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Kansas State College
AG STUDENT

FEBRUARY 1958

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Money Can Work for You . . . page 12

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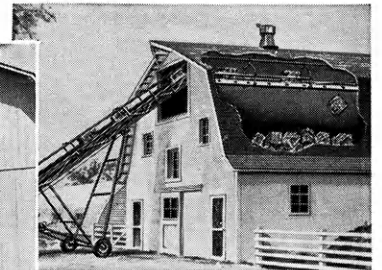
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On the Cover

A good farmer will not let a hired man sit with nothing to do, so why does he let his excess money stay in the bank idle? The accompanying story on page 12 does not attempt to tell when to invest money, but gives pointers on how to invest the money.

Money is a commodity like cattle, wheat, or any other product. It changes value, depending on the prices of the other commodities. If cattle are selling for a high price, money in turn is fairly cheap in buying cattle.

A smart investor will study the way a professional does his investing. Buying of stocks and bonds at the right time requires study on current events, the company selling the stocks, and why another person is selling the stock.

The standing fraud in the stock market is to sell a person a stock in the Brooklyn Bridge. Some frauds are not as well known, like stocks in uranium mines.

The most common stocks bought by farmers are in farm cooperatives. These cooperatives are usually owned by the farmers themselves and hire a manager to run them. They can be an elevator, a gas station, grocery store, or implement dealership.

Some farmers, rather than invest in stocks, buy government bonds. When money is cheap during inflation a smart investor will buy bonds, hoping the price of money will rise during the next ten years. Government bonds are good security for the children in the family who plan to get a college education.

The cover and story of the December issue of the AG STUDENT was featured in many Kansas daily newspapers and was carried on the wire presses and photos. It was published in a daily in Michigan. Gary Yeakley, last year's AG STUDENT editor, was the author of the article. Gary received his information from his own imagination and through interviews of K-State faculty members.

C. Peairs Wilson's article on page four is replacing Dean Mullen's Chit Chat. Dean Mullen was unable to write the column this year. Many Ag students have received valuable information from the column for a number of years. We are glad that Director Wilson has accepted the job along with his many other duties. We are sure he will give us timely tips on jobs and help us to make our stay at K-State more pleasing.

PHOTO CREDITS: Courtesy George Schurle, 9; Agricultural Experiment Station, 10; Entomology Department, 11; Charles Topping, 13; Ag Student Staff.

Kansas State College AG STUDENT

Vol. XXXIV

February 1958



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Over the Director's Desk

By C. Peairs Wilson,
Director of the School of Agriculture



Director Wilson

GENERATIONS of Ag students have enjoyed and profited by reading Dean Mullen's regular column in the Ag Student entitled "Chit Chat." Dean Mullen has asked to be relieved of the job of writing this column, which he has done so well for so many years. I cannot hope to achieve the kindly, personal touch that Dean Mullen has maintained with Ag students through this column, but I hope I can say something of interest and value from time to time.

May I congratulate the 1956-57 Ag Student staff and faculty advisor, Lowell Brandner, for earning the top award in the nation among ag student magazines at the recent meeting of the Agricultural College Magazine association. This is a fine recognition to bring to Kansas State college.

May I also offer my congratulations to all the coaches and members of the various judging teams representing Kansas State college in inter-collegiate contests during the past year. Kansas State college judging teams participated in 17 different contests in competition with a total of 279 teams. In these 17 contests our teams placed first in three, sec-

ond in three and third in four. In other words, we placed lower than third in only seven of the 17 contests. This is an enviable record. I doubt that it can be equaled by any other Ag School in the country.

I would like to comment a bit about Ag Week. I think Ag Week has come a long way in the last two years. It is more informative, more educational and more fun. There are three major problems, as I see it, for the future. (1) How can we get fuller participation by Ag students and Ag faculty? (2) If we continue to judge booths and exhibits, how can they be made more comparable in size, scope and cost, so they can be more readily compared and judged? (3) Can the booths be more centralized so that visitors will not need to climb so many steps and walk so many miles? (Considering the School of Agriculture physical facilities, we may not be able to do much about this one.)

How do employers of Ag graduates like their performance after a year or two on the job? The Placement Center has contacted employers of 1956 K-State Ag School graduates recently to ask them to rate these

employees on cooperation, initiative, attitude, capacity for future development, and work performance.

The rating scale used was "excellent," "above average," "average," "below average," and "weak." Rating sheets on nine graduates crossed my desk recently. Four received "excellent" ratings on all five characteristics. One received "average" on all five characteristics. The others ranged between "average" and "excellent." The following comments written in by four of the employers were of interest. "_____ is one of the most promising new men. He is going places." "_____ is making only moderate progress. He may not be able to handle writing, but we continue to try because he is developing and he has been hindered by many uncertainties." "Greater skill in penmanship and written expression would be desirable fields for improvement." "We wish to say that we have been very pleased with Mr. _____." Notice that only two adverse comments did not pertain to lack of ability to perform in his technical field but to inability to communicate—"writing" and "written expression." If you want to please your boss when you get on the job, give some attention to written or oral communications.



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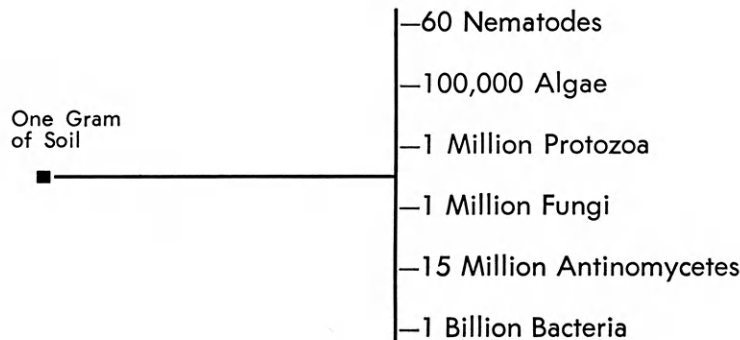
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Soil Organisms



by *Richard Vanderlip*

THE SOIL, on which our very existence depends, is plagued and blessed by millions of living organisms. One gram of soil may contain 60 nematodes, 100,000 algae, 1,000,000 protozoa, 1,000,000 fungi, 15,000,000 actinomycetes, and a billion bacteria.

Most organisms are microscopic in size; however, there are some larger forms of life. These include the larger fungi, earthworms, soil insects, and rodents. The lowly earthworm is perhaps the most important of this group.

Charles Darwin states that these animals may pass as much as 15 tons of earth per acre through their bodies annually. Organic matter is subjected to the digestive juices of the earthworm, making nutrients more available to plants. The burrowing of the earthworm aerates the soil, helps drainage, and helps in mixing the soil.

Soil Animal Organisms

Microscopic soil animal life is composed of two major groups, nematodes and protozoa. Nematodes, or eel

worms as they are commonly known, are often present in large numbers. They look much like miniature earthworms, but usually have one sharply pointed end. Nematodes are classed by their feeding habits into those groups that feed on decaying organic matter, that feed on other nematodes, and those that feed on the roots of higher plants.

The group that feeds on roots of higher plants is more important agriculturally, even though the group feeding on decaying organic matter is more abundant. Their sharp pointed form penetrates plant tissue, causing such malformations as stubby root, root knot, strawberry dwarf, wheat nematode disease, and many others. Nematodes attack the roots of nearly all plants, with damage to vegetable crops in the Southern states most severe.

Protozoa are the most numerous in the micro-animal population. They are single-celled animals, some merely masses of naked protoplasm, others protected by horny coverings. Some protozoa may ingest certain bacteria, which are important in the produc-

tion of plant nutrients and indirectly compete with the higher plants.

Soil Plant Organisms

The plant micro-organisms vastly outnumber and from most standpoints are more important than their animal counterparts. They are especially important in the breakdown of organic matter, humus formation, and the manufacture of nutrients for higher plants. The micro-plant kingdom is divided into four main groups: bacteria, actinomycetes, fungi, and algae.

Bacteria are the smallest and simplest forms of life known. Bacteria are rod-shaped, spiral, or nearly round, with the rod-shaped (bacilli) being predominant in the soil. Soil bacteria are responsible largely for transformation of gaseous nitrogen to ammonia, nitrites, and nitrates, the breakdown of humus, and denitrification. The nitrogen which at one time was thought to come from legumes is due to the bacterium, *Rhizobium*, which lives in the legume roots. Other bacteria transform gas-

(Continued on page 18)

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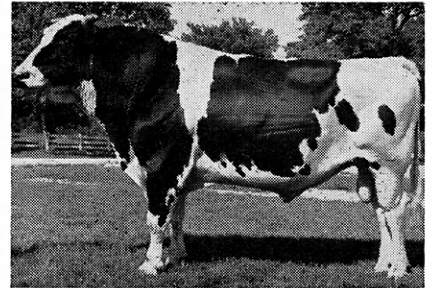
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Faster Gains in

Pig Parlors



by Lon Nelson

INTEREST is fast developing throughout the country in feeding hogs on concrete. This practice, known as Pig Parlor production or dry-lot feeding, is being recommended by many large feed companies.

Present indications are that this method of feeding hogs is on the increase and will continue to grow in popularity with the larger hog feeders.

Feeding on concrete offers numerous advantages. It gives the farmer an opportunity to utilize equipment to its full extent and to employ labor-saving methods where large numbers of hogs are being fed.

Hogs fed on concrete floors gain faster during summer months where a spray nozzle is used to keep the hogs cool. Many farmers have found that gains during the summer months have equaled gains made at other times of the year because of this cooling system. Hogs also show a higher gain per head per day, with 1.45 pounds per day on concrete compared with 1.36 pounds daily gain on pasture.

Concrete floors greatly ease the sanitation problem, as they are simply hosed off with water each day. Under extremely muddy conditions, the farmer may use his tractor and blade to clean off excess mud and manure. Floors kept clean in this manner reduce the disease and parasite problem.



George Schurle, Keats, Kansas, built his pig parlor for \$175 by using used lumber and his own labor. The concrete floor has a slope of about two inches per foot of run. The shed is 36 by 30 feet and houses about 50 fattening hogs. Mr. Schurle says that it costs about 11 cents a pound to feed a hog until fattened in a parlor.

A greater knowledge of feeding and mixing of rations is required of the farmer who raises hogs on concrete, however. The pasture often makes up for errors in feeding an unbalanced ration. Since the farmer is required to feed an adequate ration, more profitable and faster gains will be made by the hogs raised on concrete.

Problems of Parlor

In spite of the advantages of this method of raising hogs, there are several problems. Sanitation may be-

come a problem if proper drainage is not provided and the waste is not removed from the floor. Manure must also be removed from outside the pen to control flies and odor during the summer months.

In certain parts of the country a windbreak on three sides of the pen is necessary to prevent flu and colds among the animals.

It is quite common for young pigs on concrete to suffer from copper and iron anemia, which results from the animals being away from the soil

(Continued on page 22)

Insects vs.

by Chester Peterson

FIGHT FIRE with fire! Or in this instance, fight insects with insects.

Many new developments have been made lately in the field of insect eradication. The use of D.D.T. and other such insecticides has helped the farmer grow his crops and the city dweller his garden with less danger from hungry insects. Yet there are certain "bugs" that just seem to never succumb to the powerful poisons. These are the insects that can best be destroyed by their own kind.

First let's see what these crawling or flying things really are. They belong to the animal kingdom and to the *Arthropodia phylum*, which includes as relatives the lobster, crayfish, spider, and centipede. The shrimp you may have eaten at dinner is a cousin to that grasshopper hop-

ping about outside. Insects belong to the class *Insecta* which is divided into various orders. Several examples of orders are Orthoptera, to which grasshoppers belong; Coleoptera, which means beetles; and Diptera, which includes the fly family.

Insect Predators

Insects that prey on other insects are called predators. They are the lions of the insect world. This is one of the two main types of insects that harm other insects. Usually the victims of the predator are eaten by the attaching insect. In some cases, however, the victim is carefully brought home by the predator to its young as food for their growing appetites.

Everybody probably knows about the lady beetles and their unladylike

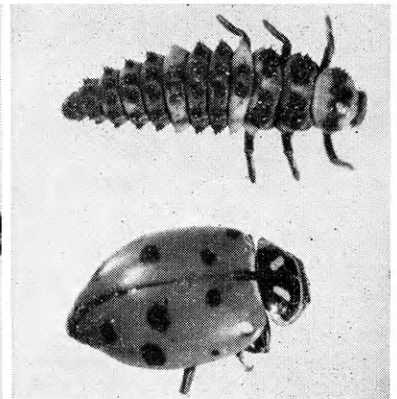
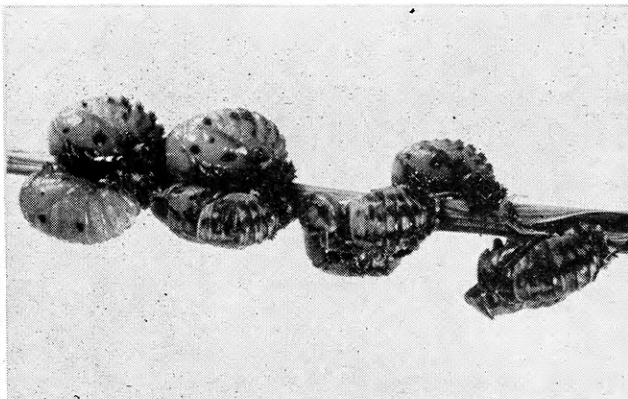
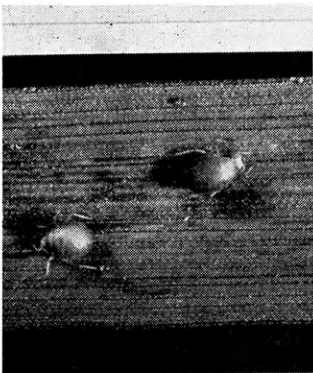
attitude. With their fierce hunger for soft-bodied insects such as aphids, they help the plant grower considerably. There are numerous kinds and species of lady beetles satisfying their hunger and at the same time keeping down other insect populations for our benefit.

Dragonflies have been on earth since prehistoric times, and are ferocious in their quest for flying mosquitoes. We can thank the common dragonfly for doing its part in lessening the spread of mosquito-borne diseases such as malaria and yellow fever. Even young dragonflies called nymphs kill young mosquitoes in their water habitat. That fast flier is also death on other soft-bodied flying insects.

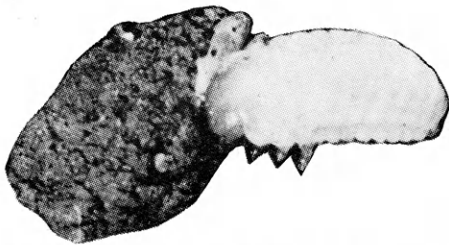
Horse flies and stable flies are so annoying to cattle in summer that

Mummies of green bugs (left) are parasitized by a minute wasp, *Aphidius tritici*. This wasp matures inside the aphid's

body. Larva and adult of lady beetle (right) attack green bugs on wheat. (Center) Pupae of lady beetles on wheat leaf.



Insects



The adult of a parasitic insect lays its eggs on the body of a host. After an egg hatches the young insect escapes through the host's body wall, eating its way out.

milk and beef production is often lowered. The natural enemy of these flies is a large wasp called the horse guard. The wasp brings her victims intact but dead back to her offspring. This is one aid in keeping the fly population down.

Parasitic Insects

The other main type of helpful insect is the insect parasite. Usually the adult parasite implants an egg into the larva or the adult insect that is causing damage to fields. In most cases the parasite larva, after hatching, gets into the host's body and feeds upon it until the host dies.

Grasshoppers are hosts to a parasite called the grasshopper maggot. A flesh fly after mating will attach a sticky maggot to a grasshopper. This little maggot gets inside the body shell of the grasshopper and later causes its death by sucking the body fluids.

Another example of how these

parasites help us concerns the common June beetle. The enemy of the beetle is the Pyrgota fly. This fly while in flight quickly strikes a June beetle on the back and injects an egg into the beetle's body. The Pyrgota fly egg hatches in five days. After hatching, the larva proceeds to eat the beetle up from the inside out. While this may seem gruesome, it nevertheless keeps the June beetle under control.

The United States Department of Agriculture attempts to further nature's efforts by experimenting with insects gathered from all over the world. They maintain many research stations in the United States, from which much valuable information is gathered that may in future times help agriculturalists fight a new insect pest.

If some new destructive insect should make an appearance in this country's fields, work would get under way immediately to find some chemical means of control. As some insect pests won't respond to poison treatment, the next step made is to go to the country where the invader came from and find its natural insect enemy. When found, brought to this country, and increased in numbers, it may not survive the new environment, but if it does, it makes a first-class weapon in the insect war.

Using insects to fight other damaging insects is just helping nature's scheme of natural balance.

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MONEY CAN V

by Fred Clemence

MONEY is funny stuff. It is all around us. We earn gobs of it. A six-thousand-dollar salary will bring in, during the course of a lifetime, a quarter of a million dollars. Yet many a man, having worked hard for 45 years, ends up with little more than his personal possessions plus a car and a house with a mortgage.

The problem with money is to catch a little of it as it flies by and put it to work. The handling of money requires time and attention to the business at hand. The stuff won't behave itself. If allowed to take its own course it simply goes down the drain. You should set up some machinery to control it and then spend some time studying its behavior.

Emergency Protection

Protection against financial emergency is just about as important as money management. If properly planned, such protection is not too expensive. Safe investments are savings and loan associations or government bonds.

After a person has reached the point where he is handling his money well and has basic protection against

financial emergency, he is ready for more exciting fields. By this time he has a little money coming in above current expenses, money that should be put to work.

Future Looks Bright

The stock market might look inviting to such a person. The long-range future of the United States appears bright. Population is increasing. Wealth is spreading. People are moving to suburbs and buying homes, cars, and appliances. Industry is creating a host of new products, materials, and efficient methods of mass producing them. It is marvelous that anyone can own a financial share in all of this by buying carefully selected stocks.

Right here, however, most people come up against a harsh reality. The opportunity to invest comes without a set of instructions. You can get plenty of advice, but it's a question as to how much of it is good. For every seller of stock, there must be a buyer. One person would rather have cash than stock, the other thinks stock is better. They both can't be right. This could be interpreted to mean that half the people in stock at any given time are making a mistake.

You will make mistakes, too, but you can keep them at a minimum by having a working knowledge of the nature of money and the business cycle. Anyone investing in stocks or real estate without being at least an amateur economist and a business forecaster is like a man starting out in a sailboat without ever having discovered the difference between sailing with and against the wind.

Common Stocks

Anyone that wants to invest in common stocks should study some economics. One reason for this is that money is a commodity like wheat and cattle. Its value can go up and down. When you don't have your money invested in stocks or real estate or something of that nature, you probably have it invested in dollars. Dollars can lose value just like the others.

Money Changes Value

Periodically money goes down in value and other things go up. In recessions the opposite occurs. Money becomes more valuable, while stocks, commodities, and real estate decline. The facts must be known by the

WORK FOR YOU



long-time investor. Otherwise the wrong investment at the wrong time can ruin the investor.

Imitate Professionals

The amateur investor will usually do well to imitate the professional. The professionals usually have a logical order of doing things. These are: manage your money, know where the money goes, control its flow, protect against catastrophe, have the right kind of life insurance, own your home or have convincing reasons for renting, learn as much as you can about stocks, study all the economics you can, have a speaking acquaintance with inflation and deflation, and know the techniques of investing in the alternatives of common stocks, which are bonds and preferred stocks and various forms of real estate.

Before you buy common stocks learn what you are buying. It is wise to study some economics so you have some idea whether they are good investments. It is usually best to buy stocks when you think business will be good and have bonds with a depression ahead. But never go all the way out on either limb.

A farmer can buy stocks and bonds like any other person, requiring time and study choosing the stock that he can get the highest return from. Many farmers feel that their day's work is done when they finish the chores, but a smart farmer will sit down and study the farm policy to see whether it is a good time to invest money.



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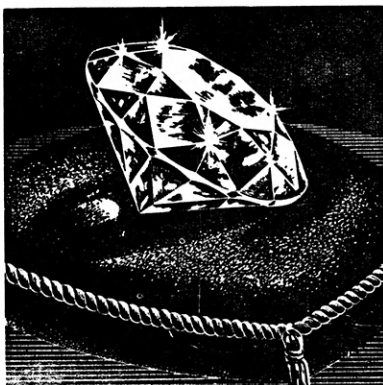
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Time Saving in the Home

by Lynn Moxley

HOUSEWIVES' most frequent complaint is that they never have enough time. They would like to have more time for themselves and their hobbies. Janet Wilson, assistant professor of family economics, gives a few tips on saving time. By reorganizing work schedules and simplifying housework, waste motion and time can turn into spare hours which wives can use for their personal time.

Why clean house? The safety and health of the family demands that good care be taken of the home. It also improves the attitude of family members. Cleaning maintains the economic value of the home.

"The use of rhythmic motion, both hands, proper equipment, and circular motions are the first essential points to remember when cleaning," said Miss Wilson. Homemakers should manage their time according to the number of other household duties, then use the simplest methods in cleaning. Be aware of possibilities of cleaning methods in order to make the best choice. Above all, keep a flexible plan of time and cleaning methods.

Using realistic standards will do wonders for the housewife's peace of mind. A plan of the jobs to be done and estimated time for each is a help in organizing. Remember, too, that the time of day different tasks are done affects both the mental and physical ability of many wives.

Continuous Plan

Many homemakers find that a twice-a-year thorough cleaning is a poor method. Miss Wilson suggests using a continuous plan of cleaning by listing all duties done during the ordinary spring and fall cleaning pe-

riods. Then mark off squares on a sheet of paper. Put one job in each square and spend 45 minutes a day doing that job. If the job is not finished one day, complete it the next.

An example of the continuous plan is to clean the refrigerator one day, brush the walls the next, and wash one painted kitchen wall the next. This way there is no pile-up of work. Each task will be repeated every six weeks or two months, depending on the number of jobs. The regular daily and weekly cleaning is continued along with the plan. The 45 minutes used in the special housecleaning will not be an added load if the most is made of time spent.

Much has been written about the use of short breaks during housecleaning. These few minutes break give renewed energy. Often women find they can work faster and accomplish more the next 50 minutes. Some use these few minutes to read the paper, give themselves a manicure, or just rest. In taking 10 relaxing minutes, the housewife is not so tired at the end of the day.

These other suggestions were given by Miss Wilson. Use contour sheets to eliminate dozens of motions. Wash dishes with both hands, then let them dry. Put dishes and clothing away with both hands. Use prepared foods when possible and economical. Buy the weekly groceries at one time and take advantage of baking several items at once and putting them in the freezer for future use. Apply furniture polish with one hand and remove the excess with the other. Use a cart or trays to carry all dishes to the table in one trip. Wash woodwork with a soapy cloth in one hand and rinse with the other. Organize storage, keeping cleaning equipment

at the first point of use. Polish shoes or silver all at one time. Make clothing repairs when they are small. Use the same idea for loose screws in handles and furniture. Save time with clothes that require little or no ironing. Sit whenever possible.

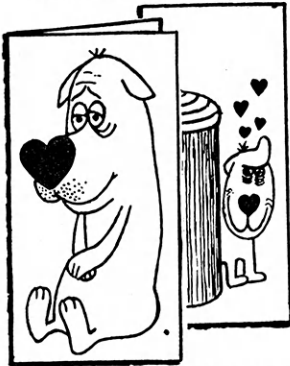
Take time to plan and organize. Keep the plan flexible and don't worry if the job isn't completed one day. Don't set cleaning standards so high that it is too big an effort to meet them. Take an afternoon off occasionally for shopping or bridge.

With a little planning each homemaker can make some time for herself. No longer does she need to spend a week doing nothing but housecleaning. By saving time and work, she can save herself.

Labor-saving devices make it possible for this coed to have more time for hobbies.



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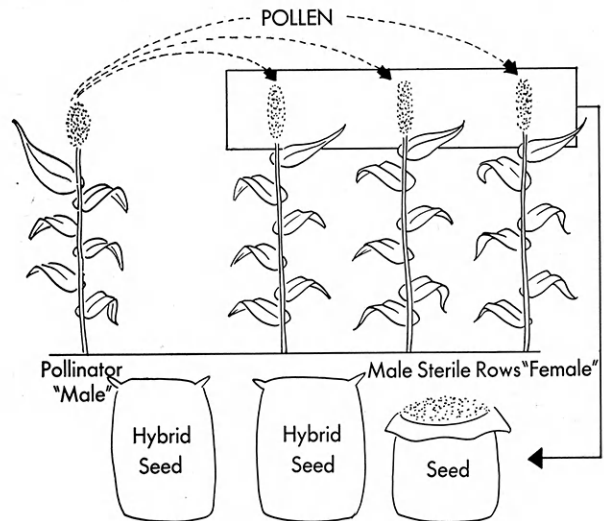
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The Kansas Crop Improvement Association

MANHATTAN, KANSAS

Al Wendland

—Herdsman

—Former Dairyman

—Proud Father

by Harold Poland

HARD WORK and satisfaction are the results obtained from swine herdsman at the Kansas State swine barns, according to the present herdsman, Al Wendland. Mr. Wendland is now completing his fifth year as swine herdsman at K-State.

Mr. Wendland came to K-State after operating a dairy farm east of Manhattan for twenty-six years. Born near Randolph in 1892, he has lived on a farm all his life. He received his schooling at Kansas State Teachers college of Emporia.

Proud Father

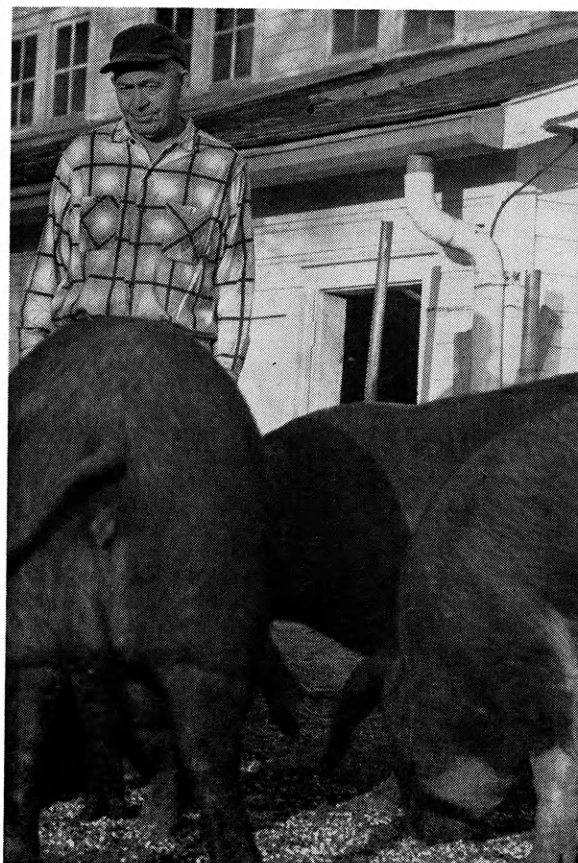
Mr. Wendland is the father of seven children, all of whom he can be proud. He has two daughters who are graduates of the school of home economics at K-State. One daughter is married and the other is a home economics agent in Greenwood county. His oldest son is a dairy

herdsman at Fairbury, Nebraska. Another son is employed as a herdsman near Topeka. Both are graduates of K-State, having majored in dairy husbandry and animal husbandry, respectively. One son is farming in the College Hill community and another is employed by a major feed company. A fifth son is presently enrolled as a senior in agricultural economics at K-State.

Experimental Work

Mr. Wendland explains that swine are raised at K-State for experimenting and class work. He says he receives a great deal of satisfaction in showing the hogs to visitors and in watching the progress made through experimental rationing. At the present time, approximately 175 head of swine are being fed various rations and formulas. Recently, Kansas State college produced the first litter of certified meat-type Poland China hogs in the state. However, swine are not raised at the college for purebred breeding purposes.

Al Wendland is a fine fellow to talk with and if you have any problems concerning farm life, he would be happy to discuss them with you.



Al Wendland, swine herdsman for the past five years, is happy to discuss problems pertaining to college life and farming.

Soil Organisms

(Continued from page 7)

eous nitrogen into nitrites and nitrates without the assistance of a host plant.

Slightly larger than bacteria and often profusely branched are the actinomycetes. They are invaluable in the rapid breakdown of organic matter, and are second only to bacteria in number. The aroma of freshly plowed soil is probably due to actinomycetes. Certain actinomycetes, when grown in artificial cultures, produce red, yellow, green, brown, and black pigments. The antibiotics or wonder drugs such as streptomycin, aureomycin, and terramycin are obtained from actinomycetes.

Without fungi there would be lit-

tle decomposition of organic matter in acid forest soils where actinomycetes and bacteria cannot survive. Of the three groups of fungi, yeasts, molds, and mushrooms, molds are the most important. By weight molds make up more of the living part of the soil than any other group. Some mushroom fungi live on the roots of trees. The tree receives water and some chemicals and in return provides food for the fungus. This combination is called mycorrhiza.

At present little is known about the function of algae in the soil. The large volume of algae contributes to the organic content of the soil. They also are thought to aid bacteria and fungi in the decomposition of plant tissue and possibly they may utilize some gaseous nitrogen.

Soil Balance

The soil is truly teeming with life. With the tiny bacteria, the huge puffballs, the microscopic protozoa, and the largest rodents, the soil is in a delicate balance. There are destructive nematodes and wonder-drug providing actinomycetes. But after the harmful and destructive are weighed against the life-giving and nutrient manufacturing, the latter easily tip the balance.

A drunk decided to shave. As he was poised with his razor, ready to start, the mirror fell unnoticed to the floor. "Just my luck," he said, staring at the empty wall. "I cut my head off."

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MANHATTAN, KANSAS

New Insecticide

Trolene

Controls Cattle Grubs



by Harold Poland

THE *Hypoderma lineatum*, cattle grub, a much dreaded enemy of the cattleman for more than a score of decades, is finally being brought under control. Trolene, a new animal insecticide, is being used to control the parasite, which is more commonly called the cattle grub. Grubs greatly reduce the daily gain and milk production of beef and dairy cattle respectively. A notable decrease in carcass trim and hide damage has also been found in cattle that were treated with Trolene.

Safe Treatment

Trolene is the first commercially available systemic insecticide that will effectively control the larva stages of cattle grubs without impairing the health of the host. This chemical insecticide has also proven promising towards the control of screw-worms, sucking lice, fleas, and mange mites. Tests were started in 1955, and the chemical was formerly called Viozene.

Cattle grub experiments have been conducted by 24 agricultural experiment stations in the United States. A high degree of control has been reported from the experiments, except where administration was made late in the life cycle of the grub. Trolene is not effective against grubs which have cut the hide.

Tests have shown that when the

parasite is treated early, cattle have averaged .15 pound greater daily gain than untreated animals. The tests were based on a 106-day feeding period, and showed that the average feeder steer would net his producer \$3.88 more when marketed after being treated with Trolene.

Certain precautions must be taken when handling and administering the insecticide. Trolene may be administered to beef cattle any time following the heel-fly activity. Cattle being fattened for slaughter must not be treated less than 60 days prior to slaughter. Lactating dairy cows cannot be treated; however, cows with calves have been treated with no serious consequences resulting. Dry cows, calves, heifers, and dairy bulls may be treated in a similar manner to beef cattle. Cattle must not be treated until all heel-fly activity has ceased. The treatment period thus varies from June to October in the Southern states and September to December in the Northern regions.

Easily Administered

Orally administered boluses seem to have proven the most satisfactory and convenient method of treatment. The usual dosage of five grams to every one hundred pounds of body weight has proven 80 to 100 per cent successful. One treatment of Trolene

does a better job than three to four applications of dust or spray, which has been the standard grub control method up to now. Trolene given internally by bolus destroys grubs before they reach the backs of animals, thus explaining why Trolene-treated cattle gain faster and on less feed than cattle suffering from grub infestation. Treatment will probably cost from \$1 to \$1.50 per animal, depending on the individual animal's weight.

Available Soon

Farmers in Kansas will be unable to obtain Trolene for another year. Because of a limited supply, only four states, Iowa, Wyoming, Nebraska, and South Dakota, will receive the insecticide this year. Approximately 200,000 cattle will receive treatment in these four states this year.

However, Kansas farmers will be able to take advantage of Trolene by early winter of 1958. Earle Raun of the Iowa State Experiment station says, "Trolene is the first major break-through by modern science in the control of internal as well as external parasites."

Why don't you get the jump on cattle grubs by joining the vast number of other farmers who are profiting from modern scientific discoveries?

In the

Aggies' World

by Larry Odgers

LAR Committees

COMMITTEES are already working on plans for the Little American Royal. This year's Little Royal, the first to be held in the Animal Industries building, will be March 29.

Jack Van Horn, secretary of the executive committee, announced the following committees: Properties, Ron Schultz and Gene Allen; decoration, Bryan Barr, Dwight Glenn, and Allan Henry; program book, Chester Peterson and Ben Brent; circulation, Janver Krehbiel and Janice Gaddis.

Publicity, Loren Henry, Judy Fisher and Darrell Webber; judges, Charles Michaels and Bill Clark; prizes and awards, Alice Whitney; radio and TV, John Milton and Don Schick; tickets and ushers, Dave Dettke and Gary Albright; entertainment, Ed Combs and Galen Murphy; door prizes, Leonard Drumright and Lawrence Odgers; and entries, Ray Schooley and Gary Cummings.

Drawing of animals to be shown at the Little Royal will be Saturday, February 15. Any college student interested in showing an animal should register before that date.

Atkeson Loan Fund

Establishment of an "Atkeson Loan Fund" at Kansas State was announced at the 13th Kansas Formula Feed conference. Lloyd S. Larson, executive vice-president of the Midwest Feed Manufacturers' association, made the announcement and presentation.

The fund was established "as an expression of gratitude for his outstanding services during many terms as chairman and "spark plug" of the Kansas Formula Feed Conference."

The Kansas conference is one of the outstanding events of its type in the nation and annually attracts millers, feed dealers, and formula feed men from throughout the Midwest. Professor Atkeson, head of the department of dairy husbandry, has been chairman of the event for many years.

Larson said the loan fund was provided by firms and individuals active in the Kansas Formula Feed conference. It was estimated that upwards of \$1,000 had been contributed to the Atkeson Fund.

Kansas' first Poland China meat-

type litter has been bred and raised at K-State. This information comes from C. E. Aubel, professor of animal husbandry, and swine specialist for the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station.

Denver Judging Teams

K-State's junior livestock judging team won both the carload judging contest and the intercollegiate livestock judging contest at the National Western Livestock show at Denver. The K-State wool team finished fourth in their contest.

Coach Don Good's team was high in both sheep and hogs in the carload contest, with Frank Bell and Lionel Chambers tying for top individual honors. Bryan Barr was fifth high individual in the contest. Other members of the team were Jim Beauchamp, high in swine judging, Dave Dettke, Thurston Thiel, and Don Schick.

In the intercollegiate livestock contest, Bell was high individual and Chambers second. Fourteen teams were entered.

Best score by the wool judging team was in commercial fleeces, where they were second. Rae Luginsland made the best individual showing with a second in commercial fleeces and eighth in the contest. Others judging were Burke Rogers, Don Mach, Ben Handlin, and Jim Wittum.

Certified Meat-Type Litter

"Raising a meat-type litter is a real accomplishment with any breed of hogs," Aubel says, "but less stress has been put on meat-type by Poland China breeders in Kansas than by other hog breeders."

The effort to produce meat-type hogs has led to development of certain standards which are used by all breed groups issuing certification for meat-type litters. First, the litter must be production registered. This means the parents of the litter must be purebred animals, and there must be eight pigs from the litter living at a specified testing date. For Poland Chinas, this date is 35 days of age. At this same time, the pigs in the litter must have reached a minimum weight. Then to go on for litter certification, two pigs are fed out and slaughtered.

Four gilts from this meat-type litter still in the K-State herd will be used for breeding purposes, said Aubel.

Crop Rotation Study

A new crop rotation study has been initiated in the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station, according to J. A. Hobbs, K-State agronomist. This study seeks a better determination of legume effect, and a consideration of whether other soil management practices and adequate fertilizer might be more profitable than rotation.

Crop rotation studies have been in progress at Kansas State College since 1909, and are still continuing.

Five rotations are included in the new study. These are continuous wheat; continuous grain sorghum; grain sorghum followed by two years of small grains; two years of alfalfa followed by grain sorghum and two years of small grains; and two years of bromegrass followed by one year of grain sorghum and two years of small grains.

There are four replications of each rotation located so that soil differences should not influence differences in the rotations. Soils will be sampled periodically to determine the effects of different treatments and cropping systems on soil organic matter.

Teacher (warning her pupils against catching cold): "I had a little brother seven years old, and one day he took his new sled out in the snow. He caught pneumonia and three days later he died."

There was silence for ten seconds, then a voice from the rear: "Where's his sled?"

A bore is one who is here today and here tomorrow.

"Who's there?" asked St. Peter.

"It is I," came the reply.

"Go to hell," he answered. "We already have too many English majors."

The farmer bawled out his hired hand for getting back from town late with the mule team and wagon. "What in thearnation," stormed the farmer, "took you so long?"

"I'll tell you, boss," explained the hired man, "I picked up the preacher on the way home, and from there on in those mules couldn't understand a word I said."

That's nice material in that suit you are wearing. I wonder if the style will ever come back?

He: "What do angels dream about?"

She: "I don't know."

He: "Just as I suspected."

Then there was a little turtle who kept begging his mother to buy him a people-necked sweater.

A young lover was reeling out a heavy line to impress the beautiful girl.

"Those soft lovely hands," he whispered.

"Your warm lips. And those beautiful eyes . . . Where did you get those eyes?"

She answered, "They came with my head."

"Daddy, who was Hamlet?"

"Bring me the Bible, stupid, and I'll show you who Hamlet was."

"Conductor, does this train stop at San Francisco?"

"Lady, if it doesn't, there's going to be one hell of a splash!"

She was only a bootlegger's daughter, but I love her still.

Sympathy is what one coed offers another in exchange for details.

The scene was in the reading room of a large public library. A saintly looking man was reading birth and death statistics. Suddenly he turned to the man on his right and said, "Do you know that every time I breathe a man dies?"

"Very interesting," the stranger replied. "Why don't you try chlorophyl?"

He kissed her in the garden,
It was a moon-lit night.
She was a marble statue
He was a little tight.

—AGGIES—

Show in
the

Little American Royal

—Animal Industries Arena—

MARCH 29

Registration, February 13, 14, 15

Drawing, February 15, at 1:00 p.m.

Sponsored by Block and Bridle and Dairy Clubs
Livestock Furnished by the College

REMEMBER THE DRAWING, FEBRUARY 15



Pig Parlors

(Continued from page 9)

where these elements are obtained through rooting. Anemia can be prevented by swabbing the udder of the sow daily with a saturated solution of ferrous sulfate or other soluble iron salt until the pigs reach the age of four to six weeks. Feed the pigs a concentrate mixture containing 0.1 pound of iron salt per 100 pounds concentrate during this period also.

Addition of an iron salt to the sow's ration will not prevent anemia because the iron content of the milk does not increase.

The use of this system of feeding hogs appears to be increasing and proponents of this practice believe that once a successful plan is developed for furnishing feeder pigs to farmers its use will increase at a faster pace. Pig growers should revise their breeding program so that sows farrow throughout the year in order to furnish pigs each month. This way, hogs can be marketed each month of the year, with young pigs coming in



The old-fashioned method of raising hogs involving the trough, hand feeding, and a dirt floor is being outmoded. Now with less labor and less cost, hogs can be marketed with little trouble to the producer when he uses a self-feeder in a pole-type shed and the recommended sloping concrete floor, which is easy to clean and provides good drainage.

as replacements. The management and feeding ability of the farmer will be a factor in the future success of feeding hogs on concrete.

Although feeding hogs on concrete has been successful with the larger

hog growers, it is not to be recommended for the smaller hog producers. The small farmer will find that raising hogs on pasture will be the most successful and profitable method for him.

"I have a report here that says coke, soda, and whiskey were found in your room. What do you make of that?"

"Highballs, sir."

A farmer was highly incensed on entering the new doctor's office to be told by his nurse that he had to go into the next room and undress.

"But I just want the doctor to look at my throat." The nurse replied, "It's the doctor's rule."

Madder than a wet hen, the farmer went into the other room where he saw another undressed man sitting.

"Isn't this ridiculous?" he asked. "All I came in for was a throat checkup."

"What are you griping about?" the undressed man said. "I just came in to read the electric meter."

The gum-chewing girl
The cud-chewing cow
Are somewhat alike
Yet different somehow
And what is the difference
I think I know now—
It's the clear, thoughtful look
On the face of the cow.

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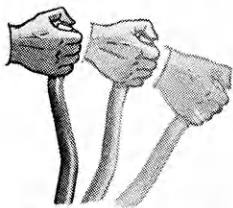
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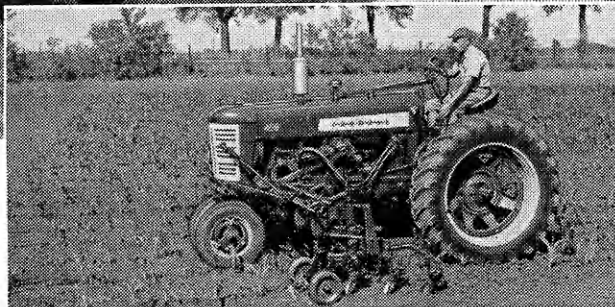
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