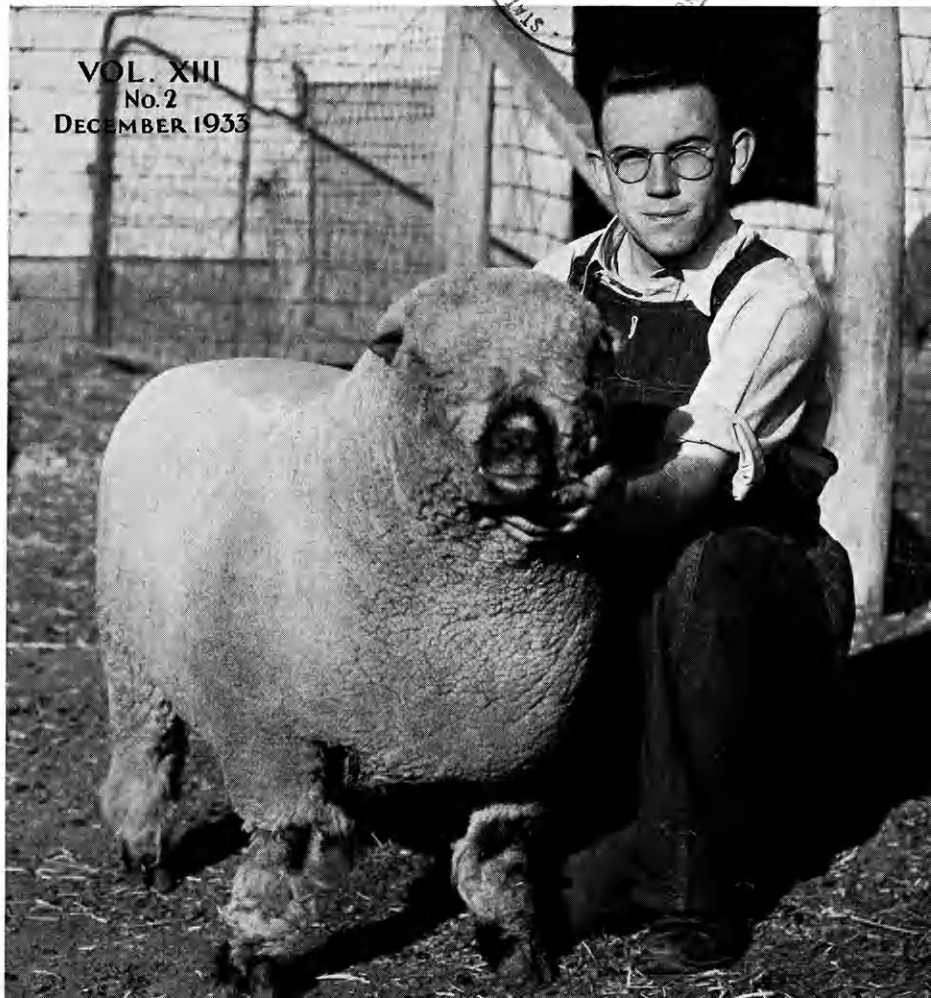


THE KANSAS AGRICULTURAL STUDENT

MANHATTAN, KANSAS



VOL. XIII
No. 2
DECEMBER 1933



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BARN, SEEDHOUSE, AND FARM HOUSE ON THE AGRONOMY FARM;
VIEW FROM THE SOUTHWEST

This picture was taken December 10, 1932.

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INTERCOLLEGIATE JUDGING TEAMS

(A) Dairy Products Judging Team. (B) Dairy Cattle Judging Team. (C) Poultry Judging Team. From left to right those in the pictures are: (A) Everett L. Byers, Wayne W. Jacobs, Prof. W. H. Martin, coach, W. Harley Chilson, and Pius H. Hostetler. (B) J. Willett Taylor, Frank S. Burson, Jr., Prof. H. W. Cave, coach, Walter M. Lewis, and J. Warren Mather. (C) Melvin L. Wilson, Thomas B. Avery, Nevlyn R. Nelson, John O. Miller, Prof. H. M. Scott, coach, and Clarence L. Gish.

The Kansas Agricultural Student

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Manhattan, Kansas, December, 1933

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The New Federal Farm Credit System

Harold Howe

Professor of Agricultural Economics

The Farm Credit Administration is now a reality, the regional office for this district having been established at Wichita on December 15, 1933. This new credit system is the result of three major governmental acts. The first of these was an executive order grouping all farm credit functions of the federal government under one head. The credit departments transferred to the Farm Credit Administration under the order included the credit functions of the Federal Farm Board, the Federal Farm Loan Board, the Regional Credit Corporations, the Crop Production Loan Office and Seed Loan Office of the Department of Agriculture, and the functions of the secretary of agriculture under all provisions of law relating to the making of advances to farmers. The other two governmental measures were acts of Congress known as the "Emergency Farm Mortgage Act of 1933" and the "Farm Credit Act of 1933."

The reorganized federal farm credit system now includes four permanent divisions: (1) The Land Bank Division which supervises the 12 federal land banks and 46 joint stock land banks. (The orderly liquidation of the joint stock land banks is provided for. These institutions are not allowed to issue any more tax exempt bonds or make any new farm loans.) (2) The Intermediate Credit Division which supervises the 12 intermediate credit banks. (3) The Production Credit Division which supervises and finances 12 production credit corporations. (4) The Cooperative Bank Division which administers 1 central bank for cooperatives and supervises 12 regional cooperative banks.

In each of the twelve land bank districts there is a regional office of the Farm Credit Administration with a general agent to act as chief executive officer. In each regional office there are four distinct units—a land bank, an intermediate credit bank, a production credit corporation, and a bank for cooperatives—all under one board of directors.

Federal Land Bank.—The fundamental setup of the federal land banks has not been changed by the legislation of the last two years, although the temporary or emergency measures that have been adopted will affect the bank's operations for several years to come.

An important part of the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act provided for loans to farmers by the Land Bank Commissioner. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation was authorized and directed to make available the sum of \$200,000,000 for this purpose. These loans, secured by first or second mortgages upon real and personal farm property, are now made by the federal land banks and are used for the most part in distress cases.

Federal Intermediate Credit Bank.—The federal intermediate credit bank, the second unit of the regional office, has not been changed in the reorganization of the farm credit system, but other agencies have been introduced which will increase the usefulness of this institution.

Production Credit Corporation.—The production credit corporation, the third unit in each regional office, is the only distinctly new addition to the federal farm credit system. This corporation, and the production credit asso-

ciations which it is to supervise, are designed to fill a gap in the farm credit system by placing the facilities for obtaining production credit within easy reach of the farmer-borrower. The production credit corporations will accomplish this purpose by helping to finance local credit associations which, in turn, may rediscount farmers' notes with the intermediate credit bank.

One production credit corporation is established in each land bank district. Each corporation will have an initial capital of \$7,500,000 subscribed by the Farm Credit Administration at Washington.

The production credit corporation not only supervises but also invests its funds in class A stock of production credit associations. These associations are local in character and may be organized by 10 or more farmers desiring to borrow money for general agricultural purposes. Their charters are issued by the governor of the Farm Credit Administration and they are subject to such rules and regulations as the governor may prescribe. In addition to the class A stock furnished by the production credit corporation, these associations also have class B stock which is supplied by the farmer-borrower. Borrowers are required to own class B stock in the association equal to \$5 for every \$100 borrowed from the association.

The production credit corporation will supervise the making of loans by the production credit associations. Loans will be made for a period of one year or less with the privilege of renewal. The interest rate charged the farmer will vary, depending upon the rate at which the intermediate credit banks are able to borrow through the sale of debentures. The rate charged the farmer-borrower cannot exceed by more than 3 per cent the rate paid by the production credit association to the intermediate credit bank. Ordinarily, crop loans will be secured by a first mortgage lien on growing crops and on other personal property, while live-stock loans usually will be secured by a first mortgage lien on live stock.

The production credit corporation and the production credit associations will furnish the tie-up—absent in the past—between the farmer-borrower and the intermediate credit bank.

Heretofore, farmer-borrowers have had difficulty in obtaining credit from the intermediate credit bank because so few agencies rediscounted farmers' notes with that institution. Unwillingness or inability on the part of commercial banks to rediscount farmers' notes with the intermediate credit bank, left the agricultural credit corporation or live stock loan company the only avenue of approach. However, the \$25,000 capital requirement and other facilities needed for the organization of an agricultural credit corporation or loan company were far beyond the reach of most farmer-borrowers.

Bank for Cooperatives.—The cooperative banks, the fourth unit in the new credit setup, continue the credit functions of the Federal Farm Board and are of two kinds. One Central Bank for Cooperatives, with its principal office in the District of Columbia, makes business loans to national cooperatives and to the 12 regional banks for cooperatives. One regional bank for cooperatives, located in each regional office of the Farm Credit Administration, makes loans to local cooperatives. The governor of the Farm Credit Administration is to lay down rules as to the division of lending authority between the central bank and the regional banks. It is believed that loans of less than \$500,000 will be made by regional banks and loans of \$500,000 or more will be made by central banks. Cooperative associations obtaining loans from either bank must own an amount of stock in the bank equal to \$100 for each \$2,000 borrowed. This stock may be retired on payment of the loan. The governor of the Farm Credit Administration, in the case of the Central Bank, and the board of directors, in the case of regional banks, prescribe by regulation the rate of interest, but in no case may the interest rate be less than 3 or more than 6 per cent.

The Collegiate 4-H Club

George A. Rogler, '35

In December, 1927, a small group of former 4-H Club members called a meeting of all former 4-H members attending college. Seventy-five attended and as a result of the discussion of 4-H club organizations in other colleges, the 4-H members who attended this meeting organized the first collegiate 4-H club in Kansas.

The purpose of the Collegiate 4-H Club is, as stated in its constitution, "To promote a wider acquaintance among members, to maintain and in-

crease interest in club work, to develop leaders in this field, to aid in any campus activity related to club work, to foster the best interest of Kansas State College, to interest other club members to come to Kansas State College, and, in general, to aid and promote the well being of former 4-H club members in this institution."

of these students belong to the Collegiate 4-H Club.

The Collegiate 4-H Club holds a business meeting every two weeks. A short program is generally furnished by the members. Various forms of dramatics, readings, and stunts are given. The program frequently includes a talk given by some faculty member or outside speaker interested in 4-H club work. In the business meeting, problems of the club itself are discussed as well as problems of general interest.



PUBLICATION STAFF OF THE 1934 WHO'S WHOOT

The members of the staff in the picture are: Top row—Lebert R. Shultz, J. Willett Taylor, Joe L. Wetta, Opal Bowers, Dwight J. Thompson, Frank G. Parsons, Oren J. Reusser, Jessie Dean, and Karl G. Shoemaker. Middle row—Virginia Wagner, Ethel Rosey, Pius H. Hostetler, Howard A. Moreen, Ida Hogue, Roy A. Robinson, Willard A. Challender, A. J. Schoth, Marcus L. Bergsten, Wilfred H. Pine, and Wayne D. Shier. Bottom row—Gertrude Greenwood, Esther Johnson, Ruby Corr, Ceora K. Caven, Alma L. Furman, Marje Blythe, Robert D. Spencer, Alvin J. Mistler, Richard F. New, Lowell J. Myler, J. Edwin McCole, and Roland A. Munsell.

crease interest in club work, to develop leaders in this field, to aid in any campus activity related to club work, to foster the best interest of Kansas State College, to interest other club members to come to Kansas State College, and, in general, to aid and promote the well being of former 4-H club members in this institution."

At present 18 per cent of the college enrollment, or 414 students, are former 4-H club members. Approximately 175

The club gives some sort of a social function for its members about every six weeks. The most important of these social functions during the year are the spring party and the fall banquet. Some prominent individual is always obtained as speaker for the banquet. This year it was Governor Landon and last year, Chancellor Lindley of the University of Kansas.

The club publishes "Who's Whoot,"

(Continued on page 47)

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THE COLLEGE STUDENT OF AGRICULTURE OF THE NEAR FUTURE

How will the agricultural student body of tomorrow differ from the group of today? One change has become more marked each year since the fall of 1929. It is the increase in the percentage of students who by faithfully pursuing well-directed home projects have provided a substantial portion of necessary expenses for one or more semesters in college. This nucleus they supplement by additional earnings while attending college.

In the Division of Agriculture of this institution at the present time this group of self-sustaining students includes practically all of the outstanding student leaders and a large majority of the very best students. We trust the most serious phase of the depression has passed, but believe the selection of college students, especially agricultural students, in the future will rest more and more on their own determination and their own ability to be self-sustaining. Students sent to college or

who go to make a show or enjoy excessive social activities will be practically eliminated; but larger numbers of farm boys will go to college by the way of actual training for better citizenship in the process. They wouldn't go to college if they were merely dollar chasers; but they will go because they have found such a combination of earning and learning as will both increase their earning capacity and improve their enjoyment of a life helpful to their fellow citizens.

Parents who make sacrifices that their children may go to college in luxury and ease usually do so foolishly. But the student who gets a glimpse of the value of college work and succeeds by strenuous effort and determination on his own part is the one for whom college work will be worth while and the one who will be rewarded by the satisfaction of being a useful worker in society, as a college student and later as a college alumnus, and by greater ability to earn a satisfactory living.

College Notes

THE NEWEST CURRICULUM ON THE HILL

The student studying milling has long been known as half Engineer and half Ag. The course offered previous to this semester was known as Flour Mill Engineering and consequently the student spent much of his time on the road between the engineering building and the east wing of Waters hall where the Department of Milling Industry is located.

At the present time the Department of Milling Industry and the Curriculum in Milling Industry, as it is now named, are in the Division of Agriculture. The basic course required of all students covers 65 hours and the electives 63 hours, which give a total of 128 hours for graduation. In the freshman year the work is the same for all students; in the sophomore, one-third is elective; in the junior, two-thirds; and in the senior, all the work is elective. The major electives may be chosen from one of the following three fields: Milling administration, milling chemistry, and milling technology. In addition there are certain general electives which may be chosen as the student desires.

At the present time there are 17 students majoring in the Department of Milling Industry. Ten are enrolled in the Curriculum of Milling Industry, classified as follows: Freshmen, 3; sophomores, 1; juniors, 5; and seniors, 1. There are four graduate students taking their major in milling and two special students and one engineer taking courses in the Department of Milling Industry, primarily. The homes of these 17 students are located as follows: In Kansas, ten; in Nebraska, two; and one each in Ohio, Washington, Switzerland, Hungary, and Colombia, S. Amer.

While the department is not so well known as some others on the campus, the new curriculum is certainly mak-

ing a good showing. We extend an invitation to all who are interested in milling to visit us. The class in Milling Practice, which meets every Saturday morning, might be of special interest as the flour mill is operated by the students at this time.—H. C. J., '34.

HOME ECONOMICS MEATS TEAM WINS

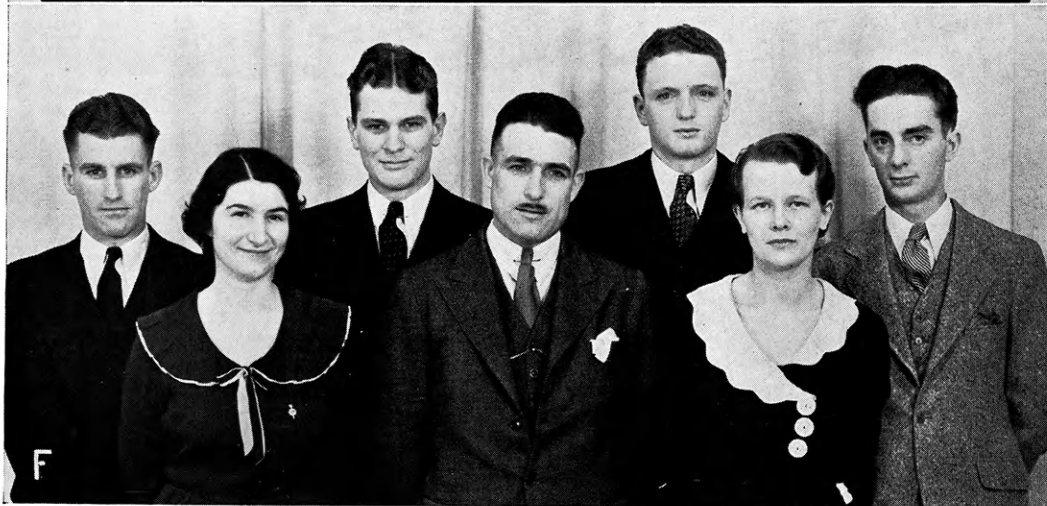
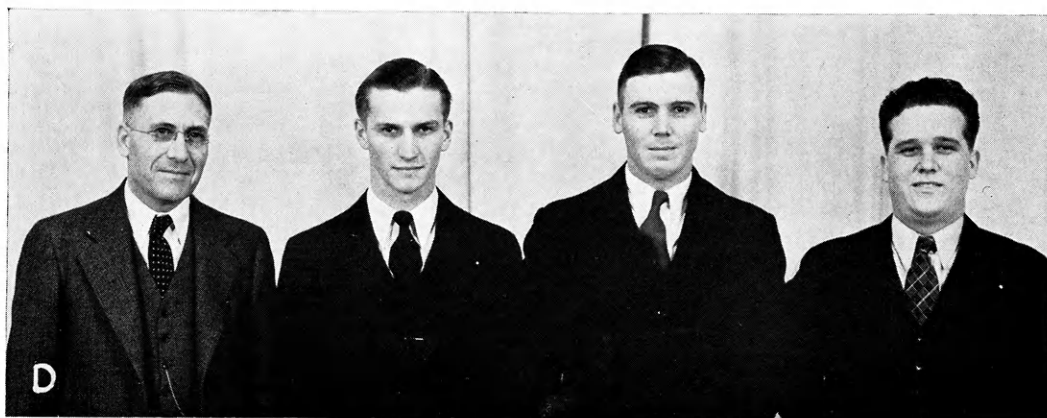
The Kansas State College Home Economics Meats team was first at the Mid-West meat identification and judging contest held at the Cudahy Packing Plant, Wichita, November 28, 1933. The members of the team were:

Mildred Schlickau	Haven
Mabel Hodgson	Little River
Helen Boler	Dover
Margaret Murphy	Wichita

Helen Boler was high individual of the contest, and high individual in judging meat. Mabel Hodgson set a new high record in the identification of retail cuts, scoring 90 out of a possible 100 points. The winning team was presented a silver loving cup offered by the Wichita Union Stock Yards Company, and the high individuals were presented bronze plaques offered by the National Live Stock and Meat Board. The team competed with the Oklahoma A. & M. girls' team.

MEATS JUDGING CONTESTS

The K. S. C. meats judging teams enjoyed a rather successful season this year. In the contest held in connection with the American Royal Live Stock Show the team, composed of Donald K. McKenzie (alt.), Solomon; Walter M. Lewis, Larned; Linford L. Truax, Peabody; and Charles E. Murphey, Leoti, placed second with six teams competing. Murphey was second, Truax, fourth, and Lewis, fifth high individuals of the contest. The team placed second on beef and pork and third on lamb. Murphey placed second on beef and Truax placed third on pork.



INTERCOLLEGIATE JUDGING TEAMS

(D) Crops Judging Team. (E) Live Stock Judging Team. (F) Meats Judging Team. From left to right those in the pictures are: (D) Prof. J. W. Zahnley, coach, Wilfred H. Pine, John R. Latta, and John O. Miller. (E) Prof. F. W. Bell, coach, Paul W. Griffith, Frank S. Burson, Jr., Vernon E. Burnet, Pius H. Hostetler, Charlie B. Team, and J. Warren Mather. (F) Linford L. Truax, Helen Boler, Walter M. Lewis, Prof. D. L. Mackintosh, coach, Charles E. Murphey, Mabel Hodgson, and Donald K. McKenzie.

At the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago, Prof. D. L. Mackintosh (coach) picked a mixed team to represent the college. This team was composed of Miss Helen Boler (alt.), Dover; Miss Mabel Hodgson, Little River; Walter M. Lewis, and Charles E. Murphey. With nine teams competing, Kansas was sixth. Murphey was fourth and Lewis tied for fifth in the individual scoring. The team placed second on beef, fourth on pork, and eighth on lamb. Murphey was fourth and Lewis eighth on beef, Murphey eighth and Lewis tenth on pork, and Lewis fourth on lamb.—C. E. M., '35.

LIVE STOCK JUDGING CONTESTS

The Kansas State College senior live stock judging team, competing at the American Royal at Kansas City and International Live Stock Exposition in Chicago, placed eighth and seventh, respectively. Thirteen teams competed at the American Royal and twenty at the International. Members of the team were:

Pius H. Hostetler.....	Harper
J. Warren Mather.....	Grinnell
Frank S. Burson, Jr.	Monument
Vernon E. Burnet.....	Manchester, Okla.
Paul W. Griffith.....	Edmond
Charlie B. Team (alt.)	Wichita

In the American Royal contest, November 18, Pius H. Hostetler was high individual of the entire contest, scoring 952 points out of a possible 1,000. Hostetler was also first in judging horses and tied for ninth in judging sheep. J. Warren Mather tied for second in judging cattle. The Kansas team was fourth on cattle, being only five points below the winning team, eighth on sheep, and ninth on horses. The Ohio team won the contest with a score of 4,601 points. The score of the Kansas team was 4,398.

In the International contest at Chicago, December 2, the Kansas team placed seventh with twenty teams competing, the best from the United States and Canada. The Ohio team again won first with a total score of 4,606 points. The score of the Kansas team was 4,429. Frank S. Burson, Jr., placed

fourth in judging horses. Paul W. Griffith tied for fifth on hogs. The Kansas team tied for second on horses, with only eight points less than the winning team, was sixth on cattle, ninth on hogs, fourth on Belgian horses, and fourth on Berkshire hogs.

Thirteen live-stock judging teams representing colleges of agriculture competed in contests at both the American Royal Live Stock Show and the International Live Stock Exposition. In the total score made in the two contests Kansas ranked fifth, the scores of those teams placing in the upper half of the contest being as follows: Ohio State Univ., 9,207; Oklahoma A. and M., 9,098; Iowa State College, 9,055; Texas Tech., 8,973; Kansas State College, 8,827; Colo. Agr. College, 8,808; and Texas A. and M., 8,772.

Thus another team coached by Professor Bell has moved on, but with them go experiences and knowledge that will ever grow and become more and more valuable in their future years.—P. W. G., '34.

CROPS JUDGING CONTESTS

Members of the 1933 crops judging team were John O. Miller, Meriden; John R. Latta, Holton; and Wilfred H. Pine, Lawrence. Prof. J. W. Zahnley coached and accompanied the team on the trips to Kansas City and Chicago.

The team placed fourth in the American Royal contest at Kansas City, November 20. There were five teams participating in this contest. At the International in Chicago the team placed sixth with six teams entered in the contest.

Both contests consisted of the identification of crops, crop diseases, and weeds; the judging of crop seed; and the commercial grading of grain, hay, and cotton.

Since both contests were held in connection with the respective live stock shows, the team took the opportunity to see these large shows. They also visited the government grain inspection offices and Board of Trade in Kansas City and Chicago.—W. H. P., '34.

Future Beef Production Policies for Kansas

Beef cattle production plans of the future must be developed upon the basis of a finished animal of good quality weighing less than 1,000 pounds. In other words, finished beef cattle must be marketed at younger ages than formerly.

If one has in mind marketing cattle as the finished product ready for slaughter there are three major plans that he may follow, the choice depending upon his location, the type of his farm, and his personal preference.

Plan No. 1—Creep Feeding Calves. Good quality calves dropped in January and February, creep-fed from birth to marketing at the age of 8 to 10 months, are the essential features of this plan. It enables one to market large quantities of rough feed, much of which is unsalable, through the cow herd, and requires a minimum of grain to produce the finished product. It is an intensive method but when properly done it is the most profitable of all.

Plan No. 2—Deferred Feeding. Good quality calves purchased in the late fall or early winter are wintered well; grazed without other feeds to August 1; and full-fed in a dry lot 100 days after that date. This plan enables one to utilize large quantities of roughage and grass and produces a maximum of gain from a minimum of grain. Despite the depression this plan has produced a satisfactory profit at the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station each of the past four years.

Plan No. 3—Winter Feeding. Good quality calves are started on full feed as soon as possible after October 15 and full-fed a minimum of 200 days. This plan should appeal especially to those who cannot include pasture in their cattle feeding operations. During the past 12 years this plan has returned the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station 40.6 per cent more for the grain fed than the elevator price of

grain and in only two of these 12 years have the cattle returned less than the elevator price for the grain consumed.

These plans are the soundest that can be followed because they are based upon major demand and economy of production. Each may be varied somewhat depending upon circumstances but usually it will be found best to follow rather closely the plans as outlined.—C. W. McCampbell, Head of Department of Animal Husbandry.

K. S. C. Livestock at the 1933 American Royal

Kansas State College exhibited sheep, hogs, and a few steers at the 1933 American Royal. Their winnings in the fat wether section have never before been approached by any exhibitor. Competing with exhibitors from 12 states, K. S. C. won 44 out of the 52 prizes for which they showed, including nine out of 14 firsts, one out of two individual championships, and the grand championship on pen of three fat wethers. (See accompanying illustration.) K. S. C. was also the outstanding winner in the pure-bred Shropshire class, winning five firsts and champion ram. (See cover page.) All of these winners were raised by the college.

The barrows shown by the college



GRAND CHAMPION PEN OF FAT WETHER LAMBS

American Royal Live Stock Show, 1933

The lamb on the left also won the championship as an individual in the pure-bred wether class. All three wethers are pure-bred Southdowns, bred and shown by K. S. C.

made a splendid record, especially the Poland Chinas and Durocs, which were raised by the college. The winnings included six firsts, Champion Poland China barrow, which was also Reserve Champion barrow of all breeds, and champion pen of Duroc barrows.



CHAMPION PEN OF DUROC JERSEY
BARROWS

American Royal Live Stock Show, 1933
These barrows, bred and shown by K. S. C., were shown in the middle-weight class. They were sired by Proud Luxor who has sired previous champions.

The college fat steers made a very creditable showing in a field of several hundred steers from the best herds in the United States. They won one second, one third, one fourth, and four fifths.—P. W. G., '34.

Annual Meeting of State Horticultural Society

The sixty-seventh annual meeting of the Kansas State Horticultural Society held in Wathena, Kan., December 5 and 6, 1933, proved to be an enthusiastic and profitable assembly of Kansas fruit growers. Among the 250 in attendance were fruit producers from every district of the state although eastern Kansas and the Arkansas river valley were most strongly represented.

The following graduates of the college had prominent places on the program: Prof. W. G. Amstein, Fayetteville, Ark.; Prof. G. A. Dean, Prof. W. F. Pickett, Dr. G. A. Filing, and Prof. H. L. Lobenstein of Manhattan; Lowell M. Mason, Belle Plaine; L. W. Patton, Newton; P. G. Lamerson, Troy; and

Russell Reitz, Atchison. Other speakers from the college faculty were Doctors R. L. Parker and O. H. Elmer.

Although Wathena is a small town the energy of its fruit growers and its location in an intensive fruit-growing region enabled it to provide royally for the comfort and entertainment of the society. Mr. V. M. Duback of Wathena, an alumnus of K. U., is president of the society, and C. A. Scott, K. S. C., '01, is secretary.

HIGHLIGHTS OF ANNUAL MEETING

The codling moth proved very destructive and difficult to control in Kansas during the summer of 1933. One half-day program was given to the consideration of the most promising and up-to-date methods of combating this pest.

Prof. G. A. Dean led the discussion of codling moth control in his talk on spraying. He showed clearly that, in spite of its faults, arsenate of lead and more of it is the best spray material now known for the control of the moth. In discussing auxiliary control measures, H. L. Lobenstein emphasized orchard sanitation, and L. W. Patton, bait pots for setting spray dates and chemically-treated bands to destroy the moth larvae. The evidence showed that careful application of recommended control measures would bring codling moth injury below commercial tolerance.

A general belief is that the production of small fruits, especially strawberry and raspberry, could be profitably increased in this state. During the half-day program on this subject, Prof. W. G. Amstein of Arkansas discussed fundamentals such as soil and moisture, varieties, disease-free plants, and general culture. If these are neglected, successful small-fruit production is impossible. Increased plantings and better care are anticipated in eastern Kansas. Professor Dean and Dr. O. E. Elmer spoke of the pests of small fruits, insects and diseases.—R. J. B., '95.

Progress of the Corn-Hog Reduction Program

From the federal relief measures passed by the first session of the 73rd congress, it appears that the policy of the United States is to operate as a self-sustaining nation only until trade relationships among the major countries of the world are at least partly back to normal. The recent recognition of the U. S. S. R. appears as another step in such a policy.

Through the domestic wheat allotment program the Agricultural Adjustment Administration has had direct contacts with the most of the Kansas wheat farmers. These farmers are familiar with the wheat allotment program as set up by Director Harry Umberger and the state committee through district and county committees to local or township committees. The entire wheat area of the state was thus promptly and effectively organized and the work dispatched.

The corn-hog reduction program, except for minor changes, is to be administered in practically the same way as the wheat allotment program. This program is the most recent phase of the Agricultural Adjustment Act to be put into operation. Each farmer who signs the one-year contract agrees to reduce his corn acreage at least 20 per cent. He will be paid for reducing his corn acreage to as much as 30 per cent. For this reduction he will be paid 30 cents a bushel for the adjusted estimated yield of the acres taken out of production less the administrative cost.

In the hog reduction phase of the contract each farmer cooperating with the program agrees to reduce the number of litters farrowed on his farm (or farms owned or operated by him) 25 per cent below the adjusted annual average number of litters owned by him that were farrowed in 1932 and 1933. He also agrees to reduce the number of hogs produced for market 25 per cent below the annual average for 1932 and 1933.

It is interesting to note that one of the requirements in the contract stipulates that there is to be no increase in the total acreage of crops planted for harvest, plus the contracted acres. There also is to be no increase in the acreage planted to each crop for sale that is designated as a basic commodity in the Agricultural Adjustment Act. This provision will necessarily prevent a farmer from signing the corn-hog reduction contract who has increased his 1934 wheat acreage above 1932 or 1933 crop, whichever is the higher. Those who have increased their 1934 wheat acreage with the expectation of receiving an increased price due to the wheat reduction program, and at the same time gain maximum benefit under the corn-hog program should by this time realize that for such a program to succeed wheat acreage and corn acreage must both be reduced. It is not expected to have wheat farmers raise corn and corn farmers raise wheat.

Much of the success of the wheat allotment work must be attributed to the ability of farmers, who composed the county and township committees, to deal with complex regulations and apply them in a practical manner, according to Director Umberger. In the corn-hog program the county and township committees may go even farther and determine the yield of the land to be taken out of production from the crop figures on that land for the five-year period, 1929 to 1933.—N. R. N., '34.

H. M. Beachell, M. S. '33, is in charge of rice breeding investigations at the Beaumont Agricultural Experiment Station, Beaumont, Tex.

Glenn M. Reed, '25, is employed by the farm loan department of the Aetna Life Insurance Co. He is located at Muskogee, Okla.

F. Dale Wilson, '28, is in charge of a dairy field station at Hermiston, Ore. He is a member of the research staff of Oregon State Agricultural College.

THE COLLEGIATE 4-H CLUB

(Continued from page 39)

its yearbook, presenting activities and achievements of the club and its leaders and winners in various contests, also the achievements of many of the leading county clubs in the state. A loan fund has been set up and is maintained by the sale of yearbooks, together with small amounts that are left over from membership dues.

The club sponsors a collegiate 4-H club boys' quartet which usually goes out over the state each spring trying to get more young people to come to K. S. C. Members of the quartet this year are D. K. Flint, F. M. Coleman, W. B. Thomas, and H. D. Chilen. The club also sponsors a girls' trio. The trio at the present time is composed of Opal Bowers, Lucile Piper, and Ruth Parcels.

Close cooperation within the Collegiate 4-H Club has been one of its strongest characteristics and, to a large extent, is responsible for most of the achievements of the organization. So outstanding has been this cooperation that in the spring of 1931 several of the club girls felt that it would be desirable if they could interest a group of girls in living together cooperatively while in college. Thus it was that Clovia was organized for the purpose of enabling 4-H club girls to enjoy the advantages of living together as a group.

When the 4-H club roundup is held at the college each summer the Collegiate 4-H Club is in charge of the minor things which make it more convenient and pleasant for visiting club members. The collegiate club is also in charge of the recreation part of the roundup.

Each year the club sends from four

to six representatives to the annual meeting of the American Country Life Association. People interested in the sociology of rural life are there and rural sociology is discussed as well as ways of organizing and handling programs for the various organizations of 4-H clubs in the colleges represented at the meeting.

In the fall of 1928 the Collegiate 4-H Club began broadcasting radio programs over station KSAC. These radio programs have been continued up to date and at present programs are broadcast by the club Saturday afternoons from 12:30 to 1:30, and Tuesday and Thursday afternoons from 4:30 to 5.

One of the outstanding collegiate 4-H club members this year is Carl M. Elling who lives near Manhattan and is a freshman in the Curriculum in Agriculture. Carl first began 4-H club work in 1925 and has had projects every year since. This year he was a member of the Riley county 4-H live-stock judging team. He was second high individual in live stock judging at the National 4-H Club Show in Wichita. His team placed second at the International Live Stock Exposition in Chicago and Carl was high individual in the contest.

H. C. Edinborough, '32, is landscape architect for a C. C. C. group at Grand Canyon National Park, Ariz.

Y. S. Kim, '33, M. S., '34, of Shanghai, China, has just received an appointment as professor of horticulture in the Wusih Agricultural College, Wusih, China. He will leave early in January so as to be on hand to commence his work February 1.

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This Winter on Kansas Farms

J. Warren Mather, '34

The general policy on Kansas farms this winter is to make a living or get through the winter with the least amount of expense. The word "profit" has become almost obsolete.

Reports from agricultural students¹ whose homes are in various sections of the state point out many and varied handicaps and seasonal as well as economical disadvantages with which Kansas farmers are contending. The situation is difficult enough for those who are out of debt but an ordinary debt for a few years ago adds trials and sometimes despair.

All Kansas crops, including hay crops, were generally light the past season. In northeastern Kansas, according to John R. Latta, many farmers have only enough feed for their breeding live stock this winter.

In much of eastern Kansas shortage of water is a serious problem. Robert R. Teagarden says, "A dry summer, together with a dry winter, has made stock water very scarce. About 50 per cent of the farmers in Linn county are hauling water now for live stock."

As a rule the wheat prospects all over the Kansas wheat area are poor. Fair to normal conditions in limited areas are the exception. The acreage in all portions of the state except the extreme east has been substantially reduced, not only by the allotment program but by continued drought and lack of funds. Wheat conditions in Dickinson and Saline counties and in an area to the north of this district, including Republic county, are fair to good. In an area in southwestern Kansas including portions of Grant and Seward counties, wheat is in good condition in spotted areas and is furnishing some valuable pasture. Kansas wheat pasture, however, is an asset only in certain limited areas.

Frank G. Parsons calls attention to the critical condition of wheat in south central Kansas. He says, "A severe cold spell might kill the wheat badly or it could easily blow out if rain does not come soon."

Edwin C. Sample says for Morris county, "There are practically no cattle on full feed, though a great number of stockers are being shipped in for roughing through the winter." A few flocks of sheep have been brought into scattered communities of the state where roughage and wheat pasture are available.

Light general rains fell on much of the state early in December. This moisture provided temporary relief and encouragement.

Low prices, especially for butter and eggs, make it very difficult to obtain money to meet even necessary current expenses. Wheat allotment checks now being received by wheat farmers are being used largely to pay seed loans and taxes.

Altogether, most Kansas farmers must make a strenuous and determined effort just to "get by" this winter. The fall was ideal for getting fall work done and personal enjoyment but the lack of moisture has been quite general and in a major portion of the state almost indicative of disaster. Poor seasonal conditions will retard economic recovery. A mild dry winter has some advantages but it is not without serious disadvantage.

1. Besides the students mentioned in this article, the author wishes to acknowledge the assistance of the following students: Lloyd O. Gugler, Charles E. Fisher, F. Monroe Coleman, Lloyd J. Sconce, Oren J. Reusser, Earl C. Borgelt, Willard A. Challenger, Harry G. Sitler, Roy H. Freeland, Arthur C. Ausherman, and Paul W. Griffith.