

Exterior grade plywood sheets four feet wide by eight feet long and one-half inch thick should be nailed securely to one side of the roof. The other side of the roof should be split at four foot intervals. These roof sections are held in place by strap hinges. These sections act as doors that provide the openings for filling the feeder.

A 2" x 6" plank spiked in place forms the trough side. A 1" x 8" board closes the trough end. This forms a trough of the proper height and size for the sheep to eat with ease.

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Dr. O. A. Stevens, NDAC botanist, is a collector of rare items. Although the collection isn't made up of stamps, coins or famous signatures, it has proved to be just as interesting.

Dr. Stevens receives weed and plant specimens from correspondents throughout the state. One weed received late last fall from a county Extension agent in the northern part of the state was common ragwort and was the first record for it in the state. It is an annual that grows quite thickly in wet ground.

Another plant received earlier from Foster County is the most northern record for waterhemp, one of the pigweeds. An article written recently by a specialist at the University of Wisconsin tells that it has been found in Cass and Slope Counties in North Dakota, and from only one county in Minnesota, although it is abundant in the central states. It also is a plant of ditches and pond banks. It is not a recent arrival to North Dakota as is shown by a specimen collected at Fargo in 1890 by C. B. Waldron.



FINAL TEST of any bread wheat is its mixing and baking quality, as determined by the cereal technologists. Here John Sullivan, student in chemical technology, at North Dakota Agricultural College, has determined the mixing requirements of a new hard red spring wheat hybrid to see if it conforms to accepted standards. Since mixing behavior is largely conditioned by the properties of the gluten, the student technologist seeks to learn the basic cause of gluten differences.