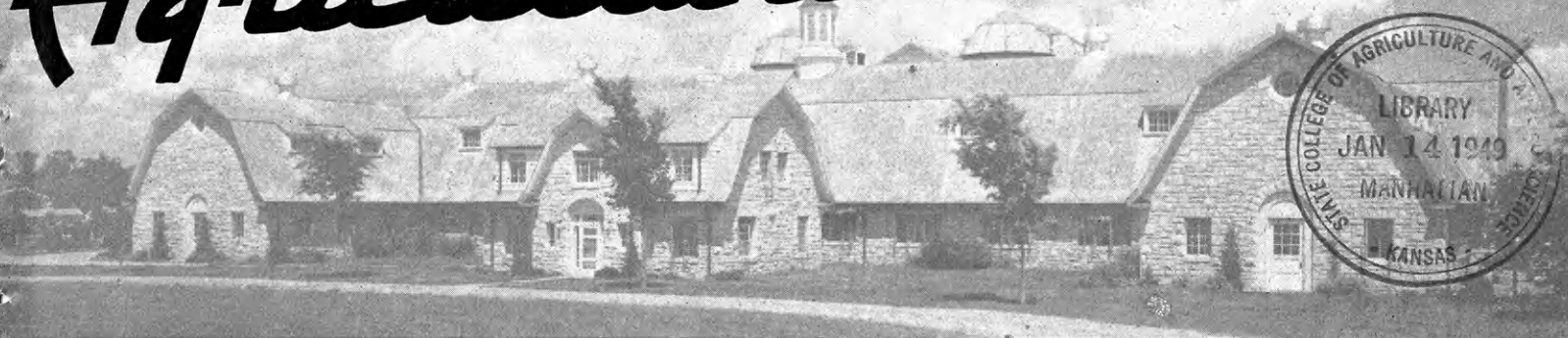


THE KANSAS

# Agricultural Student



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# CAREERS AT GENERAL ELECTRIC



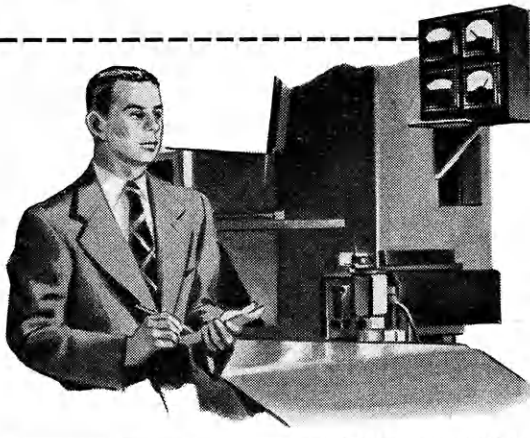
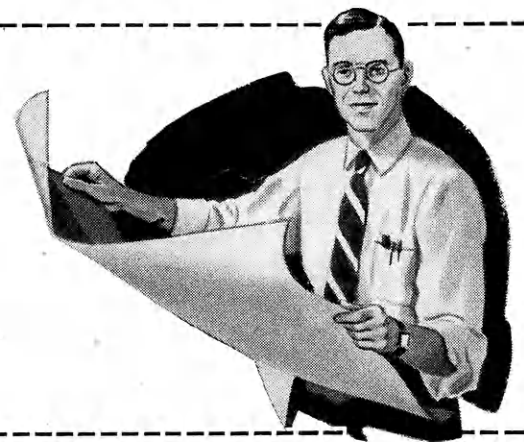
General Electric is not one business, but an organization of many businesses, offering opportunities in virtually all the professions. Here three G-E men brief the career-possibilities which the company offers in business, in electrical engineering and in sales engineering.

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R. J. Canning (Michigan), Director of the G-E Business Training Course: Every year I visit colleges and universities to interview and select seniors interested in business careers with General Electric. Our training course, now in its 30th year, instructs business administration and liberal arts men in business procedures, offering practical experience as well as evening classes in company accounting and financial operations. Many of our present leaders got their start in this course.

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GENERAL  ELECTRIC



# On the Cover--- Ibsen's Guinea Pigs Play Important Research Role

By BILL FOWLER

Dr. Heman L. Ibsen spends much of his time in the laboratory working with several hundred guinea pigs. From the facilities he has for them, you can see that the professor has taken great pains to provide for the animals.

Much of Dr. Ibsen's work has been on the size of the guinea pig. In order that the pig may reach full size before breeding, he does not mate a female until 15 months of age.

The doctor, a professor of genetics, feeds certain guinea pigs himself as a precautionary measure. He weighs these animals on a special scale which balances when it has a small cage on it for holding the animal. On his desk are a series of notches along which the animals are placed for measuring. Thus he is able to get the pigs' weight in grams and their length in centimeters.

All the valuable information goes into a little book which has a page dedicated to each animal. Such things as the pedigree, date of birth, sex, litter number, number in litter, and many other things are entered.

Professor Ibsen has also observed the prenatal growth of the animals. In making the study he killed over 125 females in various stages of pregnancy. From this data the doctor determined the weight of the mother, uterus, and the embryos.

Dr. Ibsen has written a chapter on the care of guinea pigs which will appear in the book, "Care of Small Animals", which is to be published soon.

Professor Ibsen has the guinea pigs housed in cages which he designed. The School of Engineering has made plans of the cages, so they can be copied. The cages are located in the judging pavilion.

The males are separated to prevent fighting. The females are housed in groups of four. The floors of the cages are wire mesh allowing the droppings to go on through, thus preventing hutch stain. There are small watering and feeding troughs in each compartment of the cage.

Boxes for the storage of feed are made of tin to prevent damage by mice. Over the laboratory are small trays of oat sprouts. During the winter green feed is needed by the animals to prevent scurvy.

As soon as the Small Animal Laboratory is completed Dr. Ibsen will move into the basement. There you can find his Laboratory, office, feed room, and a room for sprouting oats. The laboratory is well insulated, has adequate lighting, has a heating system fixed so that each instructor can regulate the temperature of his room, and is fire-proof.

The laboratory is the first new building on the campus in quite a while and has every modern convenience. Dr. Ibsen has played a major role in its development. His new quarters will be much larger than the present "guinea pig room", and the doctor will be more able to carry on his work there.

Dr. Ibsen's guinea pigs have never had a permanent home, but have been located in various temporary places over the campus. His first group of 1000 guinea pigs were destroyed by fire in an old army barracks. The World War One buildings located north of the power plant burned in 1941. Fortunately Dr. Ibsen had his records elsewhere, and they were not destroyed.

Compulsory manual labor by male students was introduced at Kansas State College in the spring of 1870, but the compulsory feature soon was abandoned.

# THE KANSAS *Agricultural Student* KANSAS STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND APPLIED SCIENCE MANHATTAN, KANSAS

VOL. XXV

DECEMBER, 1948

No. 2

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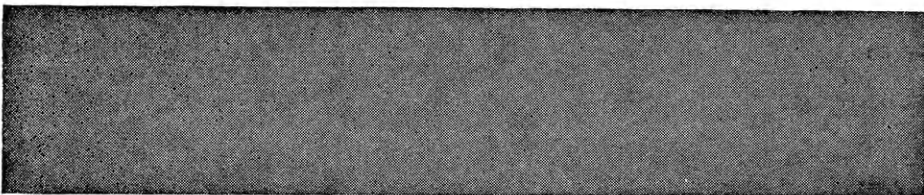
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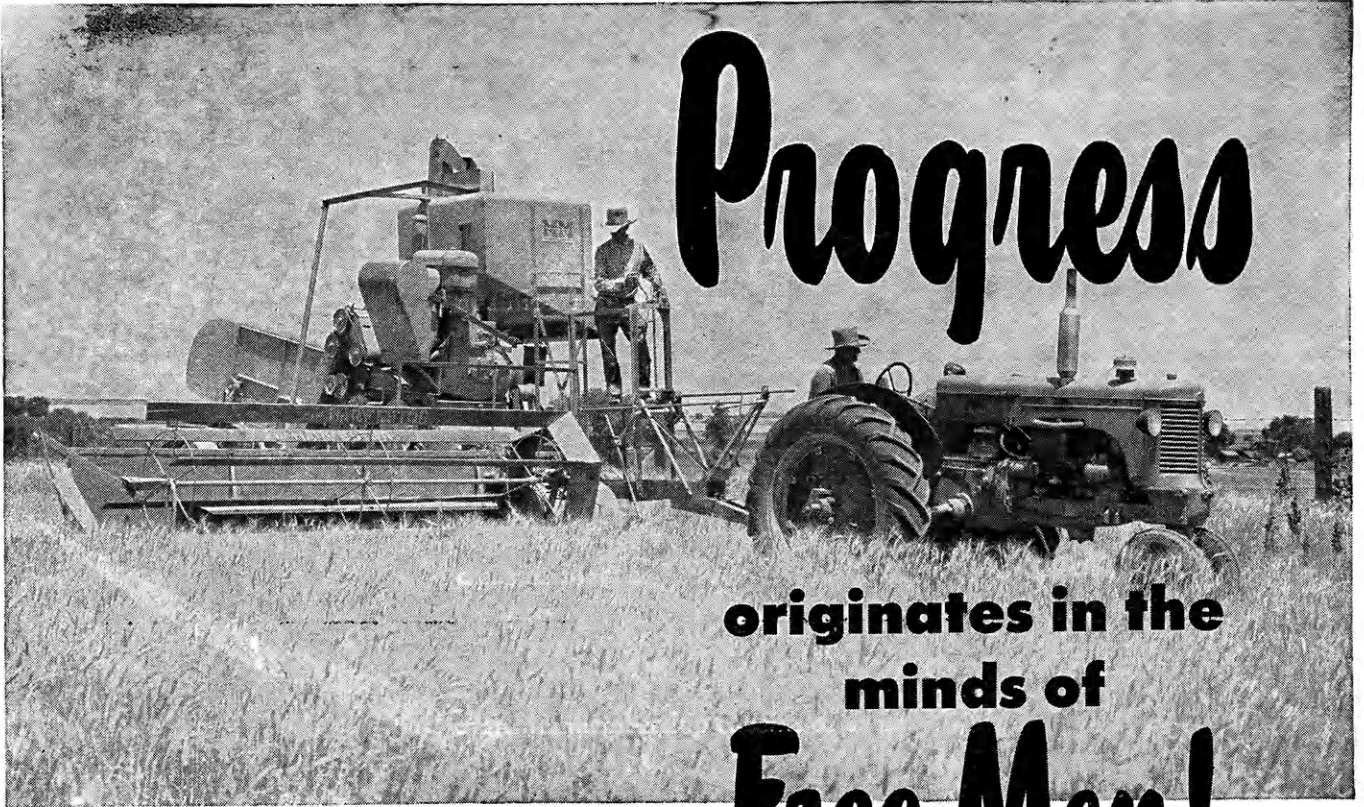
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Published by the Agricultural Association of Kansas State College of Agriculture and Applied Science, Manhattan, Kansas, on or before the Twentieth Day of the months of October, December, March, and May. Subscription rates \$1 per year; 2 years for \$1.50; single copy 30c.

Entered as Second Class Matter, November 9, 1946, at the Post Office at Manhattan, Kansas, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879. Accepted for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized November 9, 1946.





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Know the conditions in your local schools. Support and work with organizations seeking to improve your childrens' education. It is vital to back those who are teaching our youth the fundamentals of the American way of life!

Equality, opportunity, aggressive ingenuity, freedom from oppressive restrictions—these things have helped to make America great. Here, man is guaranteed certain inalienable rights. He enjoys blessings that exist only where freedom reigns. The birthright of a free education . . . the right to worship as a man pleases . . . free choice in his life's work . . . these inheritances of freedom, and many, many more, have nurtured the social, agricultural, industrial, and economic progress that identifies mighty America!

In this land where every man is free to do *whatever* he chooses, *wherever* he chooses, *however* he chooses, this record of Minneapolis-Moline employees is truly significant: *Of the present employees, 17 have been with the company from 50 to 60 years; 158 from 35 to 49 years; and 548 from 20 to 34 years. Taking into consideration all 732 old-timers, they constituted 23% of all MM employees at the close of 1940, with an average employment record of over 40 years. Even with the expanded employment of well over 6,000 now necessary to meet the increased demands for MM products, the nucleus of old-timers still constitutes 11 per cent of the total now employed!*

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# Certified Seed--High Road To Bigger and Better Crops

By GARRETT SEATON

How many times have we heard of farmers buying seed that later proved to be another variety, a mixture, or seed of poor quality? Many people believe more should be done to provide the farmers with better sources of seed.

About 30 years ago seed certification was started in the United States. Today nearly every state has an official crop improvement association. Purpose of these associations is to make available to the public high quality seeds of superior crop varieties, so grown and distributed as to insure genetic identity and purity. Thus, certified seed is seed of known superior heredity and quality. It is verified by and traceable through the periodic inspections and records of an impartial and officially recognized state agency.

Progressive farmers are quick to realize the great improvements that are being made in crops. More and more of them are beginning to demand certified seed. Many farmers regard the purchase of certified seed

and the securing of papers for their registered livestock as being standard farm practices, of equal importance.

The need for a crop improvement program came about with the introduction of new varieties by the plant breeders. At first new varieties were given out to farmers in small quantities. The farmer, never having seen the variety before, could hardly be expected to keep the crop as pure as if he had frequent advice and supervision. Many of the new crops released under these conditions soon become badly mixed and lose much of their original value.

Under the present plan, the producer is supplied with enough seed for a field unit. Later, he is shown how to rogue out the mixtures and "off type" plants and thus improve the crop.

Before the crop matures an inspector from the Crop Improvement Association checks for purity, freedom from disease, contamination by noxious weeds, and isolation from other crops.

After harvest a representative



The plant on the left is northern or Canadian brome grass. On the right is Achenbach brome. Achenbach is recommended for Kansas because of its better growing qualities and grazing capacity.

sample of the grain is taken and tested in the association's laboratory or in the state laboratory for purity and germination. The seed must meet exacting specifications before it becomes certified seed.

The superiority of certifiable crop varieties is determined by years of careful unbiased testing by state and federal experiment stations. Only those crops and varieties which have been found by the experiment station to be superior in some respect, may be certified. This provides the farmer valuable protection against the choice of something that is not adapted to his soil and weather conditions.

For example, Achenbach brome grass is a southern type that withstands heat, thickens rapidly, produces a dense turf, and is resistant to leaf diseases. Under Kansas conditions it will furnish abundant spring and fall grazing for all classes of livestock. Northern, or Canadian brome grass is very susceptible to the heat and drouth of Kansas summers. Stands of northern brome develop slowly, and it produces sparse grazing for a very short season.

Obviously, Achenbach is far superior to Northern brome, yet seed of each is readily available and they cannot be distinguished in the seed.

(Continued on page 20)



Some oat varieties have strong straw, resistant to rust and lodging. Others are rust susceptible and lodge easily. Above in the center is a variety which is susceptible to oat diseases. Almost a complete loss resulted.

# Dean Has Efficient Secretarial Staff

By JOHN J. CRAGUN

A quiet, efficient, seldom seen woman, is Miss Beth L. Motter, secretary to Dean R. I. Throckmorton. Few ag students know her. When a secretary is mentioned, most students think of Dean Mullen's secretary who is in the outer office and is met by all students in agriculture.

Miss Motter was born in the small town of Oakdale, Nebraska. "Probably few people have ever heard of the town," explained Miss Motter. It is located in the Northeast part of Nebraska in the sand hills of Antelope County.

She came to Kansas State College from an educational association in Topeka where she worked as a secretary. L. E. Call was dean of agriculture when she began working here. She has continued working faithfully for Dean Throckmorton. The interviews which all agriculture seniors have with Dean Throckmorton are arranged by her. However, most of her work is with research and agricultural experiment station records and correspondence.

Miss Motter is a charter member and was the first treasurer of the local chapter of the National Secretaries Association. She is also a past president of the local chapter. She is ex-



Miss Beth Motter, secretary to Dean R. I. Throckmorton, is known to few ags as her desk is in the inner office between Dean Throckmorton and Dean Mullen's offices. One of Miss Motter's many duties is taking care of the Ag Association treasury. Included in this are The Ag Student funds, therefore the business staff of the magazine is indebted to her for her help.

tremely interested in this association and was recently appointed a member of the national convention committee representing the southwest district.

Music is one of her favorite hobbies, but she doesn't have much time for it now. While in grade and high school, she was very active in music activities.

Another of her hobbies is cooking and trying new recipes. Her apartment is shared with another campus secretary. Together they enjoy cooking for and entertaining friends.

Dean Throckmorton gives Miss Motter credit for being a friendly, modest, and efficient secretary. He says she has done a lot of work for the ag school without sufficient praise or recognition for her contributions.

Another secretary to Dean Throckmorton is Mrs. Nina Parks. She is kept busy taking dictation and answering phone calls when the Dean is in, and when he is gone she catches up with her filing.

Mrs. Parks, who is in the office with Miss Motter, also has the job of taking care of traffic violations. She takes the students' traffic violation summons and any excuse he has to offer.

These are given to the dean, who decides if the violation should be excused.

She says her work is quite interesting and she enjoys it very much.

A native of Missouri, Mrs. Parks

(Continued on page 23)



MRS. ORENA YOUNG



MRS. NINA PARKS

# Kansas State Department Head Tops in Dairy Cattle Judging

By GLENN McCORMICK

Bow tie, Stetson hat, small black mustache, sharp piercing eyes, and stamina to burn are a few of the distinguishing characteristics of Prof. F. W. Atkeson, head of the Department of Dairy Husbandry at K-State.

"Prof", as he is known by dairy students, became head of the dairy department in 1935, replacing J. B. Fitch who is now departmental head at Minnesota University. Previously Professor Atkeson was head of the dairy department at Idaho University from 1921 to 1935. Although a graduate of the University of Missouri, Prof. Atkeson received his MS from Kansas State in 1929 while on leave of absence.

Professor Atkeson has judged state, regional, and national dairy shows in the United States and Canada since 1920. At present he is an official classifier for the Holstein, Brown Swiss, and Jersey breeds. He is a member of the original classification committee of each of the three breeds and is the only man in the United States at the present time that is an official classifier for three breeds. He is also the only man in the United States that is on the official judging list of the five major dairy breeds.

This year Professor Atkeson was recommended by the National Holstein Friesian Association of America

to judge the fourth annual National Holstein Show in Bogota, Colombia.

After securing the necessary passports and documents, Prof left the United States the fore part of September by plane bound for Bogota. Throughout his stay in Colombia he was royally entertained by our genial South American neighbors.

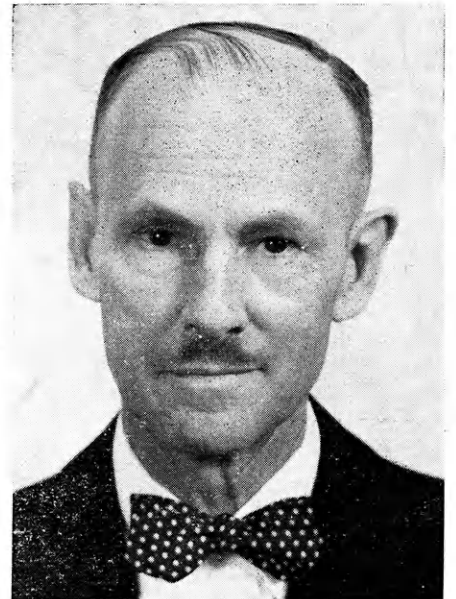
The show was a two-day affair. Purebred Holsteins were judged the first day and the second day the mastizas (grade cattle) were judged. There were some 350 head of cattle entered in the show with about an even distribution of purebreds and mastizas.

Professor Atkeson reported that the show compared to some of the larger state fairs in the United States both as to numbers and quality. He said the ringside was larger than most state fairs here and the spirit of competition was keen.

Since he couldn't speak Spanish, "Prof" would place the class and give his reasons to an interpreter who would in turn relay them to those at the ringside.

He felt as though the ringside spectators were reasonably well pleased with his placings but he was at a disadvantage in reference to criticism since he couldn't understand what they were saying about his placings.

Following the show he spent sev-



PROF. F. W. ATKESON

eral days in classifying purebred Holstein herds. He classified 19 herds totalling 250 head of Holsteins.

The area where dairying is prevalent in Colombia has a temperate climate and is well adapted to dairying, Professor Atkeson said.

Normandy Cattle, Milking Shorthorn, and Red Polled are the main breeds of dairy cattle, but Holsteins are growing rather rapidly and are the only breed that has set up an association. Colombians are looking toward the United States for guidance in their cattle breeding work, he explained.

At the end of his stay in Bogota, Professor Atkeson was given a silver platter by the breeders of Colombia in appreciation of the fine work he had done for them. Professor Atkeson said he left the South American country feeling that the United States should exert every effort to foster the friendly relationship that now exists between the two countries.



Prof. F. W. Atkeson, Luis Nemesio Isquierdo, president of Holstein-Friesian Assn., Colombia, and Mariano Ospina Perez, president of Colombia, at a Holstein sale in Bogota, Colombia, South America.

Despite inadequate financial support, important home economics research projects have been carried on by Kansas State College the past biennium. The work has involved studies of the role of vitamins in human nutrition, of cooking qualities of meats, of synthetic fabrics, of family account keeping, of laundry processes, of child behavior, and of various other subjects.

# Clubs Fill Vocational and Social Needs Of Students in School of Agriculture

By DELMAR HATESOHL

All work and no play is not for the student of agriculture at Kansas State. Any ag student here finds he has plenty of opportunity to forget his books and enjoy himself at one of the departmental club meetings.

These clubs fill both vocational and social needs of the student. They expand the interest and familiarity of the student in the field in which he plans to major. They also provide an excellent medium by which the students and faculty may become better acquainted.

The meetings are run by student officers and the programs are planned by student committees. Many of the clubs invite authorities in their particular fields to speak at meetings. Most of the clubs sponsor several social affairs during the year.

Membership in the clubs is generally open to students and faculty who are interested in that certain field. The student usually belongs to the club representing the department in which he is majoring, though many belong to more than one.

The following is a listing of the clubs, their officers, and their particular functions.

## AGRICULTURE ASSOCIATION

President—Harold Ramsey  
Vice-president—Norville Gish

Secretary—Louis Emme  
Treasurer—Kenneth Bell  
Editor of the Ag Student—Melvin Cotner

Barnwarmer manager—James Kirke-minde

Students become members of the Ag Association when they enroll in Agriculture. The association sponsors the publication of The Kansas Agricultural Student and promotes Ag Week and the Barnwarmer dance.

## ALPHA ZETA

Chancellor—Carl Carlson  
Censor—Ray Doyen  
Scribe—Fletcher Riggs  
Treasurer—Howard Lindholm  
Chronicler—Harold Ainslie  
Program chairman—John Sjo  
Faculty advisers—Dr. H. Leigh Baker, head of Department of Education and Psychology; C. P. Wilson, associate professor of economics and sociology; R. V. Olson, associate professor of agronomy

Alpha Zeta is a professional ag fraternity. The members are selected on scholastic standing and leadership ability. They sponsor two smokers for prospective members and also have a stag banquet and a spring formal.

## ALPHA MU

President—Donald Abbott

Vice-president—Ralph Wolffing  
Secretary-treasurer—Blair Hackney  
Corresponding Secretary—Boyce Dougherty

Faculty adviser—Prof. R. O. Pence

Alpha Mu, honorary milling fraternity, has the distinction of being the only chapter of its kind in the world. It sponsors a smoker for all members of the department and a spring banquet for members and alumni.

## BLOCK AND BRIDLE

President—Tom Carleton  
Vice-president—Norman Minks  
Secretary—Clinton Jacobs  
Treasurer—Robert Kuhn  
Corresponding secretary—Wm. Edwards  
Marshal—Miles McKee  
Faculty adviser—Prof. D. L. Mackintosh

Any student who is interested in animal husbandry is eligible for membership in the Block and Bridle Club. The club is very active. It sponsors the Little American Royal, all-college livestock judging contest, steak fry, vocational ag judging and farm mechanics contest, banquet on Feeders Day, and a formal dance for members. It also sponsors the portrait gallery and the reading room.

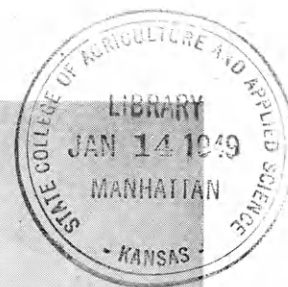
## KLOD AND KERNEL KLUB

President—Milton Thomas



Left to right, back row, Wallace Moyle, Dairy Club; Bill Mahoney, Milling Assoc.; Harold Ramsey, Ag Assoc.; Vernon Dean, Poultry Club; Tom Carleton, Block and Bridle, and Jim Leathers, Ag Economics.





Left to right, back row. Carl Carlson, Alpha Zeta; Dale Wiseman, Plow and Pen; Clint Jacobs, Ag Education; Ed Chandler, Hort Club; and Don Abbott, Alpha Mu. Missing is Milton Thomas, Klod and Kernel.

Vice-president—Elbert Bell  
Secretary—Aubrey Bostwick  
Treasurer—Garrett Seaton  
Sergeant at arms—Dean Reese  
Faculty adviser—Dale Rake

This club is open to all agronomy majors and carries on educational and social activities. It sponsors the all-college crops judging contest, state high school contest, a smoker, and a steak fry.

#### DAIRY CLUB

President—Wallace Moyle  
Vice-president—Harry Ainslie  
Secretary—Bill Furtick  
Treasurer—Richard Spare  
Program chairman—Earl Phillips  
Parliamentarian—Harold Ramsey  
Faculty adviser—Prof. F. W. Atkeson

The Dairy Club is open to all students interested in dairying. The club sponsors the dairy cattle judging contest and the dairy products judging contest, and assists with the Little American Royal. A party in the fall and a picnic in the spring are the social activities.

#### MILLING ASSOCIATION

President—William Mahoney  
Vice-president—William Reichert  
Secretary-treasurer—Thomas Flahive  
Faculty adviser—Prof. Arlin Ward

The members of the Milling Association are students in one of the three curriculums in milling industry. Prominent men in milling industry speak at the seminars once a month.

#### AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

President—Clinton Jacobs

Vice-president—Robert Whitaker  
Secretary—Oliver Russ  
Treasurer—Jack McClaskey  
Sentinel—Duane McCune  
Reporter—Gerald Lawrence  
Parliamentarian—Evan West  
Faculty adviser—Prof. A. P. Davidson

This club is for all students enrolled in ag education or planning to teach agriculture. The club assists with the high school judging contests held on the campus in the spring. The club also helps with the meetings of the Kansas Association of F. F. A. The club has several social events during the year.

#### HORT CLUB

President—Ed Chandler  
Vice-president—Kenneth Havel  
Secretary—Lela Warner  
Treasurer—Maurice Vandruff  
Program chairman—Herbert Weekly  
Faculty adviser—Prof. R. W. Campbell

The Hort Club is for those students who have a special interest in some phase of horticulture. The club sponsors the annual Hort Show which was a decided success this year. The club works for the improvement of the Marlatt farm and formal garden. Two picnics are the social events of the club.

#### PLOW AND PEN CLUB

President—Dale Wiseman  
Vice-president—Bob Fiser  
Secretary—Ralph Arnold  
Treasurer—Don Tarver  
Reporter—Loren Riley  
Faculty adviser—Prof. E. B. Macy

The Plow and Pen is the youngest of the departmental clubs, organizing in the fall of 1947. The club is open to students in the agricultural journalism curriculum and others who are especially interested in the field. The club has speakers outstanding in their field in to speak at its meetings. A banquet and several suppers during the year are the social activities.

#### POULTRY CLUB

President—Vernon Dean  
Vice-president—Bob Coombs  
Secretary—Carl Barrett  
Treasurer—Dorothy Cochran  
Faculty adviser—Dr. D. C. Mueller

Creating further interest in poultry husbandry is the purpose of the Poultry Club. The club sponsors the all-college poultry judging contest. It enters a team in intramural sports and holds a chicken barbecue. Regular meetings feature guest speakers and occasional refreshments.

#### AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

President—Jim Leathers  
Vice-president—John Schnittker  
Recording secretary—Oscar Albrecht  
Corresponding secretary—Dick DeFord  
Treasurer—Harvey Arand  
Faculty adviser—Dr. J. A. Hodges

Membership is open to ag economics or ag administration majors. The club sponsors research on job opportunities in the field of ag economics. The club has a smoker in the fall and a steak fry in the spring.

# Outstanding Ag Students Elected To Membership in Alpha Zeta

By NORMAN COLLINS

High scholarship, active leadership, and excellent character were emphasized in the fall selection of initiates for Alpha Zeta. Seventeen agriculture students were elected to membership in the honorary agricultural fraternity. The new members were chosen from the upper two-fifths of the 1948 spring semester sophomore, junior, and senior classes.

Men elected include Donald Abbott, Verne Bathurst, Harold Dalbom, Howard Dinges, Thomas Evans, Fred Germann, Donald Hopkins, Merle Howes, Ross Laybourn, Marvin Lundquist, James McCausland, Edward McGinness, Richard Nichols, Richard Ramsdale, William Smies, Raymond Tompkins, and David Van Haverbeke.

One of the primary purposes of Alpha Zeta is to bring together those

qualified men interested in the promotion and advancement of the profession of agriculture. Many interests and specialties are represented in the organization. The diversified and specialized nature of the members' interests are unified by this common objective.

On all college campuses there are clubs of practically every description. Many times these clubs operate without having too accurate a picture of their field of endeavor. Alpha Zeta is more than just another club, however. Its membership consists of those who, by their superior work in other clubs and activities, have already shown themselves to be worthy.

The Kansas chapter was officially installed on May 14, 1909. Like most of the 45 chapters throughout the nation, the chapter on this campus is an honorary organization.

Emphasis is placed on scholastic attainment. In order to encourage high scholarship among the freshmen agriculture students, a medal is given each year to that sophomore who had the highest grade average for his freshman year. This medal is awarded annually at one of the spring seminars.

Two functions for the active chapter and alumni of the fraternity are banquets held in the fall and in the spring. There are nearly 70 faculty members at the College who are alumni of Alpha Zeta.

In recognition of high achievement on a national level, a graduate scholarship policy has been inaugurated. This award is known as the Alpha Zeta Memorial Fund. After careful consideration of each chapter's nomination, a \$1,200 award is granted to the best qualified person. Among other national activities of Alpha Zeta is the biennial conclave which is to be held this year during the Christmas holiday in Washington, D. C.

One difference between a Scotchman and a canoe is that the latter has the habit of tipping.



Scholarship, leadership, and character determine the membership to Alpha Zeta. Primary purpose of Alpha Zeta is to bring together men interested in agriculture. Back row, left to right: Ross Laybourn, Verne Bathurst, Howard Dinges, Jim McCausland, Marvin Lundquist, Fred Germann, Tom Evans, Harold Dalbom. Front row, left to right: Richard Nichols, Don Abbott, Richard Ramsdale, Don Hopkins, Merle Howes, Bill Smies, and Raymond Tompkins. David Van Haverbeke is not in the picture.



Out of this group of senior livestock judging team members, five represented Kansas State at the American Royal in Kansas City. Left to right are: Don Good, coach; Dick Sheets, Tom Carleton, Eugene Francis, Dale Gillan, Glenn McCormick, Norman Minks, Fred Germann, and Lloyd Lewis.

## Kansas State Team Ranks High at American Royal

By DON WILSON

Twenty colleges throughout the nation sent teams to compete in the livestock judging contest of the American Royal, October 19. All teams were eager to cop the inter-collegiate livestock judging plaque in hopes that it might grace their animal husbandry trophy room for a year.

A strong rivalry exists among the colleges to obtain the plaque that designates the winners of the annual American Royal livestock judging contest. The plaque, given by the Kansas City Stock Yards Company, will become the permanent possession of the first college whose teams are able to win three successive American Royal contests.

Iowa State College won the event last year. Kansas State was a close second and Wisconsin University in for third place.

Missouri won the meet this year. The Missouri team, with one girl judge, piled up a total of 4,525 points to beat Kansas State, which had a score of 4,481. Again Kansas State was one of the top teams in the contest, but was nosed out of first place by a few points.

The KSC team with Don Good as

coach included Norman Minks, Greensburg; Fred Germann, Manhattan; Dale Gillman, Garden City; Eugene Francis, St. John; and Lloyd Lewis, Emporia.

The three alternates for the contest were Tom Carleton, Coldwater; Dick Sheets, Topeka; and Glen McCormick, Cedar.

The team judged twelve classes in the contest. One class of mules, one class of quarter-horses, four classes of cattle, three of sheep, and three classes of hogs were judged. Teams had to give oral reasons for placings in eight of the twelve classes.

Fred Germann was high man for K-State with a point total that made him fifth high individual in the contest. Lloyd Lewis was the high judge in the contest on hogs. Norman Minks seemed to find sheep more to his eye and placed high on them. The team tied for third in beef cattle, second in hogs, second in horses and mules, and seventh in sheep.

How are the members of college judging teams selected? Many people assume that since only six students are picked for competition only a few men have been given extensive training in livestock selection. In some

cases this may be true, but certainly it is not the method which should be followed in developing teams. The competition between students in judging courses is a constant challenge to each individual. The six students who finally make up the team do so because their accomplishments slightly excel others who have tried out.

Don Good said the men that represented K-State at the American Royal were picked from a total of 68 applicants. He said the boys were picked because of their judging ability and their oral reasons. Last year Good picked three junior teams with a total of 18 men from the 68. These three teams judged at different contests. Then from the three teams he picked the ones that went to the American Royal.

Coach Don Good hails from Van Wert, Ohio. He is a graduate of Ohio State University. Don has had experience in judging as a member of Ohio 4-H livestock judging teams and on Ohio State collegiate teams at the American Royal and the International. Don showed his interest in livestock by working his way through Ohio State while living at the barns. His favorite pastimes are showing and fitting livestock and attending pure-bred sales.

Don mixed his love for livestock with participation in college athletics. He was a member of both the varsity baseball and wrestling teams at Ohio State.



Eugene Rizek won top honors at the Wichita Fat Stock show with the Hereford he displays here. The calf brought \$2 a pound at the sale following the show.

## Three KS Students Take Honors In Fat Stock Show at Wichita

By NORMAN COLLINS

Three freshmen "aggies" attending Kansas State won championships on their livestock and livestock showmanship at the Kansas National Fat Stock Show in Wichita. The winners are Eugene Rizek, Larry Seaman, and Edwin A. Gorman Jr.

Grand championship honors went to Eugene Rizek, Munden, for his Hereford baby beef. This calf was judged the finest among more than 300 cattle shown.

In the auction which followed the Fat Stock show, Eugene received \$2 a pound for his Hereford. This was the record price paid at this show. The Kansas Farm Bureau Mutual Insurance company purchased the calf. Later the Hereford was turned back for resale. Herb Barr and Sons, Leoti, bought the animal the second time, paying \$1.30 a pound. The proceeds from the second sale were donated to the development of the Rock Springs state 4-H club camp.

Larry Seaman, Wilmore, took reserve champion honors in the beef division with his baby beef. Larry

is consistently among the top showmen in the contest having won grand



A year ago Larry Seaman won grand championship honors with an Angus at the Wichita Fat Stock show. This year he came back to win reserve champion honors with a Hereford.

championship honors at last year's show with an Aberdeen-Angus calf. This year his winner was a medium weight 15-month-old Hereford.

Edwin Gorman Jr., Toronto, again figured prominently in the swine championships. This year he won the reserve championship with a Hampshire barrow. The grand champion of the show was a Duroc shown by Evelyn Rizek, Eugene's sister.

Gorman has established an excellent record in the past four years. In 1945 he showed the reserve champion barrow. The following year he had both the grand and reserve champions. Last year he won the grand championship.

In addition to having shown a champion calf, Larry Seaman was named champion in the beef showmanship contest. Eugene Gorman was selected as the champion swine showman.

Three members of the Kansas State faculty were judges at the show. Dr. A. D. Weber, head of the Department of Animal Husbandry, judged the showmanship contest. Beef cattle were judged by Don L. Good, instructor in animal husbandry and coach of the livestock judging teams. F. W. Bell, professor of animal husbandry, selected the top animals in the swine classes.

## Danforth Fellowship Winners Attend Two Weeks School; Enjoy Vacation at Camp

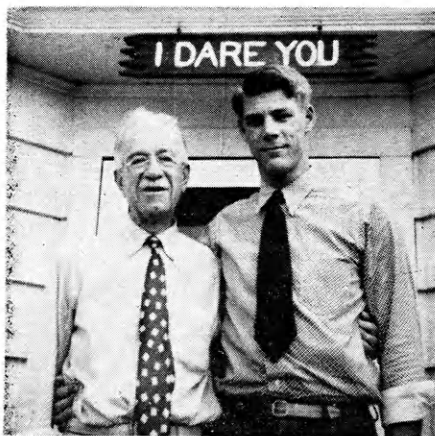
By MAX FRIESEN

To help students make decisions, to enlarge their horizons, to broaden their contacts, to render guidance and assistance in attaining the Four Fold way of living is the purpose of the Danforth Summer Fellowship. I know that it fulfills its purpose as I had the opportunity of representing Kansas State College as the 1948 Danforth fellowship winner.

Each year Mr. William H. Danforth, founder of the Ralston Purina Company and the American Youth Foundation, awards his month's fellowship to a junior from each of the leading agricultural colleges of the United States and Canada. The fellowship consists of two weeks as a guest of the Ralston Purina Company in St. Louis studying agricultural problems as they relate to business, and another two weeks at Camp Miniwanca, in Shelby, Michigan. A similar award is made to one freshman from each of the same schools for the two week session at Camp Miniwanca. Kansas State, however, was not represented by a freshman this year.

On Saturday, July 31, I arrived in St. Louis and located Washington University, where the Danforth fellows were to stay while in St. Louis. The large "K" on my suitcase looked impressive alongside the letters adorning the bags of other fellows from

(Continued on page 22)



Mr. William H. Danforth and Max Friesen pause for a picture. Mr. Danforth is donor of the Danforth Fellowship.



A map of the Philippine Islands in handwoven native grass is highly prized by Dean Call. It was given as a token of appreciation by the Philippine people.

## Straw Map of Philippines Is Prized by Dean Call

By ROSS FISHER

Have you ever seen a straw map? It may sound strange, but such a thing does exist. A map of the Philippine Islands of handwoven native grass was sent to Dean L. E. Call by F. G. Galang, chief of the Extension Division, Bureau of Plant Industry of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce of the Republic of the Philippines.

This map of straw is approximately five feet wide and eight feet high. The colors of the map are all pastels of green, red, and yellow with names

of islands and inscriptions in white. The straw was dyed before weaving, as is the case with the designs woven into rugs and blankets by our American Indians. A broken-line border is woven of white straw while the Pacific Ocean and China Sea are woven with a dark pastel shade of green. The islands have a dark outline, and the inner portion is of a lighter shade of the same color or a mixture of colors.

The map was received by Dean Call in the summer of 1947, about

(Continued on page 23)

# Nelson Wins Chicago Trip In Swift's Essay Contest



The Swift Essay winner from Kansas State this year is George Nelson. George placed emphasis on the necessity of speed in handling perishable products such as meats, dairy food, and poultry to win.

## *Hurry! Hurry! Hurry!*

(Editor's note)

In response to suggestions by students and faculty members, The Ag Student is publishing George Nelson's prize winning essay. Printed below is the complete text of the composition which won the Swift contest and a trip to Chicago for the author.

Amid the squealing of hogs, the bellowing of cattle, the bleating of sheep, and the squawking of fowl, meat begins its long road from the farm to the consumer's table. Through the day and night trucks and trains roar toward the central markets with their live products, to be joined by other trucks and trains carrying milk and eggs.

Hurry! Hurry! Hurry! Get them there fast, get them there before the market changes, but get them there in a clean wholesome condition. These are perishable goods; don't let them spoil or lose condition.

Once they reach the packing plant the rush has just begun. Milk must be cleaned, cooled, ripened, and churned into butter before the quality lessens. Livestock must be slaughtered, dressed, chilled, and processed before it can lose condition. Eggs need to be graded, candled, packed,

and rushed along the way toward the consumer.

Then the road from the packing plant to the branch house begins. Pour the steam to those drivers, roll those trucks. There isn't a minute to lose. There's competition to beat, and the customer wants only the best. He wants his eggs and butter as fresh as that on the farmer's table, his meat as good as that in the cutting room. Hurry! Hurry! Hurry! Don't let him down. This is the age of speed; every minute is precious, not only to the packer and distributor, but also to the customer. He hasn't time to run from store to store to buy the high protein foods he desires. He wants to buy fresh meat, eggs, butter, cheese, and all the other perishable foods, all at the same place and at the same time. In order to satisfy this desire on the part of the customer, the meat packers handle all of these items and deliver them to the retailers.

When the meat packing industry first started, only fresh meat, cured meat, and lard were handled. However, the packers soon realized that eggs, poultry, butter, and cheese required the same type of refrigeration and the same speed and care in handling, so they began processing these items too. They found it took very little more refrigeration to cool refrigerator cars when full than when partially filled, so they used the space under the hanging sides of fresh meat for transporting eggs, butter, and cheese. Since the cars were moving along these routes anyway, it made a more economical use of them.

Hurry alone can't do it all. The road from the packer in the Middle-west to the consumer in the East is too long. Refrigeration is the answer. The freezing of meats and poultry, and the chilling of butter, eggs, and cheese preserves the quality unharmed over the long route. Large refrigerator cars and trucks carry loads of meats and dairy products to branch houses all over the nation. These cars and trucks are built to carry mixed loads because any one product is as perishable as the others, so all must be treated with the same care.

At the journey's end the frozen goods are rushed out of the cars and into branch houses maintained by the

(Continued on page 25)



The first college Extension club in the United States was organized on the Kansas State campus recently. Students on the organization committee were: Floyd Ricker, Betty Pressgrove, Betty Warren, Vada Walsten, Lloyd Wiseman, Mary Schlagel, Jim Leathers, and Roger Colby.

## America's First Extension Club Is Formed by K-State Students

By DALE WISEMAN

Interest in extension work by a group of Kansas State students caused the organization of an Extension Club on October 25. This club, first of its kind in the United States, is to serve as a contact between students and the extension service.

Until this time, there had been no way for extension personnel to become familiar with students who might be interested in their branch of work. Since extension is a professional organization, contacts for a student were seldom possible until he applied for a job. It was decided that a means of creating interest in extension by new students early in their college training would be beneficial to both groups.

The purpose of the club is to familiarize students planning to enter extension work with the extension program. The club will attempt to inform institutions and communities of extension services which are available.

It is also hoped that through the club recognition and understanding as to what extension is and stands for will be accomplished. Advance knowledge of difficulties encountered in various phases of extension work

may prove valuable to students. Through social activities, student members hope to become better acquainted with each other and with the extension faculty.

Seventy-eight students banded to form the club. Membership is open to all students interested in extension work. Upon graduation, a student in good standing may become an honorary member. An interested faculty representative may also join on a non-voting basis.

Officers chosen for the new club are Lloyd Wiseman, president; James Leathers, vice-president; Mary Schlagel, secretary; and Iris Rahn, treasurer. Miss Velma Houston and Leonard Neff will act as faculty advisers, operating with a board of directors.

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More than 100 members of the Kansas State College staff at Manhattan had entered the war service by June 30, 1943.

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The poor benighted Hindu  
 He does the best he kindu  
 He sticks to caste  
 From first to last  
 For pants he makes his skindu.

## Ag Student Photo Contest Begins with Next Issue

Attention Ag shutter bugs! Grab your cameras and win some extra spending money. Enter the Ag Student Photo Contest which opens with the next issue of the magazine. Pictures need not be recent or taken in the United States, but should be of agricultural interest. Rules will be published in the next issue.

First placing in the contest last year received a \$15 cash-merchandise prize, and in addition the picture was published in the May issue. Cash and cash-merchandise prizes were awarded for seven photos. All prints that placed were printed in the May issue of the Ag Student. However, the staff reserves final judgment on use of the winning prints.

Judges last year placed greater emphasis upon subject matter. This allowed students with box cameras to compete with those owning better cameras.

To give some idea of the selection of subject matter for winning pictures the Ag Student is reprinting some of the photographs which have won prizes in years past. With these as an index you may be able to take a new picture for your entry or shuffle through your old negatives for a winner.—M. C.

# Livestock Improvement Requires High Degree of Ability and Skill

By ED MCGINNESS

"There is no business or profession in which greater ability and skill is demanded of those engaged in it than livestock improvement," according to Prof. F. W. Bell of the animal husbandry department.

"Improvement of breeds, and production of better market livestock comes only with greater knowledge of the fundamental principles of livestock selection," says Professor Bell who has coached many winning livestock judging teams.

Students in agriculture begin the study of these principles in their first year in college and most of those who major in animal husbandry hope to make a livestock judging team. Although not a prerequisite, FFA and 4H judging team experience provides a foundation upon which to build.

Judging teams participate in inter-collegiate contests which have been a feature of major livestock shows for many years. The primary objective of these contests is to stimulate livestock improvement. College judging contests enable many young men to increase their knowledge of livestock selection. Such information can be used to advantage after graduation as well as during judging contests.

Foremost in an estimate of the worth of collegiate judging contests should be the contributions which former contestants are making to livestock improvement. The "Bronze Bull" in East Ag attests to the accomplishments of a number of students who participated in judging contests at the International Livestock Exposition several years ago. But what they have accomplished since they left school is of even greater value.

Many of the leading breeders today were members of judging teams. They are not men just out of college, for it takes several years to build a good herd. They have made rapid progress because they were better grounded in the principles of livestock selection.

"Judging contests are the beginning rather than the end of a goal for which the student is striving,"

explains Professor Bell. Only one team can be first and only one student can be high man in each contest, but every one of the contestants as well as many more who didn't make a team are better qualified for their life work.

Why are these judging contests so important? Why are they so effective in developing the abilities which livestock men need for success? In the first place it requires much study and hard work to make a judging team. The fact that all major breeds, and all market classes are judged in collegiate contests requires each student to become thoroughly familiar with breed standards and with market requirements.

In the contest students must make quick and accurate observations in order to determine the relative value of each animal in the class. After a student has determined all the facts he must make his decision as to the ranking of each animal and record the order in which he has decided to place the class.

When all classes have been placed, each contestant must give oral reasons to the judges of the various classes. The contestant is graded on the basis of accuracy in observation and upon

(Continued on page 27)

## Harold Smith Is Winner Of Morrell and Company Meats Judging Contest

By DOUGLAS GEORGE

Harold L. Smith, senior in animal husbandry, won the third annual Morrell and Company meat judging contest November 16. The Topeka plant also presented Professor David L. Mackintosh, the class instructor, a check for \$100. This gift was to help defray the expenses of the four team members to Chicago where they participated in the International Livestock Exposition.

A traveling bag was awarded Smith by Ben Leibert, assistant manager of the Morrell plant. Russell Plaegar, director of Morrell's agriculture service division, told the class at the banquet that the study of meat is essential because meat represents the final productive phase of livestock.

Smith, who is from Sedan, plans to enter some type of meats work upon his graduation in June. The 24-year-old air corps veteran attributes his success to the will to win. He said he set his mind to the job he wanted to accomplish.

Other Kansas State students who participated in the contest are Richard Chase, Dale McClaskey, Charles Medcalf, Richard Winger, Leo Waller, Clyde Smith, James Ford, Fred Gleue, Alvin Lampe, Talmadge Mitchell, James Nichols, Desmond Watt, and John Williams.



Harold Smith, winner of the Morrell and Company's meat judging contest, is shown receiving a traveling bag from Ben Leibert, assistant manager of the Morrell plant. Left to right, Merle Wertz, Prof. D. L. Mackintosh, Smith, and Ben Leibert.



# Seven "Aggie" Wildcats Represent Ag School on 1948 Grid Squad

By GEORGE L. SMITH

"Aggie Wildcats", generally speaking, refers to that group of rugged, high spirited, men who represented Kansas State on the gridiron each Saturday afternoon during football season. In a more strict sense, the term actually refers to the following seven men who are Ag students on the K-State football squad. These men, Dick Adamson, Verne Converse, Walt Gehlbach, Ken Hartung, Duane Schirmer, George Smith and John Finley, are truly "Aggie Wildcats."

Members of the Ag school have reason to be proud of the men who represented them on the football squad. These "Aggies" played football because they like the game and they are proud to play for K-State and to represent their Alma Mater. The majority of the men on the football squad are physical education majors who play for the same reasons but also gain valuable experience and information which will aid them in coaching after they graduate.

The interests and ambitions of these seven men are varied. Nevertheless, they have two things in common—football and agriculture. An account of each individual may serve to better acquaint ag students with the men who represented the Ag school on the Wildcat football team.

The only senior Ag student on the squad is Verne Converse, veteran tackle, from Eskridge. Verne is a fine defensive tackle and has won two letters at K-State. He will probably receive his third letter after this season.

Verne spent four years in the Air Corps as a pilot. He served with the ferry command and also as a test pilot where he flew 19 different types of aircraft.

The big, 210 pound, tackle learned football fundamentals at Eskridge high under John Crawley, who is now the Wildcat line coach.

Verne is a member of the K-Fraternity, varsity lettermen's organization, and Tau Kappa Epsilon social fraternity.

Other members of the Converse

family who have attended K-State include both of Verne's parents and a sister, Faye, who is a junior in Home Economics.

Ag Administration is Verne's major and after graduation he hopes to follow a family tradition—ranching.

Walt Gehlbach, another tackle, comes to Kansas State from Illinois. His home is on a farm near Beason. When asked why he came to K-State, Walt explained that his local veterinarian, Dr. Miller, a track star at K-State during Elmer Hackney's time, had convinced him that the Wildcat school needed his football ability and that our School of Agriculture was second to none.

Walt is 20 years old and a non-veteran but is philosophical concerning the draft. He says, "I'll probably get a chance to go."

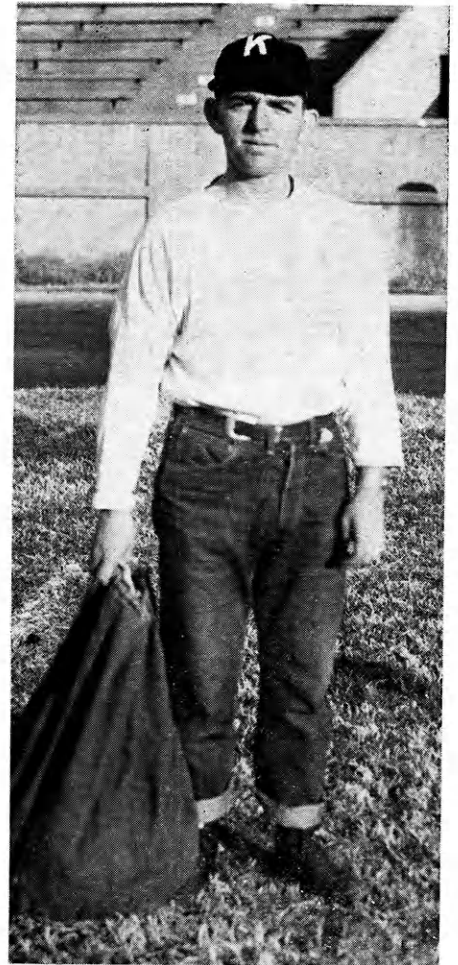
Although Walt weighs 192 pounds which isn't too much for a tackle, he makes up for any lack of size with spirit and determination. A hustler every minute, he won all-state football honors in high school.

The spirit which Walt displayed on the gridiron has been demonstrated by other members of his family. When the Wildcats played their opening game at Illinois, the Gehlbach family provided the boys with fried chicken and pie following the game.

Walt is a sophomore and is considering Animal Husbandry as his major. He plans to return to the farm after school.

One of the contributions of nearby Junction City to Kansas State is Kenneth Hartung, an 18 year old, 190 pound, end. Ken lettered in three sports in high school and plays a rugged end on the Wildcat squad. He is an active member in the Ag school and belongs to the Ag Education Club and Collegiate 4-H Club. Ken had a Sears Scholarship to KSC.

Another member of the Hartung family who is athletically inclined is Ken's younger brother, an outstanding tackle on the Junction City High School team. Ken says his little brother, 215 pounds, will probably come to K-State next fall.



JOHN FINLEY

With the draft staring him in the face, Ken says he'll take the shortest way out, whatever that may be.

A sophomore in Ag Education, Ken is considering teaching after he graduates.

Richard "Dick" Adamson hails from Girard. He is a 19 year old sophomore and is one of the fastest men on the squad. Dick came out for football a little late in the season and has been under a handicap because of this. Although he hasn't played a lot, his speed and determination show prospects for next season. He lettered in three sports in high school.

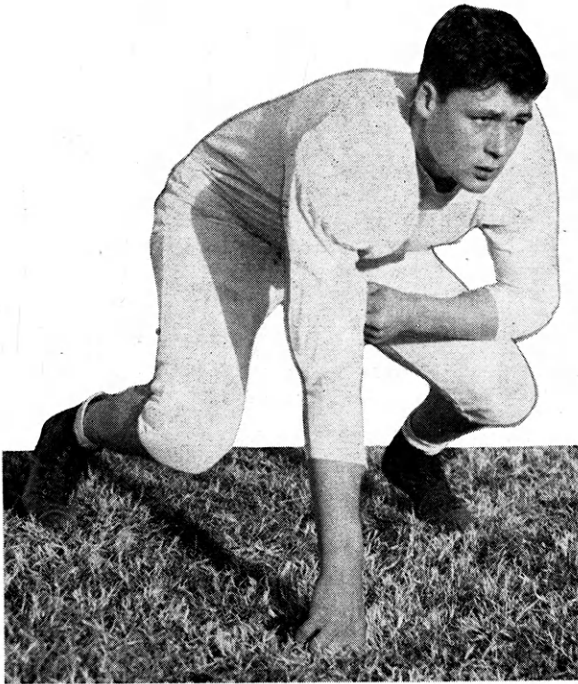
Dick has a herd of 17 registered Herefords which he considers his prize possession. His favorite pastimes are hunting and sleeping with an occasional cherry pie in between.

Adamson is majoring in straight agriculture and plans to return to the farm upon graduation.

Dick hasn't received his draft

(Continued on page 26)

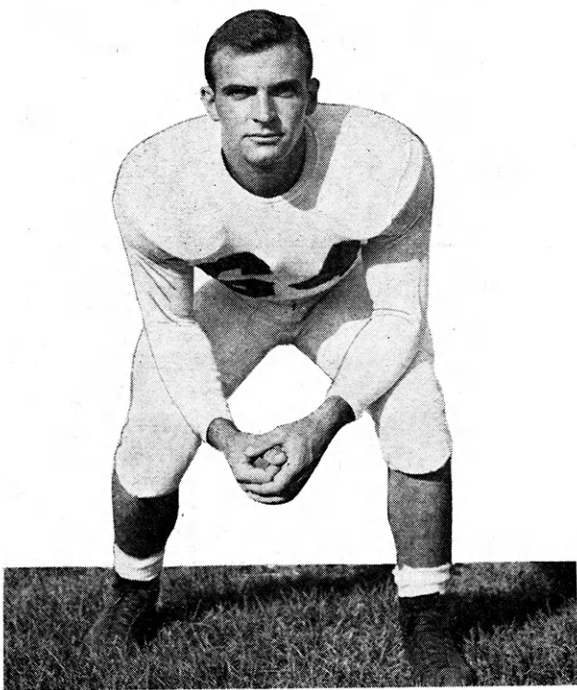
*Ag School Represented by*



DUANE SCHIRMER



RICHARD ADAMSON



GEORGE SMITH

# Capable Gridiron Performers



VERNE CONVERSE



WALTER GEHLBACH



KENNETH HARTUNG

# Record Crowd Sees Displays At 1948 Horticulture Show

By JOE BRADY

The 1948 Horticulture Show, held Homecoming weekend, was one of the most successful in recent years. The show was held in the College greenhouses and conservatory. A record crowd of 1,600 people passed by the displays in the six hours the show was open.

The Horticulture show has been an annual event since 1938, with the exception of two war years. The exhibition was planned by students in the various curriculums of Horticulture. Chairman for the show was Bob Yapp and the co-chairman was Dave Vanhaverbeke.

At the entrance to the show a "number of beans in jar" contest was held. A one-pound coffee jar containing 3,007 beans was used. Each visitor made a guess, estimates ranging from three hundred to one mil-

lion. Mrs. Wilfried Baxter of Manhattan made the winning guess of 3,006. As a prize she received a large bouquet of chrysanthemums.

The first display was vegetable gardening. It showed the value of garden rotation, fertilizing, garden sanitation, and the correct depth for seed planting. Crossing and selection of sweet potatoes to secure better varieties was also demonstrated.

The next display was that of the students majoring in landscape design. It featured 35 different berry-producing ornamental shrubs and trees, and landscape plans painted in water color.

Arboriculture and forestry came next. This exhibit was composed of samples of native lumber, common shade tree diseases, explanation and use of forestry and arboriculture equipment, and examples of "do's

and don'ts" of modern tree surgery.

The frozen food display was of major interest to the women visitors. Methods of processing food before freezing were explained. Emphasis was placed on the correct types of packaging materials, such as paper bags and cardboard cartons. A statistical chart on the nutritional value of frozen food brought forth many a "well I didn't know that" from the ladies.

The projects of the commercial floriculture class were undoubtedly of primary interest to the window box and house plant gardener. There were shown plants grown with and without fertilizers, the use of sand and nutrient solution, and the effect of photoperiodism on chrysanthemums.

"So that's how that plant is started!" This exclamation was heard as the visitors passed through the propagation house. Here it was shown how plants may be rooted in sand, peat, water, soil, or vermiculite. Examples of reproduction by hard and soft wood cuttings, grafting, tubers,

(Continued on page 30)



Prof. Ray Keen, Ed Chandler, Gene Moffatt, and Bernard Kline examine the flowers displayed at the 1948 Hort show.



## ... Conservation Style!

Here is mulch-culture tillage at its best. It's the direct-connected McCormick-Deering HM-17 subsurface cultivator, built for use with Farmall H, M, or MD tractors equipped with Farmall Lift-All.

The machine consists of a long 2-inch square tool bar, with 5 spring-release standards attached. These are regularly equipped with 24-inch sweeps and 18-inch notched rolling colters. The HM-17 also is regularly supplied with two gauge wheels—assuring uniform cultivating depth in irregular terrain. It is raised and lowered hydraulically. It is

easily attached and detached.

Note how this subsurface cultivator, pulled by the Farmall MD tractor, ideally roughs the soil surface—and leaves the straw and other crop residues on top. The colters slash through trash and straw to prevent time-wasting clogging. The sweeps work 3 or 4 inches below the surface . . . to kill weeds and open the soil to minimize run-off during heavy rains.

Here is a stout defense against soil erosion by wind or water. Here is another contribution to agricultural progress by International Harvester.

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## CERTIFIED SEED

(Continued from page 3)

Northern brome is not certified in Kansas. So the farmer who buys certified seed is assured of the more desirable Achenbach.

Other varieties are easily confused in the seed. Among them are varieties of sorghums, Madrid and common yellow sweet clover, Balbo and common rye, some varieties of wheat, varieties of alfalfa, and many others.

Certain minimum standards have been established for all eligible crops. Wheat certification requirements include several conditions.

First of all, the farmer must have a field that either had been planted with certified seed of the same variety the previous year or was in some other crop. He must plant certified seed. At the time of inspection the following spring the field must not contain more than .05 percent of other wheat varieties. There shall not be more than three heads of rye in five acres and not to exceed 3 percent oats or spring barley. More than two heads of stinking smut per acre will disqualify an otherwise certifiable field,

while a maximum of 1 percent loose smut is permitted. There must be a six-foot isolation strip between this field of wheat and adjacent wheat fields. Such weeds as field bindweed, Russian knapweed, hoary cress, Johnson grass, dodder, and other noxious weeds are prohibited, and common weed seeds are limited to 10 per pound. Kansas certified wheat must be 98 percent pure, rye is completely prohibited, and only one winter barley seed per pound of wheat is permitted.

Similar standards are applicable to the other crops which are certified in Kansas. These crops include spring and winter barley, rye, bromegrass, flax, red clover, sweet clover, oats, alfalfa, sorghums, corn, soybeans, lespedeza, Sudan, and native grasses.

To be certain of identity, field and seed inspection must be combined with carefully kept records. Through these any lot of seed may be traced back generation by generation to its origin by the plant breeder. This record keeping is the biggest job of a certifying agency.

Reports of sales are required of each certified seed grower. When certified seed is marketed through commercial channels, its identity is protected by a blue tag made of material available exclusively to Crop Improvement Associations. Bags are closed with a metal seal used on no other class of seed.

Were it not for the highly important factor of known heredity, there would be very little justification for a state seed certification program. For the purpose of ordinary protection there are in operation state and federal laws and regulations covering the testing, labeling, and sale of seed.

Laws and regulations, even though rigidly enforced, give the farmer very little help in securing the inheritance he requires in the seed he buys. The planter wants to know if seed will grow and if so, into what? He wants to know if the variety is suited to his locality and is high yielding. Finally he asks if the crop he grows will be uniform in maturity, height, color, and quality. Certified seed is his assurance.

The historical marker locating the Bluemont College site a mile west of Kansas State College is a two-ton glacial drift boulder. The boulder was brought here from Pottawatomie County.



Jascha Heifetz

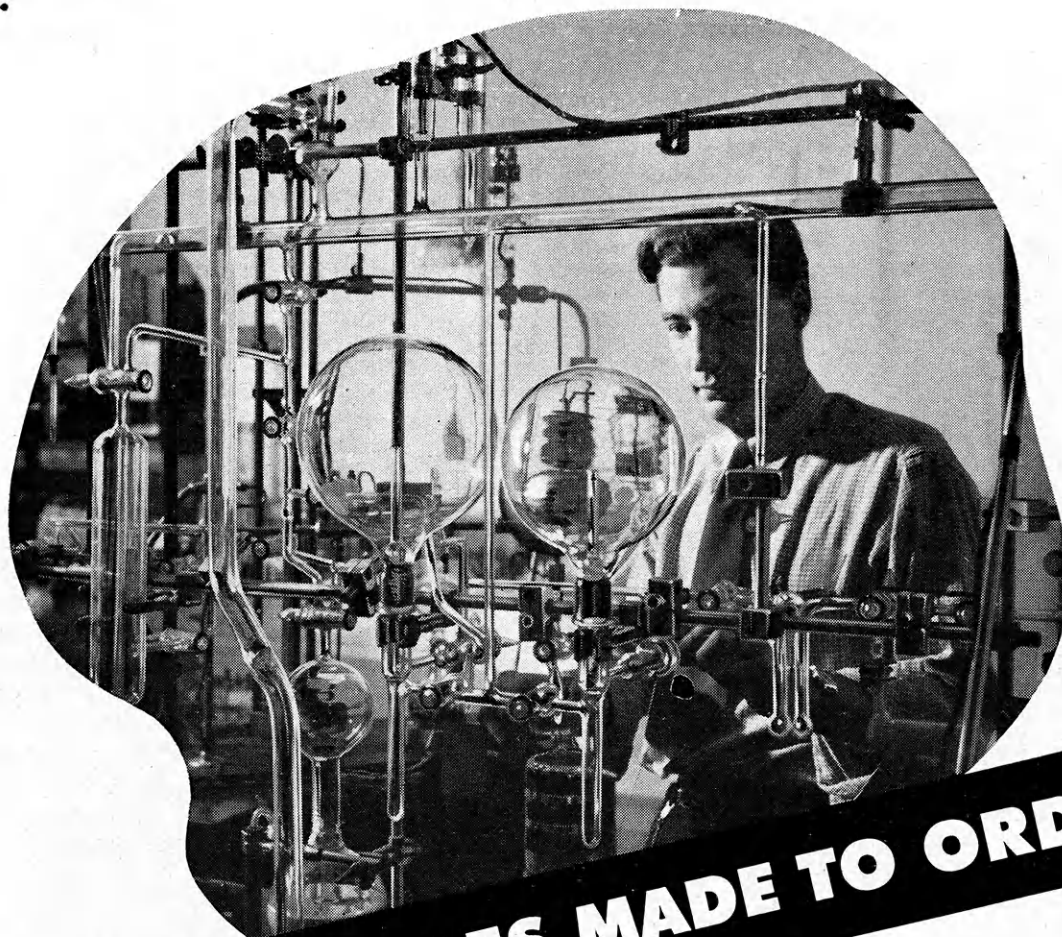
... fine music, from instruments equipped with Armour and Company music strings... for music strings are another of the numerous by-products of the livestock and meat packing industry... by-products that enrich your college life in countless ways.

For example, when you attend your next concert you may sit on a chair held together with Armour glue, smoothed by Armour sandpaper, coated with varnish made in part from Armour

glycerine, and upholstered with Armour curled hair and leather.

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One result of this experimentation has been a flexibility that permits stepped-up output of whichever petroleum products are most urgently required. When the primary need was for vast quantities of aviation gasoline to help win the war, research showed how it could be produced. In a peace-time summer, the great demand is for an ocean of automobile gasoline; in winter, less gasoline and more fuel oil are needed. Research tells the industry how to make petroleum serve the public more efficiently.

Standard Oil is a leader in petroleum research. Many remarkable developments have come from our laboratories; many more are sure to come, in the future, if we continue to attract good men, furnish them with the most modern equipment, and provide an intellectual climate in which they can do their best work.

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# REED'S TIME SHOP

SOSNA THEATRE BLDG.

AGGIEVILLE

## DANFORTH WINNER

(Continued from page 11)

nearly every state in the Union.

Considerable time was spent getting acquainted with the other men as well as becoming accustomed to the "suthin drawls" and "New Joisey" accents which soon were mixed with the "perfect English" of the mid-westerner.

Earl A. Sindecuse, head of the public relations department of Ralston Purina Company, met us Monday morning. He gave us a brief introduction to the month ahead of us as he has done for many Danforth groups in his work as host for the fellowship. At our first roll call, I became "Kansas" and help that name throughout, as did each other man the name of his respective state.

The first three days were spent at the Purina research farm, which is 43 miles southwest of St. Louis in the foothills of the Ozark mountains near Gray Summit, Mo. The 738-acre farm was started with grade animals under conditions similar to those of the average farm. Today it is stocked with 2,000 animals and a poultry flock of 15,000 birds.

The men supervising the farm are college trained men and have proved their worth in agriculture.

The farm now includes dairy cattle, beef cattle, swine, sheep, goats, chickens, turkeys, ducks, rabbits, dogs, mink, martin, fox, and chinchilla. Each is kept in a separate unit under careful research supervision.

Good feeding, sound management, and careful sanitation are the watchwords on this farm. Recreation, including ball games and a dip in the Merrimac river, with good food and evening snacks, gave us the relaxation necessary after long days of note taking and touring the farm.

Back in St. Louis, we began a series of lectures in the new Purina research building. They included discussions on research, pathology, nutrition, business law, advertising, personnel management, salesmanship, and other timely topics.

Between lectures we visited the analytical, biological, and chemical laboratories of the plant. We saw the grain and ingredients moving from the elevators to the mixers and into the bags which were loaded on cars and trucks on their way to the farms.

One day was spent at the National

Stockyards, and the Swift and Company meat packing plant. Here we saw all the processes of the meat packing industry from the buyers in the pens to the ready packaged meat in the grocer's showcase. Another day was spent at the Gardner Advertising Agency. One morning we visited the floor of the St. Louis Merchant's Exchange where the methods of cash and future trading were studied.

The St. Louis Chamber of Commerce played host when we were taken on a tour of the city. We saw their world famous zoo plus many other points of interest. The ball games, municipal operas, and other forms of St. Louis entertainment kept us well occupied during free evenings.

Our two weeks stay in St. Louis soon ended and we found ourselves at Camp Miniwanca. When I saw the camp situated among the sand dunes of the eastern shores of Lake Michigan, I knew the last two weeks of the fellowship would be as enjoyable as the first.

The theme of the camp program was based upon four-fold development—physical, mental, religious, and social. A complete and enjoyable program was conducted throughout the camp for our entertainment and education. Classes were held on ethics, philosophy, four-fold development, and life's essentials. In addition to lectures, we had a complete sports program which included swimming, softball, volleyball, sailing, and tennis. In the evening, after dinner, we climbed the twisting trail to Vesper Dune and had vesper services as the sun slipped out of sight beyond Lake Michigan.

Perhaps the greatest inspiration and thrill that the Danforth Fellows received was to meet and know Mr. Danforth. He is one of the greatest lovers of youth in the nation, making endless opportunities for them.

Mr. Danforth dared us to "stand tall, think tall, smile tall, and live tall—and to be our own selves at our very best all the time." I relay this dare to you and, furthermore, I dare the freshman and junior agriculture students at Kansas State College to win the Danforth fellowship this year. If you do, you will enjoy one of the most extraordinary experiences of your lifetime.

"Now it all comes back to me" said the skunk as the wind changed.



## STRAW MAP

(Continued from page 11)

six months after he returned from the Philippine Islands as head of an agricultural mission to the Republic of the Philippines. It was given as a token of the appreciation of the Philippine people to Dean Call for his work and the work of the mission.

The mission from the United States was the outcome of a request by the Philippine government that a group of agricultural specialists be sent from the United States to consult with Philippine agricultural scientists, educators, and administrators. Early in 1946 the departments of agriculture and state appointed the mission. Those appointed included Dean Call, Dr. J. H. Beaumont of the University of Hawaii, Mr. H. C. Sanders of Louisiana State University, Mr. John V. Hepler and Mr. Glen L. Taggart of the United States Department of Agriculture. Nine men were appointed by the Philippine government to work with the Americans.

On July 8, 1946, the mission arrived in the Philippines. While there, total travel within the Philippines was approximately 7,300 miles. Of this, nearly 5,000 miles were air travel. After completing their work, the mission left the Philippines and headed back for the United States. This was in November of 1946. Nearly six months later Dean Call was much surprised to receive the map of straw.

Mr. Galang is associated with the women in the home economics departments in the Philippines where part of their studies are weaving for Philippine industry. Dean Call assumes that through the home economics departments Mr. Galang had students make the map for him. The native grass is not the only fiber used in Philippine industry. They also use rice straw and fiber from the leaves of pineapple in making maps and cloth. One of the large industries of the Philippines deals in manila hemp, used in making rope. This comes from the fibrous abaca plant.

The upper group of islands in the map is of light greens and yellows. The group of islands in the central Philippines is woven in shades of yellow and red, while the lower group is in pastel shades of red. The map is very attractive, and it is difficult to believe that such fine handwork could be done.

Dean Call is very proud of his map and is glad to show it to those interested. He has it hanging on the west wall of his office in East Waters Hall. With the permission of Dean Call, Floyd J. Hanna, college photographer, took the map to his studios in Wesley Hall and secured a photograph. The photograph of the map is very good, but for a better idea of the coloration and the work involved, it is suggested that you drop in to Dean Call's office and see the map for yourself.

## SECRETARIAL STAFF

(Continued from page 4)

has had considerable experience in secretarial work dealing with agriculture. She attended Chillicothe Business College and then worked in her hometown Farm Bureau office. She then accepted a position in the office of the president of the Consumers Cooperative Association in Kansas City.

After this she was married to Ralph Parks and started working as a stenographer in the Horticulture department. After a little more than a year of work there she was transferred to her present position.

The last to join the dean's office force is Mrs. Orena Young who started work on September 1. Her duties are taking dictation from the dean and assisting Miss Motter. Her desk is in the outer office.

A true Kansas Aggie, Mrs. Young was born and reared on a farm near Herington. She graduated from St. Johns College at Winfield in 1947 with a major in education.

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# South American Takes Animal Husbandry Course

By ROBERT E. CRACKEL

When Sergio M. Cuculiza returns to his native land of Peru, there'll be some changes made. Cuculiza, junior in Animal Husbandry, will be more influential in modernizing Peruvian agriculture than he realizes. He modestly claims that his ambition is to build up a herd of purebred beef cattle. This would be a significant accomplishment in view of the fact that such herds are rare in Peru. Like many foreign students, Sergio will take back American practices which will be beneficial for his own people.

Sergio's father, Dr. Miguel Cuculiza Velez de Villa, did not try to persuade Sergio to follow his footsteps in government service. The senior Cuculiza was a member of the Peruvian Congress, past president of the Court of Justice of Central Peru, and is now a member of the Court. Dr. Cuculiza worked his way through law school, but became interested in agriculture and started raising coffee and cocain. With only a few acres of clearing in the jungle at first, it has now grown to a sizable plantation.

Sergio spent many of his childhood vacations on his father's plantation. His older brother, a civil engineering student in Peru, went hunting with Sergio in the near-by jungle. Cuculiza's home town, Huanuco, saw him through grade and high school. While in high school, he was on a championship basketball team. The government of Peru requires that all boys take military training, and while in this training Sergio attained the rank of sergeant. He was persuaded to come to Kansas State college by two graduates who are now in Peru.

When Sergio flew to the United States, he couldn't speak or write English. Upon arrival at the former bus station at 5th and Poyntz, he thought the safest thing to do would be to find a taxi-cab driver and make it known that he wanted to be taken to a hotel. Sergio had a vocabulary dictionary with which to help him obtain information, so he was able to point out what he wanted. An obliging cabbie understood and took him to a

hotel—almost a half block away.

Cuculiza's troubles weren't over yet. Being hungry he went to a restaurant to order dinner. Since he couldn't read the menu, he pointed out a likely-looking meal. How did he dine? A concoction of lettuce, fruit, and ice cream, which is all right in its place but not when you're expecting steak, spuds, and gravy.

Sergio met other foreign students who could speak Spanish, and stayed in their company until he could speak English. He took an English course in summer school and started his course in Animal Husbandry in 1946.

Cuculiza has been a better than average student at KSC, and was president of the Spanish club last year. During the summer vacation of 1947 he worked in Western Kansas on a wheat and livestock farm and gained more experience the past summer by working on still other farms.

He has been in two automobile accidents since coming to the United States, receiving a broken back from the last one. Since they both happened while he was riding in someone else's car, Cuculiza decided that he'd have better luck if he bought a car of his own.

After graduating from KSC, Sergio plans to return to Peru, and find a likely spot to start a cattle ranch. He does not expect to use his father's plantation. He is not sure where he will get his stock, since most of the cattle in Peru are low-grade animals, and they are imported from Argentina.

Later, Sergio plans to return to the United States and take some veterinary and post-graduate courses. Veterinarians are scarce in Peru, and he may be required to do his own cow doctoring. Since he could not take such courses at KSC without having to enroll for the vet curriculum, he will probably go to another college.

If Sergio decides on another enterprise, it is a good bet that Peruvian livestock raising will take a turn for the better when he starts work.

## HURRY, HURRY, HURRY

(Continued from page 12)

packers for distribution of goods to retailers. Fresh beef must be sold to the retail trade within two weeks after the steer has been slaughtered, otherwise it will deteriorate, and the trade will discriminate against it. Eggs, too, must move or lose quality.

To the branch houses come the retail buyers to get the best and freshest products available. If one house doesn't have what he wants, he goes to a competitor to find it, or to get his goods at a lower price. Goods must move before they spoil, or prices change. So they are sold, even at a loss, if necessary, but move they must. No room here for monopolies, and no time to seek another market.

Small retailers are on car routes and do not come to the branch houses, but send in their orders to packers, who ship the desired goods to them. If the cars are late the retailer runs out of meat and his customers go to other dealers. If he orders his supplies before he needs them, they grow old and deteriorate so he loses business for that. The cars must be just on time to deliver the goods in a fresh condition, with as little time lost enroute as possible. Hurry! Hurry! Hurry! The customer wants his meat fresh.

But wait a second, in all this hurry something is sure to be forgotten. What good will all this rushing do if the goods aren't kept in a sanitary condition? To insure that they will be clean, animals are washed before slaughter as well as after. Both the living animal and the carcass are inspected by government inspector on the lookout for diseased or injured animals. The packers know they cannot sell an inferior product so every precaution is taken to keep the plant and transportation facilities as clean and free from bacteria as possible. Milk is cleaned and bacteria counts are taken; meat is washed and chilled as soon as possible after dressing.

Butter, cheese, lard, and various meat products are wrapped in sanitary waxed paper, and placed in tight waxed boxes to insure the customer that no dirt or bacteria will reach the product enroute to him. These are packed in large cartons and shipped in refrigerator cars to branch houses and retailers.

There is no question about the fast, efficient service given by the packers after the raw materials reach them, but how can they be sure the products are fresh when they get them? Just a few decades ago, cream and eggs were handled carelessly. Eggs were gathered and marketed infrequently, and cream was sold whenever the producer got to town, whether that was once a week or once a month.

Under the present system used by the meat packing industry, dairy and poultry plants are set up in the principal producing areas of the Middle-west. These plants receive poultry, eggs, and cream direct from the farm and also maintain truck routes that go out to the farms to get the produce and bring it to the plant. In this way they can be sure no time is wasted between the cow or hen and the processing plant.

In order to produce poultry of the best quality, the fowl are kept in batteries at the plant and fed a ration of buttermilk, cornmeal, and oatmeal for a sufficient length of time to produce meat of a fine flavor and tender texture. After the poultry has been dressed and thoroughly chilled it is graded and sorted. Then the birds are packed in boxes according to size and grade and shipped to the retailer.

Among the various forms of processed meat are a number of cold meats that are precooked so they can be served without further heating. These are especially adaptable to our age of rapid living and time shortage.

Now take the case of the harassed housewife who attends a big bridge party and just can't tear herself away. Arriving home late, she finds herself faced with the problem of preparing a meal in only a few minutes. The meat packers have for her choice a great number of smoked meat and cheese products that are ready to serve. She has merely to set these on the table and a delicious meal is prepared. Hurry! Hurry! Hurry, little housewife, the master wants his dinner.

During the past two years 900 students have been enrolled in the War training program at Kansas State College in Manhattan. Nine special courses, all of the college level, were offered. The courses ranged in length from 8 to 18 weeks.

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## AGGIE FOOTBALLERS

(Continued from page 15)

classification as yet but says, "It will be 1-A sure as heck."

Holton is represented on the football squad again this year, and again it's Schirmer, this time Duane.

Duane is a cousin of Dave Schirmer who was an outstanding Wildcat guard last season.

Schirmer, a 21 year old, 210 pound center, earned his freshman numeral last year. He spent two years in the Navy including six months in Europe.

Hunting tops the recreation list for Duane, but he says the Ag school doesn't allow a lot of time for recreation. He is a sophomore in Agricultural Administration and plans to return to the farm after school.

Duane is an active member of Block and Bridle and belongs to Alpha Gamma Rho Fraternity.

Although John Finley doesn't wear a uniform, he is out for practice every night and is on the field several times during every game. John is the student manager for the K-State Wildcats. It is John's responsibility to check roll each night at practice and on trips. He answers all requests for everything from smelling salts to shoe strings. This is his third season as student manager.

"Little John" is a junior in Animal Husbandry from St. Francis. He is a Navy veteran and a top notch dairy farmer. John's hobby is horses. He is a fine horseman and has two saddle horses of his own. John is active in Block and Bridle, Chaparajos and Collegiate 4-H work. He intends to go back to the farm in three more semesters.

(Ed. note . . . George Smith, author of this article, modestly omitted mention of himself in his roundup of the ag football players. We herewith add the gridiron information on George.)

Representing a new curriculum in the School of Agriculture but no newcomer to Kansas State football is George Lee Smith. A junior and a letterman at end last season, George played two positions for coach Ralph Graham's Wildcats this year. He is from Miltonvale and is majoring in Ag Journalism.

Coach Graham started the season off with George calling signals from the blocking back position in the single wing offense. After abandoning the two-unit offensive, defensive system, Graham shifted George to a guard position to better utilize his speed and blocking ability.

A consistent heady player, George was a valuable man on the K-State squad this season. Often listed in the starting lineup, he played a bang-up game at both quarterback and guard for the 'Cats.

Well known on the campus and active in student affairs, George Smith is president of Alpha Kappa Lambda social fraternity, a member of the K-Fraternity, and a leader in the activities of the Plow and Pen Club.

George is 22 years old, weighs 187 pounds and stands 6 feet, 1 inch tall. He is a Navy veteran.

Omicron Nu established a chapter at Kansas State College May 31, 1915. This is an honorary organization which recognizes scholarship, research and leadership in home economics.

Transfer students comprise about 25 percent of the undergraduate student body at Kansas State College. About 35 percent of the transfer students come from junior colleges.

## THE Kansas Poultry Improvement Association

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## John Schnittker to Attend Alpha Zeta Conclave

John Schnittker, junior in Ag Administration, has been chosen to represent the Kansas Chapter of Alpha Zeta at the Alpha Zeta conclave this month. John will journey to Washington D. C. during the Christmas holidays to meet with delegates from chapters throughout the nation. The conclave, a biennial affair, is the regular business and legislative body for the fraternity.

In addition to his Alpha Zeta membership, John is vice-president of the Agricultural Economics Club, president of the Newman Club, and a member of Phi Kappa social fraternity. He is from Nashville.

## LIVESTOCK IMPROVEMENT

(Continued from page 14)

his ability to express clearly the facts upon which he based his decision. "Probably no trait is more valuable in later life than reliability and integrity," Professor Bell emphasizes.

Livestock judging teaches the student to accept responsibility, for he must make placings entirely on his own ability. He must stand or fall according to his own decisions, and the correctness of his decisions depends on his knowledge and judgment. There can be no guess-work. Correct placings and high reason grades result only when the student knows the facts about each animal.

A student who makes a judging team must be resourceful. He must be able to meet any situation as it arises. No two classes of livestock are alike. Each class is a new problem which must be solved correctly.

For every successful contestant there are many students who did not quite make the team. They have had the opportunity to share equally in the benefits of class instruction, and take with them essentially the same abilities when they leave college. So every year students graduate from college and enter various fields of work better fitted to serve the cause of better living, better livestock, and better farming.

A college education is always an advantage to anyone who is willing to learn something afterwards.

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## New Wheat Varieties Receiving Tests

By DON WILSON

A new adventure has been undertaken this year in the policies of the Experiment Station by Dr. H. E. Myers and Professor Elmer Heyne, of the agronomy department. In the past it has been the policy of the Experiment Station to prove a new variety of wheat and then release it. After it was released the Trade or commercial field could then find out if they liked it for their purpose.

"This time the college is asking the opinion of Trade before releasing the variety," said Professor Heyne. He went on to say that he believed this a much better method than the old way.

Six different varieties have been receiving tests at ten different areas in the western two-thirds of Kansas. Of these six varieties there were three recommended varieties of acceptable quality (acceptable for milling and baking purposes). These three varieties are Comanche, Pawnee, and Triumph.

Two new selections or hybrids were used. The first a cross between Kawvale-Marquillo and Oro-Tenmarq. The second a cross between Chieftain and Oro-Tenmarq.

The sixth variety used was one not readily accepted by milling and baking trade.

A meeting of Cereal Chemists, representing the Trade, and the agronomy and milling departments was held last week to evaluate the varieties from the results obtained both by the Experiment Station and the Commercial Cereal Chemists.

Professor Heyne said the idea was to evaluate the two new strains of wheat that have been and are receiving state wide agronomic tests along with the others.

In the meeting the Trade Chemists and milling department gave the six varieties an overall rating on milling and baking qualities. Professor Heyne added that the trade analysis was in very close agreement with that of the milling department. One of the new varieties ranked second while the other was fifth among the six varieties tested.

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## Animal Husbandry Department Conducts Hereford Beef Trials

By LLOYD LEWIS

What size cattle are best suited to my conditions and purposes? This is a question asked by many Kansas stockmen each fall.

The American Hereford Association has set the wheels rolling on a project which is expected to supply some revealing facts on this question. The project will be carried on at the Kansas, Oklahoma, and Ohio Agricultural Experiment Stations. Dr. A. D. Weber, head of the Animal Husbandry department, is in charge of the project at Kansas State.

Ninety Hereford calves, which were shipped in early November from Sheridan, Wyo., will be used in the Kansas experiment. The calves were selected from herds which had previously been inspected and classified on the basis of small, medium, and large types of breeding stock. The average weaning weight of the calves is 440 pounds for the large size, 412 pounds for the medium size, and 396 pounds for the small size.

Each group of the three sizes of calves has been divided into ten head lots and then each size will be tested under one of three distinct beef producing systems.

Full-feeding a grain ration for 225 days is the first system used. The second system follows the Kansas deferred full-feeding method in which the calves will be wintered on silage and a light grain ration, grazed 100 days, and then full-fed 100 days. The third system includes a program whereby the calves are wintered the first winter, grazed the following summer, again wintered the second winter, and finally marketed as grass fat steers at the age of 30 months after being grazed the second summer.

Tests at the three stations will be handled in a similar manner except that local feeding practices will be followed.

Upon the marketing of each lot, slaughter and carcass data will be compiled along with that of feed consumption and feed requirements for 100 pounds gain. At the conclusion

(Continued on page 30)

*Hey*

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Manhattan, Kansas

## HORT SHOW

(Continued from page 18)

corms, bulblets, layering, marcottage, budding, division, and leaf cuttings were explained. The use of the mist spray system and soil sterilizing box was demonstrated.

Next to catch the eye of the visitor was a revolving display of the products of the apple. This was the work of the pomology students. Twelve varieties of apples, methods of picking and packing, and types of spray equipment were shown. "Growing" from the display table was a young apple tree on which the correct pruning practices were shown.

"Flowers beautify the home" was the theme of the floral arrangement display. This exhibit included the use and arrangement of fall colors and natural fruits, such as gourds and acorns. Helpful to prospective mother-in-laws was the arrangement of a wedding and buffet dinner table. The results of powdered and liquid dye, ribbons, and other materials used by the modern floral arranger prove that the florist does not merely "put it in a box and tie it with a ribbon."

The show terminated in the conservatory, which might well be termed "the jungle," for here many exotic tropical plants are grown.

The growth of orchids from seed to maturity attracted attention. Each plant had a name label.

Other plants of interest were the bamboo, paw-paw, banana, tropical island pine, and many different cacti.

The trip through the conservatory ended the 1948 Horticulture Show. It was nature's show, with student promoters.

## BEEF TRIALS

(Continued from page 29)

of the experiment a joint report will be issued by the three experiment stations.

Because three systems of beef management are followed in triplicate, yield of worthwhile information should be speeded. This information will be practical and applicable to Kansas beef producing conditions.

The Kansas State College radio station, KSAC, has broadcast 4,618 lectures during the past two years on educational subjects of interest to the people of the state.



# Beasts of Burden ... Fifty Centuries Ago



● All the fabulous fertility of ancient Egypt's soil, enriched each year with flood-borne silt from the Nile, was not enough to make man's living much better than that of animals. He was a slave, not merely to other men, but more to lack of power and implements to multiply his strength as he tried to till the earth. Egypt had seed and soil for high yield per acre, but the *yield per man* was low.

Today, many old-world peasants and oriental coolies get higher yields, figured by the acre, than those of the American farmer. Yet they are poor, while he prospers. He has freedom to use American farm machines, freedom to enjoy what he earns by his high yield per man.

Those freedoms are yours to enjoy, if you preserve them. When you come to choose equipment, or counsel its selection, remember two things about Case machines. One is their capacity, to get big production per man. The other is economy, to leave more earnings above expenses. It comes mainly from ENDURANCE that gives extra years of use from the original investment, cuts down yearly cost of upkeep.

Case Model "VAC" tractor with 2-bottom rear-mounted plow.

# CASE



**See Fifty Centuries of Farming.** Thousands saw it daily for a week during the Wisconsin Centennial Exposition at Milwaukee last summer. Filmed then, this Case pageant of quaint costumes, strange skills, ancient tools and modern machines has been made into a full-color sound movie. Be sure to see it when shown in your community. It will be made available later for meetings sponsored by educational agencies and farmer groups. J. I. Case Co., Educational Division, Racine, Wis.



# The Last Word



## Cooperation

By DEAN R. I. THROCKMORTON

Acquiring technical information, learning where and how to find information on a given subject, learning how to apply scientific facts, learning of the social and cultural sides of life, and acquiring the fundamentals of good citizenship are some of the advantages most students obtain to enrich their lives. However, these are not enough to enable one to get the most out of life and to render the greatest service to society. An individual may make an excellent scholastic record, know how to obtain information, take all of the available social, cultural, and citizenship courses, and yet fail to obtain the greatest value from his educational opportunities because he failed to learn to cooperate with his fellow students and the instructors.

Cooperating with others, that is, working in harmony with others, may well be more important than having all the facts. However, it is imperative that one have a working knowledge of modern technologies and a full understanding of humanistic-social relations. Our society has become so complicated, our research so involved in many specialized fields, and our dependence upon one another so great that the individual cannot go far alone in any field of endeavor. Some individuals are naturally co-

operative while others are not. The spirit of cooperation, however, may be acquired.

Students in the School of Agriculture have an opportunity to learn to cooperate by joining and taking an active part in one or more departmental clubs, and by taking an active part in the work of the Agricultural Associations. These opportunities for improvement should not be overlooked.

"Cooperation means so to conduct yourself that others can work with you."

## Statistics Prove It's Time for a Change

According to statistics released by the College News Bureau, the Ag Barnwarmer queen received two inches of publicity in the Kansas City Star. Her picture was returned. An avalanche of football and other sports news failed to leave sufficient room. Couldn't more publicity be given her and the Barnwarmer by selecting the queen at least one week before the dance?

The Missouri University Barnwarmer queen and Barnwarmer received far more publicity than K-State's did. Why? Because notice of her selection was sent out approximately one week early. We wonder if something along this line could be accomplished at Kansas State. Is it

because we are afraid to change tradition or aren't we interested in Barnwarmer publicity away from the campus?

The Barnwarmer is one of the outstanding campus activities of the year. Organized women's houses take as much pains in selecting a Barnwarmer candidate as they do for Homecoming. We have heard several people say they never had a better time than at the Barnwarmer. If this is true why not publicize it more?

The Associated Press had intended to use a picture of this year's queen. Because of the late selection, football intervened. Friday's papers are crowded with a preview of Saturday's sports, Saturday's papers are thin, while Sunday's have more football. If she were picked earlier, the news bureau could well afford to have a commercial photographer show his talent.

These girls who are selected as candidates are enthusiastic over the possibility of being queen. Throughout the state over a period of one year, we have approximately 60 homecoming queens but only one Barnwarmer queen.

The queen's selection could be accomplished during a meeting of Ag Seminar. It wouldn't be impossible to hold meetings on two consecutive weeks. Pick five candidates from the original group at the first meeting and the queen during seminar the following week. It would even be possible to vote in East Ag on some specified day.

Is actual crowning at the dance, coming as a surprise, more important than publicizing the School of Agriculture and Kansas State College?

—D. W.

A man gave a woman a seat on a street car. She promptly fainted. When she revived, she thanked him. Then he fainted.

All of the major buildings on the Kansas State College campus at Manhattan are of native limestone, some of which was quarried on the college property.

A fat man isn't any good at the game of golf because if he tees the ball where he can hit it, he can't see it; and if he puts the ball where he can see it, he can't hit it.

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