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KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY



Ag Student

DECEMBER 1960

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Grown in
Kansas

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Slim Profits

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Air Attack
on Weeds

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Own or Buy?

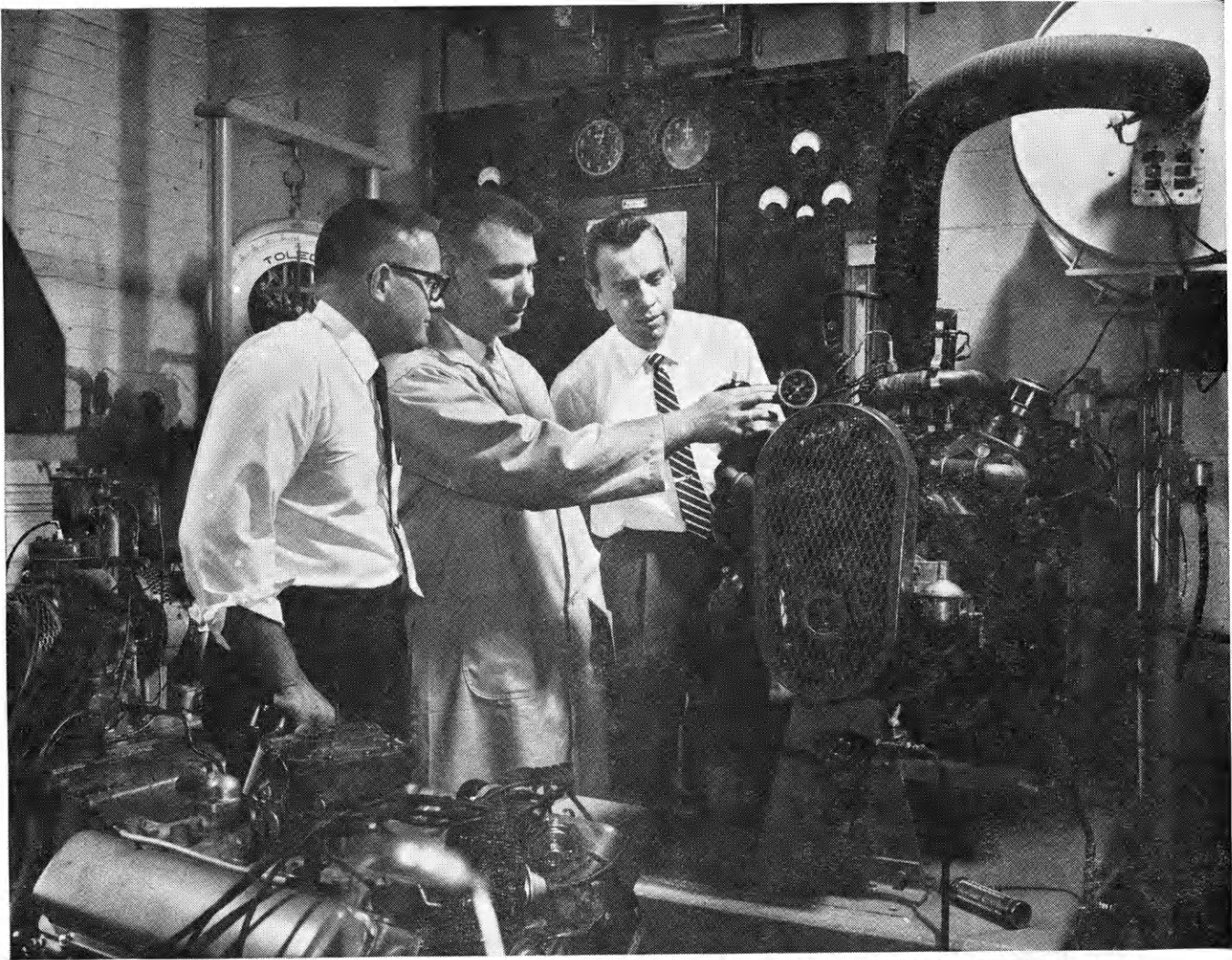
It's Your
Decision

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SEASON'S GREETINGS 1960





After months of intensive work, a research team in Standard Oil's research center next to our Whiting, Indiana, refinery developed a remarkable new gasoline additive—called *M₂PG*—that improves car performance. Working on an experimental engine are research scientists (left to right) Norm Esau, Dick Sholts and Bob Malec.

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THE SIGN OF PROGRESS...
THROUGH RESEARCH

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Across A. G.'s Desk

Four members of our editorial staff were in Chicago during the Thanksgiving vacation to attend the convention of the College Ag Mags, and at the Awards Banquet we heard one of the editors of the Prairie Farmer speak about changes that had been made and were being made in Agriculture.

In his speech, he mentioned the transition of farming from a way of life to a business.

Farming is most certainly making this transition, and many people do not want to recognize that it is happening. They want to live in the past where farming was a way of life. The point is that these are the farmers who are going to vanish, since they will not operate their farms as an efficient business.

In order to remain a farmer, the man who is now farming is going to have to adopt some very businesslike ways. First he is going to have to keep a set of records

that will work for him, so that he knows what farming operations are making a profit. By knowing what is making a profit he can farm in that direction.

Also he is going to have to figure what is making the best return for investment dollar and plan future investments along this line.

But before adopting business practices, the farmer must realize that he is running a business. When he does realize this, he is headed in the right direction.

The handwriting is already on the wall; those who recognize that farming is a business will be in business for many years to come. Those who want to keep farming as a way of life, probably will do so right to the end, and it won't be long in coming for them.

Arnold Good

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KITE'S

IN

AGGIEVILLE

by Terry Knowles

EACH year the farmer is faced with making plans for the next growing season with the aim of realizing bigger profits. In achieving this goal, the decision of custom cutting or equipment ownership can become an economic football.

When to hire and when to own is of great concern to an operator who has a small acreage or uses the equipment only a few hours a year. An estimated 25 to 30 percent of the 1959 Kansas wheat crop was custom cut.

Many factors are involved when a farmer is faced with making a decision between custom operations and ownership.

Equipment Must Be Used

One of the foremost factors would definitely be whether or not there is enough annual use to justify ownership. The farmer will need to make adequate and profitable use of his equipment if he is to realize profits from his investment.

If the farmer decides to have his crop custom cut, then he must consider the factor of timeliness. In order to get the biggest yields, wheat will have to be harvested at just the right time. There shouldn't be any

delay once the crop is ripe. And it is not always possible to have the custom crew on hand when the wheat is ready to cut.

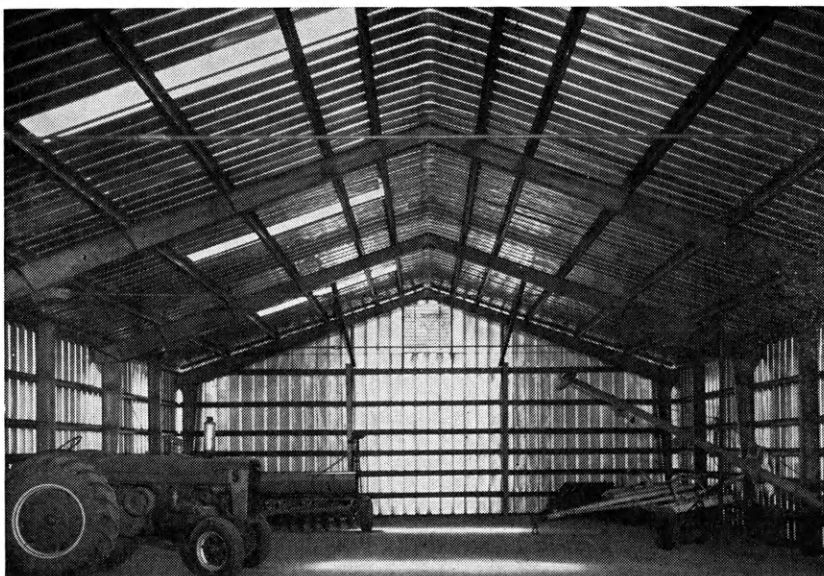
The availability of the money required to own the equipment cer-

tainly can't be overlooked when considering ownership.

Other factors involved in the problem of ownership are the values of personal satisfaction and independence of ownership. But the cost of the machine and the cost of upkeep are the prime factors involved.

Delays Mean Losses

Custom hiring has both advantages and disadvantages that need to be taken into account, but can't be assigned a dollar-and-cent value. The most frequent disadvantage is that the service may not be available when needed. Delays at crucial harvesting periods can mean far greater losses than any savings from custom cutting. A second difficulty, particularly



A machine shed protects your machinery against the elements. However, if you don't make adequate and profitable use of your equipment you can't afford to own machinery, let alone a good machine shed.

With low farm incomes and rising equipment costs, the question of equipment ownership is becoming more important.

Expensive Equipment— Should You Buy or Hire?

The Decision



When a crop is ready to harvest you've got to have a combine that will get in the field and get it cut. The question is whether to own the machine or have the crop custom cut.

Is Yours

in custom combining, is that noxious weed seeds may be carried onto the farm by careless custom operators.

A principal advantage of custom hiring for farmers with limited capital is that investment in expensive machines can be avoided and the capital can be used elsewhere in the business where it may yield a higher return. The farmer who custom hires also avoids the risk that the machine may be damaged by fire, wind, or accident, or that it may soon become obsolete.

Custom Operators More Skilled

In some cases custom hiring may eliminate, or at least ease, the problem of finding and managing farm help. Custom operators may be more skilled in maintaining and operating complicated equipment and, as a result, can do a quicker and better job.

As for owning and operating equipment, several factors of expense are involved. These can be broken

down into two groups—first, factors related to machine ownership, and second, factors related to machine operation.

Under the first heading will fall such expenses as the original cost, depreciation, interest on your investment, taxes, insurance, and shelter. And under operation, the costs will center around fuel, oil, lubrication, repairs, labor and the number of days used per year.

Keep Machinery Busy

The number of days a machine is used per year influences the cost per unit work done. The costs of owning a machine are relatively fixed and are incurred whether the machine is used or not. So increasing the number of days use per year decreases total cost of machinery use per unit work done.

One way to determine the difference in the cost of the two methods of harvesting (either by custom cutting or by use of your own equipment) is to break each down to an hourly-cost basis and compare the two.

Expenses for an hour of operation would (for example in the case of a 12-foot self-propelled combine) in-

clude: labor (\$1.50), fuel (.55), oil (.05), lubrication (.15), and repairs (\$2.14). This would come to a total of \$4.39 for one hour of operation.

Assuming then that the custom rate for combining is \$4 per acre and your own machine can cut three acres an hour, you have an operating balance of \$7.61 per hour.

Compare the Factors Carefully

For profitable operation of your own equipment, you must not exceed the hourly ownership cost of \$7.61 per hour.

As mentioned, the difference is not definite and can't be entirely accurate because of the variable factors such as importance of timely operation.

The chance of loss of a crop due to untimeliness reduces the actual number of acres needed to justify owning a machine.

The trend is towards more and more custom cutting but the growth in the size of farms may, in the future, offset this.

A farmer can afford to hire when total cost of custom work for a single machine isn't greater than the annual ownership and direct operating and labor costs for using his own machine.

Bulletin - - -



Air Attack Wipes Out Weeds

Good distance judgment and steady nerves are needed to fly this low at about 80 miles an hour. A rig of this size may cover 640 acres in four and one half hours. Turbulent air pushes chemical around the weeds for uniform penetration and blanket coverage. Nothing is ruined by wheels.



Ground and air spraying have their places, and if used to the best advantage they can widen your profit margin.

ing is the answer to your weed problem be sure you've got a sound reason for spraying.

by Norman Werner

IT WAS a chilly, gray 4 a.m. somewhere in Kansas last summer. Out on the lonely crossroads of an airstrip a sleepy pilot shivers, and adjusts his crash helmet and goggles. His spray plane is serviced. Its spray tank is loaded with weed killing 2,4-D.

The pilot pulls on his gloves and climbs into the cockpit. A moment later the plane taxis slowly out and faces down the runway into the cool still air of the breaking day.

Now the motor roars, and the plane speeds down the runway. Faster and faster the plane moves. The tail lifts. Wheels spin free as the plane pulls up from the ground. The plane, with its destructive payload, strains into a gradual bank, then levels off over the green checkerboard of fields.

Operation Sprayday is under way. This is the air support a farmer has called upon to protect his crop from the infiltrating army of weeds.

Arriving on target, 640 acres of weed-infested wheat, the pilot maneuvers for the kill. Aligning the two flagmen in his sights, he moves down. Traveling at 85 to 100 mph ground speed, about 10 feet above the ground he starts releasing his payload.

With the flagmen moving further into the field with each successive sweep directing the pilot, even and accurate destruction of the enemy weed is accomplished. Within 4½ hours, operation Sprayday is completed.

Sprayday may mean payday for the farmer. However, it does cost to spray either from the air or from the ground. Before you decide that spray-

Don't Spray Poor Crops

If it's a dry year and it appears that weeds won't affect the yield of your crop you don't have an enemy, so why waste money fighting them? Another fact to consider is the value of the crop. Is it worth the expense of spraying? If for some reason it looks like a failure or near failure, don't go deeper into the financial hole by spraying it.

Air vs. Ground Spraying

If you evaluate these conditions and compare the costs of spraying either by air or by ground before you start, spraying can put money in your pocket. If you can't be bothered, it may cost you instead.

You may think that spraying is all right, but spraying done by some hotshot pilot hedgehopping back and

the high rate of speed of the plane. The spray caught in this turbulent air is forced down and penetrates all around the weed rather than just over the top as would be the case in ground spraying. This air movement breaks the chemical solution down to a fine even mist and offers a better blanket cover than that of the coarser spray delivered by ground sprayers.

Use Ground Rigs in Tight Spots

In small tight spots, around buildings, trees, or other obstructions, ground spraying should be used. You have to have room to fly. It is also true that for small fields it probably will be cheaper to use a ground sprayer. However, the choice of which method to use depends on your situation. This choice will probably be based on the condition of your land, (whether it's possible to use ground spraying), cost, availability of ground and/or air spraying equipment, and risk of physical damage to the crop.

Planes Cover Big Areas Fast

The ability of the airplane to treat large areas in a short period of time will usually save you money. If you've been shying away from aircraft spraying because your acreage is too small to justify the spraying

cost, it may be profitable to look into the possibility of forming a spraying ring. It is possible that you and your neighbors can arrange to have several small fields sprayed in one operation.

Drift Must Be Considered

With certain chemicals, the hazards of spray drift must be considered when aerial spraying is being done in a stiff breeze. If the pilot says that it's too windy and won't spray unless you sign a release, you'd better wait. Don't get into too big a hurry, especially if your work is in an area surrounded by potential lawsuits. Wait for calmer weather, or it may cost you.

As you can see, there are several decisions that only you can make in determining whether aerial spraying should be used. This is entirely up to you, but before you start aerial spraying it would be wise if you would take the time and trouble to let owners of adjoining property know that you're planning to spray. By knowing this they have a chance to protect livestock or poultry that might be panicked by the roar of the plane.

forth across your farm three feet above the ground is no good. Besides, spraying by plane costs too much, you think.

The fact that aerial application has survived indicates that it is effective as well as being economically feasible. Actually, you get better penetration and better blanket coverage with aerial spraying than you do with ground spraying.

Consider the air action in aerial spraying caused by the propeller and

Ground rigs are cheaper and more effective than air outfits near buildings, around trees, and in small fields. Drift is minimized by placing the booms near the crop. After you decide to spray you'll need to evaluate the advantages of both methods and decide which will give you more for your money. On larger acreages you'll want to consider the value of the crop which is knocked down by the tractor wheels. In busy seasons you may find the application time saved will be sufficient to offset the higher cost of aerial application.



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Make Money on Your Problem Acres

Plant Christmas Trees



Christmas tree plantings like this are beginning to show up in eastern Kansas as farmers try new ways to make problem land produce.

by Nancy Smith

WITH Christmas only a few weeks away, the market for Christmas trees will soon be opening. If you live near Topeka, Kansas City, or Wichita you have a ready market for Christmas trees. Smaller cities are good markets, too. The largest numbers of Christmas trees are grown in the eastern one-third of Kansas, but central Kansas has several plantings, also. Southeastern Kansas strip pits are being planted and you may see

Christmas trees growing along highway 36 near Seneca, Kansas.

Land that has thin cover, is prone to erode, inaccessible, or difficult to handle often may be utilized by Christmas tree planting. Not only does it offer a source of cash income, but it aids in conservation of soil and moisture. Evergreens generally are not adapted to alkaline soils. Avoid gravel, heavy clays, coarse sand, and thin upland sites. The soil should be well drained.

About 250,000 acres are planted to Christmas trees in the U.S. Two-

thirds of this amount is privately owned. Within six to ten years after planting you can expect your first crop of trees to be ready for sale. An Ohio grower planted 2,000 trees on four acres in 1927. Nine years later he began to harvest them. He averaged more than 7 percent compound interest on the money invested.

Trees Must Have Care

Christmas trees are like any other crop in that they require care and maintenance. A tree can't be planted and be expected to grow without

should be soaked with water as soon as they are received from the nursery and planted as soon as possible.

Prepare Early for Planting

If soil preparation is necessary, it should be done well in advance of planting. Woody vegetation should be removed from the planting area. Small trees should be set the same depth as they grew in the nursery, with the roots well spread in the planting holes. Moist soil should be firmly packed about the roots at the time of planting. Air pockets should be tamped out with your heel. Low vegetation such as brush, weeds, or

grass should not be allowed to handicap the small trees.

Best prices are paid for well-shaped, freshly cut trees. The butt end should be trimmed off neatly. Many people like to make their own selection from among growing trees. For this reason farms near the market centers are desirable. Branches trimmed from harvested trees usually find a ready market as wreaths or table and mantel decorations.

As the Christmas season approaches, consider ways in which you might utilize an acre here and there for Christmas tree production as a cash crop.

Here is one of the most exciting sights that any youngster can behold. It's Christmas morn and down in the living room Santa has heaped lots of colorfully-wrapped presents under the big tree. It just wouldn't be Christmas without a tree and lots of presents. Now Kansas farmers can grow Christmas trees for a profit and set the stage for Christmas.

care. Plantation-grown trees are given plenty of space to grow into symmetrical trees, while wild trees are often crowded or otherwise denied proper growing conditions. To bring the best price, a tree should be well-shaped and have uniform distance between whorls or branches.

Pines Recommended for Kansas

What species of Christmas tree should you grow? The choice will depend on several things: salability, soil requirements, climatic conditions, rate of growth, availability of planting stock, and the insect and disease hazards of any given species. The tree to choose is the one that fits best in all these categories. Pines are becoming increasingly popular and are the recommended species for Kansas.

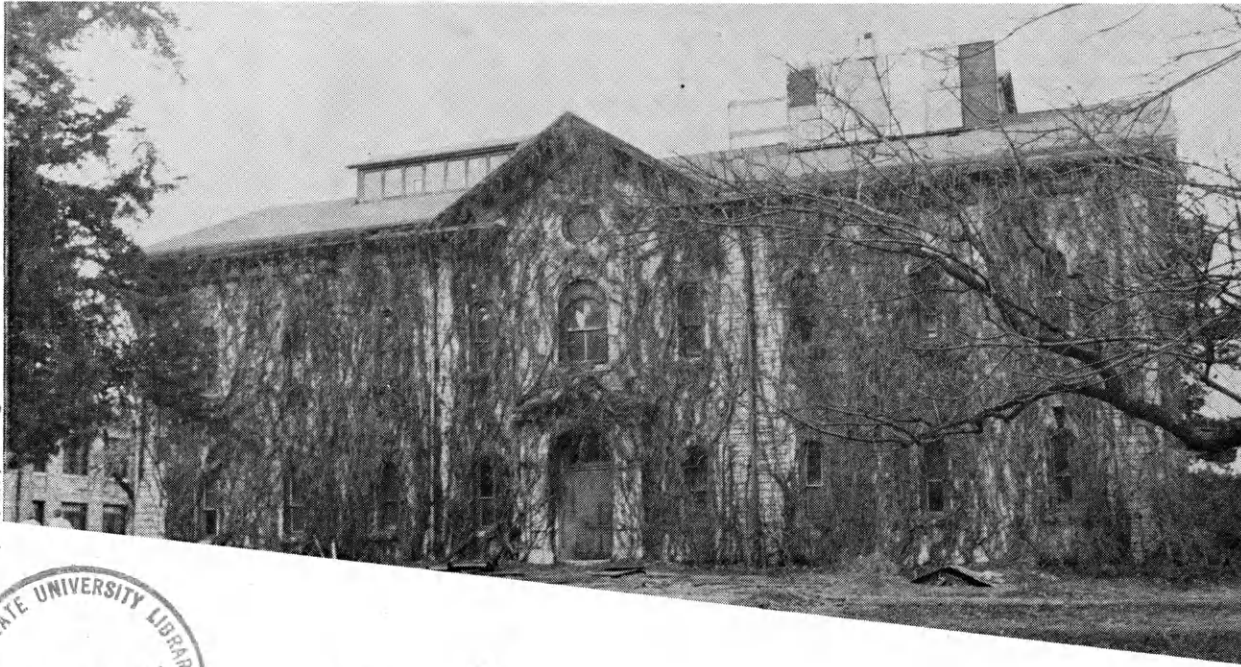
Trees Need Room

Christmas trees are often spaced six feet between trees in the row and six feet between rows. Trees five to six feet high are most in demand. If growing of Christmas trees is to be tied in with production of other wood products such as fence posts, sawlogs, or pulpwood, wider spacing is necessary as the trees mature.

Spring planting is usually more successful because the young trees have a chance to start their growth with abundant moisture and growing conditions. Only good, healthy, graded seedlings and transplants should be planted. The roots should never be allowed to dry out. They



This building failed as a barn because its doors were small, nevertheless it had room for the first Home Ec classes.



Justin Hall

Highlights Home Ec Progress

by Linda Hitchcock

FROM A BARN to a \$2,125,000 building. . . .

This, in a summary, is how Home Economics has developed at Kansas State university.

The first Home Economics classes, consisting of hand sewing, dressmaking, and millinery, were taught in a building which had been remodeled from a stone barn in 1873. The building, now known as Farm Machinery hall, was intended for farm use, but the door was not made wide enough to admit a hayrack. Therefore, the 12 women enrolled in these homemaking courses went to class in "the barn."

Today classes are taught to nearly 600 graduate and undergraduate students in Justin hall, the newest and most modern teaching and research center on the K-State campus. The three-story building, formally dedicated September 29, 1960, has been named after Dean Margaret Justin,

who became dean in 1923 and retired in 1954 after 31 years of service.

Home Economics classes moved from "the barn" to what is now the Engineering shops, then to Mathematics hall, and later to Anderson hall, where they stayed until 1897. In that year the first building in the nation especially constructed for teaching home economics was erected on the K-State campus at a cost of \$16,000. The new Domestic Science building was later renamed Kedzie hall in honor of a Home Economics teacher who, through her lobbying efforts, persuaded the Kansas Legislature to allocate funds for the construction of the building.

Enrollment Has Doubled

When Calvin hall was completed in 1908 at a cost of \$70,000, a staff of eight women was teaching domestic science to 260 coeds. Today the staff has increased to 60, and the enrollment has more than doubled.

Three courses—sewing, dressmak-

ing, and millinery—were taught in 1873. In 1960, six departments in the School of Home Economics offer approximately 105 courses in various fields of foods and nutrition, institutional management, clothing and textiles, family and child development, art, and family economics. K-State also offers curriculums in Home Economics combined with nursing and teaching. K-State is one of four schools in the United States to offer a Home Economics and Journalism combination.

Home Ec Has New Building

Home Economics is beginning its 87th year at K-State in a building equipped from the modern to the ultra-modern in facilities. More than half the space has been devoted to research, which is a great increase from former facilities. But facilities in every area of Home Economics have been expanded and improved.

The first floor of Justin hall is devoted to the departments of foods

The growing field of Home Economics needed a bigger building. This modern structure more than satisfied the need.



and nutrition and institutional management, a large lecture room, a reading room, and the Dean's office. Second floor houses the departments of clothing and textiles and family and child development. Departments of art and family economics occupy the third floor.

Modern Laboratories Numerous

One group of rooms is used for studies of human nutrition and its relation to metabolism. Modern, efficient laboratories have been provided for research on meat, poultry, vegetables, and baked goods, as well as for experiments on animals.

Ten kitchens for Foods I classes are equipped differently, appliance-wise, so students can judge for themselves the type most convenient and efficient in arrangement. One range is designed with flip-down burners on top of the cabinet.

A "conditioning" room has been provided for research in textiles, making it possible to vary conditions of

the air, such as temperature and humidity, and study their effects on different fibers.

A special feature of the Family and Child Development department is an observation room for viewing children's behavior, methods of interviewing different age groups, and procedures in family counseling through a one-way-vision window. Demonstrations can be given before a class without the subjects knowing they are being observed.

Ceramics, weaving, metal crafts, fashion illustration, costume design, interior decoration, and other home economics art courses are taught in space designed for work in these particular areas.

Stages Feature Equipment

Stages where heavy equipment can be mounted and moved for training in demonstrational techniques are special features of the Family Economics department. Research space is provided for studies of family

housing, household equipment, family income and expenditures, and consumer marketing.

The lecture room, with a seating capacity of 229, is designed for demonstrations, lectures, moving pictures, and skits.

Throughout the building are departmental display cases whose settings are arranged periodically by various members of the staff and by students.

Home Economics is no longer thought of as just cooking and sewing. It is a field that serves a dual purpose by preparing a girl for homemaking AND a career—a combination in which many women today are engaged. Men, too, are taking advantage of home economics; six are taking courses in restaurant management.

Home Economics at K-State began in a barn with a narrow door. The "door" of Justin hall has been built wide enough to accommodate the field of Home Economics for many years.

Centerpieces

Add a Festive Touch

by Doris Imhof

HAVE you ever thought of the many ordinary materials you could use as table decorations to add beauty and interest to your home? Bowls of fruit, potted plants, grotesquely shaped wood, rock and flower arrangements, and ornamental candles are commonly used centerpieces.

The materials chosen and style of arranging the centerpiece are up to you. Arrangement gives you a chance to express your personality, so standard methods can be considered but don't have to be strictly followed.

Besides emphasizing your personality and character, a centerpiece acts as a decorative accent in the home. Flower arrangements are eye-arresting decorators if their colors, sizes, and styles are planned to harmonize with and complement the room.

Artistically arranged centerpieces brighten your holiday tables. Vivid colors in centerpieces soften harsh architectural lines of any room. Choose vases with suitable accents.

Height and width of the arrangement are considered in relation to the size of the table and the room in which it will be displayed.

Artistically arranged creations are indications of instilled beauty and hospitality in a home. Vivid colors in the centerpieces brighten and soften severe architectural lines.

Containers Accent Arrangements

The vase, bowl, basket, or mat used in the arrangement adds to the overall effect of a centerpiece. Its style, color, texture, and shape need to be considered, as it either adds to or subtracts from the attractiveness of the decoration. A vase or container which has a design and texture of its own detracts from a centerpiece. Pitchers or oblong refrigerator dishes are often used for flower arrangements. These containers are novelties and increase the ease of arranging the flowers.

Colorful foliage or shrubbery can be used as a background for an in-

teresting centerpiece. Sprigs from bushes and plants grown in the yard—lilac bushes, canna leaves, baby breath, ferny tops of asparagus, and willow branches—are often used to add that extra touch of green. Bright fall arrangements are made with wild grasses, stalks, and seed pods, which upon drying change to beautiful autumn-gold and red colors. Blossoms and leaves cut just before they reach the peak of beauty retain color and fragrance longer. If cut the first part of October the materials for fall and winter bouquets won't be damaged by early frosts. Spraying with shellac will keep these wild materials from deteriorating and will preserve their beauty all winter.

Use Seasonal Materials

Centerpiece ideas are abundant for each season of the year and for every holiday. Table arrangements may vary slightly in different localities, depending on the climate and what is available to work with. In Kansas, the plentiful tumbleweed can be transformed from a nuisance to a holiday decoration with a couple sprays of paint and colored glass balls. As a winter centerpiece, it adds life to the sometimes dreary season.

Another centerpiece idea includes using frosted, glowing candles made from paraffin wax. The wax is melted and, as it begins to cool, is beaten rapidly. This beating causes the wax to become white and acquire a fluffy, snowy appearance. If the center of the candle is lower than the outside edge, the whole candle creates a soft glowing effect when lighted. Different colored candles are made by add-

(Continued on Page 16)



Experiments Prove . . .

Fat Breeding Stock Produces Slim Profits

Oklahoma tests show that you can raise more pounds of beef for less money by keeping cows thin.

by David Good

KEEP beef cows thin and make more money? This may seem rather radical to many cattlemen but that is the conclusion drawn from Oklahoma State tests.

While much experimentation has been done concerning energy levels and protein requirements for most classes of cattle, little has been done to determine the requirements of the beef cow and the replacement heifer. With this in mind, Oklahoma State began a series of studies with Hereford heifers in 1948.

The popular concept for developing beef heifers calls for generous feeding until they produce their first calf. This expense is supposedly justified by higher percentage calf crops, heavier weaning weights, and better general health of the producing cow.

The Oklahoma State studies were carried out with three different wintering levels being practiced. Essentially, they were: Low, one pound cottonseed meal per head daily; medium, two and one-half pounds cottonseed meal daily; and high, two



Thin heifers produce more pounds beef per dollar feed cost than their fatter mates. Heifers maintained in a thrifty condition return the largest profits.

and one-half pounds cottonseed meal plus three pounds grain daily.

The cattle were on bluestem pasture the year around, with the supplemental rations being fed from late October to mid-April. Each fall the heifers were divided into three groups and fed the three respective rations each successive winter, with the females making whatever recovery possible on summer pasture.

Development Is Not Hindered

While the heifers receiving the low-level wintering ration gained very little or even lost weight the first winter, they continued to develop skeletally. Body measurements taken at six-month intervals showed that while there may be an average weight difference of as much as 180 pounds between the low- and high-level fed heifers, differences in height

are slight—about one inch—and the difference in length and width of body is about two inches.

The heifers wintered on low rations made a remarkable recovery on good summer pasture so that the big weight difference between high- and low-level heifers was greatly reduced by fall.

Birth Dates Usually Later

When the two-year-old heifers calved, the birth date was somewhat later on the low-level heifers. The low-level heifers produced a smaller percent calf crop, lighter weight calves at birth, and lighter calves at weaning than either the moderate- or high-level heifers. The weaning weights were directly related to the feeding level but when feed costs were figured the low-level females had produced 100 pounds of calf at less

cost than the moderate- or high-level females.

These females have remained on test, with a corresponding group being added to the test each year. As the females reach maturity, the lower feeding levels tend to become less detrimental, with the low-level females being only slightly smaller and the difference in weaning weight being reversed.

Thin Cows Live Longer

One interesting fact about the studies is the survival rate. Cows are culled only for failing to produce calves for two successive years, disease, or death. Of the 30 cows started in each group in 1948 only 27, 19, and 16 remain in the low, medium, and high groups, respectively.

A summary of the 10 years performance of the first group of females shows: (1) The mature weights of the females at the three different feeding levels vary less than 30 pounds. While the moderate- and low-level females lose more weight during the winter, they gain more during the summer to offset the difference. (2) The birth weights of the calves are almost equal for the three levels. (3) The low-level females have produced the biggest average percentage calf crop, with the high-level females producing the smallest. (4) The low-level females produced the heaviest calves at weaning age. (5) For cows calving as two-year-olds, the total feed, pasture, and mineral cost per cow at 11½ years of age was \$315.25, \$412.93, and \$551.54 for the low, moderate, and high levels, respectively.

Keep Cows in Thrifty Condition

These studies indicate that the beef cow does not need to be maintained above a good thrifty condition. Alternate winter weight loss and summer gain is not harmful to the cow. It seems that the beef cow does not respond to liberal feeding during pregnancy or the lactation period. The tests show that high feeding levels may actually lower percentage calf crop, lighten weaning weights, and shorten the cow's productive life.

These results may be quite a blow to the farmers and ranchers who like to see those sleek fat cows grazing in their pastures, for it appears that fat cows do not produce fat profits.

A bachelor is a college graduate who didn't have a car in his youth.

Walking into the main office, the aggressive efficiency expert asked the first person he met, "What do you do here?"

"Nothing," answered the employee.

The efficiency expert wrote something in his notebook and asked another, "What is your job here?"

"I don't do anything," was the reply.

"Oh! Oh!" said the efficiency expert, "duplication."

Chemistry professor: "If this chemical were to explode I'd be blown through the roof. Now gather around close so that you can follow me."

Question: How do minks get babies?

Answer: The same way that babes get minks.

"You don't love me," sobbed the wife. "I'm sure you married me just because my relatives left me all that money."

"Now, darling," he consoled, "I don't really care who left it to you."

"Carry your bag, sir?"

"Hell no, let her walk."

A buxom soprano in the opera fainted and it took four men to carry her off the stage—two abreast.

Husband: "Darling, I brought home some things for the person I love best. I'll bet you can't guess what they are."

Wife: "Razor blades, shaving lotion, tobacco and golf balls."

Centerpieces

(Continued from Page 14)

ing artificial coloring to the melted paraffin. Candles are effectively used for Christmas or anniversary party decorations.

An effective fall centerpiece is made by using tall stalks and heads of wild grass and fruit. The stalks and other tall pieces are arranged at the back (this is an arrangement which is viewed from only one side), going from the taller ones to those about medium in height. In front of this and at the base of the centerpiece are arranged different kinds of fruit—bananas, apples, and oranges. This makes an appealing and colorful decoration for any special fall or winter occasion.

As a means of anchoring flowers, foliage, and candles, a loaf of French bread acts as a base for the centerpiece. This is effective, intriguing, and appropriate—especially as a table decoration at a banquet.

Another Christmas table decoration is an arrangement of juniper boughs, angel hair, and bright-colored glass balls.

A pine-cone-and-candle combination is also very popular during the holiday seasons to give the home a woody and festive atmosphere.

Imagination and sense of beauty are guides in developing attractive centerpieces. A clever and original centerpiece gives character to a common table setting.

Gal: "Sometimes I get so discouraged. Why everything I do seems to be wrong."

Ag: "Hummmm. How about a date?"

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Christmas time coming,
And no money on hand—
Fret not one minute longer,
Gifts by you are in demand.

CHRISTMAS gifts made at home are the answers to holiday money problems. Not only are personally designed gifts economical but they are treasured longer than the ones hurriedly bought at the gift counters on Christmas Eve. Christmas surprises are enjoyable to make, too. By combining originality and time with a needle, some thread, and glue, a variety of gifts can be fashioned to suit anyone on your Christmas list.

Satin- or chintz-covered pillows, decorated with felt designs, are a college girl's delight. Bright-colored pillows with funny faces add cheer to a plain dorm room. By the way—why not a pillow for the favorite fellow?—one he could use in his car or in his room. Sew in bold masculine letters his fraternity symbols or his nickname on the pillow and he has a gift that is fun to make and fun to have.

Stuffed Animals Are Popular

Girls adore stuffed animals. Whether knit, crocheted, or cut from fabric, cuddly animals provide unlimited possibilities for using your imagination. Notion counters in dime or department stores supply beads, ribbons, yarn, and buttons to



A December evening by the fireside combined with originality and personalization and your gift problems are solved with items inexpensively made from ordinary materials.

help carry out ideas for creating a menagerie of worms, mice, shrogs, and turtles.

Round, small containers originally used to hold zippers or typewriter ribbons are quickly converted to pin boxes when covered with felt or satin. A padding of wool or toweling inside provides a safe place for a circle pin, a personal pin, or "his" pin. Arrangements of glitter or sequins on the outside personalize the box and allow for originality.

Matching sleeveless blazers for the coed and her steady are gifts easily made, providing a sewing machine is handy. Cut from suede cloth, corduroy, or wool plaid, they are casual campus dress.

An arnel and cotton checked apron

for mother, grandmother, or aunt with a cross-stitch border means an apron too pretty not to wear. Scollop the edge and use a novelty fabric—and it's original and fancy as well as useful. Knitting needles and yarn handy? A big Christmas stocking, at least 20 inches long, with Santa or his reindeer knitted in for design and with little brother or sister's name knitted across the top looks "Christmasy" hanging from the mantel. It holds many gifts left by Santa, too.

Keep those needles clicking and behold—bedroom scuffies with large pom-poms on the toes make excellent gifts for the person who travels. They fit compactly in any suitcase.

Earwarmers for the nieces and

cousins are easy to make and warm to wear. Crocheted or knitted jackets for beverage glasses can be personalized with initials for the young married friends.

Cards as well as gifts present problems around Christmas time. For an inexpensive but clever card, make a design on folded construction paper or art paper. Cover the design with glue and scatter $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch strips of yarn on the glued surface. The design can be a Christmas tree, a wreath, an angel, or a snowman. Contrasting yarn colors are used for features of the design—balls for the tree and wreath, hair and halo for the angel, and face for the snowman.

Time is required to make Christmas gifts personal and meaningful, but the profit comes from knowing the gifts are appreciated. Christmas presents with minimum cost but maximum originality enhance the joy of giving during the holiday season.

A man was perched atop one of Richmond's highest buildings, contemplating suicide. A policeman had made his way to the roof to try to persuade the man not to jump. "Think of your mother and father," pleaded the officer.

"Haven't any."

"Think of your wife and children."

"Haven't any."

"Well, think of what your girl friend might think."

"I hate women."

"All right, think of Robert E. Lee."

"Who's he?"

"Go ahead and jump, you damn Yankee!!"

Old Maid's Prayer: "Now I lay me down to sleep—Dammit."

A true music lover has been defined as a man who puts his ear to the keyhole when he hears a girl singing in the tub.

Girl's father: "Young man, we turn the lights out here at 10 p.m."

Boy friend: "That's okay. We won't be reading."

"Some blind date! Look at her—she's too fat, her nose is broken, her hair is bleached, she's knock-kneed, and she's missing two front teeth."

"You don't have to whisper; she's deaf, too."

NEW AND USED

J O K E S



A drunk was sitting at a bar right beside a man and his wife. Suddenly he let go a resounding belch.

"How dare you? What do you mean belching before my wife?" demanded the man.

At that the drunk got off the stool, made a bow and said, "Pardon me, sir. I had no idea it was the lady's turn."

As three students arrived in heaven they noticed two lines—one short and one very long. They decided on the shorter line. St. Peter asked the first student, "What school did you attend?" "Yale," so St. Peter told him to go right in. To the second student, "What school did you attend?" "Harvard." "Go right in." And to the third student, "What school did you attend?" "Kansas State University." "Well," St. Peter said, "you better get in the long line and get your fee card ready."

Don't trust your wife's judgment. After all, consider who she married!

"Why don't you take a street-car home, my good man?" said the bystander to the drunk.

"Shnow ushe," mumbled the inebriate sadly, "M'wife wouldn't let me keep it inna houshe."

"Does Bill still walk with that slouch of his?"

"No, he has a new girl."

'Twas the night before Christmas and all through the house, not a creature was stirring . . . everyone was drinking it straight.

The new farm hand was awakened at 4:00 a.m. by the farmer who announced they were going to cut oats.

"Are they wild oats?"

"No, why?"

"Then why in the hell do we have to sneak up on 'em in the dark?"

Girl reporter: "Tell me—do you ever do anything in the nude?"

Artist: "Well, madam, occasionally I take a bath."



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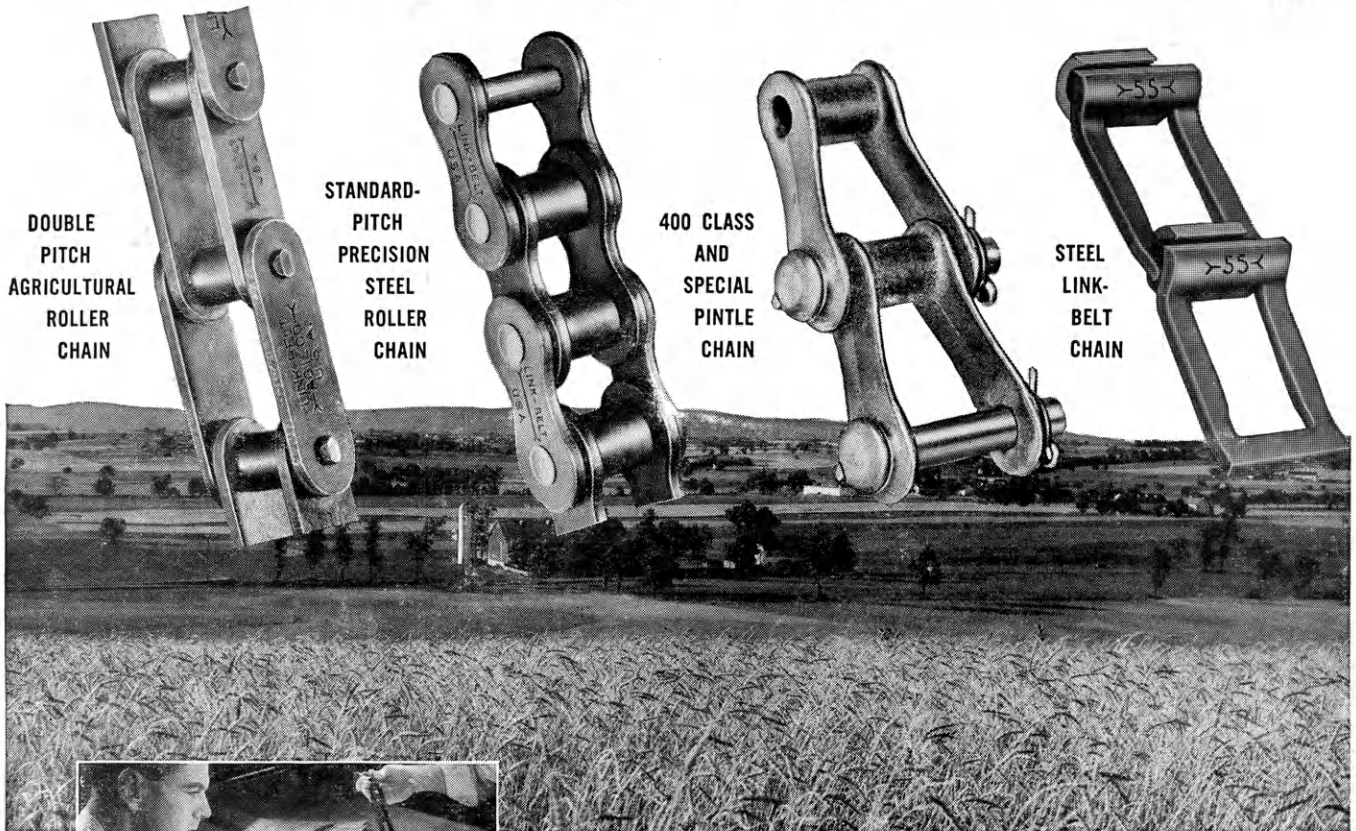
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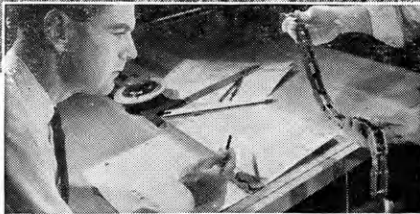


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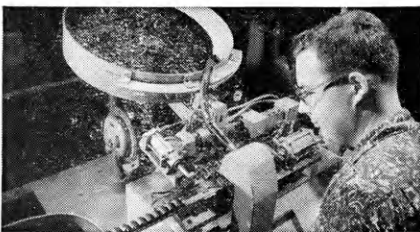
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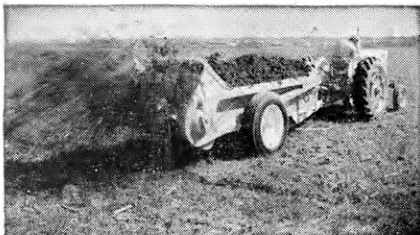
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