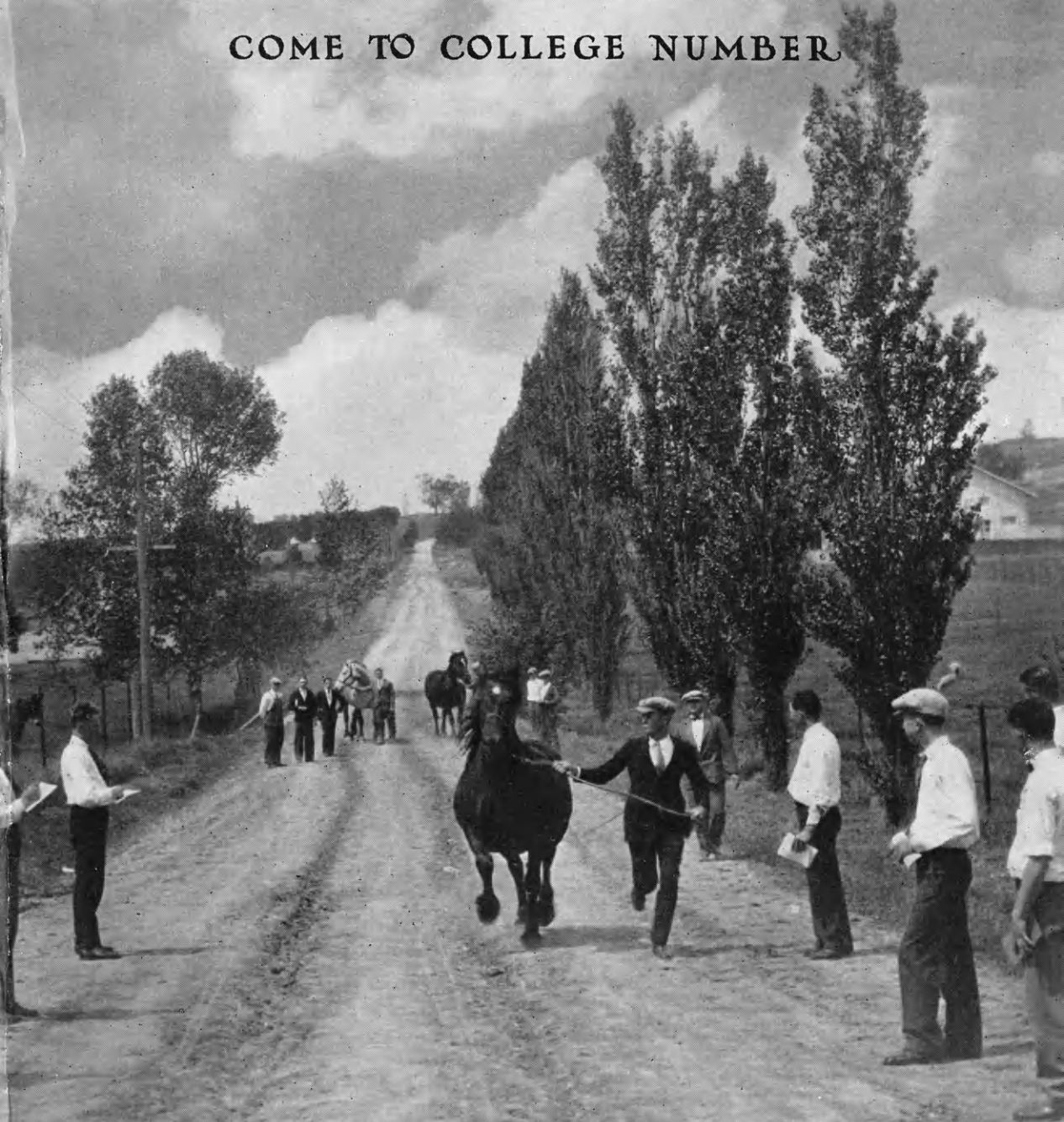


The KANSAS AGRICULTURAL STUDENT

COME TO COLLEGE NUMBER



VOL. VII, No. 4 MAY, 1928
MANHATTAN, KANSAS

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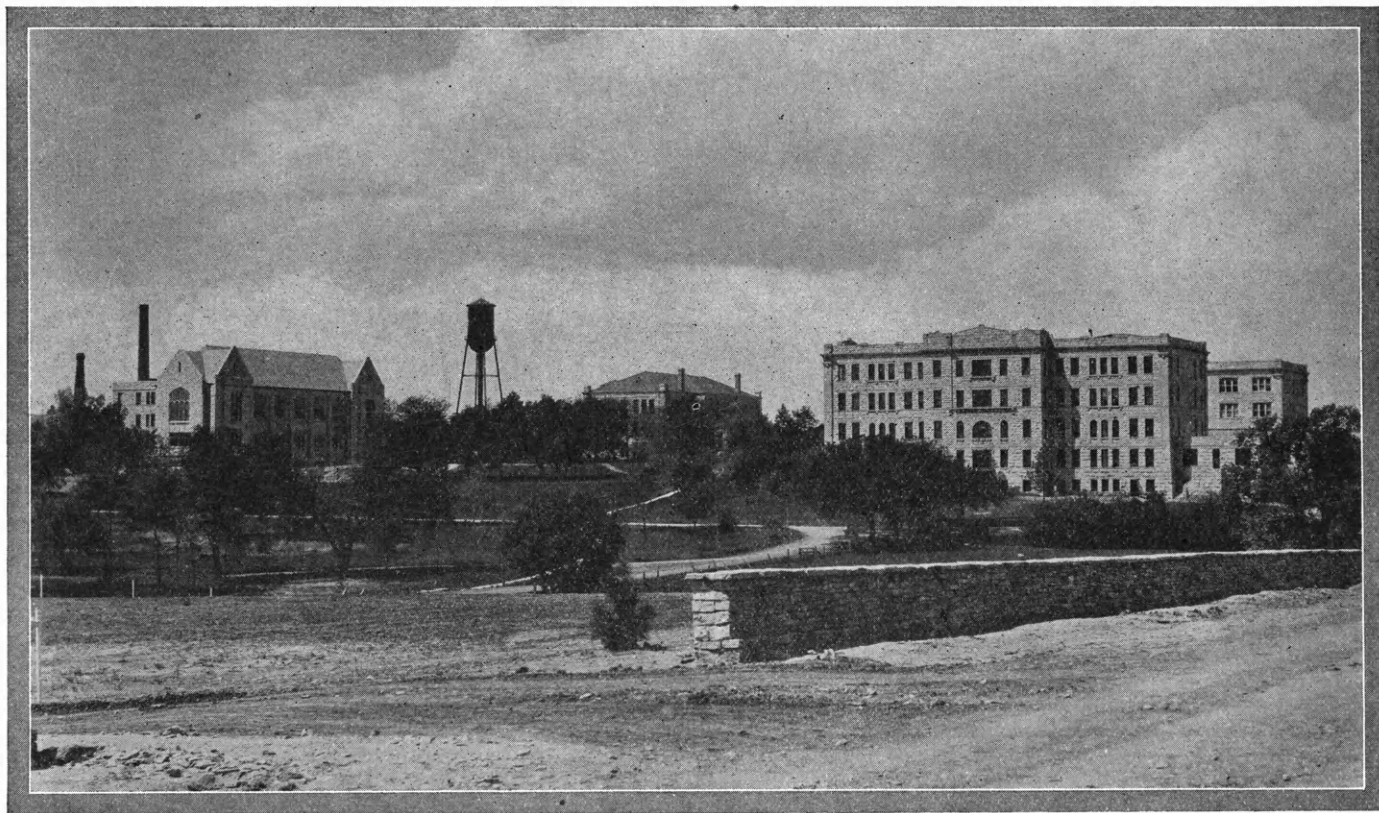


VAN ZILE HALL—WOMEN STUDENTS' DORMITORY

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VIEW OF NORTH CAMPUS

This picture was taken from near Van Zile hall. To the right are the agricultural buildings; to the left, the new college library. The water tower and Veterinary hall may be seen in the background.

The Kansas Agricultural Student

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No. 4

The Development of Beef Grading

Hale H. Brown, '28

During the past century there has existed a more or less highly organized campaign having as its goal the improvement of beef cattle. This movement has been advanced by education, demonstration, experiments, stock shows, and what not. However, not until recently has a concentrated effort been made to bring out an appreciation of the result of all progress and improvement in beef cattle; namely, beef. Although for generations a few have known good meat, it would seem that to most people "beef is beef," although that which is sometimes offered as beef may more closely resemble poorly tanned leather, or as A. H. Saunders of the Breeders' Gazette terms it, "cat meat," fit only for the lordly inhabitants of a modern zoo. Mr. Saunders adds that if the Creator had designed man to consume such food, the human race would have been supplied with teeth and jaws of enough muscular power to rend it apart as does the lion or tiger. Mr. Saunders did not propose to prevent people, who so desired, from eating the lion's dinner, but he did feel the need of making it possible for any man with the cash to secure a choice steak or any other grade or cut which pleased him.

Arguing along this line, Mr. Saunders published a series of editorials during the summer of 1925, the last of which asked that the men attending the 1925 International take some action concerning a Better Beef Campaign. Such action was taken and as a result in January, 1926, John Clay, president of the International, named a committee to work with the American Institute of Meat Packers in the interest of better beef. This committee was composed of the secretaries of the three beef breed associations, A. H. Saunders of the Breeders' Gazette, W. G. Leonard, president of the Union Stock Yards, and W. W. Wright, a feeder.

This Better Beef Committee met on April 27, 1926, and took up the work of supplying "better beef for those who want it." Several significant points were developed at this meeting. The small margin between "reactor" cows and finished beef steers was noted. A demand was expressed for federally graded and stamped meat and evidence was presented that considerable meat was falsely advertised. The most important idea was expressed by T. E. Wilson of the Wilson Packing Company, who stated that the packers would welcome the day when all beef was better finished and that, if demanded by the consumer, the packers would accept federal standards.

On June 10, 1926, Secretary Jardine of the United States Department of Agriculture, presented the packers with plans whereby the two top grades, prime and choice, could be graded and stamped. He also stated that such service was available and that specifications for the lower grades would be furnished and the meat stamped upon request.

A Better Beef Conference was held in Kansas City July 22 and 23, 1926, at which the packers announced that they would supply graded beef on request, the customer paying for the grading service. A number of large consumers and retailers availed themselves of the service and the official grading of beef began August 1, 1926, some retailers in New York handling nothing but choice and prime beef and others having all the beef they sold graded. The Pennsylvania Railroad dining car service adopted the policy of buying only graded meats, the grading being done by men furnished by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture at a cost of \$2 per hour and expenses. The graders used the grades and followed the standards and specifications set up by the United States De-

partment of Agriculture. An equally important result of this conference was the development of the National Better Beef Association which has been an important factor in collecting information, and promoting interest in grading and better beef. To Oakleigh Thorne goes much of the credit for the part played by this group.

The next move was a meeting of the National Better Beef Association at Kansas City during the 1926 American Royal. The plan was to petition Congress for legislation requiring the federal grading and stamping of meat. This was not done; but an announcement was made that Armour, Swift, Cudahy, and Wilson would place United States prime and choice graded and stamped meat on the market as quickly as the necessary arrangements could be made.

Some of the steps in the fight for "better beef for those who want it" and "truth in meats" have been noted, but the most important step was the culmination of all the above mentioned investigation, agitation, and education for the improvement of the meat trade. This climax took the form of an agreement which went into effect May 1, 1927. Certain packers agreed to supply graded meat upon the request of their customers. Only prime and choice grades were considered in this agreement. The Government was to pay the expense of grading these two grades in the packing plant. Other grades would be stamped or retailers could get their meat graded by paying the inspector \$2 per hour and expenses. Free grading service was available in the following cities: Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Joseph, Sioux City, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, and, later, Topeka. This agreement was for one year only and its purpose was to test the value of grading.

A. T. Edinger of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics was put in charge of the work under the Live Stock and Meat Board, the actual grading being done by packer graders under the supervision of experts from the United States Department of Agriculture. The supervisors must have at least five years practical experience and pass a rigid examination in order to qualify. According to Mr. Edinger, all of the graders at present have had from 12 to 20 years

packinghouse experience. Therefore, the men doing the work cannot be charged with inexperience.

It might be well to review the various factors which have led to the development of Government grading and stamping.

1. From a producer's standpoint, the advantage to be gained is a higher price for quality cattle, that is, a wider spread between old cows and common steers, and highly finished beef steers. The situation is that it is often more profitable to feed plain cattle than improved steers because of the great difference in the price of feeders, and the narrow margin on the market of fat cattle. The outlet for high-quality beef is so limited that the prime steers do not bring enough more than finished cattle to pay for the difference in production costs.

2. For the consumer, Government graded and stamped beef means an opportunity to buy what he wants and be sure of getting it. Where grading is not done, the average buyer whether a housewife or retailer is never sure of the quality of the meat purchased.

3. At present there is no universal terminology applied to meat. For example "prime ribs" formerly was the trade name for a certain cut and had nothing to do with the quality. Prime ribs could be cut from a Jersey bull or a Grand Champion.

4. Another disadvantage, due to the lack of terms, was the difficulty of ordering meat of quality. For instance, the housewife might call the butcher and order steak for dinner and stipulate that she wanted good steak, choice steak, or nice tender steak. The butcher could answer, "Yes Ma'am," and cut a few slices from the same old carcass. If meat was graded and if people were educated to appreciate graded meat, good steak would mean one thing, a choice steak another, and a prime steak the best available on any market.

5. Grading and stamping would also do much to eliminate fake in advertising. For if a retail meat dealer advertised high-quality meat, the presence or absence of the Government stamp would immediately prove or disprove his statements.

A misunderstanding is often caused by confusing grading with inspection. The latter

(Continued on page 121)

Junior Colleges and Their Relations with K. S. A. C.

John H. Parker

Professor of Crop Improvement

Member of Committee on Junior Colleges

The rapid development of junior colleges in Kansas and other states is a feature of the evolution of educational methods and organization. There are now more than three hundred junior colleges in the United States. In Kansas there are ten public and eight private junior colleges. More than 1,500 students are enrolled in these eighteen institutions, and an increasing number of Kansas boys and girls will take one or two years of college work in a junior college in the future.

Many of the junior colleges in Kansas are able to offer high school graduates very good courses in English, modern languages, chemistry, physics, biology, mathematics, education, history, economics, and sociology. Only a few courses are offered in engineering, home economics, and other professional and technical subjects.

A good junior college offers the local high school graduate one or two years further schooling at less expense than a four-year college or university at some distance from the home town and at the same time provides the continuance of home influences. There are those who emphasize the disadvantages, and some who go so far as to describe the whole junior college movement as a menace. Among the possible disadvantages of the junior college compared with a good four-year college or university are, (1) too great similarity to the high school in location, organization and administration, teaching methods, etc., (2) lack of broadening influences of travel, new surroundings and associates, and (3) lack of early introduction to and training in such technical or professional subjects as agriculture, veterinary medicine, engineering, and home economics, in which the high school graduate may be interested.

However the junior college is regarded, whether as a real advance in our educational system or as a retrograde step, it is here, and probably here not only to stay but to

play an increasingly important part in our educational system. This being the case, it would seem to be the part of wisdom for our four-year colleges, professional schools and universities to take cognizance of the junior colleges, to recognize their place in the educational system, and to cooperate with them in every way possible. The continued growth of junior colleges in Kansas and other states will probably mean that our four-year colleges and universities will have relatively fewer freshmen and sophomore students and will need to give greater attention to the junior and senior subjects and to development of graduate study.

Recognizing the need and desirability of establishing and strengthening friendly relations between the junior colleges of Kansas and the Kansas State Agricultural College, President F. D. Farrell has appointed a committee of six faculty members to serve as liaison officers between the K. S. A. C and the junior colleges. This committee on junior colleges has one member from each of the teaching divisions of the college; Agriculture, Engineering, General Science, Home Economics, and Veterinary Medicine. The Division of College Extension is also represented.

In appointing this committee, President Farrell expressed the hope that the junior colleges of the state might be kept informed regarding the educational opportunities at K. S. A. C., and that where necessary and desirable from the standpoint of sound educational policy, our own curricula might be so modified as to facilitate the progress of graduates of junior colleges who enter K. S. A. C. Increasing the understanding throughout the state of the educational opportunities offered at K. S. A. C., may be expected to result in a fuller utilization by the people of the educational services of the college.

(Continued on page 122)

Farming, a Business

F. N. Shepherd

Executive Manager, American Bankers Association

Separating business men and farmers into distinct classifications might have been excusable in the old days before the application of science and power-driven machinery to agriculture, but it is not excusable today. If the farmer farms right, he is, in accordance with his skill and attainment, as much of a business man as the banker, the manufacturer, and the retailer. Once it required half of the people to produce on the farms the food required for themselves and the other half. Now it requires less than one-third and it is only a matter of time when, with the continued application of science and intelligent organization to agricultural production and distribution, one-fifth of the people can accomplish the necessary results. Farming is a business and requires for its success the same application of business principles in production and organization that other successful businesses demand.

I can recall a young fellow at college who never lived on a farm; knew nothing of farming; who prepared himself for what we then called business. Later he made a success as a specialty salesman; then as a real estate man, during the course of which he acquired a farm in one of the rich valleys of California upon which he moved and undertook to develop. This he has done, successfully applying in his work the same scientific principles that would have made him a success in banking or merchandising. An accurate record has been kept of every cost and he knows at all times just where he stands. He is a director, and as such an active factor, in his distributing organization. He has brought up a family under conditions that are wholesome physically and intellectually. They have enjoyed most of the good things that city boys and girls enjoy. Those who are old enough are in college and those who are not are preparing to go.

It would be anything but a proper classification to call this man's neighbor who is running a bank or a store a business man and at the same time refer to him as a farmer with the usual implication that he is not a business man. As a matter of fact, one is every bit as much a business man as the other and the success of one demands the same type of industry, intelligence, and thrift as the other.

Agricultural Engineering Training

H. B. Walker

Head of the Department of Agricultural Engineering

Farming in America is not merely an occupation, it is a business. Moreover, it is a business requiring constant adjustment to meet the needs of a changing world. Those who fail to recognize these factors are gradually being eliminated from the agricultural industry; while those who survive, represent a more alert, aggressive business class, the foremost of which are very properly called "Master Farmers."

The master farmer does not use guess work in his business. He figures things out by analytical methods. He recognizes that certain definite conditions must be met to produce known results and that every related factor must be taken into account if his enterprise is to return a suitable reward for his labors. The master farmer is a scientific worker who is always seeking better and more economical methods for carrying on his farm business. It is this class which has developed the engineering field in the agricultural industry.

Agricultural engineering is as yet a relatively new field. Twenty years ago there were but few engineers who had sufficient courage to call themselves agricultural engineers, but today these are numbered by the hundreds, and thirty-eight of our state agricultural colleges now have organized departments to carry on educational work in teaching, research, and extension in this field.

Agricultural engineering from a technical standpoint is that branch of engineering which relates to the application of engineering principles to the industry of agriculture. In this respect it is similar to mining engineering, which deals with the application of engineering principles to the mining industry, or perhaps sanitary engineering, which deals with the engineering phases of structures and equipment affecting public health. Since agricultural engineering is concerned with the industry of agriculture, the most important factor in this field is agriculture. This engineering activity then must be directed primarily toward promoting the agricultural industry.

Agricultural engineering training in our land grant schools relates to two distinct fields, yet each of these is closely related to the other. The first has to do with the development of methods and practices in agriculture which are of direct help to those engaged in farming; while the second relates to the development of new farm machines, equipment, and processes by industries related to agriculture. The first group is represented by the farm operator, while the second includes such industries as supply agriculture with equipment or services, like the implement and building industries, electric service companies, and others. In order to train men for accomplishment in these respective fields, the Kansas State Agricultural College offers training in agricultural engineering with the objective of preparing men for agricultural production and management, and for the more technical fields in related industries.

Agriculture depends more and more upon skillful management. In the early days when hand methods of production were in vogue, management wasn't very important. A man with a hoe or sickle couldn't accomplish very much creditable work with such simple tools, neither could he do much harm. In fact, a man as a motor exerts about one-tenth horse power of effort, so if he works ten hours per day he actually delivers about one horse power hour of energy. When one considers that a horse power hour of energy can be purchased from one of our modern electric power companies for about 10 cents, it is apparent that a man as a motor is worth only 1 cent per hour.

Agriculture would not amount to very much if human labor had to be used as its chief power plant. In fact, slave energy was the most expensive power agriculture has ever tried to utilize. Agricultural engineering deals with the energy requirements of agriculture, but the engineering method is to train the man to control or direct power for useful purposes rather than to become a human motor.

Engineering science has brought to the farming industry many new forms of energy for its use, but the successful application of these depends not only upon proper application but also skillful management. For example, a man with a 20 H. P. tractor under his control has increased his mechanical effectiveness as a power unit approximately two hundred times, but this increased power is of little value in production if it is not properly directed. A mismanaged power unit of large size is capable of creating large losses for the operator; but, on the other hand, a large power unit under capable management materially enhances his opportunities for profits.

In this age of machinery the farm manager, like managers in other industries, must know his machines not alone from the standpoint of their mechanical operation, but also he must know how and when to use them. Furthermore, he must be able to select proper types and sizes of units, and these must be used in the field without undue exploitation of soil fertility or sacrifice of quality in production. Under normal conditions from 40 to 80 per cent of the cost of production is chargeable to power and labor. These costs will vary according to the kind of equipment used and the skill and management exercised by the farm operator. These are factors under the direct control of the farm operator.

It is the function of agricultural engineering education to meet these requirements in agricultural management by providing training not only in the mechanical functions of specific machines, but also to correlate the relation of machinery to agricultural production and management.

Machinery alone does not constitute the entire field of agricultural engineering, although this is important. The farm plant consists of buildings to house farm livestock, poultry, crops, and machinery. These, too, are of economic importance in production and must be designed and built to meet the definite requirements of farm practice. The agricultural producer, to succeed in his business, must know something of his structural needs. Agricultural engineering endeavors to meet this demand for service.

Other training of this nature which is

important to the farm manager or operator includes drainage, irrigation, sanitation, and water supply. The trends in modern farm methods point more and more to the need of applied engineering training for the agricultural producer. That is why thirty-eight of the agricultural colleges of the United States have established departments to provide such training to students majoring in agriculture.

The industry of agriculture depends upon related industries for its operating equipment, building materials, and other services essential to its progress. These related industries recognize the importance of supplying agriculture with the proper equipment and materials to meet the specific needs of the producer. Such industries now recognize that they need on their engineering staffs men who are not only technically engineers, but men who have an understanding of the fundamental principles of agricultural production as well. Men who are trained for these particular positions are known as professional agricultural engineers. The Kansas State Agricultural College is one of twelve institutions offering such professional agricultural engineering training to its students. The other states having institutions giving such training are: California, Iowa, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, South Dakota, Texas, Virginia, and Utah. Needless to say, engineers for this special field can be trained only in institutions having agricultural departments.

The type of training for this field is basically different from that offered to the farm producer. The latter is trained in the science of agriculture with applied courses in engineering, while the agricultural engineer is trained in the basic principles of engineering with related training in agriculture. The field of the agricultural engineer is largely that of a technician to the agricultural industry. Fundamentally, he must be an engineer with a knowledge of mathematics, physics, mechanics, and chemistry, but he must also know soils, crops, agricultural economics, live stock, feeds, and other subjects of an agricultural nature.

While men so trained may engage directly

(Continued on page 128)

Capturing the City

Walter Burr
Professor of Sociology

A few years ago city people knew of the existence of the "country" only in a vague way. It was a region out in the hinter land, from which their food came, and into which they sometimes migrated for a day of picnicking—that is, if they had means of transportation. Too often they knew of farm people only as different from themselves, and found them sources of much amusement in the cartoons and joke columns of the city press.

That has all changed. The farmer has captured the city. Perhaps this raid began with the World War, when it looked as though we would have a shortage of food supplies. Men in their offices in sky scrapers in New York City suddenly became very much interested in country life. Tons of bulletins were issued telling the farmer how to raise more food "to win the war." These admonitions brought farm interests seriously to the front page of the big daily paper, and they have remained there ever since; although now they have news value rather than the value of advice.

The Chamber of Commerce is recognized as a city organization. There have been times and places where the farmer believed it to be a group of merchants organized against him. Now, even in our largest cities, the Chamber of Commerce has an agricultural department, to aid in developing farm interests in the trade area. The city business man has learned that his success and that of the farmer are inseparably connected.

The farmer has captured the conveniences of the city. It is a fact that reports of research projects in the study of standards of living in farm homes, have been denied publication by the very agencies making the studies, because they have recognized that by the time the study was completed the conditions of living had so entirely changed that the report would not be a true picture of anything that existed, so rapidly is the modernizing of farm home proceeding.

The comforts of city living are becoming the comforts of country living. Electricity

has taken the place of coal oil in lighting the farm home. It also in many localities becomes a servant for the farmer and his family in doing much work that was formerly considered drudgery.

City people were supposed to become "smooth" by rubbing so closely together; and conversely the person isolated in the country was deemed "rough" just through the lack of such polishing. The automobile, the good roads, the telephone, and now the radio, have removed that handicap, so that the rural family has all of these conveniences of city life, with plenty of room in which to enjoy them.

If the person on the farm desires actual city experience, he can secure it with a few minutes ride in the family car, or can run in on the bus line for a small fare. In Kansas there is an average of one-and-a-half cars to every farm family, and bus lines now traverse more than three thousand miles of our roads. The farmer is no longer isolated.

Whatever is good in city life, the country people have captured for themselves—and they still have all the advantages of country living.

C. F. Huffman, '17, who majored in dairy husbandry, is in charge of experimental work in dairy nutrition in the Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station. Mr. Huffman was an instructor in the air service during the war and returned to K. S. A. C. where he was instructor in the Department of Dairy Husbandry for two years. He then enrolled for graduate work in the University of Minnesota and after receiving his master's degree was elected to his present position. His research work in dairy nutrition is already receiving wide recognition.

Dr. W. W. Fetrow, '20, in charge of research in marketing in the Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station, is going to the United States Department of Agriculture as cotton marketing specialist in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

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WHY NOT SELECT THE BEST?

There are two curricula in the Division of Agriculture of Kansas State Agricultural College one or both of which should appeal to a large per cent of the young men who have been graduated recently from high schools in the rural communities of Kansas. These are the two popular curricula of the division—the Curriculum in Agriculture and the Curriculum in Agricultural Administration. They provide an all-round college training superior to any other for a large majority of the present and future workers in the agricultural communities of Kansas.

The purpose of these curricula is often misunderstood by prospective students. They are not curricula in vocational agriculture. Training in agricultural practices is only a limited phase of the work. The foundation and backbone of the curricula consist of the fundamentals of English and the natural sciences. A limited number of courses covering the principal field of production and the economic phases of Kansas agriculture give the curricula an agricultural setting. Adaptation of the work to best meet the needs of individual students is provided by a liberal system of electives the total number of which make up from 35 to 50 per cent of the entire curricula.

The following outlines of these curricula are made as brief as possible to indicate the work by years.

CURRICULUM IN AGRICULTURE

Freshman Year

<i>Course</i>	<i>Credit Hours</i>
College Rhetoric	3
Chemistry	10
Botany	6
Geology	3
Live Stock Judging	3
Freshman Lectures	1
Library Methods	1
Elements of Dairying	3
Military Science	3
Physical Education	R
Total.....	33

Sophomore Year

Elements of Horticulture	3
Agricultural Economics	3
College Rhetoric	3
Principles of Feeding	3
Animal or Plant Physiology	3
Farm Crops	4
Soils	4
Farm Poultry Production	2
Zoology	5
Military Science	3
Physical Education	R
Total.....	33

Junior Year

Genetics	3
Entomology	3
Microbiology	3
Plant Pathology	3
Journalism	4
Farm Organization	3
Electives	13
Total.....	32

Senior Year

Electives 32

CURRICULUM IN AGRICULTURAL ADMINISTRATION

Freshman Year

Same as freshman year of Curriculum in Agriculture.

Sophomore Year

<i>Course</i>	<i>Credit Hours</i>
Elements of Horticulture	3
Psychology	3
Agricultural Economics	3
College Rhetoric	3
Principles of Feeding	3
College Algebra	5
Farm Crops	4
Soils	4
Farm Poultry Production	2
Military Science	3
Physical Education	R
Total.....	33

Junior Year

Journalism	4
Electives	28
Total.....	32

Senior Year

Electives 32

The Curriculum in Agriculture, as a rule, prepares best for agricultural production and the work of an agricultural specialist, whether in extension, research, or college teaching. Agricultural Administration requires somewhat less of the basic sciences but more of business subjects thus combining agriculture and business. It prepares especially for several businesses closely related to farming including rural banking, crop insurance, real estate, farm machinery, agricultural writing and publishing, the grain business, in any or all of its phases, the teaching of vocational agriculture, and certain types of farming in which the business hazard is particularly important.

The large group of electives provided in these curricula make them capable of adaptation to a great variety of individual needs and to scores of varying objectives. These possibilities are very difficult to explain briefly and specifically to the prospective student. In a general way the electives taken as a whole may be said to require 50 per cent agricultural work and 50 per cent supporting nonagricultural work. In the Curriculum in Agriculture the agricultural work must include a major of not less than 12 credits in some phase of agriculture. All students in Agricultural Administration major in agricultural economics. By and large the 60

credits of electives in Agricultural Administration are grouped as follows:

	<i>Credits</i>
Majors in agricultural economics	15
Advanced work in agriculture	15
Business subjects preparing for the objective chosen	15
General electives, selected largely because of individual adaptation	15
Total.....	60

One group of students in Agricultural Administration have as their immediate objective preparation for the teaching of vocational agriculture in high schools participating in the Federal Smith-Hughes funds. For these students the regular 60 credits of electives constitute a large portion of the work of their junior and senior years, but the elective groups are slightly modified so as to meet the requirements for the state certificate for the teaching of this Smith-Hughes work.

The curricular outlines, requirements, and possibilities above discussed are based on curricula to be presented in the new college catalog just received from the state printer. The interested reader is invited to drop a post card to the Dean, Division of Agriculture, and ask for a copy of this catalog.

THE VALUE OF AN AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

The value of a college education is fully recognized for those who intend to engage in most lines of professional work and in business in the city. It is only for farming that some question the value of an education. There is the same fundamental reason why sound education of a scientific and business character may be useful to farmers as there is why sound scientific training may be useful to engineers, or why sound legal training may be useful to lawyers.

Some people think disparagingly of an education for farmers because they have known at some time a farmer with an education, perhaps with an agricultural education, who was unsuccessful. Such failures are not uncommon. Likewise, unsuccessful doctors, lawyers, ministers, and city business men with a college education are also not uncommon. The fact that there are a considerable number of college graduates who are failures is not a valid objection to a col-

lege education. It merely shows that there are many people attending every type of college that make little or no valuable use of the opportunities for a useful education which college training affords.

While unsuccessful farmers who have had an opportunity to secure an education are found in many communities, on the other hand, it is farmers with an education that most commonly hold positions of agricultural leadership. While the number of farmers with a college education is small in proportion to the farming population, the responsible positions held by such educated men are disproportionately large. They hold important positions in livestock organizations, crop improvement societies, the farm bureau, the farmers' union, the grange, and many other organizations that are working effectively to improve agriculture and country life. The president of the Kansas Crop Improvement Association is a college graduate, the champion wheat grower of the state for 1927 is a college graduate, the presidents of two of the three leading state farm organizations hold college degrees, the president and six directors of the State Farm Bureau, three members of the State Board of Agriculture, and four of the fifteen who were chosen as master farmers in the 1927 Master Farmer Contest have college degrees.

About one-half of those who graduate in agriculture from the Kansas State Agricultural College return to the farm. The most of the others engage in professional work in agriculture. The two lines of work that have made the greatest demand for agricultural college graduates during the last decade are cooperative extension and vocational agriculture. There are 65 county agricultural agents in Kansas. All are college graduates. From six to eight new county agents are required each year to replace those who are advanced to more responsible positions in the service or who engage in business related to agriculture or who become farmers. There are 98 high schools teaching vocational agriculture in Kansas. Each school employs one or more agricultural teachers. No less than 10 agricultural college graduates are required annually to fill these positions. Agriculture is taught also in many other schools which em-

ploy from five to ten new agricultural college graduates annually.

A large number of agricultural college graduates are now entering occupations classified as agricultural business. Many business concerns in cities that deal in commodities which farmers buy and sell, employ agricultural college graduates who have had training in marketing and in the business of agriculture and at the same time have had practical farm experience and therefore understand many of the farmers' problems. From eight to ten agricultural college graduates accept positions of this kind annually and the demand for this service is constantly increasing.

There is a steady demand for agricultural college graduates to engage in teaching in agricultural colleges and to work in the state agricultural experiment stations and in the United States Department of Agriculture. Advanced training is required for this type of service. From 10 to 15 graduates annually accept fellowships and graduate assistantships for the purpose of continuing their education in order to prepare for positions of this character. Scientific research holds a place of great importance in agricultural development and excellent opportunities await those trained for service in this field.

These are some of the opportunities that await agricultural college graduates. There is ample evidence to show that an agricultural college education is a profitable investment either for the young man who desires to farm or who desires to enter professional work related directly or indirectly to agriculture. Few fields of work offer greater opportunities.

SENIOR HONORS

On Commencement Day, May 31, senior honors will be awarded to the following agricultural graduates:

F. Leonard Timmons.....Geneseo
I. Milburn Atkins.....Manhattan
Clarence O. Jacobson.....Sedgwick
Harvey J. Stewart.....Americus
Harold E. Myers.....Bancroft

Senior honors are awarded each Com-

(Continued on page 128)

COLLEGE NOTES

ALPHA ZETA INITIATES

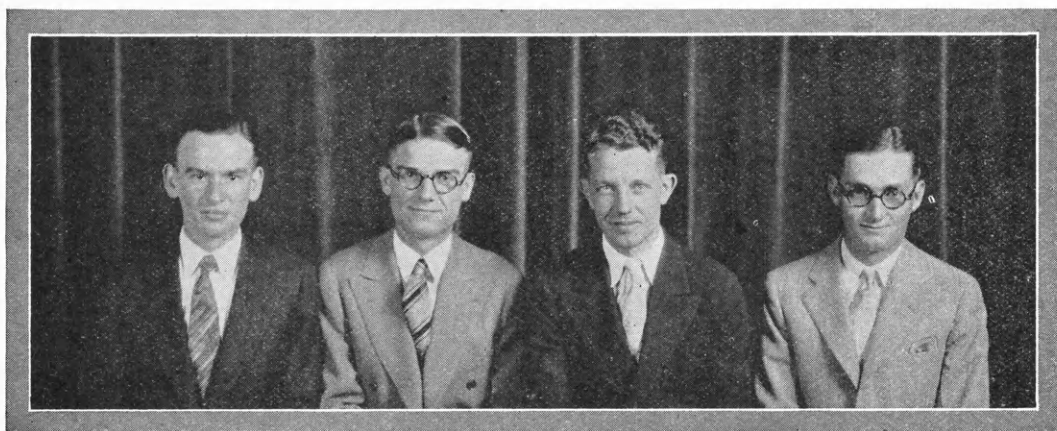
Alpha Zeta, student honorary agricultural fraternity, recently initiated four undergraduate students into the organization. Undergraduates to be eligible to election into Alpha Zeta must be in the upper two-fifths of their class, scholastically, and in the judgment of the active members of the local chapter must give promise of leadership in the agricul-

A. P. Davidson, Associate Professor of Vocational Education.

A. E. Aldous, Professor of Pasture Improvement.

J. W. McColloch, Professor of Entomology.

Following initiation ceremonies the annual spring banquet was served at the Hotel Gillett. Wives and lady friends of the active and the faculty members were guests. Music was furnished during the banquet by two



AGS ELECTED TO ALPHA ZETA, SECOND SEMESTER

From left to right: Louis P. Reitz, Raymond W. O'Hara, Clarence O. Jacobson, Francis J. Raleigh.

tural field. Election to Alpha Zeta is one of the highest honors that can be conferred upon an undergraduate student in the Division of Agriculture. The four undergraduates upon whom this honor was recently conferred are:

Clarence O. Jacobson	Sedgwick
Raymond W. O'Hara	Blue Mound
Francis J. Raleigh	Clyde
Louis P. Reitz	Belle Plaine

The fraternity also may elect members of the faculty either as honorary or associate members. This spring four men on the faculty were elected into the fraternity as associate members. They are:

A. L. Clapp, District County Agricultural Agent.

groups of college students. Talks were given by Prof. R. J. Barnett, Prof. Morris Evans, S. G. Kelly, chancellor-elect, and H. H. Brown, chancellor during the past school year.

STUDENTS' CROPS JUDGING CONTEST

The tenth annual Students' Crops Judging Contest, sponsored by the Klod and Kernel Klub, was held Saturday, April 28, with 65 students competing for prizes totalling \$135 in value. The contest was divided into three divisions: (1) The identification of crops and crop varieties; (2) commercial grading of grain samples according to the

federal grain standards; and (3) comparative placing of crop samples. The contestants were divided into three groups, senior, junior, and freshman, on the basis of their college training in farm crops. The senior group had taken Grain Grading and Judging, the junior group, Farm Crops, and the third group (designated the freshman group) had had no college training in crops.

A silver loving cup was offered for the high individual of the entire contest. This cup was won by Henry C. Abell of Riley, competing in the senior group, who made a score of 821 out of a possible 1,000 points. J. H. Greene of Beverly, won first in the junior group and received a prize of \$17.50. S. E. Alsop of Wakefield, won first in the freshman group and received \$6 as a prize. Other prizes, including subscriptions to agricultural magazines, were awarded to contestants making the first five placings in each group of contestants and to the high individual of each group in each of the three divisions of the contest.

Winners in each group of contestants with their scores are:

	<i>Score</i>
Senior Group	
Henry C. Abell, Riley	821
Louis P. Reitz, Belle Plaine	815
F. Leonard Timmons, Geneseo	804
H. J. Stewart, Americus	795
J. W. Roussin, Brewster	754
Junior Group	
Joseph H. Greene, Beverly	778
Francis J. Raleigh, Clyde	762
Lester R. Frey, Manhattan	685
James L. St. John, Louisville	682
Clarence O. Jacobson, Sedgwick	648
Freshman Group	
Samuel E. Alsop, Wakefield	652
Carl C. Conger, Iola	503
J. Edward Taylor, Manhattan	477
Ebur S. Schultz, Miller	474

The high men in each division of the contest are:

	<i>Group</i>
Commercial Group	
Howard R. Bradley, Kidder, Mo.	Senior
Joseph H. Greene, Beverly	Junior
J. Edward Taylor, Manhattan	Freshman
Comparative Placing	
Henry C. Abell, Riley	Senior
James L. St. John, Louisville	Junior
Samuel E. Alsop, Wakefield	Freshman
Identification	
F. Leonard Timmons, Geneseo	Senior
Joseph H. Greene, Beverly	Junior
Samuel E. Alsop, Wakefield	Freshman

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION OFFICERS FOR 1928-29

Thursday evening, May 17, the Ag Association held a mixer at the community house. Following a short program officers were elected for the coming year. F. W. ImMasche of Saffordville was elected president and H. P. Blasdel of Sylvia was elected both editor-in-chief of The Kansas Agricultural Student and manager of the Ag Fair. Each of these elections was by a large majority. Mr. Blasdel has served the Ag magazine during the present year very efficiently as associate editor.

The officers elected are:

Agricultural Association

President	F. W. ImMasche, Saffordville
Vice-President	L. H. Norton, Kalvesta
Secretary	C. E. Nutter, Falls City, Neb.
Treasurer	T. W. Kirton, Amber, Okla.

Ag Fair

Manager	H. P. Blasdel, Sylvia
Assistant Manager	F. J. Raleigh, Clyde
Secretary-Treasurer	R. L. Remsburg, La Harpe
Asst. Sec.-Treas.	William Chapman, Wichita

The Kansas Agricultural Student

Editor-in-Chief	H. P. Blasdel, Sylvia
Business Manager	T. F. Winburn, DeKalb, Mo.

Ag Barnwarmer

Manager	H. A. Paulsen, Stafford
Assistant Manager	K. M. Gapen, Ulysses

GAMMA SIGMA DELTA INITIATES

Gamma Sigma Delta, honorary agricultural fraternity, which elects to membership not to exceed 15 per cent of the senior class from the upper 25 per cent, recently honored the following candidates for the bachelor's degree, class of 1928:

Agriculture

H. H. Brown	E. A. Stephenson
C. E. Crews	F. L. Timmons
H. L. Murphey	Morris Halperin
H. E. Myers	C. O. Jacobson

Veterinary Medicine

G. L. Dunlap	R. L. McConnell
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Agricultural Engineering

D. D. Smith

Seniors in agriculture and veterinary medicine are elected on the same basis, while students of other divisions may be elected if, in the judgment of the local chapter of the fraternity, their work has been sufficiently closely related to agriculture.

**ANNUAL STATE HIGH SCHOOL CONTEST
IN THE JUDGING OF FARM PRODUCTS**

The eighth annual State High School Judging Contest held April 19 and 20 probably was the best state contest ever sponsored by the college. Unusual interest and hard work marked the competition from first to last. The contestants as a whole showed a degree of scholarship and training not reached heretofore.

As usual in previous years there were four sections of the contest: Grain judging; Dairy cattle judging; poultry judging; and the judging of beef cattle, horses, hogs, and sheep. There were 61 teams of three students each entered, although 16 of these teams did not compete in more than three sections of the contest. Prizes were awarded the high teams and high individuals of the entire contest and the high teams and high individuals of each section of the contest.

The Kansas Agricultural Student is pleased to be able to present on following pages of this issue the pictures of practically all these contestants and their coaches. In many ways these pictures, so labeled that every individual can be easily identified, are more interesting and informational than a write-up. The boys are all winners in such a real contest and they are practically all in the picture. Of course, a few earn high honors and others honors and distinctions. The names of most of these who are commended for their superior skill are given in the following tabulation of prize winners:

THE TEN HIGH-RANKING TEAMS

Team	Score	Coach
Marysville H. S.	4,906	R. W. Russell
Hill City R. H. S.	4,754	A. G. Jensen
Manhattan H. S.	4,718	H. W. Schmitz
Lawrence H. S.	4,703	W. R. Essick
Fairview R. H. S.	4,579	R. E. Regnier
Chase Co. Com. H. S. (Cottonwood Falls)	4,483	G. F. Ellis
Lincoln H. S.	4,483	E. I. Chilcott
Decatur Co. Com. H. S. (Oberlin)	4,479	S. H. Howard
Norton Com. H. S.	4,460	K. L. Ford
Colby Com. H. S.	4,407	R. W. Fort

THE TEN HIGH-RANKING INDIVIDUALS

Contestant	Score	School
George Arden Booth	1,707	Fairview R. H. S.
Raymond Coherst	1,686	Marysville H. S.
Olin Sandlin	1,677	Hill City R. H. S.
William Schofield	1,656	Manhattan H. S.
Harold Wassenberg	1,624	Marysville H. S.
Russel Houk	1,617	Lawrence H. S.
Ray McCall	1,606	Argonia R. H. S.
Wilfred Pine	1,604	Lawrence H. S.
Wallace Toedter	1,596	Marysville H. S.
Woodrow Rufener	1,581	Chase Co. Com. H. S. (Cottonwood Falls)

GRAIN JUDGING

The Five High-Ranking Teams

Team	Score
Lawrence H. S.	1,650.6
Marysville H. S.	1,639.6
Manhattan H. S.	1,567.1
Hill City R. H. S.	1,556.9
Decatur Co. Com. H. S. (Oberlin)	1,452.1

The Five High-Ranking Individuals

Contestant	Score	School
Olin Sandlin	584.1	Hill City R. H. S.
Wilfred Pine	575.8	Lawrence H. S.
Wallace Toedter	561.3	Marysville H. S.
Raymond Coherst	557.3	Marysville H. S.
Ernest Pine	556.8	Lawrence H. S.

DAIRY CATTLE JUDGING

The Five High-Ranking Teams

Team	Score
Marysville H. S.	910
Sherman Co. Com. H. S. (Goodland)	909
Frankfort H. S.	880
Manhattan H. S.	871
Clay Co. Com. H. S. (Clay Center)	866

The Five High-Ranking Individuals

Contestant	Score	School
Raymond Coherst	335	Marysville H. S.
Ben Morton	333	Sherman Co. Com. H. S. (Goodland)
George Arden Booth	331	Fairview R. H. S.
Lowell Chamberlin	328	Carbondale R. H. S.
Marvin Coats	321	Manhattan H. S.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY JUDGING

The Five High-Ranking Teams

Team	Score
Clay Co. Com. H. S. (Clay Center)	1,603
Marysville H. S.	1,490
Bazine R. H. S.	1,480
Winfield H. S.	1,476
Hill City R. H. S.	1,471

The Five High-Ranking Individuals

Contestant	Score	School
George Arden Booth	584	Fairview R. H. S.
Emanuel Kuehn	568	Bazine R. H. S.
Elvin Culler	563	Goff R. H. S.
Harold McNeil	560	Clay Co. Com. H. S. (Clay Center)
Edward Mackender	550	Clay Co. Com. H. S. (Clay Center)

POULTRY JUDGING

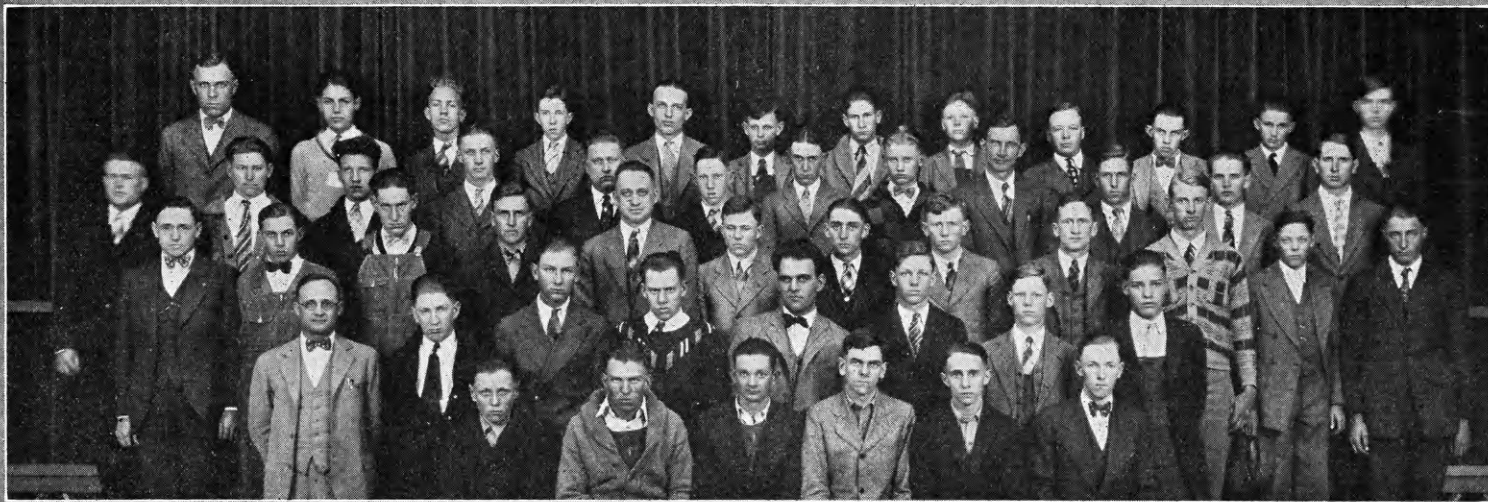
The Five High-Ranking Teams

Team	Score
Fairview R. H. S.	988
Ramona R. H. S.	983
Lawrence H. S.	982
Miltonvale R. H. S.	980
Lincoln H. S.	976

The Five High-Ranking Individuals

Contestant	Score	School
Ted Rowley	358	Clyde H. S.
Russel Houk	354	Lawrence H. S.
Victor Morton	351	Sherman Co. Com. H. S. (Goodland)
Ray McCall	350	Argonia R. H. S.
Henry Lacy	350	Miltonvale R. H. S.





CONTESTANTS AND THEIR COACHES, STATE HIGH SCHOOL JUDGING CONTEST, K. S. A. C., APRIL 19 AND 20, 1928
(See next page for names)

NAMES OF COACHES AND THEIR COMPETING TEAMS IN PRECEDING PICTURES

N. B.—There are five rows in each panel and for purposes of easy identification the rows are considered as numbered consecutively beginning at the top. Rows I to V constitute the top panel; rows VI to X, the second panel from the top, rows XI to XV, the third panel; and rows XVI to XX, the fourth or bottom panel.

From left to right those in each row are:

Row I—(1) John O'Neal, (2) Vincent Kelly, (3) Ivan Schwab, Dickinson County Community High School (Chapman); (4) R. H. Ferrill (coach), (5) Tom Avery, (6) Clyde Blackard, (7) Frank Meyers, Coldwater High School; (8) Sherman H. Howard (coach), (9) James Vernon, (10) Denzel Van Vleet, (11) Leonard Borthwick, Decatur County Community High School (Oberlin).

Row II—(1) R. E. Regnier (coach), (2) Leslie Irwin, (3) Theodore Meyer, (4) George Arden Booth, Fairview Rural High School; (5) Hal F. Irwin (coach), (6) Theodore Stowell, (7) Archie Owen, (8) Kenneth Cantwell, Frankfort High School; (9) J. D. Adams (coach), (10) Sam Lamborn, (11) John Wampler, (12) Floyd Knapp, Garden City High School.

Row III—(1) V. E. Paine (coach), (2) Howard Shaffer, (3) Revere Lindsey, (4) Marion Shaffer, Haddam Rural High School; (5) Dwight J. Patton (coach), (6) Paul Seaman, (7) Robert Jacobs, (8) Ora Yoder, Harper High School; (9) E. P. Mauk (coach), (10) Paul Venneberg, (11) Donald Davis, (12) Eugene Tolin, Havensville Rural High School.

Row IV—(1) A. G. Jensen (coach), (2) Olin Sandlin, (3) Howard Kallenbach, (4) Russel Lindley, Hill City Rural High School; (5) Thomas W. Bruner (coach), (6) Merton Fedde, (7) Eugene Schafer, (8) Vernon Stone, Jewell Rural High School; (9) Marvin Wright, (10) Eugene Hutchison, (11) Albert Gillig, Kiowa High School.

Row V—(1) C. D. Guy (coach), (2) Dale Campbell, (3) Ted Rowley, (4) Benny Appleby, Clyde High School; (5) Robert W. Fort (coach), (6) John Robinson, (7) Dick Souders, (8) Edgar Thiel, Colby Community High School; (9) Ward Sourk, (10) Elvin Culler, (11) Laurence Molineux, Goff Rural High School.

Row VI—(1) Gilbert Delfs, (2) William J. Bowes, (3) Gordon Robertson, Alma Rural High School; (4) Fred D. Allison (coach), (5) Calvin Dornberger, (6) Clay White, (7) Elwyn Rufener, Abilene High School; (8) Vernet E. Fletcher (coach), (9) Ross Brent, (10) Harry Welker, (11) Elmer Fenton, Alton Rural High School; (12) R. W. McBurney (coach), (13) Howard Fulton, Beloit High School.

Row VII—(1) F. Floyd Herr (coach), (2) Ray McCall, (3) Eugene Tracy, (4) Loyd Martin, Argonia Rural High School; (5) W. R. Sheff (coach), (6) Tommie Casement, (7) Warren Palmer, (8) Clarence Burks, Arkansas City High School; (9) Gus Hinnergardt (acting coach), (10) Emanuel Kuehn, (11) Clyde Shank, (12) Raymond Ely, Bazine Rural High School.

Row VIII—(1) J. L. Jacobson (coach), (2) Cletus Wilch, (3) Kenneth Leanard, (4) Carl Drier, Berryton Rural High School; (5) Roy E. Clegg (coach), (6) John Howard, (7) John Mozingo, (8) Orin Robe, Burlington High School; (9) R. M. Karns (coach), (10) Arthur Beck, (11)

Murl Stotts, (12) William Brown, Byers Rural High School.

Row IX—(1) H. A. Myers (coach), (2) Gilbert Finlay, (3) Earl Simpson, (4) Lowell Chamberlin, Carbondale Rural High School; (5) George F. Ellis (coach), (6) Melvin Sayre, (7) Woodrow Rufener, (8) John Hollenback, Chase County Community High School (Cottonwood Falls); (9) E. A. Clawson (coach), (10) Vernon Amos, (11) Floyd Whitaker, (12) John Patton, Cherokee County Community High School (Columbus).

Row X—(1) Edwin Hedstrom (coach), (2) Dale Gerardy, (3) Edward Mackender, (4) Harold McNeil, Clay County Community High School (Clay Center).

Row XI—(1) E. Lee Raines (coach), (2) Thural Brehm, (3) Arthur Middleton, (4) Carl Danitschek, Ramona Rural High School; (5) Guy N. Baker (coach), (6) John Stone, (7) Owen Stone, (8) Henry Adkins, Saffordville High School; (9) V. O. Farnsworth (coach), (10) Gilman Brotherton, (11) Ivan Willard, (12) Claud Foltz, Seaman Rural High School (North Topeka).

Row XII—(1) B. R. Petrie (coach), (2) Ben Morton, (3) Donald Light, (4) Victor Morton, Sherman County Community High School (Goodland); (5) B. J. Conroy (coach), (6) Karl Gregger, (7) Wayne Holmes, (8) Harry Cormack, Solomon High School; (9) Vernon Nygaard, (10) Floyd Cox, (11) Clarence Nielson, Vesper Consolidated Schools; (12) Jarrold Bell, (13) Oral Brunk, (14) Guy Streyev, Norcatour Rural High School.

Row XIII—(1) L. J. Schmutz (coach), (2) Joe Chaffe, (3) William Merritt, (4) Harold Harrison, Wakefield Rural High School; (5) Charles A. Davis (coach), (6) Francis Hill, (7) Carl Edson, (8) Scottie McClelland, Washburn Rural High School (Topeka); (9) Wayne Scott, (10) Leonard Gillespie, (11) Ellis H. Letchworth, Wellsville High School.

Row XIV—(1) J. R. LaMont (coach), (2) Arnold Grutzmacher, (3) Donald Cornelius, (4) Donald LaMont, Westmoreland Rural High School; (5) Ira L. Plank (coach), (6) Carl David, (7) Herbert Olmstead, (8) Lonnie Knowles, Winfield High School; (9) G. E. Lyness (coach), (10) Homer Kemp, (11) Frank Lowe, (12) Alfred Stover, Winona Consolidated Schools.

Row XV—(1) A. E. Cook (coach), (2) Lowell Waddell, (3) Fred Holstrom, (4) Lyle Joss, Holcomb Consolidated Schools; (5) J. R. Wood (coach), (6) Keith Burger, (7) Allen Mayhew, (8) Ralph Michael, Trousdale Rural High School; (9) R. T. Patterson (coach), (10) Richard Hablitzel, (11) Fred Flottman, (12) Wilson Marsh, Chanute High School.

Row XVI—(1) H. W. Schmitz (coach), (2) William Schofield, (3) Robert Paige, (4) Marvin Casto, Manhattan High School; (5) E. I. Chilcott (coach), (6) John Crawford, (7) Walter Eckleman, (8) Gustave Gableman, Lincoln High School; (9) F. F. Higbee (coach), (10) Glen Denbo, (11) Verlan Biggs, (12) Clarence Tucker, Macksville Rural High School.

Row XVII—(1) W. R. Essick (coach), (2) Russel Houk, (3) Ernest Pine, (4) Wilfred Pine, Lawrence High School; (5) A. H. Hilpert (coach), (6) Herbert Harness, (7) Dow Blair, (8) Belmont Dykes, Mankato High School; (9) John H. Kerr (coach), (10) John F. Koster, Jr., (11) Glen Lacy, (12) Henry Lacy, Miltonvale Rural High School.

Row XVIII—(1) A. T. Heywood (coach), (2) Herbert Bath, (3) Harold Wilcox, (4) Edward Gabel, Neodesha High School; (5) C. A. Perkins (coach), (6) Orville Miller, (7) Cordill Richardson, (8) Murl Monroe, Oswego High School; (9) T. C. Faris (coach), (10) Alden McCracken, (11)

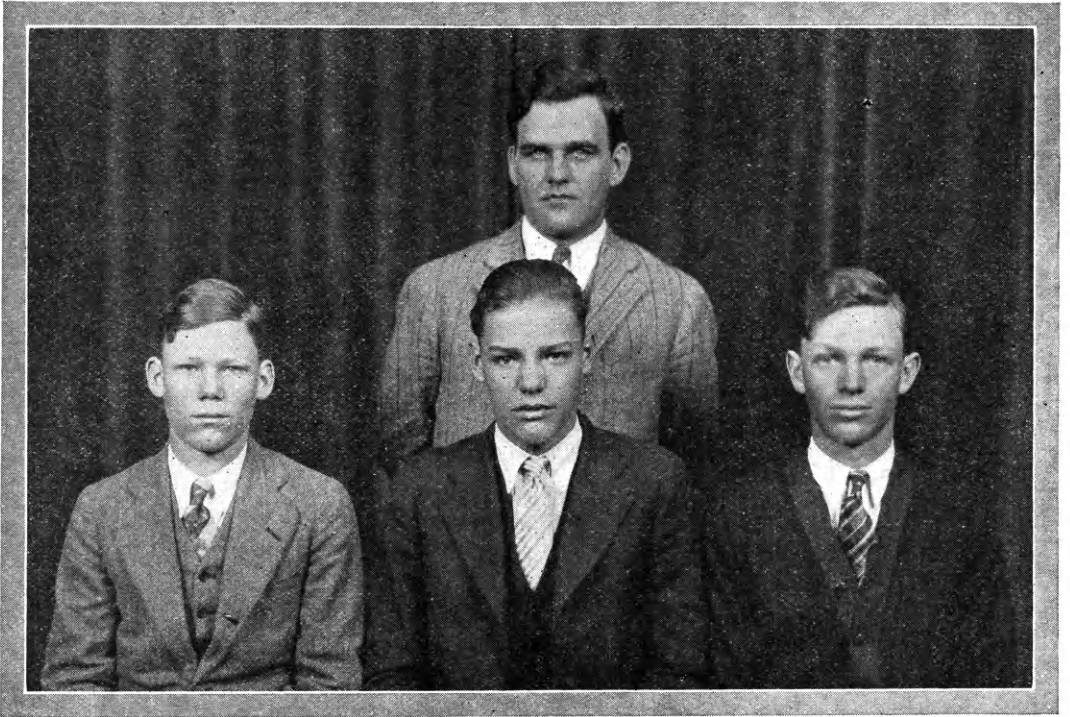
Russel Sealock, (12) Joe Pixler, Lebanon High School.

Row XIX—(1) Earl H. Martin (coach), (2) Paul Fitzsimmons, (3) Joe Wright, (4) Oscar Snyder, Pratt High School; (5) R. W. Russell (coach), (6) Wallace Toedter, (7) Raymond Coherst, (8) Harold Wassenberg, Marysville High School.

Row XX—(1) Edward Mechsner, (2) Alven Short, (3) Paul Kintigh, Norton Community High School; (4) Lawrence Lundstedt, (5) Ray Smith, (6) Andy E. Reed, Ottawa High School.

Pacific scholarship in Marshall county this year.

In judging the team has never been defeated. Last fall they won a contest at their county fair; early this spring they won a district contest sponsored by the Frankfort Chamber of Commerce; the state contest was the climax of their year's work. Their coach,



WINNERS OF THE EIGHTH ANNUAL STATE HIGH SCHOOL JUDGING CONTEST

Standing: R. W. Russell, coach, Marysville High School. The members of the team from left to right are: Raymond Coherst, Harold Wassenberg, and Wallace Toedter.

THE WINNING TEAM FROM MARYSVILLE

The three boys on the winning high school judging team from Marysville are sons of industrious and prosperous farmers of that community. A combination of real experience and hard high school training made possible their carrying off the honors in the contest. They are not only good judges but good all-round students. Wallace Toedter will be graduated this year. Howard Wassenberg and Raymond Coherst will be seniors next year. Raymond won the Union

Mr. R. W. Russell, is a hard worker. He attributes much of his success in teaching judging to the inspiration and training received from Prof. F. W. Bell.

THE HIGH INDIVIDUAL IN THE STATE HIGH SCHOOL CONTEST

George Arden Booth, high individual in the State High School Judging Contest, is first of all an enthusiastic and successful young farmer. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Booth who live one mile north of the

Fairview Rural High School. His father is a breeder of Jersey cattle, a leader in his county farm bureau, and a booster at all times for community enterprises most worth while.

Arden is an exceptionally good student. He has starred in dramatics and music and is a member of the high school quartet and city band. He has been active in 4-H club work for the past four years. As a county



GEORGE ARDEN BOOTH—HIGH INDIVIDUAL IN THE STATE HIGH SCHOOL JUDGING CONTEST

champion last year he won a trip to the International Live Stock Show at Chicago. He was also a member of the 4-H Club stock-judging team that took first honors at the Topeka Free Fair last fall, being second high individual in that contest.

In the hog business Arden is in partnership with his brother and raises purebred Chester Whites. In poultry he raises standard-bred Light Brahmas and has taken many prizes in local and county exhibits.

Arden is headed for college work in agri-

culture in K. S. A. C. He wants none but the best, and his diversity of interests and proved ability entitle him to the best.

ANNUAL AG FAIR BIG SUCCESS

The eighth annual Ag Fair held on the north campus Saturday, April 21, 1928, was from many points of view the most successful fair ever staged by the Division of Agriculture. The weather was cold and disagreeable. A rather strong wind from the northwest added to the discomfort of the visitors. In spite of these handicaps, however, a reasonably large crowd was present from the opening of the pike at 3 p. m., until midnight. The educational exhibits were, if anything, larger than usual, were high class, well organized and managed, and were a constant source of entertainment and helpful information to hundreds of spectators. The small live stock exhibit was a new feature and, while the location and weather conditions were against it, was a source of no small interest to many persons attending the fair. It was colder than ever over at the rodeo. In spite of the fact, however, a large crowd observed a good performance.

Under the weather conditions just described it is needless to say the fair was not a large success financially though the boys broke even and got a lot of training in team work in putting over the big event for the year.

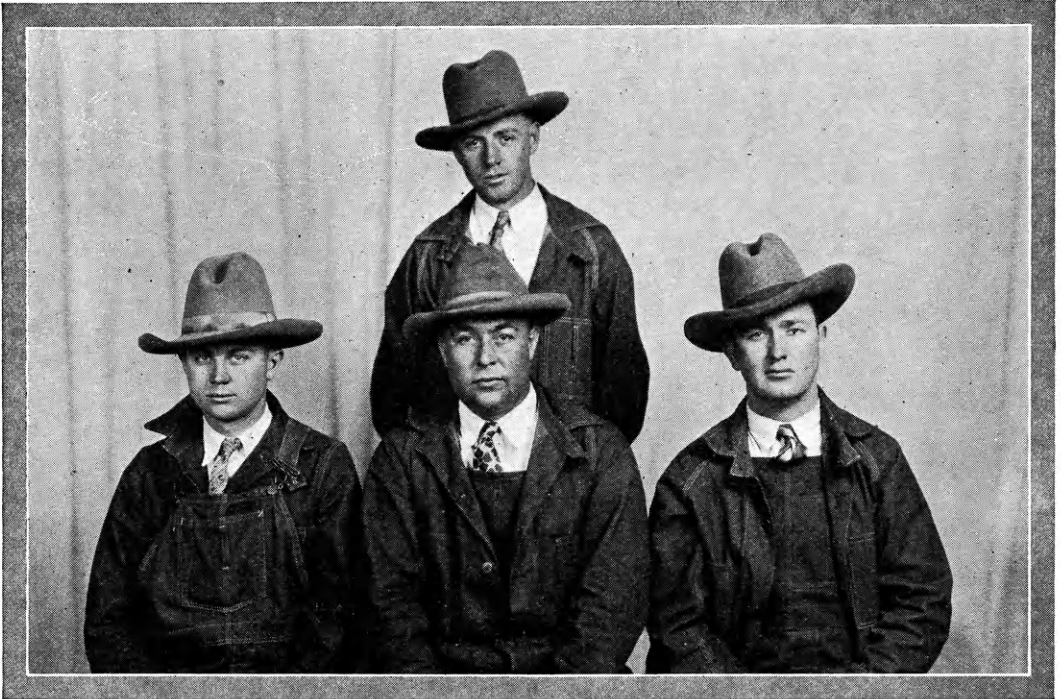
The Agricultural Association has never had a better board of managers for the annual fair. They worked together, planned their work well in advance, carried out their plans, and received the cooperation of a score or more of committee chairmen in a way that was a pleasure to note. They knew how to organize their workers and the boys responded to their directions practically 100 per cent. Everything from first to last showed the effects of pulling together and everyone doing his part. The accompanying illustration shows this group of leaders in real Ag Fair costume. It is a real representation of the leaders of the Ag Fair—a typical group of workers as they prepared and put on the eighth annual spring Ag Fair for the division.

ANNUAL BLOCK AND BRIDLE CLUB JUDGING CONTEST

The annual students' contest in the judging of beef cattle, horses, sheep, and hogs in charge of the Block and Bridle Club of K. S. A. C. was held Saturday, May 12, 1928. The contest was divided in two divisions, a senior division for students who had taken Advanced Stock Judging and a junior division for all others.

and close scores by many contestants in each division show the contest to be one of the best ever held in K. S. A. C. W. A. Baird of the junior division was high man in placing with the exceptional score of 395 out of a possible 400 points.

In each division the first prize was a gold medal and a pen set; the second prize a gold medal; and the third and fourth prizes silver medals. Magazine subscriptions were awarded



1928 AG FAIR BOARD

Standing: H. L. Murphey. Seated, left to right: R. L. Remsberg, V. M. Rucker, H. P. Blasdel.

The contestants in the senior division were to place eight classes of four animals each and give oral reasons on four classes. In the junior division eight classes of three animals each were placed and reasons written on four classes. The task of the senior contestants was thus much more difficult than that of the junior group. The possible score in each division was 600 points, 400 on placing and 200 on reasons. Thirty contestants constituted the senior group while eighty-eight competed in the junior division. High

for fifth to ninth place in the senior division and each of the 10 highest men in the division were given a year's membership in the Kansas Live Stock Association. To each of several contestants below fourth place in the junior division and to the high man on each class of live stock in each division subscriptions to agricultural or live stock magazines were awarded in addition to useful jack-knives and watch fobs in several cases. The prizes were awarded at a banquet held at the

college cafeteria Monday evening, May 14. The contestants on the honor list for their placings and winnings are as follows:

SENIOR DIVISION

<i>Contestant</i>	<i>Score</i>
I. K. Tompkins, Byers	543
S. S. Hoar, Willis	536
H. J. Stewart, Americus	532
C. E. Crews, Elk Falls	522
O. W. Greene, Paradise	520
S. R. Bellamy, Meade	518
H. H. Brown, Edmond	518
F. L. Timmons, Geneseo	518
R. R. Wood, Cottonwood Falls	515
F. W. ImMasche, Saffordville	504

JUNIOR DIVISION

<i>Contestant</i>	<i>Score</i>
C. D. Hershiser, Norton	551
M. O. Castle, Mayetta	547
H. H. Voigts, Kansas City	542
A. S. Lambertson, Fairview	540
C. L. Harding, Wakefield	538
H. W. Overbey, Winfield	537
R. M. Hoss, Potwin	536
C. C. Conger, Iola	536
W. A. Baird, Jr., North Topeka	536
V. E. Frye, Quenemo	535

<i>Division</i>	<i>Score</i>
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High Men on Cattle

Senior—I. K. Tompkins, Byers	147
Junior—R. F. Germann, Fairview	144

High Men on Horses

Senior—R. R. Wood, Cottonwood Falls..	144
Junior—E. C. Olinger, Denver, Col.	145

High Men on Sheep

Senior—H. J. Stewart, Americus	145
Junior—D. A. Dodge, Manhattan	142

High Men on Hogs

Senior—H. H. Brown, Edmond	145
Junior—H. H. Voigts, Kansas City	145
Paul Regier, Moundridge	145
D. S. Waters, Milford	145
D. C. Houck, Americus	145

**SADDLE AND SIRLOIN CLUB MEDAL
ESSAY CONTEST**

Each year the Saddle and Sirloin Club of the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, sponsors an essay contest open to undergraduates in all agricultural colleges in the United States and Canada. The subject is always one of large interest to the live stock industry. The subject for the 1928 contest is: "The Place of the Purebred in Commercial Live Stock Production." Much more interest than usual was taken this year in the contest at K. S. A. C. In fact, four organizations, Alpha Zeta, Agricultural Economics Club, Klod and Kernel Klub, and Block and Bridle Club offered substantial prizes. The Department of Industrial Journalism, especially the classes in Elementary Journalism, rendered valuable as-

sistance in conducting the contest and awarding the prizes.

The prizes offered and their winners are as follows:

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS CLUB

	<i>Prize</i>
A. P. Grimes, Greenwood, Mo.	\$5.00
T. J. Charles, Republic	4.00
R. T. Curtis, St. John	3.00
F. E. Carpenter, Wakefield	2.00

KLOD AND KERNEL KLUB

O. G. Lear, Stafford	\$5.00
A. M. Watson, Osage City	3.00
H. P. Blasdel, Sylvia	2.00

BLOCK AND BRIDLE CLUB

I. K. Tompkins, Byers	\$5.00
R. L. Rawlins, Whiting	4.00
R. R. Wood, Cottonwood Falls	3.00
S. R. Bellamy, Meade	2.00

ALPHA ZETA

Alpha Zeta, the honorary agricultural fraternity, offered a sweepstakes prize consisting of a large silver loving cup to the author of the best essay regardless of the club he represented. This cup was won by Mr. I. K. Tompkins of Byers. Mr. T. R. Freeman of West Plains, Mo., was given honorable mention for writing the essay which was considered a close second to Mr. Tompkins' essay. Mr. Freeman was not a member of any club offering prizes to its members.

These contests are all preliminary to the real national contest which closes November 1, 1928. It is hoped that several of the high men in the K. S. A. C. contest will improve their productions, get them in the very best shape possible, and enter them in the Saddle and Sirloin Club's big contest. K. S. A. C. has placed in these contests in previous years but this year the boys are out to win.

STUDENTS' DAIRY JUDGING CONTEST

The K. S. A. C. Annual Dairy Judging Contest, sponsored by the Dairy Club, was held Saturday afternoon, May 5. The contestants were divided into two divisions. Those having had the course in advanced dairy judging constituted the senior division and all others the junior division. All contestants were required to place eight classes of dairy cattle and give reasons on four classes. The juniors gave written and the seniors oral reasons. There were 25 students entered in the senior division and 47 in the junior. The possible score for each contestant was 1,200 points.

The seven high men in the senior division are as follows:

<i>Contestant</i>	<i>Score</i>
J. Fred True, Perry	1,053
Merle G. Mundhenke, Lewis	1,049
Robert F. Brannan, Meade	1,042
Richard W. Stumbo, Bayard	1,038
Robert T. Schafer, Jewell	1,036
Everett L. McClelland, Manhattan	1,018
Robert H. Dodge, Manhattan	1,007

The eight high men in the junior division are as follows:

<i>Contestant</i>	<i>Score</i>
L. W. Compton, Willis	1,098
L. R. Frey, Manhattan	1,087
R. N. Lindburg, Osage City,	1,050
A. R. Stryker, Blue Rapids	1,045
J. S. Boyer, El Dorado	1,040
V. E. Frye, Quenemo	1,039
O. E. Funk, Marion	1,020
D. A. Dodge, Manhattan	1,019

The high man in the senior division received a 12-inch silver loving cup donated by the Blue Valley Creamery Institute, Chicago, Ill. The high man in the junior division received a gold watch. Those who placed second, third, and fourth in each division received gold, silver, and bronze medals, respectively. Besides the cup, watch, and medals, subscriptions to breed or dairy magazines were awarded to the contestants placing fifth, sixth, and seventh in the senior division and fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth in the junior division.

Prizes were awarded to the high men on each breed taking the contest as a whole. These prizes consisted in the main of medals or subscriptions to breed magazines. The possible score on each breed was 300 points. The highest ranking individuals, those who won prizes on each breed, and the score of each are as follows:

<i>Contestant</i>	<i>Score</i>
AYRSHIRES	
L. R. Frey, Manhattan	295
A. S. Lambertson, Fairview	285
L. W. Compton, Willis	282
G. S. Quantic, Riley	273
GUERNSEYS	
W. W. Babbit, Willis	288
R. W. Stumbo, Bayard	287
R. N. Lindburg, Osage City	280
Henry C. Abell, Riley	280
HOLSTEINS	
E. H. Schultis, Sylvan Grove	295
E. L. Wier, Blue Mound	294
L. F. Ungeheuer, Centerville	291
JERSEYS	
L. W. Compton, Willis	292
J. S. Boyer, El Dorado	289
W. W. Coffman, Overbrook	283
A. W. Miller, Manhattan	278

STATE HIGH SCHOOL CONTEST IN FARM SHOP WORK

The annual state high school contest in farm shop work, conducted by the Department of Shop Practice, was held April 19 and 20, 1928. Teams of two students each from Departments of Vocational Agriculture in 15 Kansas high schools competed. Lincoln High School placed first; Norton Community High School, second; Decatur County Community High School (Oberlin), third; Miltonvale Rural High School, fourth; and Manhattan High School fifth. R. Miller of Lincoln High School was high individual in the entire contest and his teammate, Art Howell, was second high. Thus the winning team earned the unusual distinction of placing first and second as individuals. The members of the next four highest teams were as follows:

Norton	Louis Brown Melvin Mustoe
Oberlin	Harley Chilson Wayne Davidson
Miltonvale	Joe Neill Lawrence Smith
Manhattan	Billy Daniels Philip Ljungdahl

K. S. A. C. BABY CHICK AND EGG SHOW

While most of the Ag fellows were busy with the Ag Fair, Prof. Steup and a few interested students were working on the third annual Baby Chick and Egg Show. More interest than usual was shown this year. This increased interest is but a natural outgrowth of the ever increasing poultry industry.

There were more eggs entered than in either of the previous shows. While there were not so many chicks entered as last year, they brought practically 5 cents more per chick at the sale.

There were five chick entries from out of the state including chicks from California and Iowa. The California chicks were the pride of the show. They made the trip 2,000 miles from home and placed second in their class.

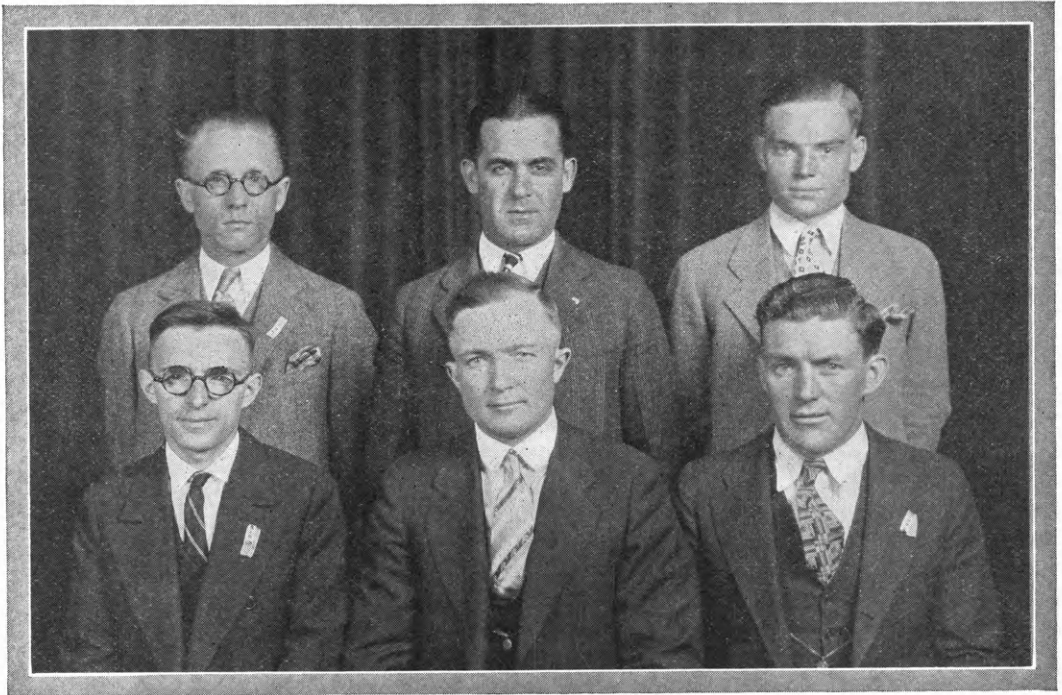
The highest scoring entry of chicks came from the Sabetha Hatchery, Sabetha, Kan., which won a special cup on an entry of Rhode Island Reds scoring 96.5. The Frankfort chickery, Frankfort, Kan., won the sweepstakes cup given for scoring the highest number of points.

In the egg division the class winners were: Senior, P. B. McMullen; junior, A. W. Miller; sophomore, William J. Braun; freshman, E. F. Collins.

The prize for the best dozen eggs in the certified and accredited flocks class was won by Sarah Sterling of Hope; in the fanciers class by J. H. Barger, Manhattan; in the high school class by Sarah Sterling (brown eggs) and Curtis Long (white eggs); in the commercial class by Hurst Majors, Manhattan; in

Kernel Klub. He has worked for the Department of Agronomy while attending college and taken an active interest in college activities.

H. H. Brown has been chancellor of Alpha Zeta for the present college year. He is a member of Gamma Sigma Delta and the Block and Bridle Club and was on the K. S. A. C. meats judging team this year. He is a careful thinker and does well whatever he undertakes.



AGS IN THE CLASS OF 1928 IN PHI KAPPA PHI

From left to right: Top row—I. M. Atkins, H. H. Brown, H. E. Myers. Bottom row—Morris Halperin, F. L. Timmons, C. E. Crews.

the state Leghorn class by Mrs. C. J. Johnson, Manhattan. Sarah Sterling of Hope entered the highest scoring eggs of the show.

AGS OF '28 IN PHI KAPPA PHI

The six men shown in the accompanying illustration are, as the title indicates, the high men scholastically in the Class of 1928 of the Division of Agriculture.

I. M. Atkins is also a member of Alpha Zeta, Gamma Sigma Delta, and the Klod and

H. E. Myers is a member of both Alpha Zeta and Gamma Sigma Delta. He had the unusual distinction this year of representing Kansas Aggies on both the dairy judging team and the crops judging team. In the Crops Judging Contest of the International, Mr. Myers was high individual in the entire contest. During the year just closing he has been president of the Klod and Kernel Klub. He is a live wire and an efficient worker.

Morris Halperin came to K. S. A. C. di-

rect from New York City and without any previous agricultural experience has made good in the Division of Agriculture. He will receive his degree at the end of summer school when he will have finished his practical work. He has a keen mind and does exceptionally good work as a student. He is also a member of Gamma Sigma Delta. He does well whatever he undertakes.

F. L. Timmons entered K. S. A. C. last year from McPherson College. He is active in the Klod and Kernel Klub and has made Alpha Zeta and Gamma Sigma Delta. He was the alternate on this year's crops judging team. In scholarship he is unexcelled in the Division of Agriculture.

C. E. Crews is also a member of Gamma Sigma Delta and the Klod and Kernel Klub. For two years he has been a member of the K. S. A. C. wrestling team. He is an all-round man on any job he undertakes.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF BEEF GRADING
(Continued from page 100)

is under the control of the Bureau of Animal Industry and consists of examining and inspecting both the live animals and the carcasses as to health and freedom from disease. All animals slaughtered in the packing house are inspected. These inspectors pay no attention to quality, conformation, or finish, but examine only for health, while grading as brought out before is the separating of beef into classes or grades according to definite standards of conformation, quality, and condition or finish and the stamping of the grade on the carcass with a ribbon stamp so that the stamp will appear on all the wholesale cuts. The stamp appears somewhat as follows:

U. S.	U. S.	U. S.	U. S.	U. S.
Choice	Choice	Choice	Choice	Choice
Steer	Steer	Steer	Steer	Steer

while the inspector's stamp is round and does not indicate quality.

As the service is comparatively young, having been in operation but little more than a year and on a very limited scale, it is impossible to show whether or not the aims will be accomplished. The results of the service can be readily analyzed and used as a basis for further extension if desirable.

*Wyandotte Cleanliness
is Guaranteed*

Buyers of WYANDOTTE SANITARY CLEANER and CLEANSER are guaranteed that this economical cleaning material will do all that is claimed for it, or their money will be refunded.



is guaranteed to clean thoroughly and yet without harming washed surfaces, to leave everything odorless and sanitary, and to do all this at a reasonable cost.

This guarantee is today just as much a part of every sale of WYANDOTTE SANITARY CLEANER and CLEANSER as it was nearly thirty years ago when "WYANDOTTE" was first sold.



Ask your supply man for
"WYANDOTTE"

The J. B. Ford Company

Sole Mfrs.

Wyandotte, Michigan

JUNIOR COLLEGES AND THEIR RELATIONS WITH K. S. A. C.

(Continued from page 101)

Graduates of the Division of Agriculture and all readers of the "The Kansas Agricultural Student" can render a real service by acquainting their friends generally, and high school and junior college teachers and students particularly, with the courses of study offered at K. S. A. C. In order that junior college graduates may have information on the credits which may be accepted in the several curricula at K. S. A. C., the college has prepared and distributed a special pamphlet on the subject. Copies of this pamphlet may be obtained by writing to the Dean, Division of Agriculture.

The following statements from the Division of Agriculture, prepared by Dean L. E. Call, will give the junior college student who is interested in these subjects a definite idea of the credits which will be accepted at K. S. A. C.

In the Curricula in Agriculture and Agricultural Administration the following credits may be allowed for similar courses taken in junior colleges:

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Semester Hours</i>
College Rhetoric I and II	6
General Chemistry	5
Organic Chemistry	5
General Botany I and II	6
Geology	3
Agricultural Economics	3
Zoology	5
College Algebra	5
Psychology	3
Journalism	4
Total.....	45

In cases in which credit for not less than 40 hours of the required work listed above may be given, approval of courses for elective credit will be given to bring the total advanced credit up to 60 credit hours. Thus the capable student who is a graduate of an accredited junior college should be able to complete the required work for the degree, bachelor of science in agriculture, in two years, **provided** that he does not neglect to take the required science courses in junior college.

A number of junior college graduates are now enrolled in the Division of Agriculture in K. S. A. C. Their credits have been trans-

ferred with only very slight loss and they are doing good work.

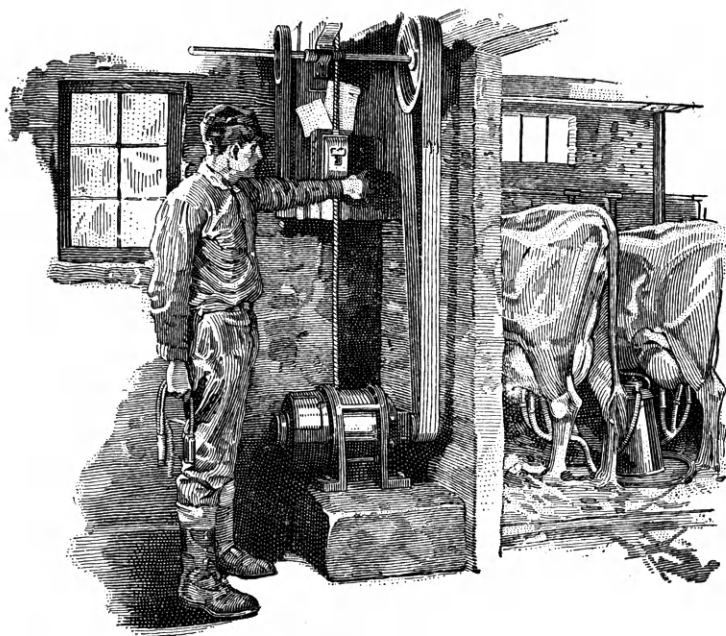
In veterinary medicine a large per cent of the work is strictly professional and the equivalent training is not offered in junior colleges. However, Dean R. R. Dykstra of the Division of Veterinary Medicine is anxious to cooperate to the fullest extent. Work in the following subjects required in the Curriculum in Veterinary Medicine may be accepted from junior colleges:

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Semester Hours</i>
College Rhetoric I	3
Inorganic Chemistry	5
Organic Chemistry	3
Zoology	3
Total.....	14

K. S. A. C. offers a combined six-year curriculum in agriculture and veterinary medicine and one in general science and veterinary medicine. Advanced credits will be granted on a broad and liberal basis in either of these curricula. Interested students are invited to request full information. Address: Dean, Division of Veterinary Medicine, K. S. A. C.

The Kansas State Agricultural College is anxious to extend and strengthen its cooperation with the junior colleges of the state. The policy of giving advanced standing to junior college graduates or students to the extent to which they have received a reasonably equivalent training in junior colleges is to be applied liberally. Prospective students should acquaint themselves with the curricula of K. S. A. C. in which they are interested and as far as possible select junior college work, especially science courses, that will be the most useful in their later work in K. S. A. C.

A. E. Lawson, '16, is western representative for the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association. He is also secretary and general manager of the Washington State Fair and is recognized as one of the outstanding state fair secretaries of the country. In college Mr. Lawson majored in animal husbandry and on graduation secured a position as live stock field man for an agricultural publication. Conspicuous success in this line of work soon brought him into the large opportunities of his present field.



Electric Milking is Clean and Quick

MODERN food manufacturers have found that by replacing hand operations with automatic machinery they are able to increase production and reduce costs—and at the same time they keep the food cleaner and more wholesome.

Modern dairy farmers have likewise proved that with electrical milking they can care for a larger herd, in less time, with higher profits—and that it is much easier to keep the milk up to standard.

Many experienced farmers have learned the wisdom of buying electric equipment made by General Electric, whose products are known throughout the world. The G-E monogram on MAZDA lamps, motors, control, and other electric devices represents the highest standards of engineering efficiency.

Ask Your Power Company



If your farm is on or near an electric power line, ask the power company for a copy of the new G-E Farm Book which explains more than 100 uses for electricity on the farm.

GENERAL ELECTRIC

ALUMNI NOTES

DIRECTORY, CLASS OF 1927, DIVISION OF AGRICULTURE

FARMING

- B. L. BARR, Manhattan, R. 3
 T. L. BARR, Manhattan, R. 3
 C. F. BAYLES, Garrison
 G. C. BIGELOW, Burns
 J. C. FREY, Manhattan, R. 4
 B. R. KIRKPATRICK, Manhattan, R. 1
 W. J. McMILLIN, Lamar, Colo.
 B. I. MELIA, Ford
 M. E. OSBORNE, Partridge
 RUSSELL REITZ, Belle Plaine
 H. C. SEBKAMP*, Mulvane
 C. W. THOLE, Stafford
 V. V. VENABLES, Bellaire

HIGH SCHOOL TEACHING

- P. A. AXTELL, Waterville
 Waterville High School
 G. N. BAKER, Saffordville
 Saffordville High School
 C. R. BRADLEY, Delphos
 Delphos High School
 R. R. CAMERON, St. George
 St. George Rural High School
 E. I. CHILCOTT, Lincoln
 Lincoln High School
 V. E. FLETCHER, Alton
 Alton Rural High School
 C. B. HARRIS, Fostoria
 Fostoria High School
 J. H. KERR, Miltonvale
 Miltonvale Rural High School
 R. W. McBURNEY, Beloit
 Beloit High School

HIGHER EDUCATION OR AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION

- H. A. BROCKWAY, Chicago, Ill.
 Fellowship in Institute of Meat Packing
 P. O. BROOKS, Industrial College, Ga.
 Instructor in agriculture, Georgia State Industrial College
 C. M. CARLSON, Hutchinson
 County agricultural agent
 E. F. CARR, Atwood
 County agricultural agent
 M. E. CRANNELL, Hays
 Assistant in plant breeding, Fort Hays Experiment Station
 L. L. DAVIS, Manhattan
 Nursery foreman in plant breeding, K. S. A. C.
 R. H. DAVIS, Manhattan
 Assistant in soil survey, K. S. A. C.
 O. K. DIZMANG, Snell Hall, Chicago, Ill.
 Scholarship in economics, Chicago University
 H. I. HOLLISTER, Manhattan
 Graduate assistant in agricultural economics, K. S. A. C.

- J. H. JOHNSON, Wichita
 County club leader
 R. E. KIMPORT, c/o L. H. Worthley, 615 Front St., Toledo, Ohio
 European corn borer scout
 P. G. LAMERSON, Manhattan
 Graduate student, K. S. A. C.
 J. D. MCGREGOR, United Fruit Co., Telus, Honduras
 Work in Research Department
 S. M. RALEIGH, University Farm, St. Paul, Minn.
 Graduate assistant in farm crops, University of Minnesota
 J. P. SELLSCHOP, Urbana, Ill.
 Advanced work, University of Illinois
 J. T. WHETZEL, Paola
 County agricultural agent
 R. G. YAPP, Manhattan
 State San Jose scale inspector

COMMERCIAL WORK

- E. L. CANARY, St. Louis, Mo.
 Salesman, Purina Mills
 J. P. CASTER, Columbus, Ga.
 Manager of milk plant
 S. C. CATON, St. Louis, Mo.
 Salesman, Purina Mills
 F. H. DANIEL, Merriam
 In charge of designs for C. T. Rhinehardt & Sons, Florists
 O. D. EVANS, 236½ N. Market St., Wichita
 Advertising department of Eureka Vacuum Cleaner Company
 K. W. KNECHTEL, Kansas City, Mo.
 In charge of laboratory, Aines Farm Dairy Company
 L. E. ROGLER, 251 S. College, Salina
 Incubator management, Great Western Hatchery
 G. J. STEWART, 1508 Humboldt St., Manhattan
 Salesman, Wear-ever aluminum

MISCELLANEOUS

- MRS. OLEVE M. MANNING-ERICKSON, 1311 Merriam, Apt. E-2, The Bronx, New York City

G. D. Stockwell, '23, who majored in agricultural economics, has taken over the management of the Buchheim farms 28 miles northwest of Manhattan. Soon after graduation Mr. Stockwell married Miss Grace Buchheim, f. s., and until about a year ago remained on his father's ranch near Larned.

The Buchheim farms aggregate 800 acres adapted to diversified farming. Mr. Stockwell's plans for the immediate future call for about 300 acres of row crops annually—100

* Deceased

WHAT THE COLLEGE DOES FOR THE FARM



AGRITOL *replaces* PYROTOL *for land-clearing*

THE Federal Government has disposed of a large surplus of war explosives by having them made into an explosive known as Pyrotol. Extensive distribution of Pyrotol has enabled farmers to clear their land, increase production and add to their incomes. Also the users of Pyrotol became accustomed to handling explosives, and they are now an essential to modern farming.

The farmers' question "What explosive will replace Pyrotol?" has been answered in the most practical manner. By the time Pyrotol was exhausted, the du Pont Company had its new explosive—AGRITOL—to replace Pyrotol.

AGRITOL is similar to Pyrotol, but has certain advantages:

1. More economical—about 172 sticks to the 50-lb. case.
2. Much less inflammable than Pyrotol.
3. No waste when cut in half or slit for loading.

4. Easy and safe to handle—does not burn.

5. Equally effective for stump-blasting, breaking boulders, and for other farm uses.

AGRITOL ensures the continuation of the valuable farm improvement program carried on so splendidly by the State Colleges, the Extension Services, and the County Agricultural Agents.

Do your part to help your state improve its farm lands. Tell farmers about the advantages to be gained by the use of AGRITOL—the successor to Pyrotol.

The methods of using explosives for farm improvements are described and illustrated in the "Farmers' Handbook of Explosives." It will be sent free, and also information about AGRITOL, upon receipt of your request. Please use the coupon.



AGRITOL

The new LAND-CLEARING EXPLOSIVE
Successor to Pyrotol

E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO.,
Explosives Dept., Wilmington, Del.

Please send me a copy of the "Farmers' Handbook of Explosives" and information concerning AGRITOL for farm improvements.

Name.....

Town.....

State.....

acres in kafir and 200 acres in corn. Substantial numbers of cattle, sheep, and hogs are to consume most of the roughage and a portion of the grain raised.

Otto Buchheim, the owner of the farms, and who is largely responsible for their present state of development, had a business education in Germany. He sowed his first field of alfalfa on the farm in 1894. For many years he has kept about 200 acres in alfalfa, reseeding 35 to 40 acres each year. Since sowing his first field he has never bought any alfalfa seed.

Mr. Stockwell is undertaking a real farming enterprise but his training both at home and in college has prepared him for the job. He always does things well. In college he made Phi Kappa Phi. Watch what he will make on the farm. He gets his mail on a star route from Leonardville.

George R. Campbell, '16 is in charge of the Campbell Dairy at Northfield, Minn. For some time after graduation, Mr. Campbell was with the Bureau of Dairy Industry and two years ago established a dairy business at Northfield. His business has grown very rapidly and he is very well satisfied with its development. He says to tell any K. S. A. C. people who travel through Minnesota for their vacations to stop and see him at Northfield.

P. C. Mangelsdorf, '21, has for the past two years been agronomist in charge of small grain and corn investigations in the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station. In this work he is associated with R. E. Karper, '14, vice-director of the station. Immediately after his graduation from K. S. A. C., Mr. Mangelsdorf secured a fellowship under the joint auspices of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station and Harvard University. In this position he had the unusual advantage of spending the summer seasons in corn breeding work under the direction of Dr. D. F. Jones, '11, one of the best students of maize genetics in the world. His winter months were spent in Harvard University from which he received his doctor's degree. Dr. Mangelsdorf is a young research worker of promise who got his start in K. S. A. C.

L. H. Fairchild, '16, who until two years ago was in dairy work at Purdue University, is now with the Letz Manufacturing Company at Crown Point, Ind.

M. P. Brooks, '26, with Edward Cunningham, f. s., are owners and operators of a creamery in Tonkawa, Okla. The boys have practically paid for their plant in one year and are optimistic as regards their prospects for a thriving and profitable business in the near future.

L. B. Mann, '15, an old Alpha Zeta man, is with the McCorkle Farm Mortgage Company of Kansas City. He is supervising the operation of a large number of farms, largely in Missouri, that are operated by the mortgage company.

Ben Grosse, '26, is in the poultry produce business at Jamestown, Kan. He is not only successful in his business but is a real missionary in helping farmers improve the quality of their poultry and eggs. He has culled practically every flock within a radius of 10 miles and practically all farmers in his community go to him for advice and assistance.

H. L. Kent, '13, M. S., '20, president of the New Mexico Agricultural College, is one of the men being considered for presidency of the Oklahoma A. & M. College. The Oklahoma governing board will certainly have a hard time to find a man better qualified than President Kent and here's hoping they bring him back nearer home.

E. W. Harvey, '17, since receiving his M. S. degree from Rutgers College, N. J., has been with the agricultural department of the Barrett Company, New York City, which serves as sales agents for the ammonium sulphate and fixed nitrogen production of a group of allied manufacturers. His work has been to keep his company and allied interests informed as to the agricultural uses of nitrogen in the form of ammonium sulphate and to supervise the salesmen for the agricultural department of the Barrett Company. His home is at New Brunswick, N. J., but he has his office in New York City.

Larger and More Certain Returns

THE FARMER is compelled to take many chances. The elements may be friendly, or the reverse; he must take them as they come. He wages a continual battle with weeds and pests; it is estimated that losses caused by insects alone equal the total returns from 600,000 farms. He needs all the help he can get to overcome these natural handicaps.



Established
1842

Farm Tractors
3 sizes
Skid Engines
Steel Threshers
5 sizes
Combines
Prairie
Hillside
Silo Fillers
4 sizes
Baling Presses
2 sizes
Steam Engines
Road Machinery
Grand Detour
Plows
Harrows
Cultivators

One of the reasons for the reputation enjoyed by Case machines is that they give the farmer better control of weather, weeds and pests. He can do more and better work while the conditions are favorable. He has time, power and opportunity to do the kind of work necessary to eradicate weeds and pests; to improve his live stock, buildings and equipment, and add to the value of his farm.

This advantage not only makes his returns larger and more certain but also enables him to secure these more certain returns with less labor and expense. Case efficiency, proved up long ago, has helped thousands of farmers to make more money.

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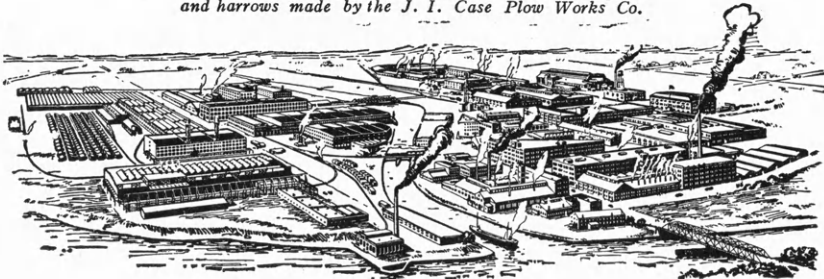
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W. L. Blizzard, '10, is head of the Department of Animal Husbandry in Oklahoma A. & M. College. He is recognized as one of the ablest judges of live stock in America and no one does more judging at the leading live stock shows of the country than he. Last year he judged all the live stock in the territorial show held at Honolulu.

Karl S. Quisenberry, '21, is associate agronomist in western wheat investigations, Office of Cereal Crops and Diseases, Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, headquarters at Washington, D. C. He has been given major responsibilities for cooperative experiments in winter wheat breeding in Kansas and other states.

Mr. Quisenberry's first appointment after graduation was that of assistant agronomist in the Agricultural Experiment Station of West Virginia at Morgantown. In this work he was associated with Dr. R. J. Garber, head of the Department of Agronomy, University of West Virginia and was junior author of a number of papers on corn, oats, and buckwheat. His research work on the genetics and cytology of buckwheat was particularly outstanding. After leaving West Virginia Mr. Quisenberry did a year of graduate work under Dr. Hayes of the University of Minnesota, receiving his master's degree from that institution. His master's thesis was on "The Inheritance of Kernel Characters in Oats."

C. C. Cunningham, '03, has had a very interesting career since leaving college. Following graduate study in K. S. A. C. and Cornell University he joined the Kansas agronomy staff. In 1908 he took over cereal crop work at Hays and from 1911 to 1920 had charge of cooperative crop experiments in Kansas. Since 1920, he has demonstrated his ability to put his technical training into practical use in the successful operation of his pure seed farm which has brought prestige to El Dorado, Kan., in spite of its reputation for oil production. Mr. Cunningham is a recognized authority on judging crops and he has judged for several years at the International Grain and Hay Show. Since 1923,

he has been president of the Kansas Crop Improvement Association.

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING TRAINING

(Continued from page 104)

in farm operation, they are not so well prepared for such work as the agricultural graduate who has had some agricultural engineering training. The technical agricultural engineer is prepared primarily for fields of service in industries related to agriculture, such as the implement industry, building industries, packing industry, public utility companies, and others of a similar nature.

The student who comes to the Kansas State Agricultural College has two opportunities to secure training in agricultural engineering. If he is interested in scientific agriculture he may elect courses in agricultural engineering which give credit toward a degree in agriculture, or if he prefers the more technical engineering fields, he may take the professional agricultural engineering curriculum which leads to a degree in engineering.

SENIOR HONORS

(Continued from page 108)

mencement to the 10 per cent of the graduating class ranking highest in scholarship during their junior and senior years. The Kansas Agricultural Student congratulates the group. We desire also to extend special congratulations to Harvey J. Stewart whose record from semester to semester has shown regular and consistent improvement. Harvey has, by outside work, earned a large portion of his expenses during his four years at K. S. A. C. During his freshman and sophomore years he was getting his bearings, doing fine work, and persistently aiming high. During his junior and senior years his associates have regularly noted he was near the top. His record by two-year periods is as follows: Freshman and sophomore years, 66 credits, 99½ points, an average of 1.5; junior and senior years, 75 credits, 167 points, an average of 2.22. Harvey is one of the finest type of Kansas farm boys. He will return to the farm and continue to make an exemplary record.

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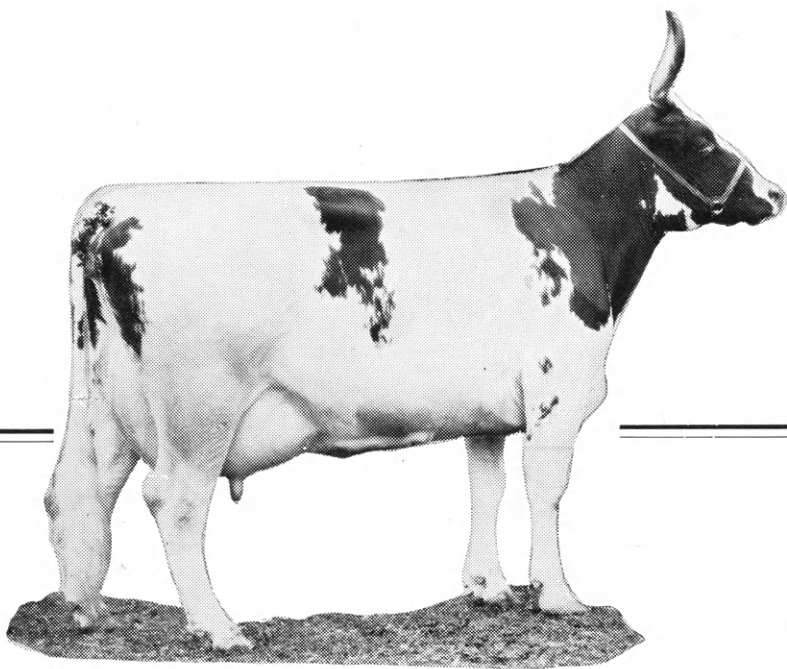
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