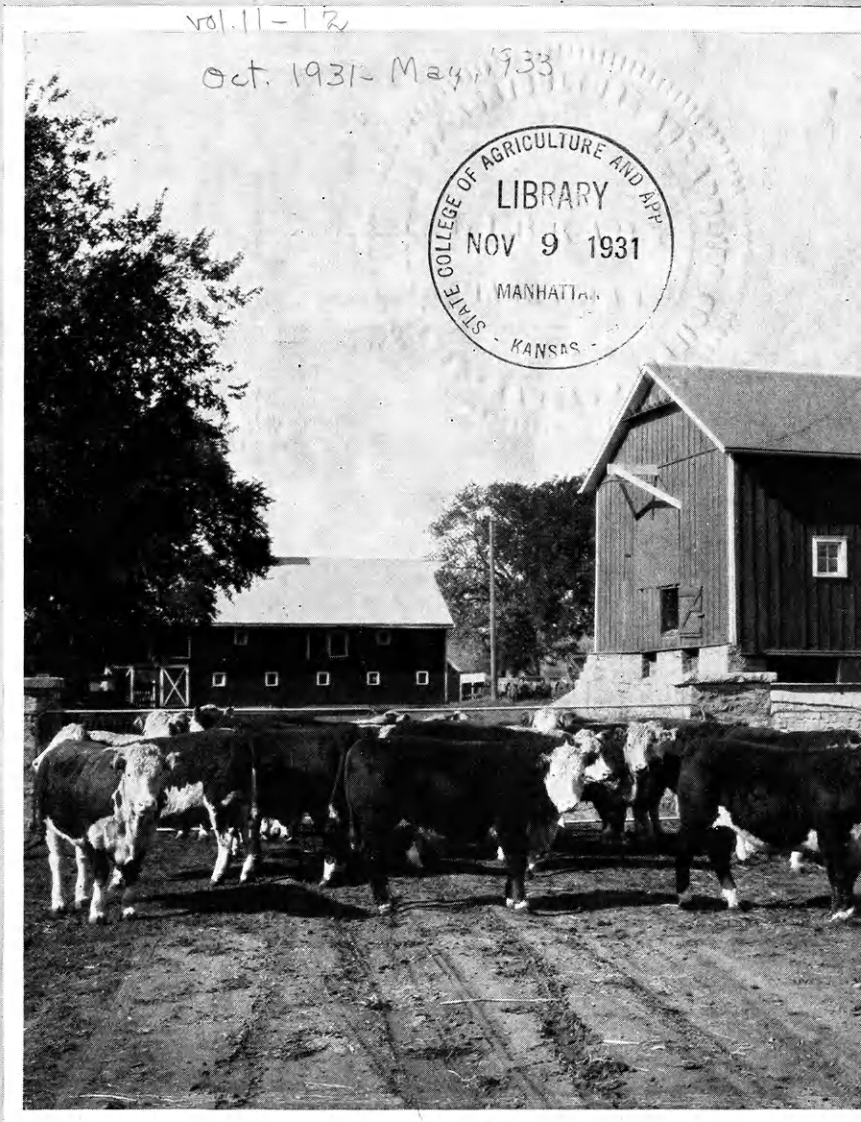
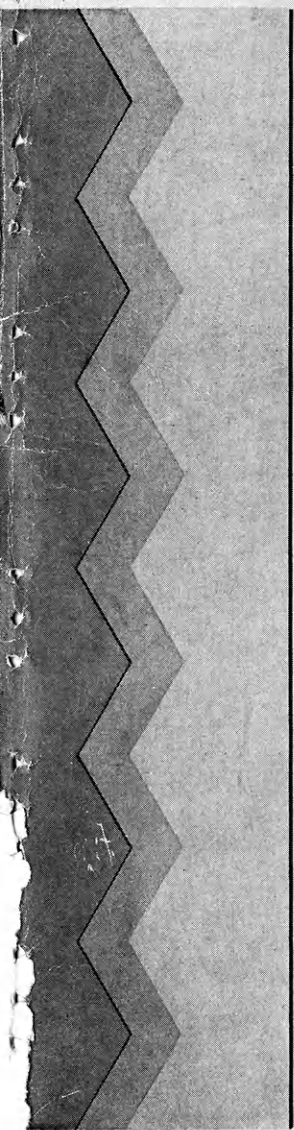


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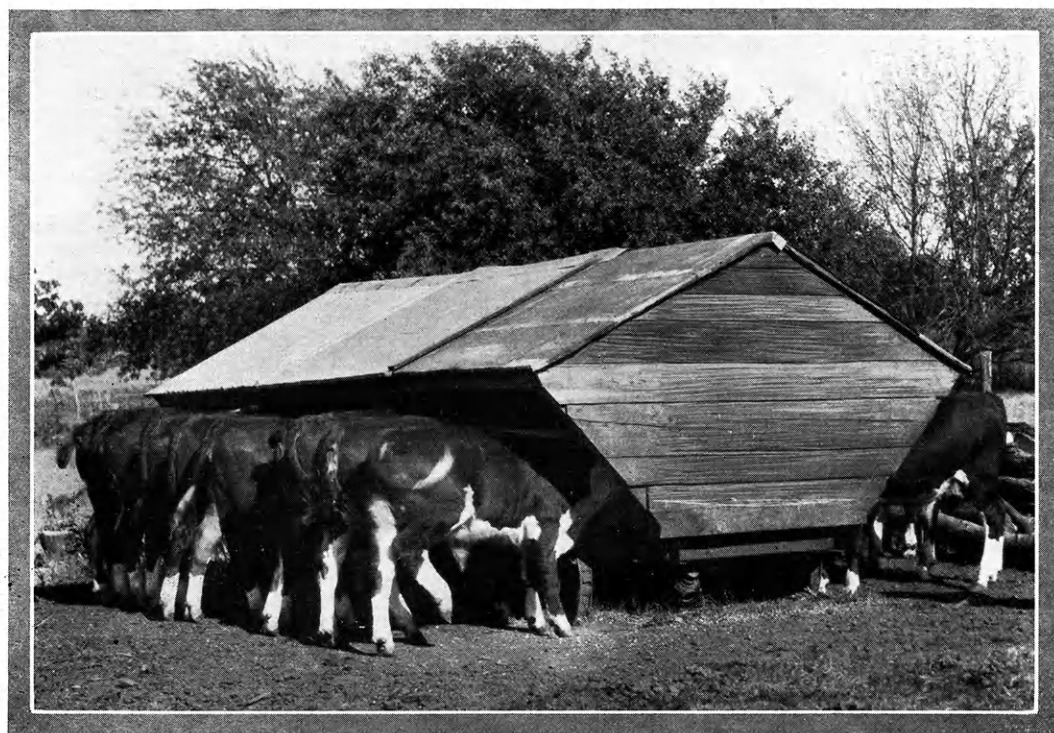
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LUNCH TIME AT THE CREEP FEEDER
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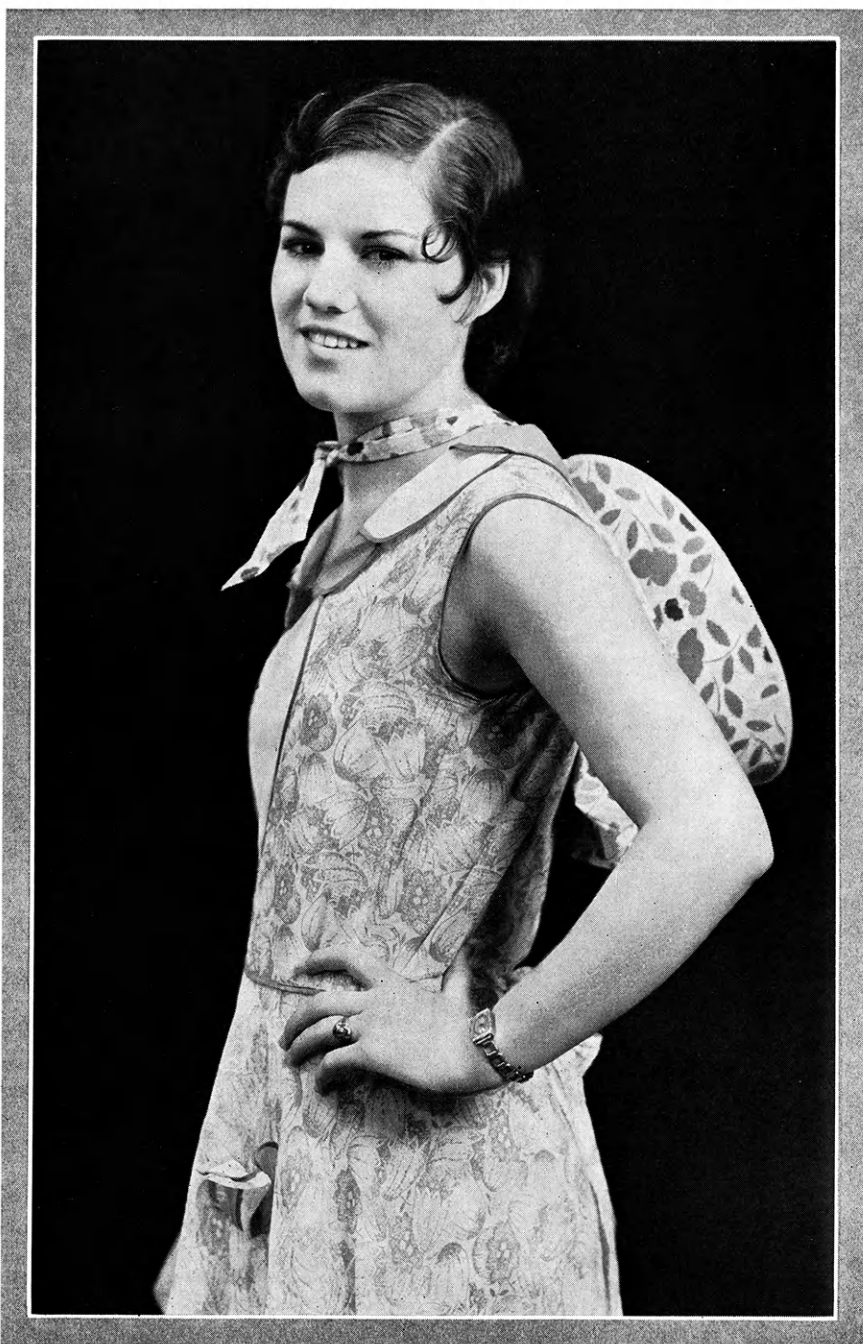
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MISS ISABELLE PORTER, QUEEN OF THE FIFTH ANNUAL AG BARNWARMER

The Kansas Agricultural Student

VOL. XI

Manhattan, Kansas, October, 1931

No. 1

On Kansas Farms

Conditions on Kansas farms in widely scattered Kansas communities located in every farming district of the state are herein discussed by representative successful Kansas farmers and practical agricultural leaders. The articles speak for themselves and as a whole present the situation of Kansas farmers today, at the close of another growing season when the "frost is on the pumpkin."

Kansas is more important, especially agriculturally, than most humble farmers commonly think. What other area comes nearer being the agricultural center of the world? Thankful to the authors, The Kansas Agricultural Student is indeed glad to present these valuable reports from a score of agricultural leaders in as many Kansas communities.

—Ed.

MOST TRUCK GROWERS NEAR KANSAS CITY HAVE HAD A FAIRLY GOOD YEAR

Times are not easy for us in Wyandotte county this year although here and there some farmers have hit a stride that makes good returns. One farmer owns and operates 240 acres of general crops. All crop yields have been much better than last year on this farm and in that community. The crops will be used as live-stock feed. Last year the poultry project on this farm returned \$830 above feed cost. The wheat raised this year will all be fed to hogs and chickens.

Dairy farmers who have their own retail routes in the city have made good profits. The price they receive for their milk averages \$3.50 or more a hundredweight with feed cost ranging from 50 cents to \$1 a hundred pounds of milk.

Fruits and vegetables are major crops in this county. Prices have been lower than in many years yet practically all products, except Irish potatoes, have sold at a profit. The total amount received has been less than in other years but the cost of production was less. Conditions are gloomy in Irish potato production and plans for next year are very uncertain among many growers.

The relative profit on all farm products in

Wyandotte county is due largely to the fact that the bulk of all products is sold directly to a retail or consumer trade. —T. Russell Reitz, Kansas City, County Agricultural Agent.

CONDITIONS FAIR IN THE KAW VALLEY

I believe the conditions in Douglas county are better than in most sections of Kansas. The Kaw valley did not suffer so much from the drought this past summer as did other parts of the state. Many fields of corn will yield 50 bushels per acre. Mr. Fred G. Lap-tad reports a field that will yield 75 or 80 bushels per acre. In the southern part of the county conditions are not so good as the dry weather hit there a great deal harder than it did in the valley. Corn there is not very good and a few farmers report that conditions are even worse than they were last year.

Silos have been a very necessary part of the farm equipment this fall. Practically all of the permanent silos have been filled and several temporary silos have been erected.

The biggest damage the drought did in Douglas county was in delaying alfalfa seeding until it was too late to sow. A large acreage intended for alfalfa sowing was not sowed at all.

There has been some reduction of wheat acreage. My guess on the reduction is about 10 per cent. The low price of wheat has not affected the farmer here as it has in some sections, especially those farmers who have followed a diversified program. As a rule farmers who do diversify have kept most of their wheat for fattening their hogs.

Potatoes have sold for around 85 cents per hundredweight for the Kansas Combination grade, and they gave a satisfactory yield. The growers made some money, although not so much as they first expected to. One special project that is not widely practiced but has been very profitable, has been the growing

of onion sets under contract with the Barteldes Seed Company.

It is my opinion that there will be a large number of live stock fed this fall and winter—especially hogs. The limiting factor in feeding will not be the amount of feed available but the amount of credit available. A farmer without iron-clad security cannot buy feeder cattle or hogs.

Dairying and poultrying promise to be the most profitable farm enterprises this fall and winter. A large per cent of our farmers sell whole milk. The price of whole milk is not very satisfactory at present, but compared with the price of other farm products it has held up fairly well. Many farmers are counting on their poultry flock for a large part of their living this winter. —J. A. Terrell, Lawrence, County Agricultural Agent.

THE SOUTHEASTERN KANSAS FARM SITUATION

Prof. R. M. Green of the Department of Agricultural Economics spent September 29, 30, and October 1 in the General Farming Region of southeastern Kansas. He discussed the farm situation, particularly the economic situation, with leading farmers from practically every county in that section of the state. He thus writes on southeastern Kansas not only as a specialist in agricultural economics, but with first-hand up-to-date information on the region. His discussion which follows is of unusual interest. —Ed.

Drying up of crops, pastures, and wells along with the drying up of bank funds, the latter so common to rural districts at this time, have dealt southeastern Kansas farming a hard jolt.

Even as late as the forepart of October, many farmers in parts of southeastern Kansas were having to haul water a distance of four to five miles in order to supply their live stock. Corn in places was a complete failure, and in general the crop was badly damaged. Pastures in the dry sections are dry enough to burn. There are, however, streaks here and there that have had rains in recent weeks that have revived pastures and helped bring up the wheat that has been sown.

Not a few farmers report that the hot dry weather has been detrimental to the fall pig crop. An open winter a year ago has also

helped to make old hog lots and pastures good places for getting fall pigs loaded with worms. A number of farmers have reported that hot weather and worms together have kept their early fall pigs from doing much good.

In spite of difficulties, many farmers are going to have good supplies of rough feed, especially if they have filled their silos. Furthermore, those who in recent years have depended to an increased degree upon the dairy cow and poultry, are facing improved markets. Of all farm products, butter and eggs have made the biggest seasonal advance, and suggest that they may be on the upgrade or at least on a higher level than last year.

One farmer said that during the war he cleaned up all his debts. At present he is in debt to no one. In spite of hard times he said there was no depression at his house. There are some substantial southeastern Kansas farmers in this shape. They will not have so much difficulty in weathering the storm. Others have lost in closed banks and have fairly large debts contracted at higher price levels. These farmers can't help but have some pinches in getting through what is a difficult time the world around. More than half the farms in southeastern Kansas are mortgaged, as is the case for the state as a whole.

Perhaps the thing that is making readjustment to new conditions in southeastern Kansas the hardest is the concentration of bank funds in the larger centers. Since the war, not only has there been a concentration of gold in two countries, the United States and France, but within the United States there has been an increased concentration of bank funds in New York and the East. Likewise in Kansas, as in other agricultural states, there has been a withdrawal of funds from the farm towns and villages and a concentration in the larger centers such as Wichita and Topeka.

With land values properly adjusted there is still a substantial basis for confidence in a diversified agriculture in southeastern Kansas centering around dairying and poultrying. Debts will have to be scaled down in some manner and a new start made by those heaviest in debt. When this is done, land

values will again be down to where centers with loanable funds can again distribute their funds safely on the security of agriculture. All this will take time, but southeastern Kansas will pull through with the rest of the agriculture of the state. —R. M. Green, Manhattan, Professor of Agricultural Economics.

RECENT ADJUSTMENTS IN SOUTHEASTERN KANSAS FARMING MAKE DROUGHT AND DEPRESSION EASIER TO BEAR

During this past droughty season many supposedly unfailing wells have gone dry and I believe that more farmers have had to haul water for their stock this summer than have had to for any summer during at least the past 10 years. Pastures are generally brown and cropped close. The corn crop has been badly burned. These things along with a low price for all grain and feed crops make the outlook anything but appealing.

However, southeastern Kansas is not in so bad shape as it would have been if the same conditions had arisen 10 years ago. During the past 10 years a great many silos have been built which enable the farmers to utilize the damaged corn crop to a far better advantage than previously. Better barns and poultry houses have been built which also assist in getting the maximum production from the feed consumed. During these same 10 years soybeans have become an established crop and the acreage of upland alfalfa and clover has been increased. More farmers are now producing their protein feeds.

Southeastern Kansas farmers have put themselves in good shape for such a time as this not only in the way of better feeds but also have provided a market for these feeds. This corner of the state has developed the poultry and dairy industries in the past few years and now when the cash price of feeds is low, we have the hens and cows to convert these cheap feeds into relatively high-priced butter and eggs. We not only have the hens and cows and the feed but also the equipment and experience in handling which are just as essential to economical production. —I. K. Landon, Parsons, Superintendent Southeastern Kansas Experiment Fields.

HIGH AND LOW POINTS ON THE SITUATION IN NORTHEASTERN KANSAS

This has been a dry hot summer but nevertheless northeastern Kansas has produced more and better field crops than in 1930. There is one exception. The hay crop was less than normal. The grasshopper damage as a whole was not serious but some localities suffered much damage to the corn and forage crops.

This has been a very favorable season for the production of clover and alfalfa seed. Some alfalfa fields produced as much as six bushels of seed to the acre. The farmers who raised and fed their own live stock have on the average received more than market price for the grain fed. Feeders who bought their live stock to feed have not, in many cases, made a profit.

The delinquent tax list this year was the largest I have ever seen in this community. The farmers in the corn belt have raised plenty of foodstuffs, have shelter, and can buy the necessary clothing, but it takes money to pay taxes. In the cases where a farmer's credit is gone he is facing a serious problem. This situation is causing him to study tax questions as never before.

There is one institution that has been outstanding in its benefits to the farmers of Nemaha and Brown counties. It is the Nemaha Co-operative Creamery at Sabetha. It is owned and directed by farmers. With an efficient manager its patrons have received a premium for their cream each month since it opened 18 months ago. Farmers' cooperative organizations have been of a great deal of value to farmers in marketing their products.

—Harlan Deaver, Sabetha.

MOST WASHINGTON COUNTY FARMERS WILL BREAK EVEN THIS YEAR

Crops in Washington county were fair to good this season. And they were about the same in adjoining counties. Prices on farm products are very low and on farms where only grain is raised and sold on the market it will be very hard to make ends meet. Where diversified farming is practiced and crops are marketed through live stock, poultry, cream, and eggs there is a little better

chance to get along. It looks as if a good dairy cow will come nearer making a profit above her feed than most other live stock on the farm at this time.

Farmers who do not have too much encumbrance on their property can pay their taxes and keep from going more in debt.

—W. C. Mueller, Hanover.

DIVERSIFIED FARMING AND SAFE BUSINESS PRINCIPLES WILL REDEEM FARMING IN THE FLINT HILLS PASTURE COUNTRY

Conditions of the farmers in the Flint Hills pasture region are not altogether satisfactory, of course, as the pinch has been aggravated by severe drought over much of the area. However, with considerable feed and in practically all cases sufficient grain for ordinary purposes, most farmers can carry on and produce another crop.

We are fortunate in not having our "eggs all in one basket," having a rather wide variety of crops. Small grains were good, corn and alfalfa are short, and grain sorghums fair. Fruit is abundant and potatoes above average. So when the "frost is on the pumpkin" we need not worry.

It is human nature to be over-elated when conditions are flourishing or unnecessarily depressed with reverses. Few if any farmers have lost faith and spring will find us behind the plow handle as usual. Prices for farm products are not apt to stay below cost of production long at a time.

The farmer who has had much live stock has seen a rather stormy time and the tendency is to handle fewer head of better quality and limit them to the amount of feed grown and the capacity of the farm.

There will necessarily be a lot of readjustments but they will work out well in the end and farmers will be in a position to advance on a sounder basis. We are ready for a steady climb. Meanwhile we are sticking tight with faith in the future and going after things with a club rather than like Micawber, sitting down and waiting for something to turn up.

It looks like a good time for the young men and women to take hold successfully and their bank can afford to be a little lenient to help them get established. The present

tendency is to get more on the cash basis and although it may mean doing much less business it will get things shaped so expenses are pretty well carried by income.

—Henry Rogler, Matfield Green.

GEARY COUNTY FARMERS ARE CRAWLING OUT

The farmers of Geary county and the Flint Hills region still have their heads above water and in most cases are pulling their businesses safely to shore. The rapid decline in prices has greatly reduced the net worth of our farmers and caused them to take a large loss on the live stock on hand. Debts and mortgages made two years ago when prices were good, are hard to pay off with our low-priced products and it takes a large per cent of the products of the farm to pay interest and taxes.

However, these things have stimulated farmers to use the most efficient methods of production, analyze and study their business, and go at things in a more business-like way. The result is we have more farmers handling a cow herd and raising their own calves instead of buying the cattle they feed. They are growing more alfalfa and sweet clover for their cattle and at the same time building up their soil. Compared with their plantings a few years ago, Geary county farmers are growing four times the acreage of such feed crops as Atlas sorghum, kafir, and sweet sorghums. Almost all of these crops are being converted into silage.

The silo capacity in Geary county is at least 10 times what it was five years ago. Thousands of cattle and sheep are being fed on the pound basis this winter. Three times as many spring pigs have been marketed by October 1 this year as compared with other years, due to feeding a balanced ration of wheat and tankage. Our farmers are not speculating. They are working on a safe, conservative basis. Market trends and cycles are being studied by all progressive farmers.

The net result is, the majority of the Geary county farmers in this diversified section of the state are more than breaking even, after marking the loss caused by the shrinking of the inventory value of their farms and live stock. They believe that prices will soon be adjusted on this lower level and that there

is a real future to farming if the farm business is handled in a business-like way.—Paul B. Gwin, Junction City, County Agricultural Agent.

MAKE CONDITIONS TODAY AN OPPORTUNITY, SAYS A JUNCTION CITY FARMER

In Geary county where the grazing area blends with corn, wheat, and alfalfa production a diversified program is always the best. In my personal experience I find it has been the best practice to keep as many good cows on the farm as possible, feed their calves on cheap home-grown feeds, and market them at an early age with a high degree of finish. The cows are kept on wheat pasture, stalk fields, ensilage, and other cheap feeds that on many farms are let go to waste.

Now with all farm grain selling below cost of production we have a good opportunity to summer fallow, sow legumes, see that the farm is well stocked, and increase the fertility of the soil until prices get better for farm products. While production is so far in excess of consumption we have the opportunity of giving more time and more thought to the most important duty we have, that of rearing our boys and girls. Encourage the smaller ones to join the 4-H Clubs, where each may have guidance in feeding a pig or calf scientifically or in baking, or sewing, and later may compete with hundreds of others for cash prizes, free trips to fairs and camps, and even college scholarships.

Give the older ones the opportunity of attending high school and college and there improving their mental ability, broadening their vision, and developing in the best possible types of manhood and womanhood while acquiring useful knowledge which will always be in demand, and of which there is never a surplus. Further, this knowledge and ability are tax exempt and the best possible equipment for life's work. —Charles O. Munson, Junction City.

IN THE SOUTHWEST WHEAT PRODUCTION COSTS ARE REDUCED BY THE USE OF SUMMER FALLOW

The farmers of the Southwestern Wheat Area are not inclined to let present conditions drift. They have prepared their ground in spite of the existing uncertainty over the

country. The increase in the acreage of land in fallow, however, is surprising, reaching as high as 25 per cent in some localities. In sections where there is no Hessian fly the ground was worked at harvest and is now furnishing pasture.

The location of marginal land is becoming a serious question, but with more attention to cost accounting this problem will be solved.

The propaganda against the Federal Farm Board and its subsidiaries seems to be receiving less support than it did a few months ago. Farmers are becoming more careful as to the source of information.

—L. J. Cunnea, Plains.

THESE ARE YEARS OF READJUSTMENT OF FARMING METHODS AND FINANCIAL RECONSTRUCTION FOR THE FLINT HILLS AREA

Chase county, in the heart of the Bluestem section of Kansas, commonly known as the Flint Hills, is primarily a grazing unit, more than 80 per cent of the acreage being used for that purpose. It is the subject of the most speculative endeavor known to modern agriculture; that is, the practice of buying cattle in the Southwest every spring, turning them on Bluestem grass, and selling them in the fall. The cattle thus handled should gain 200 to 300 pounds each during the season making possible a good return to the cattleman for labor and pasture. With such a program the prosperity of this country has swung to the heights of richness and back into a hard-bitten despondency time and again as the luck of the cattlemen waxed and waned.

The new program of utilizing beef cow herds to the greatest extent possible to consume the rough feeds this county is capable of producing, together with creep feeding the calves as outlined in the agricultural extension activities, is meeting with increasing favor and will be one of the main projects in making Chase county's agriculture of a more conservative type.

At the present time, financial conditions have tied up development and the immediate outlook is for continued paralysis. Land values are depreciating rapidly, and the turn in the tide will not come until these values

(Continued on page 28)

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FIRST-SEMESTER FRESHMEN

Freshmen in the Division of Agriculture enrolling in college for the first time, commonly called our beginners or first-semester freshmen, number only 84. We are pleased to present the pictures of these men accompanied by the list for ready identification. These are the regular freshmen pictures taken in the division as a part of the permanent record.

Only seven of these men are from outside of Kansas; and while seven register from Manhattan, a majority of these are members of families who have removed to Manhattan for the advantages of the college.

This is a representative group of young men coming largely from Kansas farms. They are students with a purpose, wide awake, and responsive. During recent years our beginners in the Division of Agriculture in the fall have numbered from 100 to 125, hence this group is comparatively small for the division. Present-day farm conditions undoubtedly have kept many prospective freshmen away. Let them not be discouraged. The small freshman enrollment this fall should mean a larger freshman enrollment next year.

OUR COVER PAGE

Our cover-page photograph was taken on the ranch of Mr. Dan Casement, known as Juniata Farm, about four miles north of Manhattan, by the college photographer, Mr. F. J. Hanna. The yearling steers in the picture were fed in dry lot. They were shown at the recent Baltimore Live-stock Show where they placed as Reserve Champions. Their average weight at the Baltimore show was 1,009 pounds.

ON KANSAS FARMS

Kansas farmers are not like Micawber, "waiting for something to turn up" but are going about their business with a hopeful expectancy, expecting things to get better, hoping that the worst has been reached.

A summary of opinions of many prominent Kansas farmers indicates that while the effect of the depression is being felt over Kansas yet there are many things indicating better times ahead for agriculture and already here for large numbers of farmers.

During a period of widespread prosperity many things, fundamental to agriculture, are

(Continued on page 10)

College Training in Agriculture Useful to Farmers

L. E. Call, Dean, Division of Agriculture

EVERY study that has been made of the earning capacity of farmers with varying degrees of education shows conclusively that a college education pays in dollars and cents. The benefit of a college education comes not so much, however, from the dollars earned as from the satisfaction derived from an education in worthwhile living, and from the greater opportunity it affords for leadership and community service.

Some people deprecate a college education for a farmer because they know some college graduate who has been unsuccessful as a farm operator. At the same time these people do not consider college training undesirable for medicine, law, or the ministry just because they know of some who have been conspicuous failures as doctors, lawyers, or ministers. It is a mistake to assume that a college can put anything into a person. The word educate means to lead out or to draw out. What a college education can do and usually does do is to help draw out or develop inherent powers. The fact that some college graduates are failures as farm operators is not a valid objection to college training for a farmer. It merely shows that there are some people who make little or no use of the opportunities college training affords.

Training for agriculture whether secured in or out of college should consist of a knowledge of many things. The following are a few of them:

1. It should consist of a practical knowledge of the art of farming which can best be learned on a farm during youth from a skilled, experienced farmer.

2. It should consist of a knowledge of the principles underlying the processes of life, both plant and animal. These processes can be understood only through a knowledge of those laws governing these life processes. The sciences which treat of these laws are chemistry, physics, botany, zoology, entomology, etc.

3. It should consist of a knowledge of the principles of business. Modern farming is a highly specialized business. Farmers must interest themselves in prices, in transportation costs, in market demands, in shifts in consumption, and in many other business factors. The principles of business can be understood only through a knowledge of economics. A knowledge of farm business is dependent upon the knowledge of agricultural economics.

4. It should consist of a knowledge of human affairs and training in the ability to enter into the activities of society. This knowledge and training can be acquired best by a study of English, history, sociology, public speaking, and the humanities.

There are some who may acquire such training without the assistance of a formal education. For most, however, such training is obtained most certainly and most easily through formal education. It is for this reason that society has set up colleges. It has set up the Land-Grant college especially to provide instruction in agriculture. The agricultural curricula of Kansas State College of Agriculture and Applied Science are organized to provide the type of training most essential for those who wish to engage in the agricultural industry. Young men, therefore, who expect to farm or engage in other types of agricultural work will find it advantageous to make use of this agency provided by society and take college work in agriculture.

ON KANSAS FARMS

(Continued from page 8)

overlooked or merely taken for granted. It takes a period of adversity to bring definitely to mind these things which should be a part of every farm organization.

Safety is one thing which should never be overlooked, but which was frequently passed by during the war years and again from 1925 to 1929. Farmers today are seeing the benefit of a balanced business, one with a diversity of income. Specialization in agriculture is profitable when prices are high but the last two years are driving home the importance of having more than one line upon which to depend for cash income.

When cash is plentiful on the farm, the farm garden dwindles in size and importance, smoke houses stand empty or only partly filled, and grocery stores make a good living selling to farmers' products that could be produced on the farm. There is a noticeable movement this year toward more gardens, more poultry and eggs, more milk, and generally a greater dependence on home-produced foods.

When everything is rosy, details of business are given rather scant attention. Now, farmers are studying their organizations carefully, taking note of the strong and weak points, planning how to reduce costs, increase efficiency, build up the soil, and put the business on a firmer foundation.

During periods of good farm prices, the insistent urge to buy things whether needed or not runs many farmers deeply in debt. Paying these debts is hard going now. The present tendency, one which should always be followed, is to go slow in buying new things, make the present equipment do a while longer, and buy only when a saving in costs can be seen definitely.

Kansas farmers, like farmers elsewhere, are short of ready cash this fall. But the farmer who has followed the fundamental principles of safety, efficiency in costs, buying only as need arose, and has watched the details of his business is still above water, still has credit at the bank or elsewhere and his operating receipts this year will exceed his operating costs. Those who are in the worst

shape now were in bad shape when the depression started, but probably were not conscious of that fact.

Few of the better farmers have lost faith in agriculture. They see times such as these as a time to get their business better organized and to improve farming practices. They also give more time now to the study of factors outside their immediate farms and more time to the development of their families. More studying, more thinking, and more planning of the farm business are definite effects of the last two years so far as Kansas farmers are concerned. These are some of the indications that times are going to be better for agriculture and are here now for many farmers.

Read letters "On Kansas Farms" written by successful farmers and recognized agricultural leaders all over the state. —Morris Evans, Manhattan, Associate Professor of Agricultural Economics.

MAKING CHOICE BABY BEEF

The calves shown eating at the creep feeder on the "Contents" page (page 3) are owned by Mr. Bruce Saunders of Holton, Kan. The goal for each of these calves is a trip to the American Royal Live Stock Show and 700 pounds of choice beef at 10 months of age. At the time the picture was taken the calves were getting a substantial lunch of grain at the creep feeder while their mothers were loafing near by. Creep feeding is an economical modern method of producing choice beef.

Each year Mr. Saunders produces outstanding commercial cattle. In 1929 his calves won the Kansas Beef Production contest; in 1930 his calves topped the Kansas City market for the season. The 25 calves in his 1931 calf crop are in line at the creep feeder for more feed and more records, as the picture indicates. —J. J. Moxley, Extension Specialist in Animal Husbandry

August I. Balzer, '26, is engaged in insect control work in the Texas agricultural substation at Beaumont. Henry M. Beachell, M. S., '31, is also at the Beaumont substation carrying on investigations in rice breeding.

COLLEGE NOTES

HONOR ROLL, 1930-'31

One hundred and twenty-seven students in the Division of Agriculture during the college year, 1930-'31, received special commendation for outstanding achievements in scholarship. Each of these students carried on regular assignments not less than 12 credit hours of work each semester, had practically no delinquencies against him throughout the year, and made a total of not less than 48 points on his two assignments, according to the K. S. C. point system (1).

The three highest-ranking students in each class were given special mention as winners of high honors. The names and home addresses of the group winning "high honors" and the group winning "honors" are given below:

HIGH HONOR ROLL, 1930-'31

Seniors	Home P. O.	Credit hours passed	Total points
George D. Oberle	Carbondale	34	96
Charles T. Herring	Tulia, Tex.	42	95
John L. Wilson	Geneva	35	93
Juniors			
W. Loy McMullen	Oberlin	37	96
Jay R. Bentley	Ford	36	93
G. Raymond Kent	Wakefield	42	91
Sophomores			
John I. Miller	Prescott	36	104
Luke M. Schruken	Dresden	39	100
Irving E. Peterson	Haddam	38	100
Freshmen			
Kenneth S. Davis	Manhattan	31½	87½
Pius H. Hostetler	Harper	33	78
Arlyn E. Conard	Timken	33	75

HONOR ROLL, 1930-'31

Seniors	Home P. O.	Credit hours passed	Total points
Fulton G. Ackerman	Lincoln	32	70
Kimball L. Backus	Olathe	31	56
John S. Boyer	Eldorado	36	70
George S. Brookover	Eureka	33	77
Arnold E. Chase	Manhattan	32	74
Dick A. Dodge	Manhattan	32	48
Lester A. Eastwood	Summerfield	36	75
Howard R. Fisher	Hays	32	81
George M. Fletcher	Pawnee City, Nebr.	34	50

1. Passing grades in K. S. C. are, from highest to lowest, A, B, C, and D. Each credit hour of "A" gives the student three points; each credit hour of "B" gives the student two points; and each credit hour of "C" one point. No student will be graduated unless his total number of points earned at least equals the total number of credit hours required in his curriculum.

Howard L. Fry	Hope	37	70
Vernon E. Frye	Quenemo	33	56
Miles W. George	Wichita	39	65
Ralph F. Germann	Fairview	34	63
Henry W. Gilbert	Manhattan	29	63
John B. Hanna	Clay Center	34	70
George R. Hanson	Kansas City, Mo.	31	62
Orville I. Haury	Halstead	39	53
Harvey E. Hoch	Alta Vista	30	69
Clarence A. Hollingsworth	Perry	35	49
Alonzo Lamberton	Fairview	36	67
Don F. McClelland	Maplehill	36	67
William H. Meissinger	Abilene	32	65
Wilmer A. Meyle	Holton	29	57
Paul R. Morris	Paxico	36	65
Fay A. Mueller	Sawyer	33	71
William G. Nicholson	Eureka	30	58
Laurence A. Peck	Soldier	30	66
Oscar E. Reece	Hopewell	29	51
Alva M. Schlehuber	Durham	30	61
Elmer P. Schrag	Moundridge	34	73
Ebur S. Schultz	Miller	33	57
Leland M. Sloan	Leavenworth	35	79
Ralph O. Snelling	West Point, Ind.	38	71
Harlan B. Stephenson	Iola	36	67
H. Leonard Stewart	Vermillion	35	70
Bruce R. Taylor	Alma	31	83
Lot F. Taylor	Ashland	35	80
E. Laverne Wier	Blue Mound	32	65
Chester A. Wismer	Pomona	32	69
Frank Zitnik	Scammon	38	66

Juniors

Dallas D. Alsop	Frontenac	32	77
Fred V. Bowles	Walnut	40	81
Boyd R. Cathcart	Winchester	31	80
William J. Conover	Elkhart	33	61
Lloyd M. Copenhafer	Manhattan	31	61
Leonard E. Croy	Norcraft	33	60
Duane H. Daly	Armington, Ill.	35	89
Tom D. Dicken	Winfield	36	78
Carl E. Elling	Lawton, Okla.	31	48
George A. Gillespie	Welda	39	63
Lloyd O. Gugler	Woodbine	34	56
Charles T. Hall	New Albany	33	60
Alfred Helm	Chanute	32	53
Luther A. Jacobson	Horton	32	71
Claude L. King	Olsburg	34	53
Alvin E. Lowe	Argonia	34	74
F. Dean McCammon	Manhattan	37	60
Joyce W. Miller	Sycamore	34	58
Clark C. Milligan	Boyle	33	50
Claire W. Munger	Hoisington	35	74
Will M. Myers	Bancroft	35	78
Charles W. Naueim	Hoyt	31	74
Charles E. Powell	Frankfort	40	82
Earl H. Regnier	Spearsville	33	54
John B. Roberts	Manhattan	27	55
Oliver W. Shoup	Udall	34	53
Leroy A. Wilhelm	Arkansas City	33½	74½

Sophomores

Ervin Abmeyer	Grantville	32	78
Paul W. Archer	Hutchinson	34	66
Herbert W. Clutter	Larned	34	71
Raymond J. Cohorst	Marysville	34	62
Earl C. Coulter	Willis	33	50
Floyd E. Davidson	Madison	34	71
Salvador B. Della	Santa Maria, P. I.	37	50
Orville F. Denton	Denton	29	63
Calvin E. Dornberger	Talmage	34	66
Andrew C. Elson	Kansas City	34	70
Andrew B. Erhart	Timken	32	90
Glenn S. Fox	Rozel	33	70

Sidney L. Franz	Soldier	35	72
Paul W. Griffith	Edmond	32	87
Charles A. Hageman	White Cloud	34	88
John Hamon	Valley Falls	42	88
Raymond A. Johnson	Yates Center	31	48
Bernard R. Leak	Colby	32	55
Robert W. Lukens	Beloit	33	53
Everett J. McNay	Clay Center	34	92
Franklin L. Parsons	Ruleton	30	78
Olin Sandlin	Palco	32	62
Gerald A. Simpson	Milton	34	68
Marvin E. Vautravers	Centralia	35	52
Stephen Vesecky	Kansas City	31	73
Raymond B. Wagner	Richmond	33	53
Wilbur Wahl	Wheaton	33	73
Estel L. Wright	Blue Mound	27	55
Freshmen			
Vernon E. Burnet	Manchester, Okla.	32	67
Frank S. Burson, Jr.	Monument	32	48
Richard H. Campbell	Grenola	32	64
Harry W. Coberly	Gove	34	51
Raymond J. Doll	Ellinwood	32	57
Louis B. Hanson	Jamestown	32	73
Wayne W. Jacobs	Harper	31	57
Clarence E. Keith	Ottawa	35	73
Laurence L. Kelly	Seymour, Mo.	32	48
Edwin J. Krasny	Topeka	34	60
Charles D. McNeal	Boyle	31	74
J. Warren Mather	Grinnell	33	64
John O. Miller	Meriden	33	54
Herbert T. Niles	Olivet	33	56
Mervin E. Nixon	Manhattan	32	49
James C. North	Kansas City, Mo.	32	74
Laurence P. Oberle	Carbondale	31	49
Wilfred H. Pine	Lawrence	32	74
Valentine W. Sillett	Downs	33	50
Maurice I. Wycoff	Waldo	31	57

FIFTH ANNUAL AG BARNWARMER

Once more the Division of Agriculture ushered in the autumnal season with what is well on its way to become a tradition on the campus. The students in agriculture, together with the agricultural engineers and veterinarians, frolicked at the fifth annual Barnwarmer in Nichols gymnasium, Friday, October 9.

Jack Mills and his band started the frolic with music as the couples arrived, and the floor was soon filled. After a period of dancing, the queen, Miss Isabelle Porter, appeared in her royal conveyance, a "horseless carriage," attended by footmen bearing implements of the harvest. She was conducted to the regal throne, which was of baled hay decorated with sumac and kafir. Assistant Dean Hugh Durham then placed the crown on her head with appropriate ceremony, after which dancing again became the center of interest for a time. Later, during an intermission, Mr. F. F. Schmidt, student in veterinary medicine, and erstwhile cowboy from Junction City, performed some fancy roping stunts. Sprinkled through the evening were some paddle lines, the victims of which were a few "mavericks" who had strayed to the

wrong range, and who seemed to have a secret desire to be branded.

Cider, doughnuts, and apples made up the menu for the evening, and the demand for these commodities caught up with the supply by the time the last dance came around. The place was effectively decorated, under the direction of Jay Bentley, so as to approach more nearly an outdoor scene than has been the case formerly. In one corner was a garden scene, and arbor vitae was one of the principal materials in the decorative scheme, giving a pungent, spicy aroma to the atmosphere. Downstairs were games and amusements for those not dancing, and this department drew its share of the crowd during the whole of the evening. The "moon room"—well, it's hard to report on that, because, although rumor has it that it was filled most of the time, still it seems impossible to find anyone who was up there. No doubt some Truthful James will be discovered soon, however, who will give a complete report on it to supplement this story.

Officers this year were: Manager, Loy McMullen; assistant manager, Eddie Sullivan; secretary-treasurer, Oliver Shoup. Committeemen were: Decorations, Jay Bentley; publicity, Will Myers; throne, Tom Dicken; features, Glenn Fox; invitations, Claude King; attractions, Leonard Rees; hay, Harold Kugler; fodder and brush, Stephen Vesecky; lights, Taylor Jones; tickets, Lawrence Morgan; check stand, Francis Castello; eats, Oliver Shoup; music, Loy McMullen; protection, Robert Blair; clean-up, Eddie Sullivan.

The honorary princesses were: Misses Dorothea Hadsell, Marjorie Call, Marjorie Lyles, Katherine Reid, and Helen Row. Miss Porter, the Queen, is a sophomore in physical education. Her home is in Stafford and her college home is Van Zile Hall. She was elected by popular vote of the students in the Division of Agriculture and took the part of queen in a most pleasing and acceptable way.

—W. L. McMullen, '32.

R. R. Murphy, M. S., '29, has a poultry fellowship in Pennsylvania State College and is spending part of the time doing graduate work.

KENNETH S. DAVIS WINS ALPHA ZETA MEDAL

Ten years ago Alpha Zeta, the honorary agricultural fraternity of this college, decided to present a medal each year to the freshman in the Division of Agriculture ranking highest in scholarship. For the college year, 1930-'31, Kenneth S. Davis maintained a good lead over his associates in the freshman class and won the medal. This was in spite of some handicaps which Mr. Davis met during the first semester, including the necessity of being in the hospital for two full weeks of time.

The winners of this Alpha Zeta freshman medal for the ten years during which the medal has been awarded are as follows:

Marvel L. Baker.....	1921-'22
Adolph G. Jensen.....	1922-'23
Hale H. Brown.....	1923-'24
Harold E. Myers.....	1924-'25
Ralph C. Hay.....	1925-'26
Andrew P. Grimes.....	1926-'27
Arnold E. Chase.....	1927-'28
Will M. Myers.....	1928-'29
John I. Miller.....	1929-'30
Kenneth S. Davis.....	1930-'31

RECENT FACULTY CHANGES IN THE DIVISION OF AGRICULTURE

Department of Agricultural Economics

Assoc. Prof. Morris Evans, '20, has returned from the University of Illinois, where he was doing graduate work last year.

W. H. Atzenweiler, '26, has been appointed extension specialist in live stock marketing.

W. G. Nicholson, '31, has been appointed graduate assistant in the department.

Department of Agronomy

Prof. S. C. Salmon, M. S., '23, last summer resigned his position as professor of farm crops to become principal agronomist, Division of Cereal Crops and Diseases, U. S. D. A. He is in charge of winter-wheat investigations. H. H. Laude, '11, formerly in charge of cooperative experiments, has been made professor of farm crops and been given a portion of the work formerly handled by Professor Salmon. A. L. Clapp, '14, formerly of the extension division, has been appointed assistant professor of farm crops and given charge of the work in cooperative experiments formerly handled by Professor Laude.

(Continued on page 18)

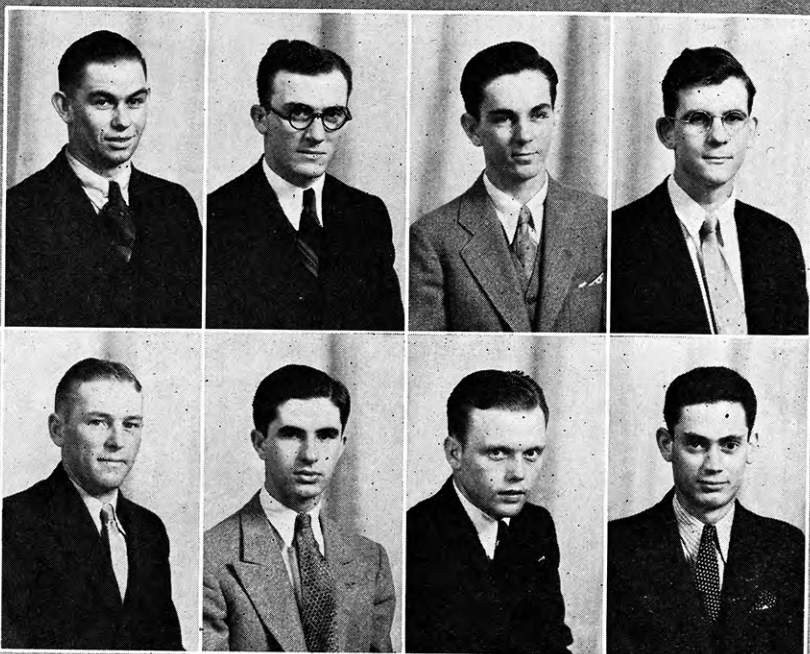


HIGH-POINT FRESHMEN, 1930-'31

From left to right these students are: Kenneth S. Davis, Pius H. Hostetler, and Arlyn E. Conard. On the basis of the number of points made they rank first, second, and third, respectively, in scholarship among the freshmen of the Division of Agriculture, 1930-'31. The pictures used are their freshman pictures taken in September, 1930. Mr. Conard is not in college this semester.

AGS

Class of
'35



Freshmen, 1931-'32

PAGE FOURTEEN

Top Row

BEN A. ADAMSON
Lincoln
ALTON A. BANTZ
Howard
ALBERT G. BARBER
Osawatomie
RICHARD O. BEACH
Havensville

Second Row

ELMER C. BETZ
Enterprise
ARTHUR A. BOEKA
Colby
MILLARD E. BOWLBY
Goff
GLEN H. BOYLES
Manhattan
WILLIAM R. BRADY
Vermillion

PAGE FIFTEEN

Top Row

JOHN M. BRIGHT
Lawrence
ORAL F. BRUNK
Norcatur
J. ROSS BRYANT
Wichita
THOMAS L. BUCHMAN
Paola
CALVIN L. CHESTNUT
Quinter

Second Row

HILBRAND D. CHILEN
Miltonvale
CARL W. CLAUSEN
Kansas City, Mo.
JOE W. COLBURN
Manhattan
CARL C. COLLINS
Fredonia
LELAND W. COOK
Cawker City

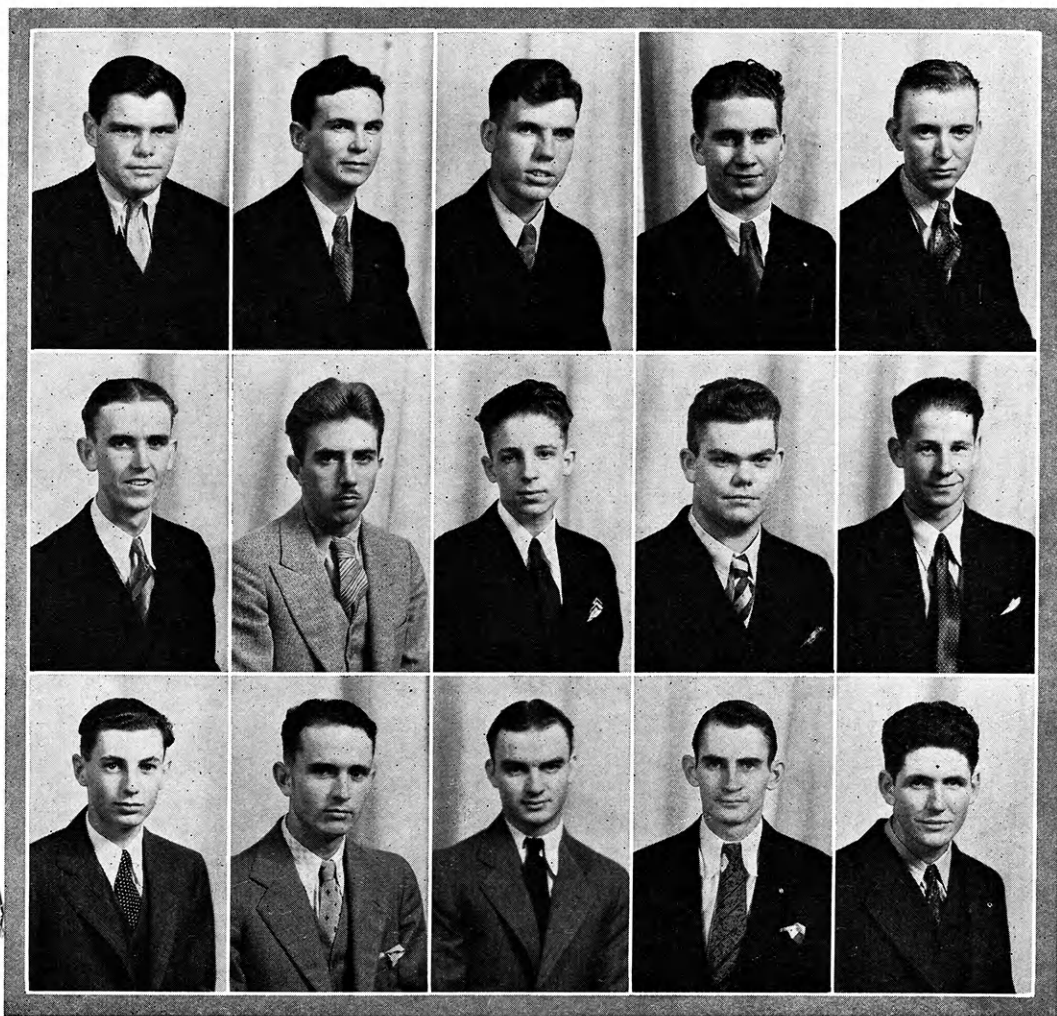
Third Row

DONALD R. CORNELIUS
Wheaton
WILBUR R. CROWLEY
Burden
CARL E. DAVEY
Huron
CALDWELL DAVIS, JR.
Bronson
J. RAYMOND DICKEN
Winfield

PAGES SIXTEEN AND SEVENTEEN

Top Row

CARROLL R. DONLEY
Oxford
DELBERT E. ESHBAUGH
Manhattan
ELBERT L. ESHBAUGH
Manhattan
LEWIS S. EVANS
Washington
RAY E. FOSTER
Courtland
GEORGE GARRISON, JR.
Goodland



CELESTINE C. GRAHAM
Stockton

PERCY T. GRIFFIN
Colby

ERNEST J. GROSSARDT
Claflin

FRANK R. GROVES
Atchison

FRANCIS H. HAMMETT
Marysville

J. BYRD HARDY
Greensburg

Second Row

LAURENCE G. HARMON
Mountain Grove, Mo.

GEORGE M. HAYWARD
Valley Falls

MARTIN L. HENDERSON
Topeka

HAROLD H. HERSH
Manhattan

ERVIN W. HOLLINGSWORTH
Manhattan

MORRIS C. HUMES
Glen Elder

DONALD F. ISAACSON
Topeka

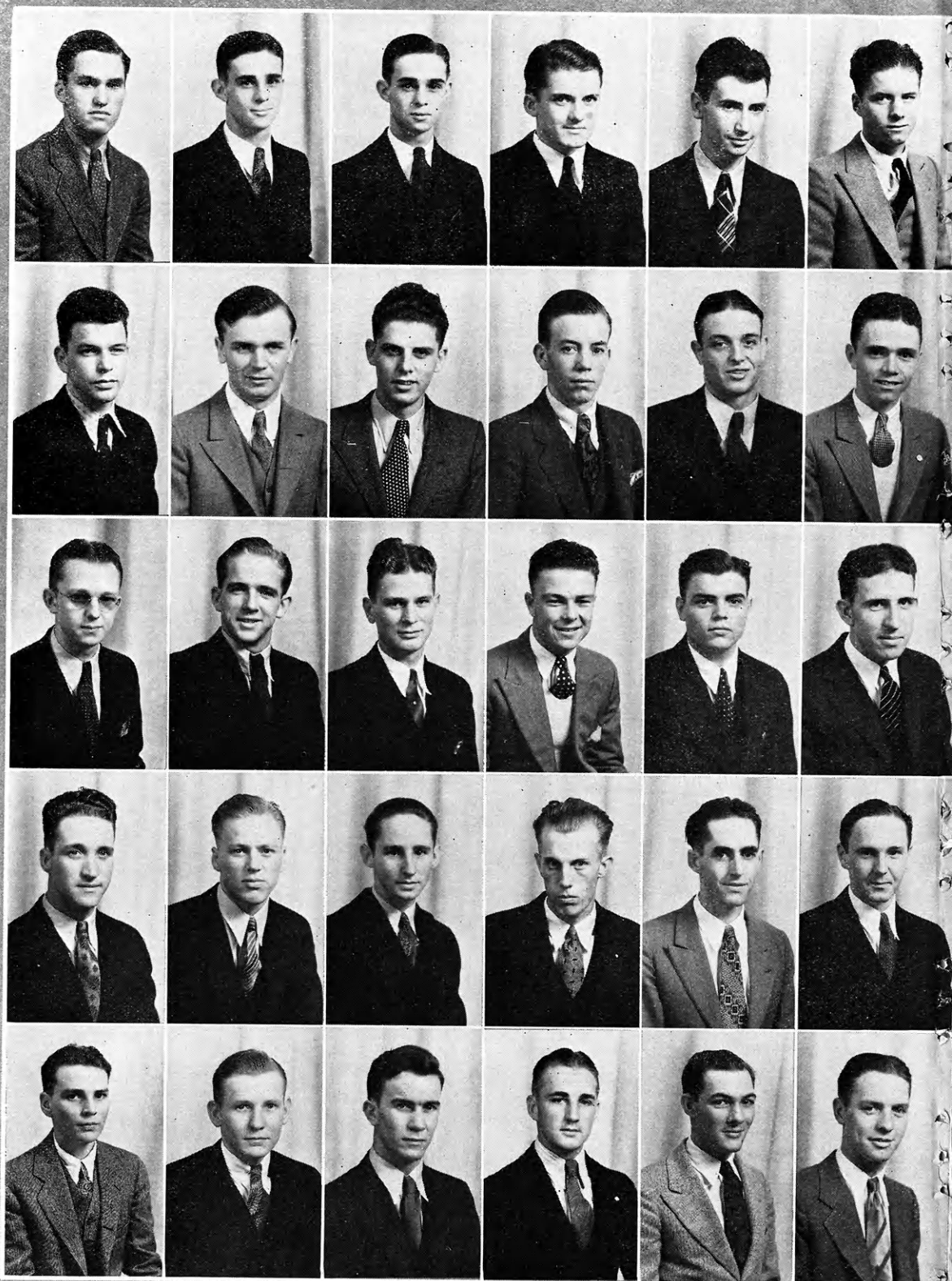
HOMER JAMESON
Garrison

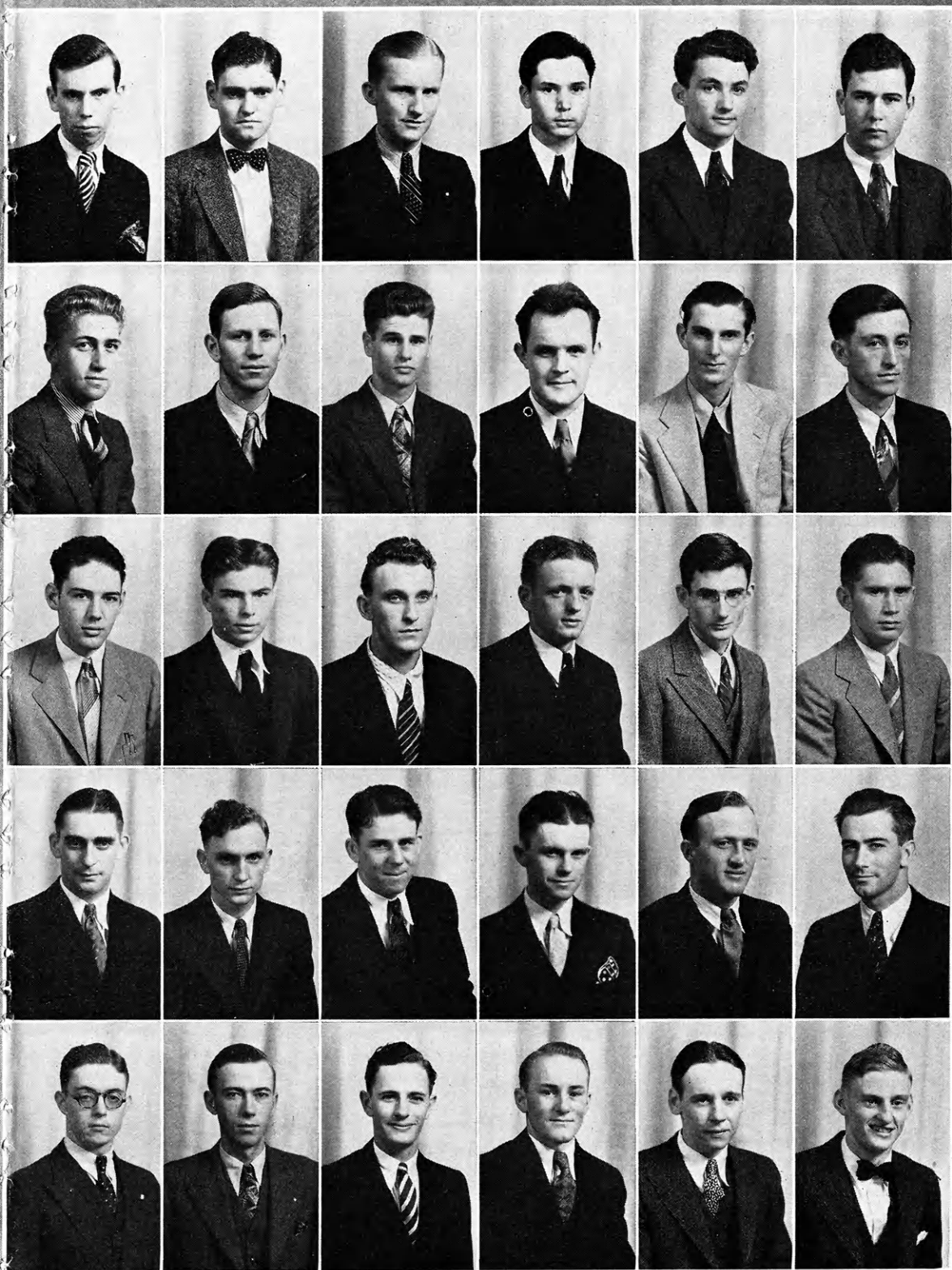
JOHN IVAR JOHNSTON
Stonington, Colo.

WILLIAM H. JUZI
Florence

WILLIAM A. KAISER
Paola

W. HOWARD KALLENBACH
Hill City





Third Row

JAMES R. KETCHERSID
Hope
EDWIN R. LAMB
Mendon, Mo.
WALTER M. LEWIS
Larned
DAVE W. McGEE
Liberal
HARRY E. MALONE
Bonner Springs
WILLIAM T. MARCY
Milford
EDWARD F. MOODY
Greeley
EMORY L. MORGAN
Ottawa
JOE S. MORTON
Altoona
CHARLES E. MURPHEY
Leoti
H. MAX NIXON
Manhattan
MARION B. NOLAND
Falls City, Nebr.

Fourth Row

FRANK G. PARSONS
Winfield
RAYMOND C. PETERSON
Wilsey
GEORGE C. PIERCE, JR.
Belleville
EDWARD W. PITMAN
Scott City
ERNEST S. RAMSEY
House, N. Mex.
ROY E. RICHARDS
Madison
L. CORDELL RICHARDSON
Oswego
GEORGE A. ROGLER
Matfield Green
PAUL W. RUST
Junction City
EDWIN C. SAMPLE
White City
LLOYD J. SCONCE
Halstead
CHARBEN B. F. SCOTT
Pawhuska, Okla.

Fifth Row

DEAN D. SCOTT
Bonner Springs
HARRY G. SITLER
Lake City
ROBERT F. SLOAN
Leavenworth
W. EDWARD SOUDER
Minneapolis
C. RICHARD SPRINGER
Belleville
EUGENE E. SUNDGREN
Falun
CHARLIE B. TEAM
Wichita
ALBERT A. THORNBROUGH
Lakin
WAYNE A. TRICHLER
Altoona
CHARLES G. WATSON
Osborne
J. HOWARD WATSON
Merriam
WILLIAM A. WISHART
Manhattan

FACULTY CHANGES

(Continued from page 13)

H. E. Myers, '28, has been advanced to the rank of assistant professor and given a portion of the work formerly handled by Dr. M. C. Sewell, '12, who resigned last summer to become general secretary of Sigma Nu Fraternity.

John B. Hanna, '32, has been appointed part-time student assistant to carry a part of the teaching load of the department.

Dr. John H. Parker has been granted a leave of absence for one year to handle the teaching work of Dr. H. H. Love, who is now in China. Dr. Parker's title is acting professor of plant breeding.

Department of Animal Husbandry

A. D. Weber, '22, formerly of the University of Nebraska, has been appointed professor of animal husbandry and takes the place in the department formerly held by Prof. H. E. Reed, who is now located in London in the foreign service of the U. S. D. A.

Prof. C. E. Aubel, M. S., '17, has been given a year's leave of absence and is pursuing graduate work in the University of Minnesota. His work here will be handled during his absence by Bruce R. Taylor, '31.

G. R. Adams of the University of Nebraska is now graduate assistant in the department and L. J. Bratsler of the University of Illinois is the research assistant assigned to the department by the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry to work on the national cooperative meat project.

Department of Dairy Husbandry

Prof. H. W. Cave, M. S., '16, has returned after a year's graduate work in the University of Wisconsin. He has completed his residence requirements for the doctor's degree.

Floyd B. Wolberg, formerly assistant in the department and who had charge of Professor Cave's work during his leave of absence, has succeeded Mr. H. J. Brooks as superintendent of official testing in the state. Mr. Brooks is pursuing work toward his doctor's degree in Cornell University.

Herbert Bertsch of Oregon State College has been appointed research graduate assis-

tant and Charles Dubois of Washington State College graduate assistant in the department.

Department of Horticulture

G. A. Filinger, '24, Ph. D., Ohio State University, who has recently been engaged in research at the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station at Wooster, has been appointed professor of horticulture and given charge of the teaching and station work in pomology. Dr. Filinger has made splendid progress since his graduation from Kansas State College seven years ago.

C. R. Bradley, '27, has been appointed instructor to take the work formerly carried by Prof. W. F. Pickett, '17, who, on a year's leave of absence, is pursuing graduate work in Michigan State College, East Lansing.

H. S. Dinsa of India, a graduate of the University of Idaho, is the new graduate assistant in horticulture.

Dr. E. B. Working of the Department of Milling Industry has returned from Tucson, Ariz., after a year's leave of absence, during which time he was doing research work at the Desert Laboratory of the Carnegie Institution of Washington.

In the Department of Poultry Husbandry, Noel Bennion of Utah State Agricultural College has been appointed graduate assistant.

AG STUDENTS ON THE BEEF CATTLE TRAIN

Kansas State College has many times cooperated with various Kansas railroads and various agencies for agricultural improvement in running demonstration trains. Among them, however, the Santa Fe Beef Cattle Festival train, which toured Kansas the last week in August and the first week in September, was unique and outstanding from the point of view of timely, concrete, and effective demonstrations.

Among the exhibit cars on the train, one contained eight head of pure-bred breeding cattle, and another two groups of calves, five in each group, one group having been creep fed and the other not creep fed. These animals were loaned for the tour by some of the best cattle breeders of the state and these

cattlemen had no small part in making the tour of the train a success.

Three students of the Division of Agriculture at the present time had real parts in the demonstrations. They are Edward S. Sullivan, Mercier, junior; Carl E. Davey, Huron, freshman; and Walter M. Lewis, Larned, freshman. Edward Sullivan, member of the state champion 4-H Club live stock judging team in 1928—a team that placed first at the American Royal and second at the International—handled the creep-fed and non-creep-fed calves, kept them in trim for showing, and looked out for their welfare throughout the trip. Carl Davey, whose 4-H Club grand champion calf last year sold for 51 cents a pound, took care of the breeding cattle and saw that they were ready for each show. Walter Lewis, member of the state champion 4-H Club live stock judging team last year and high man on his team, the winning 4-H Club team at the International, gave a live stock judging demonstration at each stop.

Feeding Wheat to Hogs, Horses, Sheep, and Beef Cattle

The following general information on the feeding of wheat to hogs, horses, sheep, and beef cattle is supplied by the Department of Animal Husbandry.

Hogs.—Wheat is more satisfactory as a feed for hogs than it is for any other class of live stock because hogs like wheat better than other animals like it. Wheat does not cause digestive disturbances in hogs and they may be fed all the wheat they will eat. Wheat should be ground for hogs, preferably coarse, and when ground, a pound of wheat is worth as much or slightly more than a pound of unground corn as a hog feed. Since a bushel of wheat weighs 60 pounds and a bushel of shelled corn 56 pounds, for all practical purposes a bushel of wheat after it is ground is worth 10 per cent more than a bushel of corn as a hog feed. Wheat, like corn, must be supplemented with a protein-rich feed for best results when used as a hog feed. Two of the best protein-rich feeds available for this purpose are tankage and skim milk.

(Continued on page 22)

Some Observations on European Conditions

E. L. Holton¹

Dean of the Summer School

Europe is paying for the Great War—paying in social unrest, financial depression, fear of revolution, and lack of confidence in each nation toward every other nation. Unemployment and extremely high taxes are problems that are undermining the present capitalistic economic system. Personally I have grave doubts that the capitalistic or individualistic economic system will be able to withstand the severe test that is now being given to it in most European countries. In my judgment the substitution of some form of socialistic economic system for the so-called capitalistic or individualistic system will result in a very great check to the progress of civilization. The World War that was fought to make the world safe for democracy may result in the destruction of democracy. There is very grave danger this will be the ultimate outcome.

Of the 10 countries I visited, it seemed to me England was hardest hit by the war. Weighted down with unbearable taxes, her manufacturing plants closed on account of no sale for their products, and with grave doubts that these plants will ever open to full capacity again, England is face to face with a crisis that threatens her existence as a world power. The dole system and preparation for future wars are making taxes unbearable for the producers. In addition the dole system is making paupers out of a large per cent of those who receive the dole. Getting something for nothing kills individual initiative, and the leaders in England are keenly aware of this fact. The dole is a millstone about the neck of England. If she continues the dole it means unbearable financial burdens and the pauperization of a large per cent of her laborers. If she should attempt to cut loose from it, there would be grave danger of a destructive revolution. What will England do? She has always been able to solve her difficult social and economic problems; let us hope she finds a satisfactory solution for these most difficult problems.

The German people are reasonably pros-

perous. They seem to have plenty to eat and drink. They dress well and are happy. The German government is financially embarrassed most of the time. It has borrowed more than three times as much money from the United States, England, and France as it has paid out in war reparations. These billions of dollars have been spent on an extensive building program—public buildings, bridges, and transportation facilities. This has helped to keep down unemployment and has made the average citizen reasonably prosperous. When pay day comes around, however, what will Germany do? They say they will cross that bridge when they reach it.

Germany has had little experience in democratic government. It is a new experience for her, and at the present time it is not functioning. The present Bruening government is practically a dictatorship. They fear a revolution, and judging from the activities of the Communists and Hitlerites, they have cause for fear. In my judgment, Germany will find a way out and within 10 years she will be the leading industrial nation of Europe.

Czechoslovakia seems to be reasonably prosperous. Her farm crops are good and her industrial plants are running. I saw more private-owned automobiles in Prague than in any other city in Europe.

Austria and Hungary lost more than two-thirds of their territory and more than half of their population as a result of the World War. There is a deep-seated bitter hatred toward the nations that received much of their lands. Austria and Hungary are struggling to find themselves and make the necessary adjustments to the demands laid down in the peace treaty.

Vienna, the capital of Austria, is a city of two million people. It is the largest city in the world with a strictly socialistic government. The outstanding thing the government has done is the building of municipal apartment houses for the laborers. Since the Socialists took over the government of Vienna,

(Continued on page 26)

1. Dean Holton spent the past summer visiting European countries and making a careful study of existing conditions.

A New Farming System for Northwestern Kansas¹

Leland M. Sloan, '32

In view of the present and prospective low price of wheat, progressive farmers of northwestern Kansas who have heretofore relied almost entirely upon this crop for an income, are looking for a more economical system of farming whereby it will not be necessary for them to rely entirely upon wheat.

The soil, climate, and topography of northwestern Kansas is ideal for the production of wheat, which should and undoubtedly will continue to be the major crop of this section.

Based upon conditions prevalent at the present time and upon experiments conducted at the Colby Agricultural Experiment Station, which is located in the heart of the rich-producing area of northwestern Kansas, the most desirable changes in the present farm program of the average northwestern Kansas farmer would be a reduction of wheat acreage with the substitution of row crops to be marketed by means of live stock. Most certainly there also should be a widespread recognition of the value of summer fallow in the production of wheat in this area of limited rainfall.

The Colby silt loam of this section of Kansas is ideal soil for the production of corn as well as wheat. Corn has been successfully raised in this part of Kansas for several years, and with the development of new machinery designed to handle corn on a large scale, northwestern Kansas bids fair to become even more important as a corn-producing region of Kansas. The following data are available at the Colby Agricultural Experiment Station regarding corn yields:

AVERAGE YIELDS OF CORN GROWN BY DIFFERENT METHODS, 1915 TO 1929

Treatment	Previous crop	Av. yield per acre
Spring plowed.....	Corn, continuous.....	15.7 bus.
Spring plowed.....	Barley	14.6 bus.
Late fall plowed.....	Corn, continuous.....	16.2 bus.
Late fall plowed and subsoiled.....	Corn, continuous.....	17.6 bus.
Disked and listed.....	Corn, continuous.....	20.9 bus.

1. The author is indebted to Supt. E. H. Coles and Federal Agronomist J. E. Kuska of the Colby Agricultural Experiment Station, for suggestions pertaining to this article and for the data given.

Listed.....	Corn, continuous.....	19.9 bus.
Listed.....	Winter wheat.....	17.8 bus.
Listed.....	Milo	16.2 bus.
Listed.....	Winter wheat (a).....	12.1 bus.
Fallow.....	- - - - -	28.5 bus.

(a) Corn planted in 80-inch rows.

From the above it will be seen that continuous corn listed averaged 20.4 bushels per acre, while continuous corn surface planted on fall plowed land averaged 16 bushels, a difference of 4.4 bushels in favor of listing. Listing failed only once and outyielded the surface planting 13 of the 15 years. Corn listed after winter wheat, as it is most likely to be grown, averaged 17.8 bushels for a period of 13 years, very nearly the state average of 21.1 bushels.

Kafirs and milos are generally conceded to mature too late to be of value in northwestern Kansas, but Early Sumac and Red Amber sorghums usually mature and are very satisfactory as forage crops and as a crop for filling the silo. The newer combine types of grain sorghum now in the stage of experimentation show considerable promise and a variety may be developed which will be satisfactory for this region. At the Colby station wheat, barley, and kafirs grown on the station are being ground and fed very profitably to hogs.

Sudan grass, which usually is ready to be pastured at a time when native grass is the shortest, makes an excellent pasture for live stock in all sections of Kansas. Wheat also may be profitably pastured in some years, but care must be exercised not to pasture too severely or out of season.

Summer fallowing in regions of limited rainfall should be a definite part of every farmer's tillage program. It is one of the best insurances for a crop of wheat, and would accomplish much in stabilizing wheat production, thus eliminating so much fluctuation in yields, and thereby in prices. It also provides the most ideal method of changing from sorghums or corn back to wheat. Ground should be summer fallowed every third or fourth year. When working ground to be summer fallowed, it should be left rough over

winter in order to prevent blowing and to catch snow and moisture. The following spring and summer the ground should be worked only enough to control weeds, or to put the soil in condition to take in moisture. Care should be taken not to use an implement which will pulverize the earth or leave it in too smooth a condition, which is very conducive to washing and blowing. A duckfoot cultivator, spring-tooth harrow, or a rotary rod weeder have given most satisfaction in this region for keeping fallow land free from weeds, and at the same time leaving it in good condition.

The following data are available from the Colby station regarding the yields of winter wheat:

AVERAGE YIELDS OF WINTER WHEAT
GROWN BY DIFFERENT METHODS,
1920 TO 1929

Treatment	Previous crop	Av. yield per acre
Late fall plowed.....	Winter wheat continuous	11.0 bus.
Early fall plowed.....	Winter wheat continuous	8.9 bus.
Shallow early fall plowed.....	Winter wheat	9.0 bus.
Shallow early fall plowed.....	Barley	8.0 bus.
Early listed.....	Winter wheat.....	9.1 bus.
Early listed.....	Barley	9.0 bus.
Stubbed in.....	Winter wheat	10.8 bus.
Stubbed in.....	Milo	11.8 bus.
Fallow.....	- - -	22.2 bus.
Stubbed, continuous.....	Winter wheat	7.4 bus.

It will be noticed that late fall plowing has given a higher yield than early fall plowing. The Colby station is the only one in Kansas to obtain this result. The station at Akron, Colo., has found similar results.

It also will be noticed that fallowing has given an increase of 11.2 bushels per acre over wheat continuously on land that has been late fall plowed. The effect of fallow on land usually persists to an appreciable extent for a period of three or four years, making it unnecessary to fallow more than once during this period.

It may readily be seen that the most economical system of farming in regions which will allow it, regardless of economic conditions in general, is not the continuous cropping of land to wheat, but is obtained by a combination of feed, pasture, and grain crops, and marketing these feed crops through the medium of good live stock. To effect the

maximum production of these crops proper tillage practices should be studied and practiced.

FEEDING WHEAT

(Continued from page 19)

Horses.—Wheat should be ground or rolled if used as a horse feed. It has the same nutritive value for horses that it has for hogs. However, it cannot be fed in unlimited amounts to horses as it can to hogs. It should be fed to horses in limited amounts as part of the grain ration. If fed in large amounts digestive disturbances and skin eruptions are liable to result.

Sheep.—When comprising three-fourths or less of a mixture of ground wheat and corn, ground wheat is worth as much per pound as corn as a sheep feed. If ground wheat is mixed with corn the corn must also be ground. When wheat is the only grain fed, it is worth somewhat less per pound than corn because ground wheat is unpalatable to sheep and a considerable amount of whole wheat passes through sheep undigested. The palatability of ground wheat is improved by mixing it with silage or a ground roughage such as alfalfa meal or ground fodder.

Beef Cattle.—Wheat should be coarsely ground or rolled for beef cattle. Ground wheat has been used as the entire grain portion of cattle fattening rations with fairly satisfactory results, but in most instances it was mixed with silage. Wheat alone as the grain portion of cattle fattening rations is not recommended except when mixed with silage or ground roughage and then only for comparatively short feeding periods.

Experience indicates that if wheat is fed to fattening cattle best results are generally secured when it is mixed with some other grain such as ground corn, ground barley, ground kafir, or ground heavy oats. Experience also indicates that one should be able to use quite satisfactorily as much as three-fourths wheat in the grain mixture fed. Mixing other feeds with ground wheat apparently increases its palatability and lessens the possibility of digestive disturbances.

Experiments and experience indicate that

(Continued on page 23)

The Present Freight Rate Case

F. Dean McCammon, '32

Railway companies and railway bond holders throughout the United States have asked for a horizontal increase of 15 per cent in all freight rates. Railroads maintained that they have failed to earn a reasonable rate of return on their property and anticipate that for the year 1931 the earnings will not exceed 1.27 times the fixed charges. According to the New York statutes governing the investments of trust companies, any company whose bonds are used as investments for trust funds must have a net earning over a period of years of not less than 1.5 times the fixed charges.

The railways believe that their present low earnings can be met only by a general increase in freight rates such as they have proposed, and that the increase asked for will produce an additional sum adequate to take care of the needs of the railroads during periods such as the present. During periods of prosperity railway earnings have been held down, and any earnings in excess of 5 ¾ per cent for any railroad have either gone to the government or are in litigation. Those opposing the increase, including farmers, contend that the present state of economic affairs will not justify the increase and that it would stifle business.

There have been rumors that agricultural products might be exempt from the increase. This is not so simple as it may seem, since processed agriculture products would probably share in the increased freight rates. Such a change would tend to make it more desirable to ship unprocessed farm products such as wheat, corn, live cattle, sheep, and hogs rather than ship the processed products such as flour, beef, mutton, and pork. This would operate to the disadvantage of inland flour mills, packing plants, and other plants for the processing of farm products.

Certain commodities produced in Kansas and other states as well, because of their nature must necessarily move by rail. The 15 per cent increase requested would be applied to these commodities, and there is no way to escape this without shipping by truck. This would be entirely unsatisfactory if one

were located a great distance from market.

During the past month hearings were held at various points over the United States including Kansas City and Chicago. The Kansas Public Service Commission opposed an increase and requested that Dr. W. E. Grimes testify at both Kansas City and Chicago concerning the economic condition of agriculture. Dr. Grimes testified at Kansas City on August 26 and at Chicago on September 4. In his testimony he showed that during the past year land, wheat, live stock, and other farm commodities have declined steadily, with a few commodities striking a new low for the past 30 years. This being true it would hardly be reasonable to expect a 15 per cent increase in freight rates on products that are already selling so low that the producer makes only a very small profit at the best. The condition of the wheat grower because of the record low price of his commodity is well known. The ability of this commodity to bear the proposed increased rates demands the most careful attention of the commission at entering into the question as to whether or not such rates can be approved as reasonable. The Kansas Public Service Commission has urged the Inter-state Commerce Commission to deny the railroads application and to allow no increase whatever in these rates.

FEEDING WHEAT

(Continued from page 22)

wheat fed alone is worth less than corn pound for pound, but when mixed with grains that improve its palatability it is worth as much as corn pound for pound for cattle feeding purposes.

It is suggested that more time be taken in getting cattle up to a full feed when wheat is fed than is usually taken when corn is fed.

Fred H. Paulsen, '23, and Harry A. Paulsen, '30, are managing a large farm that to date has been largely a wheat farm, near Stafford.

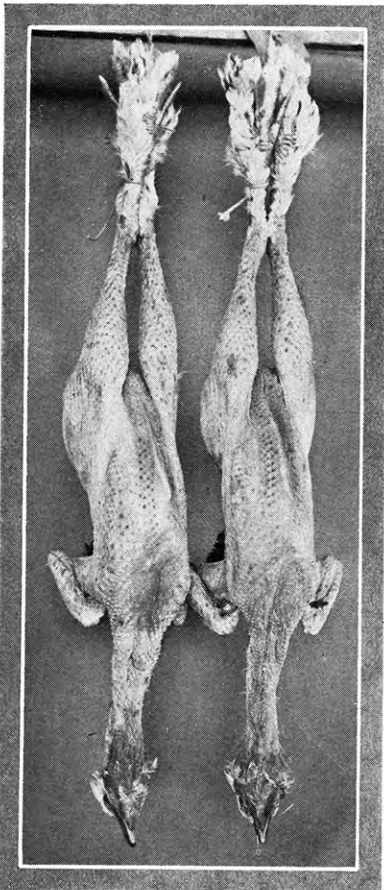
Finishing Kansas Capons¹

L. A. Wilhelm, '32

The low price paid for broilers last spring influenced a good many Kansas farmers to convert their cockerels into capons. There has always been a good local holiday market, Thanksgiving and Christmas, for well-fleshed seven- to eight-pound capons, and the Eastern market is usually flourishing for this type of bird during the spring market—February, March, and April. A great many families usually feel that a good capon is nearer the correct size for their use than an under-sized

turkey, to say nothing of the superior palatability of the capon.

It has been demonstrated that turkeys make better gains per pound of feed consumed than do capons, and therein lies the capon raiser's chance of profit or loss. In times like the present good sensible management is necessary to fatten capons cheaply so they may compete on the market with turkeys. A table showing pounds of feed per pound of gain for capons has been worked out by the Department of Poultry Husbandry and is here supplemented by the present cost per pound of gain for capons.



LIGHT BRAHMA CAPONS WEIGH-
ING 10 POUNDS DRESSED
AT 8 MONTHS OLD

1. For much of this information the author is indebted to Prof. L. F. Payne, in charge of the Department of Poultry Husbandry in the Agricultural Experiment Station.

POUNDS OF FEED REQUIRED FOR EACH POUND OF GAIN FOR CAPONS TO EIGHT MONTHS OF AGE

Pounds of gain	Pounds of feed	Cost of feed
1	3.5	2.8c
2	3.8	3.0c
3	4.0	3.2c
4	4.1	3.3c
5	4.4	3.5c
6	6.4	5.2c
7	9.2	7.4c
8	19.6	15.7c
Total	55.0	44.1c
Average	6.875	5.51c

With present low prices of grain, the large cold storage holdings of poultry, and the slow movements of market poultry on the eastern market, it is going to be harder than ever for the capon to compete with the turkey this winter.

The Kansas growing ration consists of—

Yellow corn	54 pounds
Wheat bran	15 pounds
Whole oats	15 pounds
Meat scrap	10 pounds
Dried buttermilk	5 pounds
Table salt	1 pound

Total.....100 pounds

This makes a very efficient capon growing ration and at present prices costs only 99 cents per 100 pounds. This ration supplemented with 2 parts of scratch, consisting of

CRAFTSMANSHIP



EXCELLENCE IS INEVITABLE
WHERE PRIDE IN ONE'S WORK
TAKES PRECEDENCE OVER
SPEED. THIS IS CRAFTSMAN-
SHIP. BUT WHEN THE EXCELL-
ENCE OF THE CRAFTSMAN
IS COMBINED WITH THE
COMMON-SENSE OF BUSINESS
NECESSITY, REAL VALUE RESULTS.
THE PRODUCTS OF THE CAPPER
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TO MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF
AN EXACTING CLIENTELE, BOTH
AS TO QUALITY AND SPEED.

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TOPEKA, KANSAS

75 pounds of wheat and 25 pounds of corn to 1 part of mash will give excellent results. The cost of these combined feeds is only 80 cents per 100 pounds.

For finishing the capon the Kansas fattening ration is very good and should be used for 2 to 4 weeks previous to marketing. This ration consists of—

Corn meal	60 pounds
Shorts	40 pounds
Buttermilk	200 pounds

Total.....300 pounds

The birds on this ration should be gradually brought up to full feed. This fattening ration at present prices costs $\frac{3}{4}$ of a cent per pound. It should be mixed and fed in troughs twice daily.

While market poultry that must compete with turkeys will possibly be low in price this winter because of the large holdings of market poultry in storage and the anticipated large turkey crop in Texas this fall, it still seems reasonable to expect the capon to yield a good return. By selling off the larger capons—7 pounds and over—at Thanksgiving time and adding the finishing pound or so to the others for the Christmas and spring markets, the Kansas capon raiser should get a fair margin of profit for his feed, labor, and investment.

EUROPEAN CONDITIONS

(Continued from page 20)

the city has built apartments to house 65,000 families. The apartments are substantial, attractive, and modern in every way. They have supervised play grounds and kindergartens for the children. The children are cared for while the mothers are at work. Every apartment house has a community laundry which is used by every family in the apartment. The monthly rent paid for an apartment is about \$2 a room. The apartments have from two to five rooms. The majority of the people are highly pleased with their socialistic form of government and they are enthusiastically supporting it. The capitalistic system has broken down in Vienna. It may come back but I doubt it.

The autocratic government of Italy is get-

ting efficient results. There is little or no unemployment. The government is rebuilding the railroads, highways, and public buildings. The cities are much cleaner than they were 12 years ago when I visited some of them. One sees soldiers everywhere—on the trains, in the villages, and in the cities. One has a feeling that he had better watch his step while in Italy. I heard no criticism of their government from the Italians. They refused to discuss their dictator. They seem to be getting the type of government they want. If one is safe in passing judgment on conditions as he sees them, I would say that the government is doing constructive work in Italy and doing it efficiently.

Is there danger of another war in Europe? Yes, there is. There is wide-spread fear of the war preparations of Russia, Italy, and France. Another war and destructive revolutions are imminent in Europe. Of course, the people do not want another war. Neither did they want the last war. Customs, tariffs, rivalries, hatreds, jealousies, and war preparations all combine to bring on a war. The great mass of the people have little or nothing to say about it.

What Europe needs is a great spiritual leader who will bring about a United States of Europe.

Floyd M. Wright, M. S., '25, and Mary E. Haise-Wright, '26, are managing a 3,200-acre ranch near Russell. Their live stock includes pure-bred Angus cattle.

At least one of the Raleigh brothers, four in number, was a student in the Division of Agriculture every year from 1918 to 1930. Their years of graduation were: George J., '22; Walter P., '23; Stephen M., '27; and Francis J., '30. George, of the class of 1922, is in charge of the Vigoro Sales Service of Swift and Company. His address is 6223 University Ave., Chicago, Ill. Walter, of the class of 1923, is associate plant pathologist, Division of Horticultural Crops and Diseases, U. S. D. A. "Steve," of the class of 1927, is working for his doctor's degree in the University of Minnesota. The youngest, Francis, is managing the home farm in Clyde.

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ON KANSAS FARMS

(Continued from page 7)

get low enough to show an interesting return above taxes and overhead on the land. New capital must necessarily come in to take the land off the hands of mortgage interests and with the capital centered in the East it would seem that one of two things must develop before much action will be taken. Either eastern private capital will have to take some cash out of the old sock on the attic nail and buy large tracts of land, or our intermediate credit and farm land banks are going to have to make terms sufficiently attractive to interest our coming young farmers in the idea of buying farms of their own. This latter plan must involve a very low initial cost, a relatively low down payment, and long-term credit payments for subsequent installments on the land.

Farming in the Flint Hills area is not dead. It is simply going through a rather painful process of financial reconstruction and the long-time future looks good. —E. A. Stephenson, Cottonwood Falls, County Agricultural Agent.

FARMERS IN THE SOUTHWESTERN PART OF THE STATE ARE BETTER OFF THAN THEIR CITY BROTHERS

During the past few months the greatest wheat crop in the history of Southwestern Kansas has been harvested. Grant county had no abandonment of acreage and from 177,000 acres harvested more than 3,500,000 bushels of wheat. The yield of corn and sorghums will not be up to the average for during the months of June, July, August, and September there were less than two inches of rainfall. The crop will not be a complete failure, however, for there was an abundance of moisture stored in the soil during the fall of 1930. It is probable that the yield of corn will be about 10 bushels per acre and sorghums will yield about 15 bushels per acre.

The value of this huge pile of grain will not be great. The 3,500,000 bushels of wheat will be worth less than a million dollars. The 260,000 bushels of corn will be worth about \$40,000, while the value of the kafir and milo will be around \$25,000. This will leave

a gross income of a little over a million dollars to be divided among some 400 farmers.

An average gross income of \$2,500 per farm is not enough to pay the expenses incurred in producing that income. A few years ago when most of the land was purchased by its present owners it was bought at rather high prices. Taxes and interest on this land will remain the same as then although the value of the crop produced is from one-third to one-fourth its former value, or its value at the time the land was purchased.

Machinery comes in for a considerable portion of the farmer's gross income. In some farm cost work conducted by the college the past three years in southwestern Kansas it was found that most farms have an investment of from \$4 to \$10 per acre in machinery. During 1930 the expense and depreciation on machinery averaged about \$3 per acre for the year.

Few farmers in this territory have any reserve. All their money is invested in land and machinery. Probably all made obligations a few years ago (during a period of prosperity) and the obligations are due now. What most of the farmers are doing is paying the obligations that are compulsory, extending other obligations as long as possible, and buying nothing they can get along without.

The farmers who are most favorably situated are the ones who made the fewest obligations a few years ago. Other farmers have diversified their investment and have poultry, hogs, and cattle along with their land and machinery. These men will fare quite well and will be much more fortunate than many of their unemployed friends who live in the cities and are surrounded by want. Most farmers in this community have something to sell, and although the value is small it is better than nothing. —J. Edward Taylor, Ulysses, County Agricultural Agent.

FARM CONDITIONS IN HARPER COUNTY ARE TEACHING GOOD LESSONS FOR FUTURE OPERATIONS

In Harper county the spring of 1931 was above the average. Wheat and oats crops and the alfalfa seed crop were good. Hot and

dry weather during the last part of the summer cut the corn crop short, but kafir and milo promise a fair crop. A good rain September 21 has helped fall seeding.

Farmers are beginning to see that it is not best "to carry all their eggs in one basket" and are diversifying more and more every year and adjusting themselves to present prices. The average farmer who has a herd of good cows, a flock of hens, several brood sows, and some sheep is better off than he was last year. I saw a truck load of three-pound chickens that represented 800 bushels of wheat. Farmers are making a good profit marketing grain through live stock. They will come out all right.

Most farmers have their larder full; if not, it is their own fault, but they may not have enough ready cash. This is what I would call a famine with plenty to eat. We have to learn to raise our living instead of living out of tin cans and paper sacks, or selling wheat for 30 cents a bushel and buying it back at \$6 a bushel in bread.

I think most farmers will be able to pay their taxes and not go "in the hole" any more than they are. Of course, some are in the hole so far that they cannot see their way out, but they were in before the depression. Present conditions are teaching us to economize and we are beginning to see that the depression is a blessing in disguise.

—H. E. Hostetler, Harper.

**LOW PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS WILL
MAKE NECESSARY SOME DESIRABLE
CHANGES IN FARMING IN SOUTH-
WESTERN KANSAS**

We have had very good crops in this section of the state this year. Wheat never averaged better. Alfalfa, which always saves us in a pinch, was not so heavy as in some years but the seed crop made up in quality and quantity. Corn is fair and feed crops good; grass good and cattle fat.

The low prices of farm products will in my opinion cause farmers to diversify more and raise more of their own living. That is one of the great advantages a farmer has, he can have what only the wealthy can afford, if he is willing to put forth the effort to raise it. If a farmer is not in debt, even if he owns

only a small farm, I believe he can live better and come out of the present depression with less worries financially than a man in most any other line of business with the same capital.

The final result will be "back to the farm," smaller farms, and more real homes on them.

—John M. Lewis, Larned.

**CONDITIONS NEAR THE CENTER OF THE
WHEAT BELT**

The farm situation about Hays is one of hopeful expectancy. Farming is going on very much as usual excepting that the low price of wheat is causing many to reduce the amount of work being done in the preparation of the seed bed for next year's crop.

This particular area is short of soil moisture, but most of the farmers have their wheat crop planted or are planting. I would estimate about a 10 per cent reduction in wheat acreage, but would not be surprised to see a 25 per cent reduction in acreage of the next Kansas wheat crop because of the character of the seed bed in which wheat is being planted.

Wheat being the major crop here, everything is awaiting activity on the wheat market. A 25-cent rise in the wheat market would stimulate all lines of activity. Farmers are becoming very prudent in their buying. A dollar is being made to go farther than it has in many years. Very little new machinery is being purchased, almost everyone feeling that machinery is too high.

Farmers are showing more interest in other crops, particularly sorghums. The new combine grain sorghum will be used to replace a considerable acreage of wheat.

There is increased interest in live stock, particularly dairy cows and hogs. The general tendency is to locate more sources of income. Wheat in large quantities is being fed to live stock of all kinds. Farmers in this section who have farmed well, produced live stock and poultry, and milked a few cows have become more conservative but are not worrying much about depression. —L. C. Aicher, superintendent, Fort Hays Agricultural Experiment Station.

NECESSARY CASH IS SECURED WITH DIFFICULTY BY MOST FARMERS IN SOUTH CENTRAL KANSAS

Conditions on farms in south central Kansas are not so favorable as we would like to see. Most all farmers are heavily in debt and very little money is being loaned through the banks; however, that may be an advantage in the long run, since many farmers are prone to gradually work deeper in debt rather than out.

When a man's income is cut to the point where he can no longer make a profit or pay the debts he owes, he becomes a "red." A poor citizen is nothing more than a good citizen in hard circumstances. That will account for much of the calamity hallooing done by the American people at the present time. However, in spite of the depressed conditions, some few of our farmers will be able to pay some on their debts this year.

The type of farming in this locality is largely wheat and live stock raising, including dairying and poultrying. The man who owns his farm, diversifies his crops, and raises his own live stock and feed, still has some chance to get by and pay his taxes and educate his family. Tax delinquency will probably be increased one-third over last year. However, the average amount of delinquent taxes in this county is only about 2½ per cent. The big difference with this year and other years is that farmers cannot go to the bank and borrow the money to pay their taxes when they are due. They will be forced to sell some product at a low price that probably should be kept off the market. However, since they cannot borrow money, they are planning ahead where they will get the money to pay their taxes.

Weather conditions for summer and fall work have been very unfavorable and have caused a reasonable reduction in wheat acreage and probably more in acre yield, which I think is going to be a great help in marketing conditions for the coming year.

We had an unusually large wheat crop this season but due to lack of storage space and forced sales a lot of it was thrown on the market, which is one of the best things that can be done to force the market down. The only place to store wheat is on the farm

where it is grown and the only way to market it is to gradually move it into the channels of trade as needed and feed as much as possible to live stock raised or fattened on the farm. Live stock and live-stock products have given greater returns in comparison to the capital invested the past two years than wheat has.

One of the best things our farmers can do is to adopt a crop rotation system in conjunction with the production of live stock best suited to the individual conditions. This will assure maximum acre yields together with the quality of products demanded by the consuming public.

One of the big handicaps to farmers is the difference between the selling price of his products and the purchasing price of some of the things he buys—especially farm machinery. But this is a condition he must help solve. The only thing to do is take better care of the machinery he has, repair when necessary, buy when absolutely necessary, and try to do away with the machinery debt—not only in hard times but during periods of so-called prosperity. If this were done the price of machinery would adjust itself to the price of other products.

The fact remains that much is being said regarding present conditions and little is being done or can be done. The way to get out of these conditions is to organize the farm business in such a way that you can stay out of debt as far as possible and thus have a minimum amount of burden placed on the operator during a time like this.

—F. W. Dusenbury, Anthony.

THE WHEAT RAISER'S PREDICAMENT

Competition is keen. Only the efficient survive in wheat production just as in other lines. The man with live stock and poultry still has the surest source of income and the wheat baron, just now at least, figures like this: Income, ———. Expense of production, normal. The more wheat he has the less he is worth.

But the elements right now are working for less wheat and a higher price. Dry sunny days and bushels of wire worms are doing the job. The central wheat belt has lost its

hustle and bustle and is getting back to normal, so that the sow, cow, sheep, and hen thrive and get fat on cheap grain.

—F. J. Habiger, Bushton.

FARMERS OF THE WESTERN GRAZING REGION OPTIMISTIC

The western grazing section of Kansas has been diminishing in area very rapidly during the past 10 years until it now includes only six or eight counties in the extreme west central part of the state. Even in these counties the unbroken sod areas are comparatively small and are interspersed with plowed land, a quarter here and a section there. The breaking of this sod has been done during just the last few years, when the principal demand has been for wheat.

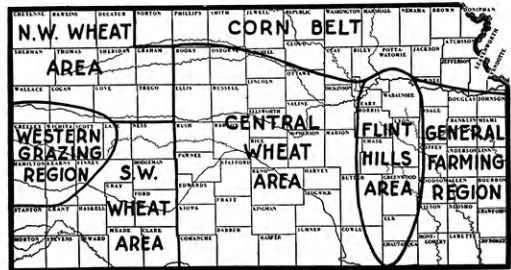
Wheat is the principal crop and will remain so for many years to come. Cattle and horses are plentiful, but the necessary pasture for their maintenance is not there and native pasture must be supplemented with wheat pasture or by the growing of feed crops. During the last three or four years the growing of corn and sorghums for fodder and silage has increased materially. This practice has been followed only by the resident farmers. A large part of the cultivated land is owned or managed by nonresidents whose only interest in it is to spend as little time as possible in the country while harvesting and replanting wheat, and to take out a cash return. These men are commonly known in this section as "suitcase" farmers.

There are small river and creek bottoms and fairly extensive shallow water areas in this section that are especially adapted to growing alfalfa. Potato growing has just recently become a specialized industry in a comparatively small area near Scott City. The rainfall necessary for the growing of alfalfa, potatoes, corn, and forage sorghums in this shallow water area is supplemented by irrigation from wells.

Even though wheat production has rapidly gained headway in this section, live stock production remains important. There are maintained both breeding herds and steer herds of cattle, large numbers of cattle being shipped into the section for wintering in sea-

sons of good wheat pastures and feed crops. It is not an uncommon sight to see bands of from 40 to 50 horses apparently not being used on account of the power machinery in the county. Swine production is gaining headway with the production of stock hogs as the principal object to meet the demand from the Pacific coast for this class of hogs.

Under present conditions the optimism of the farmers of this section is remarkable. A few of the resident farmers settled the country 20 to 30 years ago; others have come within the last 10 to 15 years, buying cheap land, farming on a large scale, and thereby being able to make money. The credit of the farmers apparently is good. Many of them have sold only enough wheat to pay current



FARMING DISTRICTS IN KANSAS

These figures are based on recent acreage figures.

expenses. Both permanent and temporary storage space for wheat on farms has been provided in the hope that a better price may be secured. In relation to land values taxes have been comparatively low in this section of the state and no apparent dissatisfaction has been manifested.

The trend in this section has been from exclusively cattle and horses to wheat, and is now settling down to wheat, feed crops, and a diversity of live stock including cattle, hogs, poultry, some sheep, and even dairy cattle in a few cases. —John V. Hepler, District Agricultural Agent for Western Kansas.

PRODUCTS PLENTIFUL BUT MONEY SCARCE IN NORTHWESTERN KANSAS

The farmers of northwestern Kansas are now in a rather unusual financial condition in that their bins and granaries are full of

grain while their pockets are rather void of cash.

The crop seasons of 1930 and 1931 were two of the best this country has ever experienced. In 1930 wheat yields were above the average. The corn and feed-crop yields were the best this section has ever seen. The wheat yields in 1931 were excellent and prospects indicate at least an average yield of corn and feed. As the result of these two seasons one cannot feel that the good farmers of this section are nearing or even approaching a state of insolvency, in spite of the fact that they are being offered extremely low prices for the grain they have produced.

The farmer who is finding difficulty in financing his business is the one who has depended entirely upon wheat. Such a farmer usually operates a large acreage which necessitates owning a considerable amount of expensive machinery and hiring most of his work done. Some such farmers do not own a single head of live stock and make no effort to produce the food consumed by their families.

On the other hand, farmers who are practicing diversified farming, both in the way of live stock and crops, still have credit at the banks and will, in most cases, have money to meet taxes and interest. The fact that bank deposits have not decreased during the past six months is a fair indication of the financial condition of the area which is made up largely of farmers.

Under present financial conditions it is doubted if farmers will be in a position in the near future to retire much, if any, of their indebtedness, but it is my belief that the thinking farmer will be able to stay in business unless present prices stay too long.—E. H. Coles, superintendent, Colby Agricultural Experiment Station.

SUMMER DROUGHT MAKES AN EXTRA PINCH ON SOME COMMUNITIES IN NORTH-WESTERN KANSAS

Northwestern Kansas had fair rains in the spring of 1931. Summer rains, however, were spotted and local and not the general rains which do the most good.

The wheat yield was unusually large. The barley crop was light. Corn has made a fair

crop despite the dry weather and grasshoppers. Some counties helped farmers secure grasshopper poison at low rates, and in some communities were quite successful in controlling the hoppers.

Feed crops in general are quite light, owing to the dry summer. Sorghums that were drilled made a very small growth, but those listed were much better. Kansas Orange sorghum, as a rule, made a splendid growth. Kafir did not make a very heavy growth, but some fields will make good seed.

There is a demand for hogs as the farmers want to feed their surplus wheat. A reduction in wheat acreage is the rule among farmers this fall. Further than this while most of the drilling is done, prospects for a good stand are poor in many communities owing to the dry seed bed and injury from worms.

Farmers are compelled to cut all expenses they possibly can because of the low prices of farm products. They are studying supply and demand and other marketing problems as never before. —Clyde J. Jensen, Gem.

J. W. Ziegler, '22, is farming near Northbrook, Chester county, Pa.

Stanley Caton, '27, is poultry extension specialist in the University of Kentucky.

L. H. Rochford, '19, is extension specialist of animal husbandry in the State Agricultural College of Colorado, Fort Collins.

Kenneth W. Knechtel, '28, is graduate assistant in the Department of Dairy Husbandry in Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, Stillwater.

R. F. Copple, '21, M. S., '30, is in charge of pasture investigations for the Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture. He is assigned to the Department of Agronomy, M. A. C., Amherst, Mass.

Ralph F. Germann, '31, is doing graduate work in Pennsylvania State College. He is majoring in dairy products and utilizing the scholarship of \$750 which he won in the dairy products intercollegiate judging contest last year.

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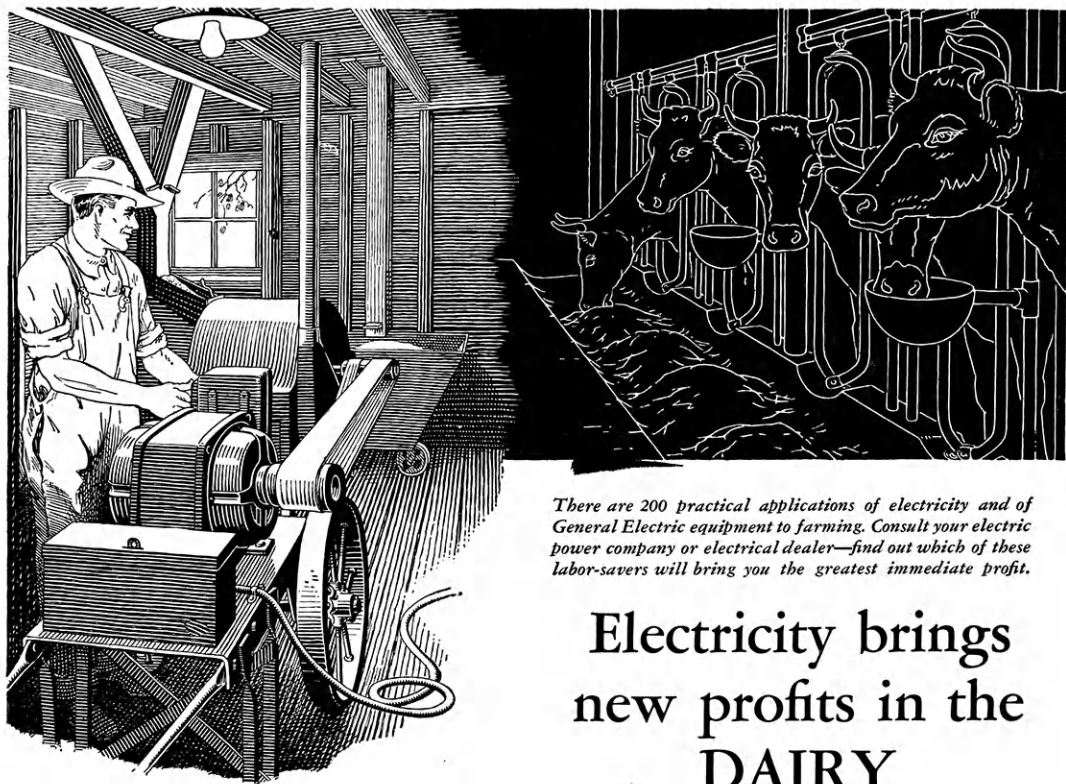
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