. The strapless dress of lace was caught up at the side to reveal a cascade of net ruffles.

A white faille and black lace combo made a striking formal-cocktail dress. The empire waistline was topped by the lace bodice with a low scalloped neckline. The neckline was edged with black fringe.

After the style show was over, many high school and college gals went home with new ideas and wonderful plans for their own spring wardrobe.

PUREBRED LIVESTOCK BREEDERS INDEX

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

Elmdale Farm
Dale Newell
Wakefield, Kansas

HEREFORDS

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Howard Grover
Colby, Kansas

Four-Mile Stock Farm
J. & K. Erickson
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ANGUS

Sunflower Farm
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Everest, Kans.

POLLED HEREFORDS

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Leo Ebel & Son
Wamego, Kans.

DUROC HOGS

Haven Hollow Farm
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Huston Farms
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ROYAL

(Continued from page 15)

breed of animal that he hadn't shown before in a contest. But it didn't seem to matter much to Barbara which won as long as she could carry the big silver tray home. However Dee's winning was no accident. He had shown for the last three years in the LAR, and he has been grooming his animals for the past six weeks.

George Atkeson is a junior in Dairy Production from Manhattan, Kansas. George first became interested in showing through 4-H work in which he showed sheep for several years. As the old saying goes, the third time is a charm, and it held true for George, as this was his third year of showing in the LAR.

George came close to being the top showman the preceding two years as he showed the reserve champion Jersey heifer, and champion sheep. He began work on his Holstein cow seven weeks before the show. The first week he trimmed her feet and began to blanket her. Up until a week before the show he spent all of his time training her to walk properly, and brushing and currying her.

Beginning a week before the show she was washed every day and the finishing touches were added.

So while George didn't have a wife to give him pointers and carry off the loot he deserved the honor of being the grand champion showman in the Dairy division.

Reserve grand champion of the Dairy division was Jack Van Horn. Winners of the different breeds were Ayrshires, Ancel Armstrong; Jerseys, Laurence Craig; Guernseys, Ronald Poppa; and Holsteins, George Atkeson.

Sankey Is M.C.

Larry Sankey acted as master of ceremonies. Larry is an Animal Husbandry senior and was grand champion showman of the LAR in 1952.

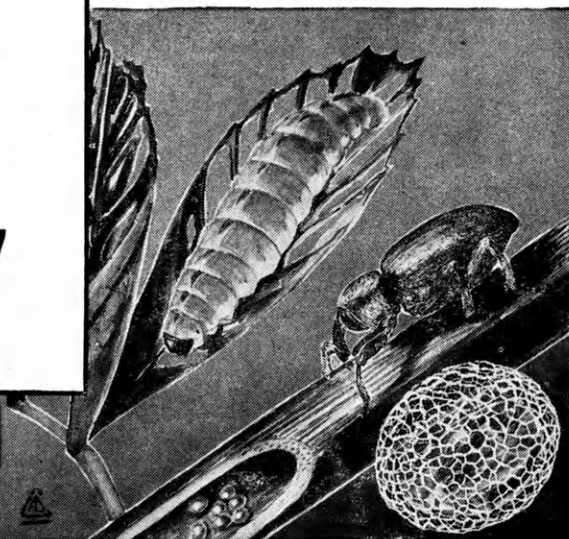
The trophies this year which were valued at over \$600 were donated by the American Royal Livestock show; the Kansas City Stockyards company; and the Kansas City, Missouri, Chamber of Commerce. Ribbons were furnished by the Little

(Continued on page 26)

insects

YOU SHOULD KNOW

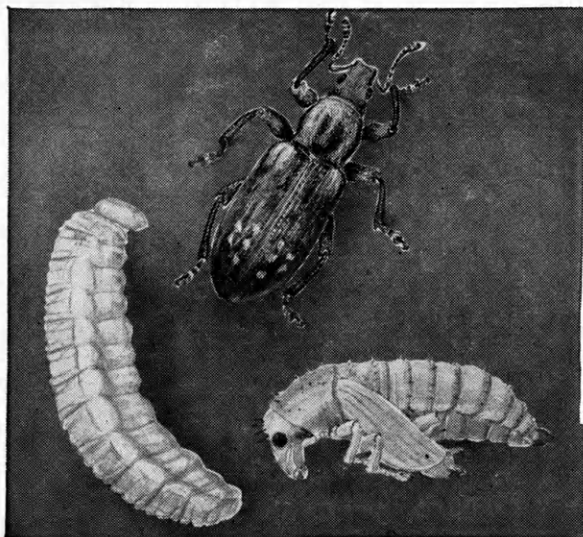
*How to Identify
These Crop Destroyers*



ALFALFA WEEVIL

Hypera postica (Gyll.)

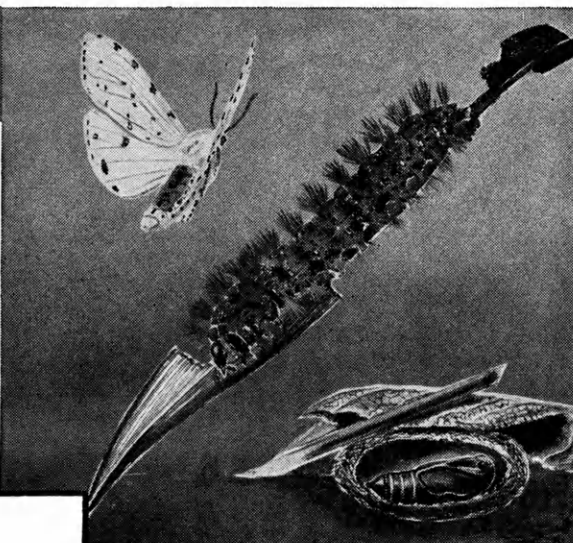
The Alfalfa weevil is one of the major insect pests of alfalfa in the United States. It causes greatest damage to the first crop. Adult females lay from 600 to 800 eggs in alfalfa stems. An imported wasp is a parasite of the larvae, but it does not destroy enough second crop weevils to prevent a large build-up of weevils the succeeding year.



SWEETCLOVER WEEVIL

Sitona cylindricollis Fahr.

Sweetclover weevils are small, slender, drab gray snout weevils. They feed on tender plant leaves and stems, eating out circular notches. Natives of Europe, these insects were discovered in Canada in 1924, and have spread at a rate of more than 100 miles a year. They now extend over most of the United States and Canada. They move in armies of a hundred or more per square foot.



SALT-MARSH CATERPILLAR

Estigmene acrea (Drury)

Mature caterpillars are either light green or dark brown. They attack alfalfa and other crops and travel in hordes. The adult female moth lays as many as 1000 pale yellow eggs from which hatch tiny dark brown caterpillars. There are three generations of pests in the southern localities, two in the Midwest, and only one in New England. In the South, the third generation causes the greatest damage.

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INCORPORATED

NX52-23

TOMATOES!

(Continued from page 17)

est branches from the main stem. The wild system requires no pruning or staking. A point to consider is that setting the stakes within two days after planting will cause less damage to the root system than stakes put in at the time of tying.

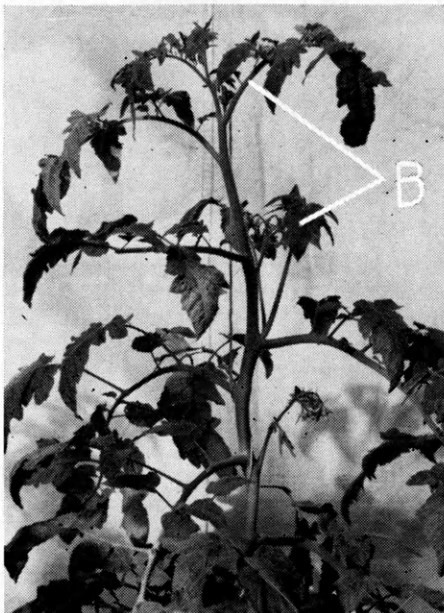
Pruning after the flower cluster appears should be limited to snipping off the suckers that develop in the axis of the leaves. Topping the plant at the fifth cluster is a practice followed by many tomato growers with good results, Greig says.

Insecticides to use against the tomato horn worm, aphid and tomato fruit worms are a mixture of Rotenone and Cryolite as a dust or spray. The Rotenone alone will control the aphids and Cryolite attacks the worms. Professor Greig says that he does not like to use DDT on tomatoes, either in the field or plant bed.

The final step, and the one most looked forward to, is the actual harvesting of your crop of tomatoes. Temperature determines the amount of vine ripening to be allowed. If the temperature is below 85 degrees wait until the red color develops. When hot weather arrives pick the fruit in the pink stage and ripen to a deep red in a temperature between 60 and 85 degrees. After the red color develops store the tomatoes in the refrigerator until you are ready to use them.

Just remember this one thing, anyone can grow tomatoes.

Suckers "B" should be cut from plant.



Outstanding Secretary

Miss Beth Motter, Dean Weber's secretary, was judged the best qualified secretary at the second annual meeting of the Kansas Division of the National Secretaries' association (International) at Lawrence, Kansas.

K-State Grad Honored

The new animal industries building at New Mexico A&M College has been named Neale hall, in honor

of P. J. Neale, a 1920 graduate of Kansas State College, and a native of Manhattan, who now is professor of animal husbandry at that institution.

Neale has gained world renown for his work with sheep and wool, and for 15 years he coached the New Mexico A&M College livestock and wool judging teams.

The new animal industries building, which was built at a cost of \$172,000, has been in use since January, 1952.

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Modern youth, they say, is impatient, demanding, unwilling to do drudgery. Case takes those young ideas as an inspiration to build Diesel Tractors better than ever were built before.

Impatient with two-stage starting? The Case Diesels start directly on diesel fuel at the touch of a button that calls forth the energy of a 12-volt electrical system. For the worst of winter cold, a capsuled shot of ether priming fluid provides prompt response.

Does youth demand smooth, quiet power and clean burning? Case "Powrcel" controlled combustion gives smooth operation all the way from full load to prolonged idling . . . lugging power for hard pulls at reduced speed . . . remarkable freedom from smoke at all loads and speeds.

Dislike irksome effort? With Power Steering, a gentle hand on the steering wheel turns front wheels short—even when standing in soft soil. Duo Valve operation of Constant Hydraulic Control works two rams—raises or angles big implements at a touch of one or both levers.

These are ways that young ideas avoid waste of time, strength and fuel . . . make farm work produce more food and better income. Case has been building young ideas into farm machines for more than a hundred years.



YOUNG Ideas Inspire Diesel Design



All-new, 4-plow Case "400" Series Tractors have new engines for all four fuels—diesel, gasoline, LP Gas, and distillate. By every standard the "400" is known as the finest tractor in the 50 H.P. class. The "400" has all the features you want for your farm of tomorrow . . . plus famous Case Eagle Hitch—the only 3-point hook-up available for 4-bottom plows and other rear-mounted implements built for 4-plow power. J. I. Case Co., Racine, Wis.



CASE

Serving Farmers Since 1842

ROYAL

(Continued from page 22)

American Royal association.

The faculty advisors for this year were Dr. G. B. Marion, dairy department, and Prof. D. L. Mackintosh, animal husbandry department. The executive committee was composed of chairman, Leonard Slyter; vice-chairman, Mark Drake; secretary, Richard Pickett; and treasurer, George Atkeson. The 27th annual Little American Royal was sponsored by Block and Bridle club and Dairy club.

Entertainment at the intermissions was furnished by Jimmy Adams who performed fancy and complicated roping and riding acts. Featured was Roman style riding, that is, standing on two running unattached horses.

Music was by a 115-piece band from McPherson high school under the direction of Fred Terry.

Dr. A. J. Dyer, marketing counselor of the Kansas City Livestock market, presented the grand championship trophies.

Well Known Judges

Judges for the Dairy division were Edward A. Reed, Lyons, and William Keegan, St. Joseph, Mo. Those judging the Block and Bridle division were: cattle, Herman R. Purdy, Penn State College; horses, Elmore Stout, Cottonwood Falls; sheep, Virgil McClure; and swine, Paul Zellman, Liberty, Mo.

In the Block and Bridle division Virgil Mulligan was reserve grand champion, and the winners of the different classes of livestock were swine, Virginia Balthrop; sheep, Larry Henry; and horses and beef cattle, Dee Follis.

"What's the best way to teach a girl to swim?"

"That requires technique. First you put your left arm around her waist, then you gently take her left hand . . ."

"She's my sister."

"Oh . . . push her off the dock."

THE LAST LAUGH

Communism: If you have two cows, you give them to the government and the government gives you some milk.

Fascism: If you have two cows, the government shoots you and keeps the cows.

Capitalism: If you have two cows, you sell one, and buy a bull.

British film censor when asked why he allowed scenes from Italian and French films showing married people in bed together: "Because there is a consistent report that they are occasionally to be found there."

He: "How many beers does it take to make you dizzy?"

She: "Four or five, and don't call me dizzy."

Then there's the attorney who stayed up all night trying to break a widow's will.

She doesn't drink,

She doesn't pet.

She doesn't go to college yet.

Professor: "What did Paul Revere say at the end of his famous ride?"

Aggie: "Whoa."

She: "So you finally gave up your actor friend?"

Other she: "Yes, he was too ambitious. He always insisted on holding prominent parts."

And now to the serious side of living: Patriotism.

I'm glad that I'm American

And proud that I am free;

But I wish I were a little pup

And Russia was a tree!

Country Constable: "Pardon, miss, but swimming is not allowed in the lake."

City Gal: "Why didn't you tell me before I undressed?"

Constable: "Well, there ain't no law against undressing."

Sunday morning found the boys sitting around the fraternity house telling the tales of Saturday night's dates.

"I went all over town," said one of the brothers, "trying to get something for my date."

"What happened?" asked a friend.

"Hell, not a single offer."

Three salesmen were sitting in a tavern, having a few rounds of beer.

"I hate to see a woman drink alone," said the liquor salesman.

"I hate to see a woman eat alone," added the grocery salesman.

The mattress salesman remained quiet, like a gentleman.

Imagine the girl's surprise when she walked into the A.I.'s apartment and discovered he had no chairs, no tables, and no bed. She was floored.