

Kansas agricultural student

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Kansas State College AG STUDENT

December 1954

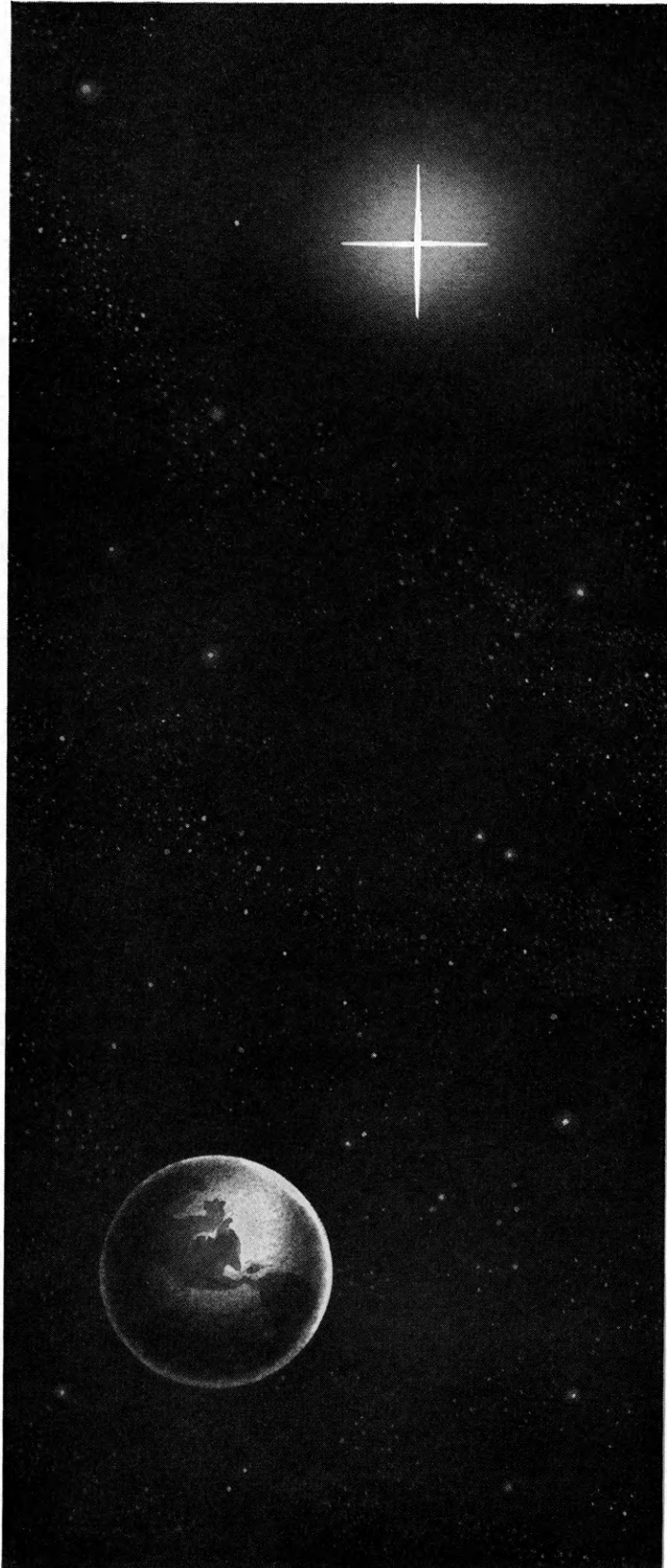
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Native Lumbering page 14



The Christmas Star Still Shines...



There's a brightness touches earth at Christmas that Science can't explain.

It speeds across a universe to pierce the darkest clouds of Gloom...to dispel the deepest shadows of Despair.

Irrepressible, it penetrates Oppression's thickest walls...invades Misfortune's deep and dusky dungeons with its rays.

Radiant, its warmth rekindles smoldering coals of Charity...and lends new spark to dying fires of Hope.

Broadbeamed, it lights the earth from sea to sea...and finally finds reflection in the minds and hearts of men.

True, Science can't explain it...saying all the stars are counted...every sparkle charted to a pinpoint.

But all who've seen its beauty...known its brilliance...know it truly is the self-same star the Magi saw...visible still at Christmas time...through a telescope called Faith.

JOHN DEERE
Moline, Illinois



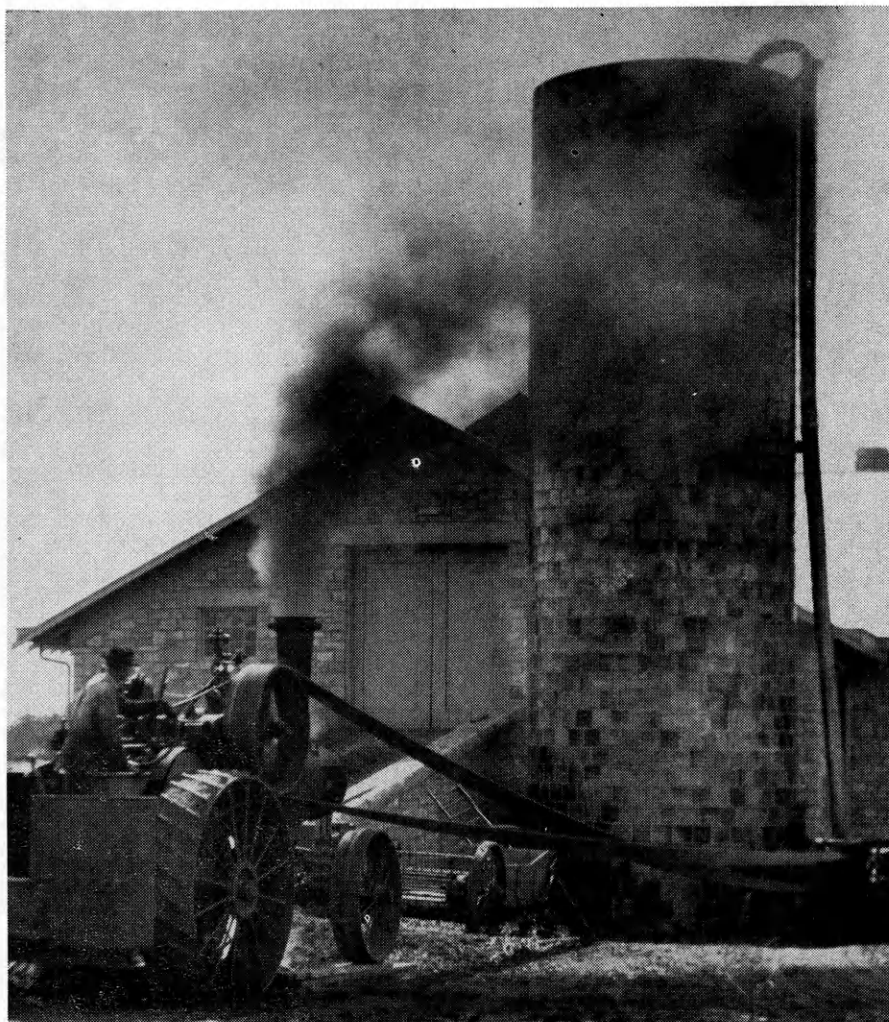
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Ask for Certified Seed of these varieties:



Filling the new glazed-tile silo at the Animal Husbandry barn, 1915. The Case tractor was borrowed from a nearby farm.

Alfalfa

Buffalo

Barley

Beecher

Corn—Hybrid

K-1585 (yellow)
K-1639 (yellow)
K-1784 (yellow)
K-1830 (yellow)
K-1859 (yellow)
U.S. 13 (yellow)
K-2234 (white)
U.S. 523W (white)
K-4 (popcorn)

Corn—Open Pollinated

Kansas Sunflower
Pride of Saline

Flax

Koto

Forage Sorghum

Atlas
Axtell
Early Sumac
Ellis
Kansas Orange
Leoti
Norkan

Grain Sorghum

Coes
Colby
Combine Kafir 44-14
Martin
Midland
Westland

Grass

Achenbach Bromegrass
Blackwell Switchgrass
El Reno Side Oats Grama
Kaw Bluestem

Oats

Cherokee
Clinton
Fulton
Kanota
Mo. 0-205
Nemaha

Soybeans

Perry
S-100
Wabash

Sudangrass

Greenleaf
Wheeler

Sweetclover

Madrid

**Kansas
Crop Improvement
Association**

Manhattan, Kansas

Kansas State College AG STUDENT

News Items That Won't Make The Papers...

Vol. XXXI

December 1954

No. 2

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ON THE COVER

WHERE ARE the logs?—Perhaps that's the first thought to enter the mind of the reader as he looks at this cover. That is, of the reader who is familiar with the small sawmills like this one scattered through Eastern Kansas. No large amount of curing lumber will ever be seen stacked beside this saw, but later this winter when other work is slack, the whine of the blade may drift down the valley, reminding neighbors that if they need native lumber to side that new corn crib or machine shed, they had better haul the logs up there and get 'em sawed.

When this picture was taken, the saw hadn't been in use for nearly a year, but the owner hoped to start sawing lumber soon. Right then his problem was to find some valves to repair his old Rumley tractor which powers the saw.

The new parking lot north of Ag (gripped about and used by so many Aggies) is to remain as it is for a while. Until funds come in from somewhere, B & R says no improvements can be made—not that it isn't a great improvement as it is. And perhaps someday all students will learn to park in straight rows.

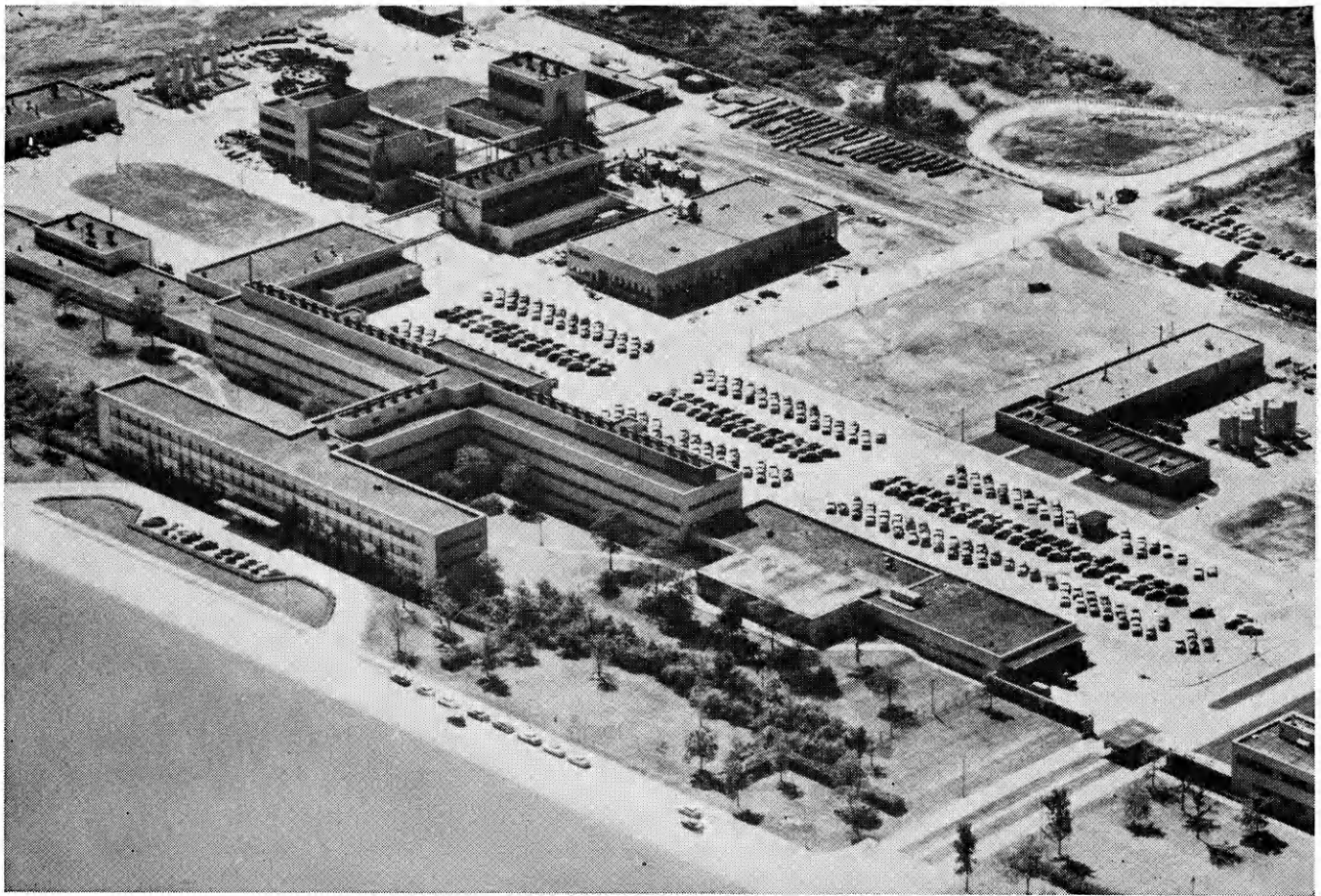


Anyone belonging to any ag club probably already knows about the recent drive for money to furnish the Ag reading room. To do the job right will take about \$4,000. Dean Weber agreed to supply half this amount from Ag School funds if the ag students could somehow raise the other half. All ag organizations accepted the challenge but they didn't quite reach their goal. When contributions were totaled, the amount was under the required \$2,000 but near enough that Dean Weber said go ahead, but get the rest later. Let the Aggies enjoy the new furniture a while and they will probably be glad to pay their small debt.



It would seem the Ag School is a jump ahead. Pre-enrollment is gradually creeping into the routine at K-State, and for the spring semester each student will be asked to check advance line schedules in his dean's office so he can receive pre-advisement on his schedule and perhaps make out a proof ticket ahead of time. Then during enrollment he can dash into Nichols Gym, draw his class cards (unless they're out and he has to arrange a new schedule), have them OKed and dash out. Dean Mullen has had similar advance line schedules in his office or on the bulletin board for several semesters. Enrollment this time should be old stuff for old Aggies.

PHOTO CREDIT — Dan Henley, cover, 13; Farnan Service, 9; Hess, 9; Kansas Experiment Station, 10; Bob Ecklund, 11, 14, 15; Illustrations Dept., 12; Horticulture Dept., 15; J. R. McLeland, 16; John Sayler, 18, 19.



MOST OF THE RESEARCH WORK that led to the development of Ultraforming—a more efficient and economical refining process—took place in the Whiting research laboratories of Standard Oil, above. Extensive studies in seventeen research-scale units demonstrated the merits of cyclic regeneration.

Standard Oil scientists develop **Ultraforming--** the latest in catalytic reforming

After several years of research, Standard Oil scientists have developed a new and important refining process—Ultraforming.

The process is a better way of improving the low-octane straight-run gasoline found in crude oil. To make such gasoline suitable for present day cars, refiners must change it into an entirely different material, which gives good anti-knock performance. The change is known as reforming.

Ultraforming is the last word in catalytic reforming. It gives greater yields of higher octane gasoline than were previously possible and gets good results even with poor feed stocks. In addition, it raises the yield of hydrogen, an increasingly valuable by-product of catalytic reforming.

Ultraforming units do not have to be shut down when the catalyst begins to lose activity through use. By a new technique, an improved platinum catalyst is regenerated to maintain peak performance.

The advantages of Ultraforming over previous methods are so great that Standard Oil and its subsidiary companies are building units at four refineries. They will start operating this year. The new process, of course, is available to the petroleum industry through licensing arrangements.

At Standard Oil, young engineers and chemists work with the stimulating knowledge that they are participating in important and lasting contributions to the oil industry and to their country.

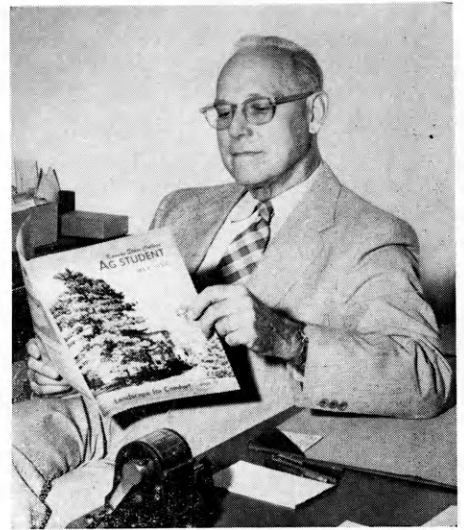
Standard Oil Company

910 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago 80, Illinois



Chit Chat

By Clyde W. Mullen, Assistant Dean



Dean Mullen

THIS PARAGRAPH is being written on the Monday following the mobbing of the snobs from the knob. Waters Hall is depressingly quiet. No spirit. No exuberance. No fun.

An approved holiday following a football victory seems to be such a futile and unsatisfying thing. It would be so much more fun if the holiday had not been approved and if road blocks had been set up at entrance gates and students were running and screaming all over the campus, "We want a holiday! We want a holiday!"

How can five thousand KSC students enjoy the after-flush of a foot-

ball victory when they are scattered to the four corners of the state? A quiet, approved Monday's holiday is a poor way to celebrate a glorious victory over our perennial, athletic enemy.

But say, aren't those University folks nice to mix with after the game?

Weighty Prestige

Dean Weber may not thank us for this, but here goes: We heard Roderick Turnbull, editor of the Weekly Star Farmer, say over WDAF: "Probably there is no man in all of the United States whose opinions in matters pertaining to agriculture carry more weight than do those of Dean Weber of Kansas State College."

That sort of publicity keeps adding to the prestige of your School of Agriculture. We have a right to boost Kansas State anywhere and everywhere we go. And, of course, we do just that.

Where Are They?

The following figures reveal the trend in enrollment in agriculture at Kansas State which is a source of concern to all of us. Beginning with the fall of 1948 and ending with the fall of 1954, the number of students in agriculture has been sliding down according to the following pattern—1368, 1356, 1109, 939, 953, 851, 844.

All of this in spite of the fact that 4-H clubs and FFA chapters are supposed to be feeding large numbers of freshmen into our agricultural curriculums.

What goes on here? Are the clubs and the chapters topping out the agricultural training of our young farmers in a manner so satisfactory and so complete that they no longer feel the need of additional education in the field of agriculture?

Let us concede that these wonderful agencies are promoting a high

level of farm know-how; but in Kansas the needs for technical and managerial training on a college level are soon going to fall short of year-to-year requirements, unless this declining trend is halted. There is little consolation in the fact the same thing is happening in other states.

Let us get the word to high school graduates.

The "Slicks"

Two magazines we usually scan from kiver to kiver at one sitting—the Ag Student and the K-Stater, the latter being the alumni magazine that few under-graduates have an opportunity to see. The pictures and the coverage are highly interesting and, undoubtedly, our graduates and former students find the two mags complimentary to each other and readable from front to back. How can any off-the-campus friend of Kansas State and the School of Agriculture get along without these two "slicks"?

To Remember

The display of fraternal brotherhood as evidenced by Farm House toward Bill Warne, following his mortal injuries in an automobile accident, is herewith, forever, recorded in the columns of the Ag Student. Let us never forget the bedside devotion of those FH lads, as Bill fought for breath and life in those final tragic days.

And we could name a score of other Kansas State fraternities that would come up with the same sort of devotion, if a similar situation might come about. This, God forbid.

Hey

FELLOWS

NEED A
BOOK
or
A PENNANT
or a
GISMO
for that
Lab?



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Humus-rich soil absorbs and stores water. Soil filled with growing masses of roots sucks up water like a sponge. High fertility supports heavy top growth that blankets your soil and protects it against erosion.

Humus — fertility — heavy root and top growth . . . put them together and you have the best and least expensive way of anchoring your soil on your farm.

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Spread plenty of manure, consistently, with a New Idea spreader. Follow through with sound cropping practices. Then you can count on keeping your soil anchored where it belongs . . . on *your* farm.

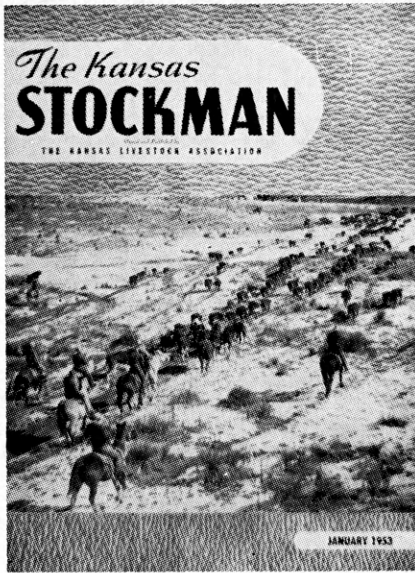
NEW IDEA

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KANSAS





The Kansas Livestock Association owns and publishes THE KANSAS STOCKMAN, a monthly livestock journal which will keep you informed on livestock production and management practices in Kansas. It also keeps you up to date on legislation, market trends, new developments, and other things which affect the livestock industry in Kansas.

Ag Students!

Invest In Your Future by JOINING the Kansas Livestock Ass'n

Officers, directors and members of the Kansas Livestock Association keep in contact with all legislation concerning health regulations, the movement of livestock into and out of the state, branding, freight rates, ad valorem taxes, and other regulations pertaining to the livestock industry. The Association works full time for more research funds and more livestock research at Kansas State College.

Mail the coupon below along with \$5.00 for your membership in the Kansas Livestock Association, 1025 Kansas Ave., Topeka, which includes subscription to The Kansas Stockman.

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Judging Team Finals

By Elaine Olson



L. N. LUCAS (left), pres., Dairy Industries Supply Assn. and Dairy Prod. judging team —Bill Bergman, Don Vell, Bob Lundquist.

THE KANSAS STATE Dairy Products judging team came home from the national contest this year with the first place \$1,380 fellowship grant award, three medals, two cups, and four ice cream scoops.

Members of the winning team were Donald Vell, Bill Bergman, Robert Lundquist and Marvin Thompson, alternate, dairy manufacturing majors. One of these judges will receive the fellowship grant, awarded by the Dairy Industries Supply Association, for graduate work beginning September 1955. He will be selected by the dairy faculty, said Prof. Willard Martin, coach of the team.

Besides having the top team in all products, Bill Bergman was third high individual of the contest and third high judge of ice cream. He received two bronze medals. He was also high individual in cheese rating and was awarded a gold medal.

The team received the Dairy Industries Supply Association cup for top team in judging all products and the ice cream cup from the International Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers for topping the ice cream division. The team ranked fourth in cheese judging, fourth in milk, and 19th in butter. All team members were presented ice cream scoops with their names and date of the contest engraved on them.

Four products were judged, 10 samples each of cheese, ice cream, milk, and butter. Each judge was given a score card listing the criticisms to look for in the product. These criticisms were checked for each sample and the cards turned in at the end of the class. No oral reasons were given. Forty-five minutes was allowed to judge each class.

Some of the qualities checked were flavor, finish, color, body and texture.

THE POULTRY judging team put K-State's name in the headlines at the International judging contests in Chicago this year. They acquired permanently their third rotating trophy by beating 20 other teams. Gilmore Dahl was 2nd high individual; Ray Zimmerman, 13th and Allan Heath, 14th. Harold Garner was alternate; their coach was Prof. Tom Avery. This is the fourth time in five years that the team has won the International. They were beaten last year by Texas A. & M. who run a close second this time.

The crops judges placed 7th of 11 teams. Members were Ernest Schmidt, Carl Helmle, Stan Larson, Dean Duncan, alternate, and Prof. Ernest Mader, coach. A few days earlier, the same team was 5th of 11 at the National crops judging contest in Kansas City.

In meats judging, K-State was 9th. Of 22 teams competing, Weldon Russell was high man in lamb judging. Joe Roesler, Mark Drake and Glenn Neis completed the team. Prof. Ralph Soule was coach.

Of 36 competing teams, K-State Livestock judges were 13th. Team members are Leonard Slyter, Larry Sankey, Harold Tuma, Eldon Johnson, Charles Imthurn and Calvin Drake. Prof. Don Good was coach. They were 5th in cattle judging.

There was no wool judging contest connected with the International.

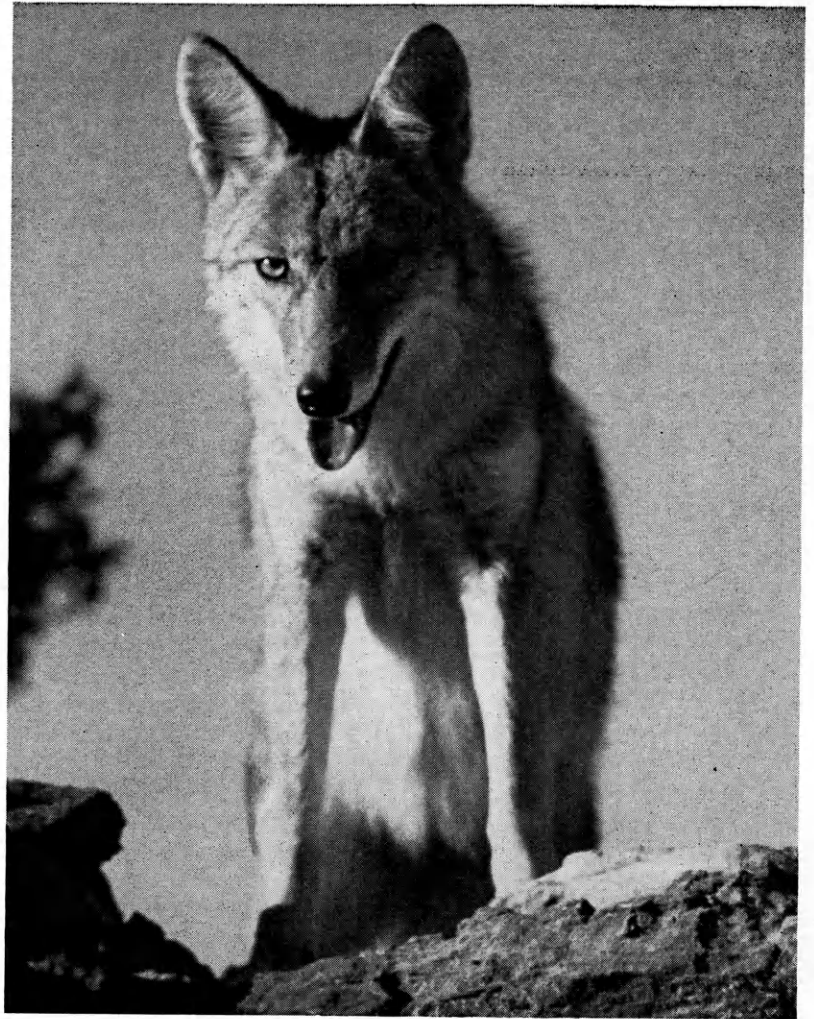
(Continued on page 22)

THE LIVESTOCK judging team took the American Royal contest in Kansas City for seven trophies and a cane apiece. From left, standing: Imthurn, Heitschmidt, Tuma, Slyter, Deschner, Drake, Coach Good. Seated: Johnson, Miss Marlene Hickman, Royal Queen, Mr. E. F. Wilson, who sponsored the awards breakfast, and Sankey.



Don't always blame the Coyote!

By Bob Ecklund



THE COYOTE, condemned by farmers for the damage he does, quite often is the unsung hero of the farm, Prof. Gier says.

THE COYOTE is probably the most cursed and discussed animal in Kansas, or any other place where he happens to be found. No one creature could be blamed for so many misdeeds without having a hand in some of them, and conversely, he gets blamed for many deeds of which he is innocent, solely on the strength of his reputation.

The coyote, or the prairie wolf as he is often called, is an extremely adaptable animal as concerns his habitat. The invasion and settling of the prairies by white man drove out most of the larger species of animals but the coyote readily changed his habits and prospered from the new situation.

Most of the United States and parts of Canada and Mexico are familiar haunts of the coyote. The great plains regions, however, seem to be the most

suitable area for his kind and it is here that coyotes are found in greatest numbers.

Kansas is located in the heart of the coyote's favorite range, and the farmers of Kansas are the ones most often found "turning the air blue," so to speak, when they find they have been host to a coyote or perhaps a pair of them.

Coyotes cause considerable loss to some farmers in some areas of Kansas; of that there can be no doubt. A survey to estimate damage done by coyote raids on farms was conducted in 1949, under the supervision of Prof. Herschel T. Gier, Kansas State College. One-third of the farmers in Kansas reported losses to coyotes that year. Estimates of damages ranged from \$1 to \$1,000.

The average loss of all farms reporting was \$35. This amount dis-

tributed amongst all the farmers in the state would be about \$12.35 loss per farm. The type of loss varied in different parts of the state, due to the different systems of farming employed. In eastern Kansas the losses were mostly in poultry. In western Kansas the losses were in calves, and in south central Kansas the losses were mostly sheep. There was, of course, some loss of all types of livestock in all the areas.

Complaints against coyotes are not as general as is commonly believed, said Professor Gier. As a rule the farms suffering the biggest losses were farms where little or no precaution had been taken to protect livestock from coyotes. Livestock can be managed to minimize loss if the farmers concerned realize that there is danger of possible loss to coyotes.

When losses are high the farmer is definitely hurt financially. The man who suffers a \$1,000 loss to coyotes in a season has ample reason to complain and to swear all sorts of vengeance on the entire coyote population. But of the whole farming population of Kansas less than ten per cent claim an annual loss to coyotes of more than \$10.

Lest we err in thinking the coyote all bad, it must be remembered that he has traits on the credit side of the ledger too. No one, it is claimed, is wholly bad, and this applies to coyotes as well as to humans.

Feed for a Steer

The survey conducted by Professor Gier revealed that over one-half of the coyote's food is rabbit. It is estimated that each coyote kills 100 or more rabbits a year. Experiments show that 75 jackrabbits will eat as much grass in a year as will one steer. So on that basis a coyote will catch enough rabbits in a year to save pasture for one steer. At present pasture rental prices this would be enough saving to more than offset the average annual \$12.35 loss to coyotes.

Another ten per cent of the coyote's diet is small rodents, mostly field mice. A coyote may eat as many as 2,000 field mice in a year. Field mice are also grass eaters and in addition they do considerable damage to forage crops that have been cut and shocked in the field. Each field mouse destroyed should help a little to balance the scales for the coyote.

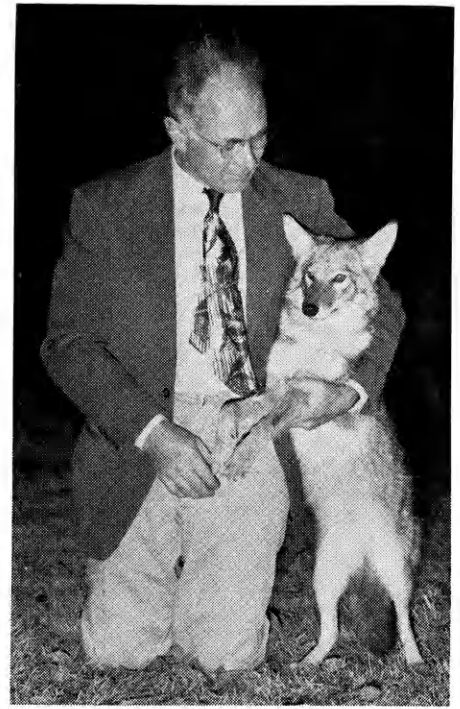
A coyote causing heavy losses to a farmer should be destroyed, said Professor Gier. Once a coyote finds a farm where poultry is turned loose to wander at large, and where terrain or vegetation makes it possible for him to raid the farm in relative safety, he will follow the course of least resistance and have a fairly steady diet of chicken. The same thing applies to other classes of livestock. The coyote kills to live and he will take whatever is most convenient.

It isn't possible of course to single out the individual coyote doing the most damage in all cases, but quite often this could easily be done, as once a coyote finds an easy source of food he will return again and again. In the process of eliminating the one guilty of the crime, many, guiltless for the moment anyway, will also be killed.

The coyote is needed in Kansas to help check the rodents, said Professor Gier. He is necessary to maintain a somewhat reasonable balance in the state's wildlife population, which includes both useful and harmful species. There is no need to kill him just because he happens to be a coyote.

Losses caused by coyotes will probably be small this year. There are fewer coyotes and more rabbits than in recent years, so the coyotes will generally be satisfied to live on rabbits this winter. There are estimated to be about one-half as many coyotes as in 1951 and five times as many rabbits.

This article isn't intended to be an argument either for or against the coyote. It has instead been an attempt to present two sides of a case that too often appears to have only one side. So the next time you hear someone cussing the coyote and urging the destruction of the entire species, look about you and see if there aren't a few factors to their credit also.



PROF. GIER and Yipper after an evening romp on the campus. Yipper, a coyote used by Gier in hybrid studies, is quite tame. He acts much like any family pet.

ONE OF THE coyote-dog crosses used by Prof. Gier in a hybrid study to obtain more information on such crosses. This animal is only one-fourth coyote but retains nearly all the coyote characteristics except color. This animal is from a cross of a coyote-collie male and a springer spaniel female. He is about three years old and weighs 35 pounds. Such crosses occur naturally but are not as common as some people believe them to be.



\$1,000 Builds an Automatic Grinder

By Herman Clayton

EACH NEW development in farm machinery tends to reduce the time and labor required for a farm operation. As the result of a research project on feed processing, Kenneth Harkness and Ralph Lipper of the

Ag Engineering Department have combined several feed grinding operations into one simplified machine.

Their grinder, as pictured, is mounted on a trailer for demonstrating throughout Kansas. The large

box is divided into small bins for holding several grains and the ground feed. This arrangement of the bins and grinding equipment on the trailer gives an idea of how the system would operate when installed in an average granary or feed room.

Processing ear corn with a grinder powered by an electric motor of the size used on most farms has always been a problem. The capacity of such a unit is so low the farmer cannot economically spend time feeding ears into it by hand. Corn must be fed mechanically, and since ear corn will not flow evenly, an attachment which crushes the ears before they enter the grinder has been installed. The crushed corn flows by gravity or by conveyor into the grinder along with the small grains.

Grinding crushed ear corn results in a much smoother load on the motor than grinding whole ears. Tests on a combination crusher-grinder have shown that the power saved through even feeding of crushed material is more than is required to run the crusher.

Mixes Four Grains

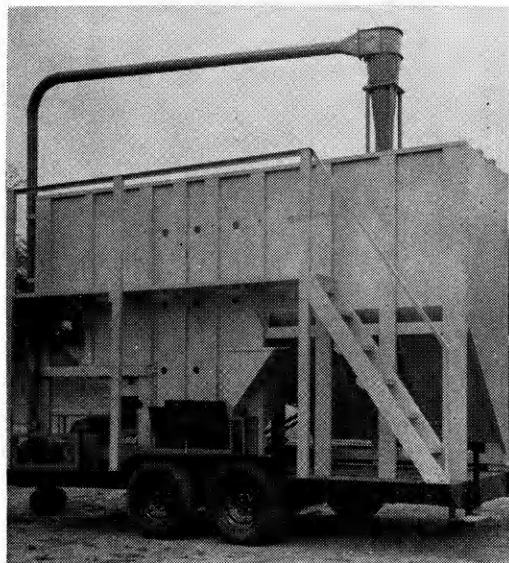
For feeding small grains and supplements into the grinder, a four hole commercial fertilizer metering device has been adapted. The metering device is attached to a four compartment hopper. Four types of grain can be fed into the hopper through free-flow spouts from overhead bins. Flow into the grinder from each compartment is then regulated by a slide gate.

If a farmer has separate storage bins for mixed dairy feed, poultry rations and other feeds, he can use a blower to convey the ground feed directly to the different bins. A five horsepower motor will drive the crusher, grinder and blower on the machine pictured.

The work by Harkness and Lipper is aimed primarily at developing a simple feeding mechanism that can be attached to any suitable grinder. It can be adapted to completely automatic operation if desired.

For example, with full automatic control, all a farmer needs to do is press a button. He can then do some other job and leave the grinding to take care of itself. Assuming he wants to mix a ration of 25 bushels of ground ear corn, 25 bushels of

(Continued on page 22)



THE COMPLETE grinder (left) as it was built for display, includes small bins, wheels and inspection platform. Below, a closeup shows the four basic attachments which may be installed with most feed grinders to make them economical and automatic.

1) Control panel which contains automatic clock to start and stop mill and an ammeter that tells when grinder is at full load.

2) A 5-hp. motor that drives the ear corn crusher, grain metering device, grinder and blower.

3) Ear corn crusher mounted above grinder.

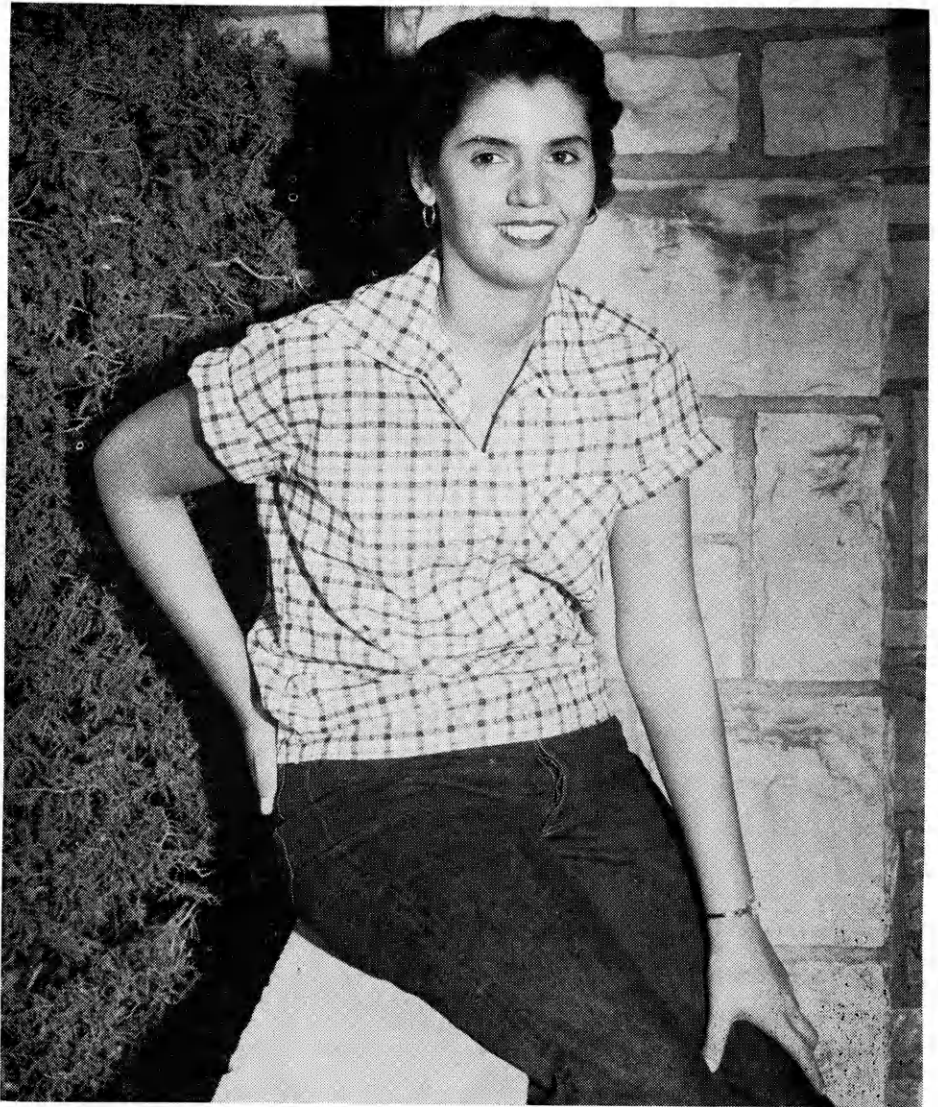
4) Commercial fertilizer metering device adapted to metering of small grains.



"Maria"

Vet Medicine Her Ambition

By Gary Neilan



MARIA "DOLORES" RONQUILLO is one of three charming girls enrolled in Ag this semester; but being the only girl in most of her classes isn't new for her. She has a degree in Animal Husbandry from Arizona U. and hopes to be accepted into Vet School soon.

MANY COLLEGE students of the so-called "weaker sex" are often accused of being in college only to obtain their "MRS (Mrs.) degree"; however, at least one Kansas State coed is here for different purposes. The black, sparkling eyes of Maria Ronquillo are set upon a degree in Veterinary Medicine.

Maria, who is "Dolores" to her friends, received a degree in Animal Husbandry at the University of Arizona last spring. Now, she is at Kansas State to compete with the many members of the male sex who seek entrance into the school of Veterinary Medicine.

Dolores attended summer school here in 1953, but this is her first regular semester as a Kansas State student. How does she like it? "Oh, fine!" is the way Dolores expresses her opinion, "Everyone is so friendly—especially the boys." In four of her classes, Dolores is the only girl.

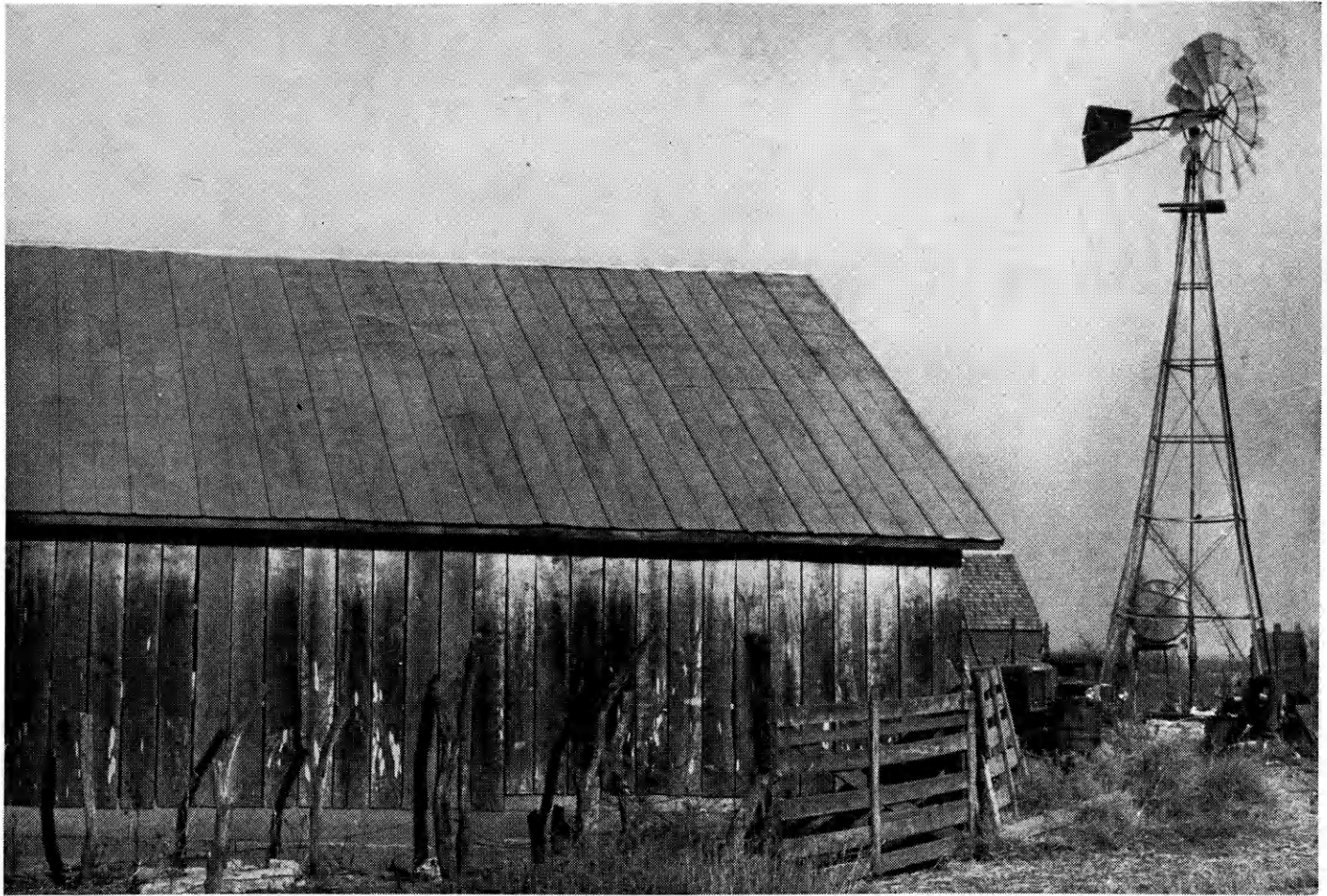
But, she doesn't mind, saying, "Boys are better to get along with than girls—they're not so interested in themselves." She had no comment when asked if this lack of self-interest among the fellows might not be due to a shift in attention whenever she comes around.

Born in Tucson, Arizona, Dolores lives on a ranch just west of there at the base of the mountains overlooking the city. She enjoys hunting and fishing very much, but strangely enough, she says "I can't get any thrill out of horseback riding." Dolores has spent several summers in Mexico with her grandparents, and finds life "south of the border" very interesting.

When Dolores entered the University of Arizona, she started out in chemistry. But working with test

tubes and such just didn't appeal to this girl with a love for animals and after a year and a half, Dolores transferred to the School of Agriculture. During her college career at Tucson, she worked three years in a veterinary hospital, and it was there that she found her true ambition coming to light.

Here at K-State, Dolores is enrolled in the Ag School while waiting hopefully for an opportunity to get into Vet Medicine. She is the assistant housemother at Van Zile Hall, and takes part in various campus activities. She hopes someday to return to Tucson and practice as a veterinarian. And, no doubt by then, this well educated and attractive young lady will have met the "right man" and acquired still another degree—that MRS degree.



MOST KANSAS native lumber isn't fancy, but it is strong and weather resistant. This building (except for the roof) and the gate beside it are made entirely of lumber sawed from Eastern Kansas trees. It was built as a corn crib by Alvin Holt, a farmer near Cleburne.

LUMBERING in Kansas?

Sure! Many woodlots are going to waste.

By Bob Ecklund

FACED WITH the prospect of lower farm incomes, more and more farmers are turning to home-grown materials for the construction of farm buildings. Native lumber is well adapted to a variety of construction uses, according to Leo T. Wendling, extension engineer at Kansas State College. It could be used to a still greater extent if more farmers realized the possibilities lying dormant in many unused woodlots.

Nearly everyone is familiar with the use of native trees for fence post material, but not so many realize the

practical value of native lumber used in other ways. In 1952 forty-three county agents reported over 2,200 farmers that were using native lumber in their farm construction program.

The extension service maintains that native lumber could be used still more intensively to meet part of the state's lumber needs. Farmers are urged to harvest their own timber, have it custom sawed, and use the lumber for needed farm buildings. This practice can save as much as 35 percent of the cost in comparison to

use of imported lumber, Wendling said.

Native lumber can be used as framing material in cattle sheds, poultry houses, machine sheds and many other farm buildings. It is useful for any interior work and can be used as sheeting or siding if it is to be covered with some other materials. The strength and durability of native lumber compares favorably with that of the imported soft woods when used as framing material.

More labor is required in the use of native lumber, as it is heavier to

handle, but savings in cost more than offset this factor. Most native lumber is very tough and doesn't split readily, favorable points to consider in rafters and studs.

Some of the more commonly used native trees are the oak, cottonwood, hackberry and some elm. Oak and cottonwood are the most widely utilized in Kansas. Hedge is often used in pole constructed buildings and is one of the most durable of woods. It is more difficult to handle however and should be bolted instead of nailed if possible, said Mr. Wendling. Hedge and locust are the only woods recommended for pole type construction without being first treated.

Could Boost Output

Due to climatic and economic reasons Kansas could never become self sufficient in lumber production, but the annual output could be increased considerably, said Harold G. Gallaher, extension forester. Improved management of farm woodlots and careful selection of the annual harvest would boost the productivity much above its present level.

There are approximately 1,160,000 acres of natural woodland and 220,000 acres of planted trees in Kansas according to the latest survey. Most

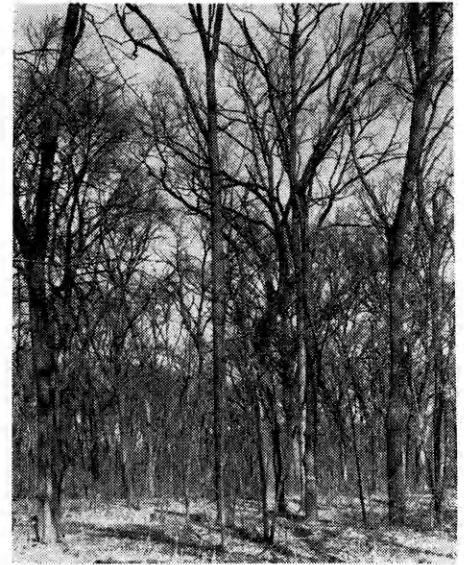
of the natural stands of trees are along stream banks, on rocky ground, and in other areas not well suited to cultivation.

Good for a Prairie State

More than 23 million board feet of native lumber are produced in Kansas annually. In addition some 3 million feet of walnut logs are sold. Walnut, not being normally used in construction, was not included in the lumber surveys. Add to this an undetermined amount of wood cut for fuel and the annual harvest of 7 million fence posts and the total is impressive for a prairie state.

While this harvest of lumber would be of small importance in some of the western lumbering states, it nevertheless represents a substantial savings to farmers using it. The U.S. Forestry Service estimates that the present woodland harvest could go on indefinitely without depleting the woodlands in Kansas.

Many small portable sawmills are scattered throughout Kansas, though mostly they are to be found in the eastern one-third. As a rule they are owned and operated by farmers, who run them during the winter when other farm work is slack. A few of the mills doing custom work offer the farmer a complete service. They



FARM WOODLOTS receive little care and so give little profit. Removal of dead trees and harvest of good logs will improve a woodlot and add a new source of income.

will cut the timber, saw and season the lumber for him.

Fred Anderson, Cleburne farmer, has owned and operated a sawmill for a number of years. The amount of lumber he saws will vary considerably from year to year, he said. Last season he cut only about 40,000 feet, but he has cut as much as 100,000 feet in some of the better years. He plans to operate his mill again this year, as he has a lot of his own timber to saw as well as some for his neighbors.

Choose Trees with Care

The mistake most farmers make is not being careful in the selection of their saw logs, Anderson said. To get the best lumber, trees must be chosen with care. A poor log can yield nothing but poor lumber, he said.

Farmers as a whole are reluctant to work in the woods, and as a result little timber is marketed to best advantage to the owner, said Harold Gallaher. The drouth conditions of the past few years have caused many trees to die, and "improvement cuttings" to remove the dead material would help the remaining stand. Cutting of undesirable species would improve the quality and encourage the growth of the more desirable trees.

Poor management probably results from the usual low cash return from woodlots. If the farmer could realize more profit from his woodlot, he probably would be willing to put in more work on it, Gallaher said.

BOARD FENCES like these are expensive if made out of imported lumber, but if a farmer can cut trees from his own timber, have them sawed and use that lumber, the cost will be much less. A native lumber fence may not look as nice, but it will last just as long.



They're Point 4 Students

By Dan Henley

YOU MIGHT CALL them a little United Nations and you might be right, for the groups often seen sitting around the conference tables in room 135 of Waters Hall or strolling across the campus have come here from many nations to study with us. And like in the UN, the interpreters and the headphones through which they are heard are standard equipment for each group.

If you were in their home countries, you could see similar groups of American educators and technicians working with the leaders in their colleges and rural communities on a general program to improve the economic conditions and standards of living.

That's the Point 4 program, or more accurately, the technical cooperation program which was set up by our government after World War II to help depressed countries by exchanging knowledge and ideas. Now run by the Foreign Operations Administration in Washington, Point 4 is carrying on its program of education by bringing foreign educators here to study and by sending our specialists to other countries to teach.

AFTER HEARING several talks on a certain phase of agriculture, the Yugoslavs would take a field trip to the College farms where they would see the experiments first hand.



Recently, a group of 12 livestock specialists from Yugoslavia were in Kansas, often here on the campus, learning everything they could about beef and dairy cattle, hogs and poultry.

One of the Yugoslavs, Nikola Francetic from Zagreb, said on his application to come to the U.S., "In the United States I would like to see and become acquainted with cattle breeding organizations, production of fodder crops, breeding of calves and feeding of cattle during the pasture grazing time."

That's just exactly what he's doing, too. Nikola and the others stayed in

MOST POINT 4 visitors can't understand English so they watch and their interpreter listens. Then he tells them what is said by way of mike and headphones.

Kansas a month and will be in the U.S. three months. From here their tour was planned to Missouri, Nebraska, Indiana, West Virginia and eventually to Washington where they will prepare for the trip home. While in Kansas they spent two weeks here on the campus, part time listening to talks by our specialists, and part time out on the College farms learning about research there.

Then for a couple of weeks, they were off on a long bus tour through eastern Kansas visiting experimental fields, creameries, newspaper offices, bakeries, a Coca Cola bottling plant, grain elevators, the State Board of Agriculture, cattle, poultry and hog farms.

Dr. William F. Pickett, head of the Horticulture Department and liaison officer for agricultural affairs here, is in charge of the groups while they are in Kansas. It is his duty to see that they are happy and that they learn everything they came here to learn and a lot more. He said Yugoslavia was the 27th country to be represented at K-State this year.

Often after a young man (or woman) has studied in the U.S. and returned home, his knowledge and

(Continued on page 26)

In pioneer times the woodlot was usually an uncleared patch of virgin forest, sometimes a windbreak planted to shelter a prairie home. It furnished fire-wood, perhaps shade and poor pasture for livestock. For generations the woodlot has been too much taken for granted, or ignored.

Today the woodlot presents new challenge, new opportunity—especially to farm youth. Fenced to prevent damage due to pasturage it may be a watershed to fill a pond, a refuge for wild life. It may be selectively harvested to yield saw logs, rail ties, fence posts, or pulp wood. It may be replanted, perhaps with Christmas trees, to produce better returns in years to come. So managed, a wooded area may indeed be an endowment, begun in boyhood to mature in the fullness of manhood.

All this is a place for the energy and ingenuity of youthful enterprise. There are new applications of conservation principles, new techniques of tree culture, new methods for planting and harvesting trees. With the help of a modern tractor, and some supplementary equipment, woodlot enterprise can be both pleasant and productive. J. I. Case Co., Racine, Wis.

Woodlots Need YOUNG Ideas...



Master of woodlot tasks is the Case "VAC-14" low-seat tractor, shown here with half-tracks added for work in soft ground. With PTO auger to dig holes and utility carrier to haul materials it speeds the planting of young trees or the building of protective fence. The same Eagle Hitch carrier lifts and moves logs without damage to the stand. With loader and fork lift it puts logs into piles or onto trucks. The "low-seater" has adjustable tread and full under-clearance for work among trees and stumps, convenient power to pull transplanter and drive saws.



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Like 'em or not,

You Learn About Chickens

By John Saylor

ANY BUSINESS cheap to get into, profitable, and easy to get out of, is a good business. The poultry industry has these characteristics and for the good of the student nearly every Aggie is required to take at least three credit hours of poultry "learnin'."

A look at farm statistics and the overall prosperity of the poultry industry is convincing as to why this required poultry course is important.

Ten and one half percent of the total farm income during 1953 came from poultry. Parts of Georgia, Arkansas, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and the point where Delaware, Maryland and Virginia meet, called Delmarva, are almost completely dependent on the poultry industry.

Comparatively, chickens have a fast profit turnover. In ten weeks broilers are ready for market. In six months young hens are laying eggs. Poultry can be improved genetically at a much faster rate than other types

of livestock, due to shorter generations.

A non-agriculturist, or a person who eats eggs and doesn't worry about hens, may see little purpose in a poultry course and particularly a poultry laboratory, but the school of agriculture requires them, "to expose students to various stages of the poultry industry."

The poultry situation is presented so the student receives practical experience in the laboratory work he is required to do. The plentiful supply of anti-poultry students wonder why they must spend 5 hours a week for 18 weeks learning techniques of handling chickens, ducks, geese, and turkeys.

Although poultry seems to occupy a minute portion of the gray matter of the average Aggie, the subject can be a complicated and extensive one. A good example is the work being done by Paul Siegel, 22, a laboratory instructor. A graduate assistant in

poultry husbandry from Vernon, Conn., this man has his Master's degree and is going for his Doctor's in poultry. He knows chickens from cranium to pygostyle.

The student barely scratches the surface of poultry in the three required hours, but he does receive good practical experience.

One of the first laboratories is concerned with teaching the many different classes of poultry, the breeds in the classes and the varieties of each breed. Students who thought there were only two kinds of chickens, male and female, immediately have their view of the poultry field broadened.

Very often the average farmer, with an average flock of chickens, doesn't know which hens are eating and laying eggs and which hens are just eating. A common practice in separating layers from lemons is culling, and this practice is received in laboratory.

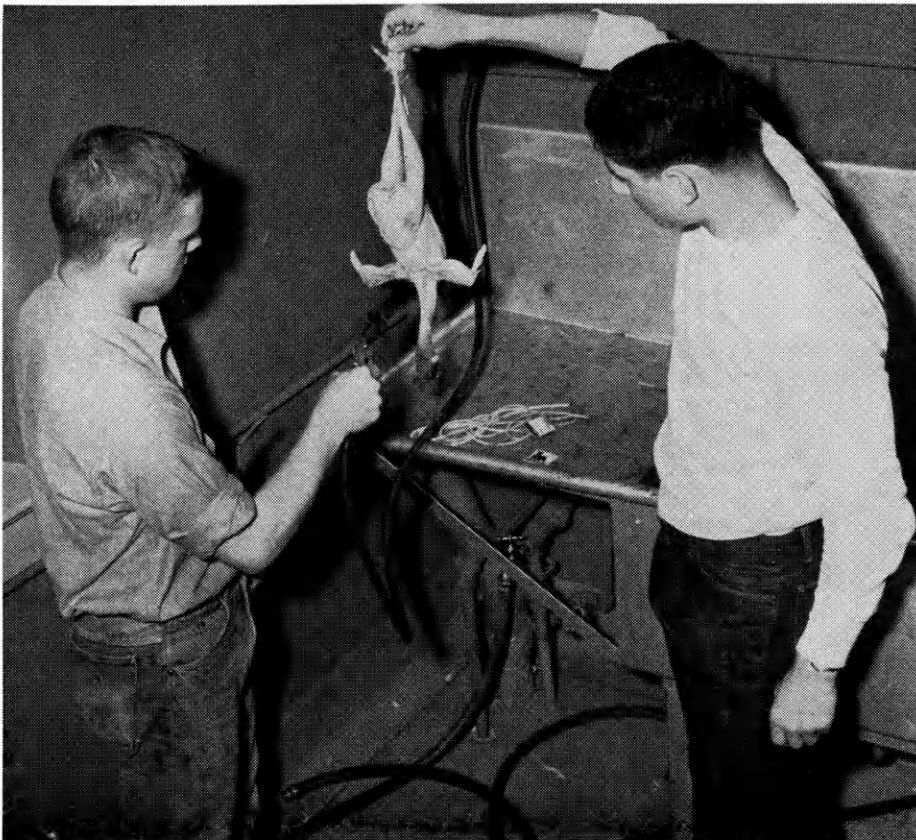
Judging Chickens

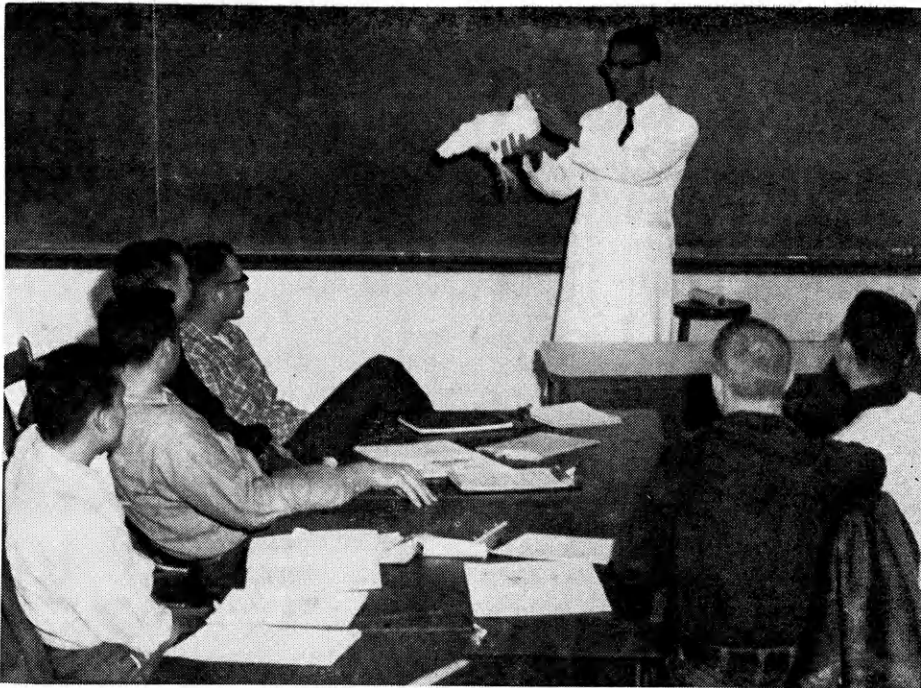
Students find, surprisingly, that a mangy fowl is often the one keeping up the flock average.

Students are given a general class of hens to judge over two or three early laboratory periods, then on the nine weeks examination, Siegel grades on acquired knowledge. Mr. Siegel often reminds his students, "Now don't worry, you can't get more than three placings wrong." The merit of this statement could be realized if each man had 100 hens to judge. With only three it becomes more difficult.

One of the prime objectives of culling, and for that matter, of raising hens is egg production. Students learn that hens lay four classes of eggs, AA, A, B, C, and from C on down there ceases to be an egg. Different classes of eggs are examined in lab to get an idea of the different qualities.

TWO STUDENTS are scorching pin feathers with a gas flame in their practice of dressing chickens in one of the poultry labs.





PAUL SIEGEL, laboratory instructor, explains a chicken part to his students by using a live model. Later he will find out how many of the boys were listening by giving them a chance to explain the part to him in a laboratory quiz; and it may be a fast pop quiz.

Every student is required to kill, prepare, and dress a chicken, but before this exercise he is taught the parts of a chicken, and then parts of a part. It is hard for a student to realize a chicken has 42 general parts to its skeleton and it's harder for him to learn them.

The feather sections come next and then the egg. Combining 15 materials to form an egg takes the unconscious talent confined to poultry, reptiles, and one mammal, the platypus.

Caponizing and dubbing also come before killing and dressing and the student takes on this task with gritted teeth. The surgical method is a delicate procedure and a good toll of the 175 to 200 chickens killed in poultry laboratories every semester is taken here. Someone must pay for experience and in this case it's the chicken.

Everybody makes mistakes, not excluding instructors. Once an instructor attempted to give a caponizing demonstration using a pullet.

The other method is by the use of hormones and it is becoming more widespread every year.

Killing and dressing chickens is the climax of the poultry laboratory "plot." Students experience the work behind the table model plates of fried chicken.

By watching a demonstration by the instructor, they see that in com-

mercial procedure chickens are not killed by wringing their necks grandma style. The commercial technique is to cut the jugular vein in the bottom of the throat and pierce the brain through the palate of the mouth. A chicken bleeds more freely and can be plucked without scalding.

Even with these advantages some students from the old school of chicken butchering get disgusted and would like to revert back to it. One boy would have been better off if he had followed through with this desire. Thinking his chicken executed, he started plucking. Half through, the chicken's modesty got the best of it, and it leaped off the hook and ran for cover.

Poultry raising is not the simple business it may sound to be, with the little needed capital and the little risk. A crate of baby chicks in the post office is far from the profit stage, except during Easter when they are dipped in colored dyes and sold for walking Easter eggs. Normally the farmer's profit will depend largely on his management practices.

A growing chicken cannot exist under the two extremes of weather, heat and cold. It must have a happy medium. This is just one of the many excuses chickens have for dying. Probably chickens are susceptible to more fatal diseases than any other livestock and they are much more

(Continued on page 24)

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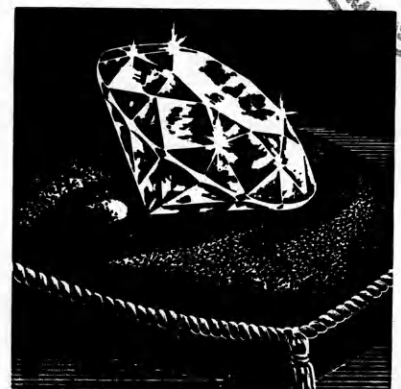
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Father (calling the family doctor):
"Doc, my son has cholera and the
worst part of it is he admits he caught
it kissing the maid."

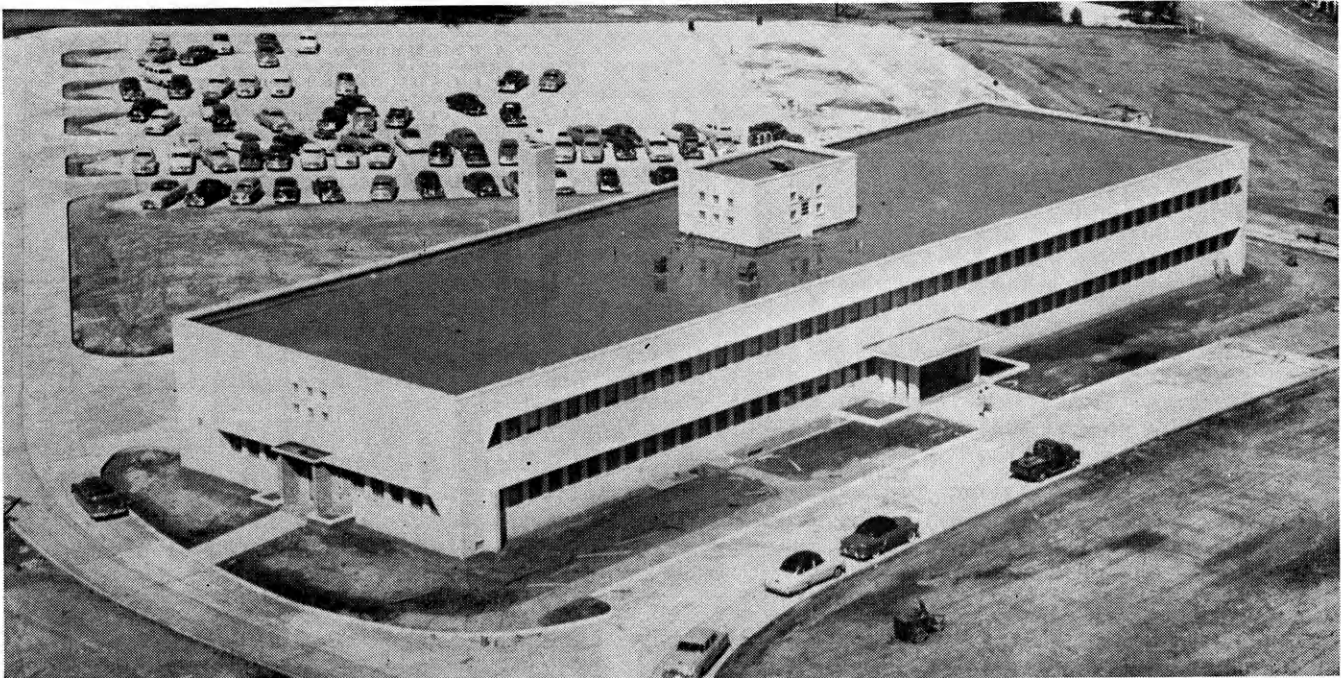
Doctor: "Oh, well, young people
will do thoughtless things."

Father: "But, Doctor, to be quite
frank, I kissed the maid myself."

Doctor: "That's too bad."

Father: "And to make matters
worse, since then I have kissed my
wife every morning. I'm afraid that
she also will . . ."

Doctor (wildly): "Oh, my gosh,
we'll all have it!"



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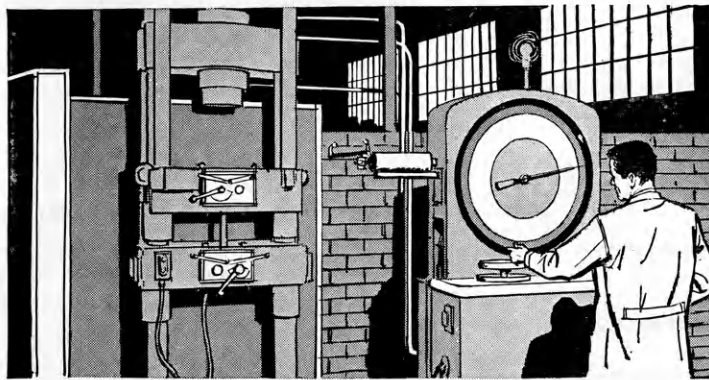
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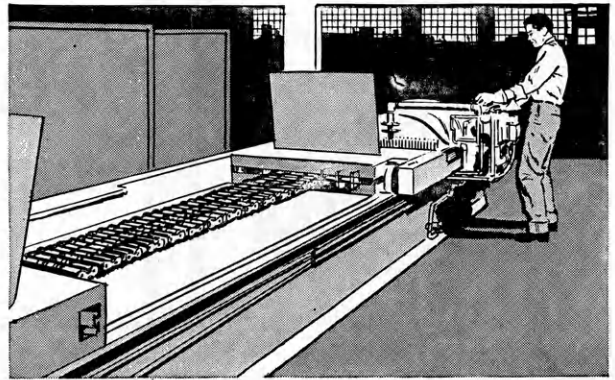
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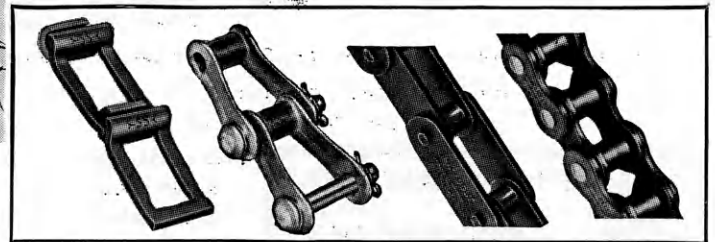


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Automatic Feed Grinder

(Continued from page 12)

ground milo and 200 pounds of cottonseed meal; he can adjust the slide gates of the appropriate compartments in the hopper to the amounts desired, then press the starter button and let it go.

The machine pictured is automatic. Controls for the grinding system are simple. There is a starting switch for the motor that operates the crusher, metering device, grinder and blower. A second switch is provided for the ear corn bin agitator. A low cost ammeter is installed to indicate when the grinder motor is operating at rated load. If desired, an electric timer can be used to automatically start the unit and stop it after enough feed has been ground.

As to cost, Harkness estimates the price of this grinding system will range from \$700 to \$1,000, depending on the type of feed to be ground. The ear corn crusher, speed reduction system to drive the crusher with the grinder motor, and ear corn bin agitator will cost about \$250. Metering equipment for small grain, shelled corn and supplements can be purchased for \$100. Grinder and blower will run between \$100 and \$150. A five horsepower electric motor will cost from \$250 up. If a seven and one-half horsepower motor is needed for heavier loads, its cost, of course, will be higher.

Judging Team

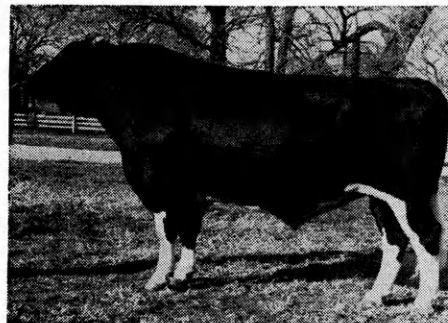
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That team last judged at the American Royal and will finish their season at the Denver stock show in January. They were 2nd at the Royal, three points behind four-time-winner Nebraska. Eldon Johnson, Ernest Schmidt and Ernest Heitschmidt were the team, which ranked 1st in placing fleeces and 2nd in grading. They were coached by Prof. T. D. Bell.

The Dairy team was 4th among 29 at their national contest in Waterloo. The team was Allan Heath, Bill Bergman and Daryl Pults, with Prof. G. B. Marion as coach. Heath was high man of the contest, winning a \$500 scholarship plus several trophies. At their international contest in Chicago, Heath, Pults and Mark Drake placed 9th among 15 teams. Pults was 8th in the over-all contest.

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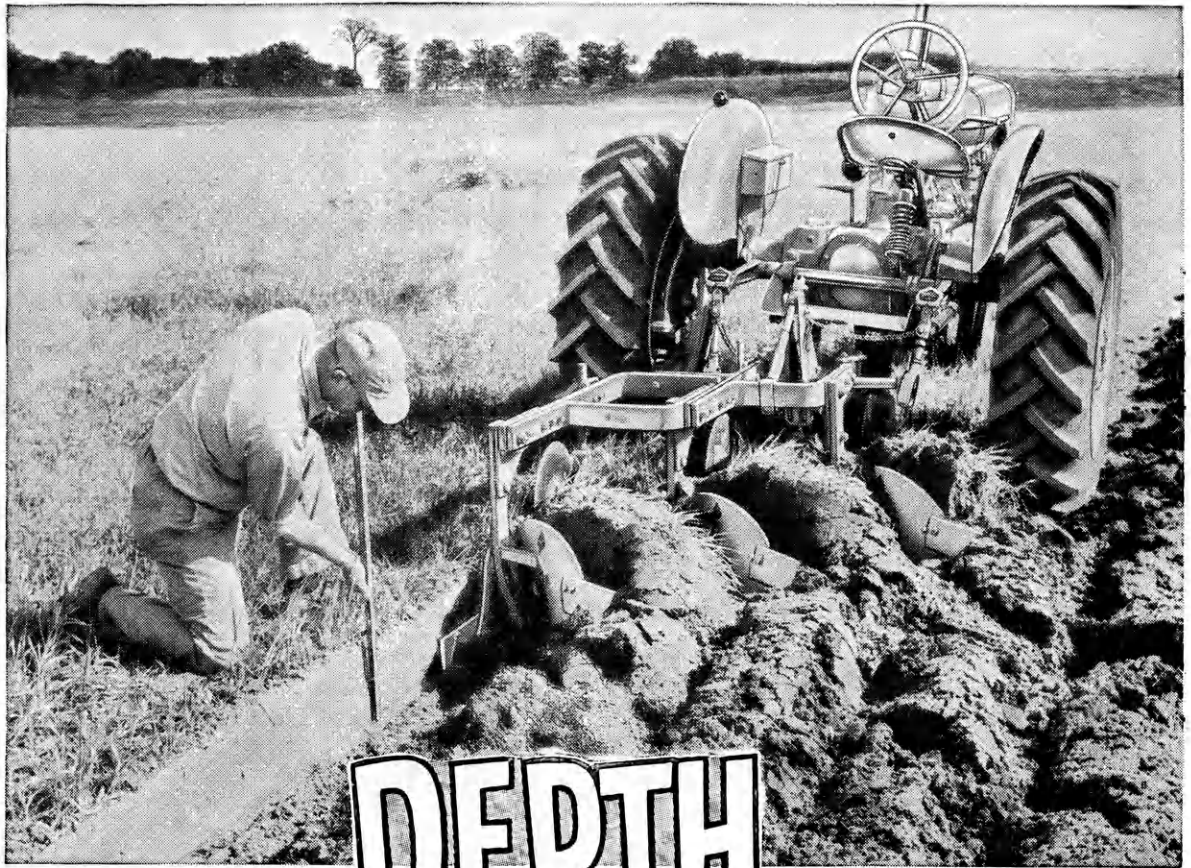
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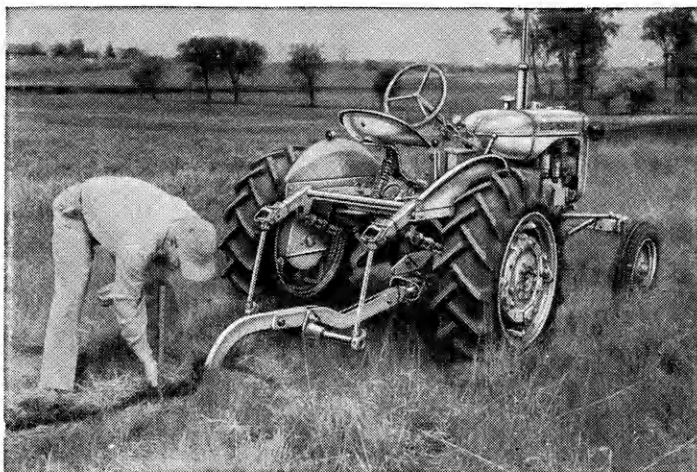
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This fall, CA and WD-45 DEPTH POWER permitted many farmers to subsoil — an operation that has proved beneficial in areas of tight soils. Penetrating and shattering compacted plow sole or hardpan by subsoiling on the contour when the ground is dry, helps control erosion on hillsides, increases the moisture storage capacity of the subsoil, aids drainage in low areas, and makes room for deep plant root development. Farmers report that subsoiling in the fall permits them to plow earlier in the spring.

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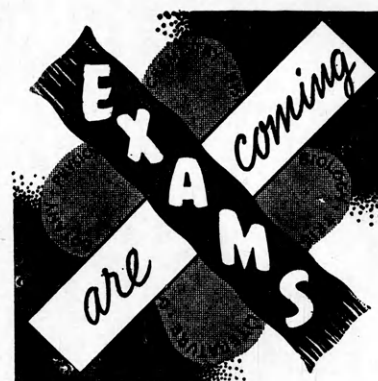
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sensitive to diet and vitamin deficiencies. For what appears to be the enjoyment of it, a chicken may suddenly go crazy with "crazy chick disease," caused by the lack of one of the vitamin B¹² complexes.

Knowing these pitfalls is important to the agriculture student because he may someday be raising chickens as part of his living budget. Good management may make him some money when money is hard to make.

Many of the aggies will go back on the farm and be their own bosses. There have been ups and downs in the farming game in the past and there probably will be in the future. Many schoolboys dislike chickens before they take a poultry course and they still dislike them afterward, but they can see where many wise investments have been made in the poultry industry.

The downs in farming bring chickens back to farms where they had been eliminated during good times. This can be verified, "straight from the horse's mouth," by asking some of the hard bitten farmers of the last depression.



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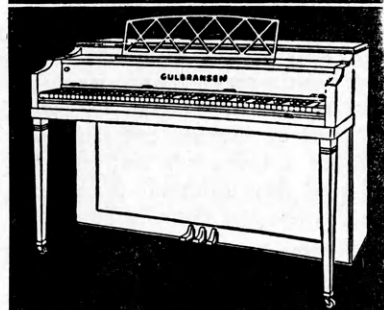
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Of 54 pigs from 8 sows, farrowed last November, we lost 2 at about 4 months. This bunch was fed our own corn and MoorMan's Mintrate* for Pigs—free choice up to weaning time—2½ months. Then we changed over to a ration of corn and MoorMan's Mintrate 45 for Hogs.

And here are our costs: Mintrate for Pigs, \$274.35—Mintrate 45 for Hogs, \$157.25—corn at \$1.39 per bu., \$771.45. A total feed cost of \$1203.05. And that includes the feed for the sows, who held their weight of 425 lbs. during nursing, and that of the boar for 2 weeks.

Even with the feed for the boar and 8 sows added in I figure our feed cost for the hogs was only 10.78c per pound of pork.

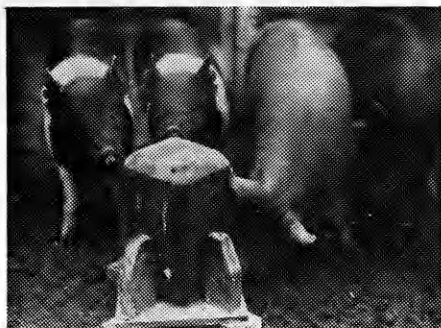
At 4 mo., 3 weeks 19 head averaged 215 lbs. and brought \$27.50 a hundred. At 5 mo., 2 weeks the remaining 33 averaged 214½ lbs. and brought us \$28.65. Total weight of the two lots was 11,150 lbs.—and they brought \$3,108.97. That's a return of \$1,905.92 over feed cost. I've been farming for 25 years and I've never found a feed that does the job as well or as economically as MoorMan's."

Like Mr. Sponsler you, too, can produce 215-lb. hogs in 5 months—if you supplement your home grown corn with MoorMan's Minrates. You, too, will find this scientifically blended mineral, protein, vitamin combination will release more of the pork-building nutrition in your corn—will help push pigs along faster and help your hogs make more economical gains. Ask your MoorMan Man to give you an estimate of what the MoorMan Pork Profit Program will cost you in dollars and cents. Or, if your MoorMan man doesn't call, write Moorman Mfg. Co., Dept. O512, Quincy, Illinois.

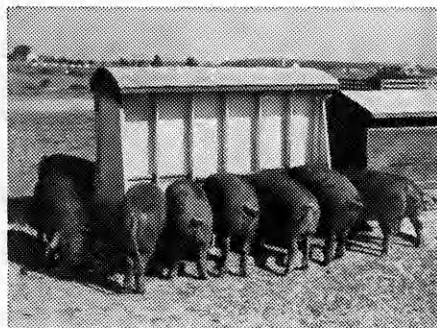
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Garrell Sponsler started farming in 1919 on a 40-acre farm. Today he owns 395 acres and rents another 212 acres. "Sponse," as his friends and neighbors call him, operates his farms with a strict system of bookkeeping that gives him an accurate record on all operations. Sows farrow every month of the year under Mr. Sponsler's swine raising operations. He keeps a herd of 45 sows and plans to have 8 farrow each month, with each litter averaging 7 pigs. Sows are usually sold after they have produced three litters.



Although MoorMan's Minrates are fully mineralized and contain exactly the right amount of both base and trace minerals needed by the average animal or fowl, there are exceptions. Some animals may need more than others. That's why it's always good practice to make MoorMan's Minerals available for the animals that need them to supply this deficiency.



In addition to Minrates your MoorMan man has the most efficient Hog Worm Expellers on the market today. E-Z-Ex*, to be mixed with your own feed—and Easy-Way*, a complete worm expelling feed. Both are made under MoorMan patents and have been proved in the worming of over 70,000,000 hogs, to be both safe and highly efficient.

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Point 4 Students

(Continued from page 16)

ideas are not given proper attention by the older, "more mature" officials with whom he works. To solve this problem, Point 4 invites these skeptical officials to come here to study. As a result, some very impressive titles show up on the "occupation" lines in the records.

Among the Yugoslavs was the "inspector for cattle breeding, Dept. of Agriculture," "chief, Livestock Breeding Institute," "director, Agricultural Middle School," "director of agricultural farms," "chief, Agricul-

tural Research Institute Farm in Slovenia (Miss Anica Janezic, the only woman in the group)" and others similar.

"More foreign nationals come here to study extension methods than a other subject," Pickett says. "The scientists in many countries care little for the welfare of the farmers and the farmers have contempt for the scientists. That attitude puts the extension agents in rather strategic positions. Extension work is just starting in many places; so the agents come here to get ideas on how to break through the barriers between scientists and farmers. Then some of the scientific improvements can be used."

The results of his work are gratifying, Pickett says. He gets letters from people all over the world thanking him for his help while they were in Kansas and telling him how they have successfully applied knowledge picked up here. "It's a real pleasure to show them around, too."

Few of these groups have ever been in the U.S. before and they come here expecting to find a Hollywood type of luxury where no one works and gangsters roam the streets. They visit American homes and are amazed to find that the housewife still has work to do even though she has automatic gadgets and conveniences.

Often Pickett takes the visitors to downtown Manhattan where they sit in the car and "just watch the people." "They are astounded to see various classes of people intermingled and that a farmer looks and acts like any other person," he said.

"They learn a lot about America in their short stay here; probably much more than they expected. They all seem favorably impressed. Perhaps they'll remember us for a long time."

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