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The farm short course: get ready for tomorrow. 1940

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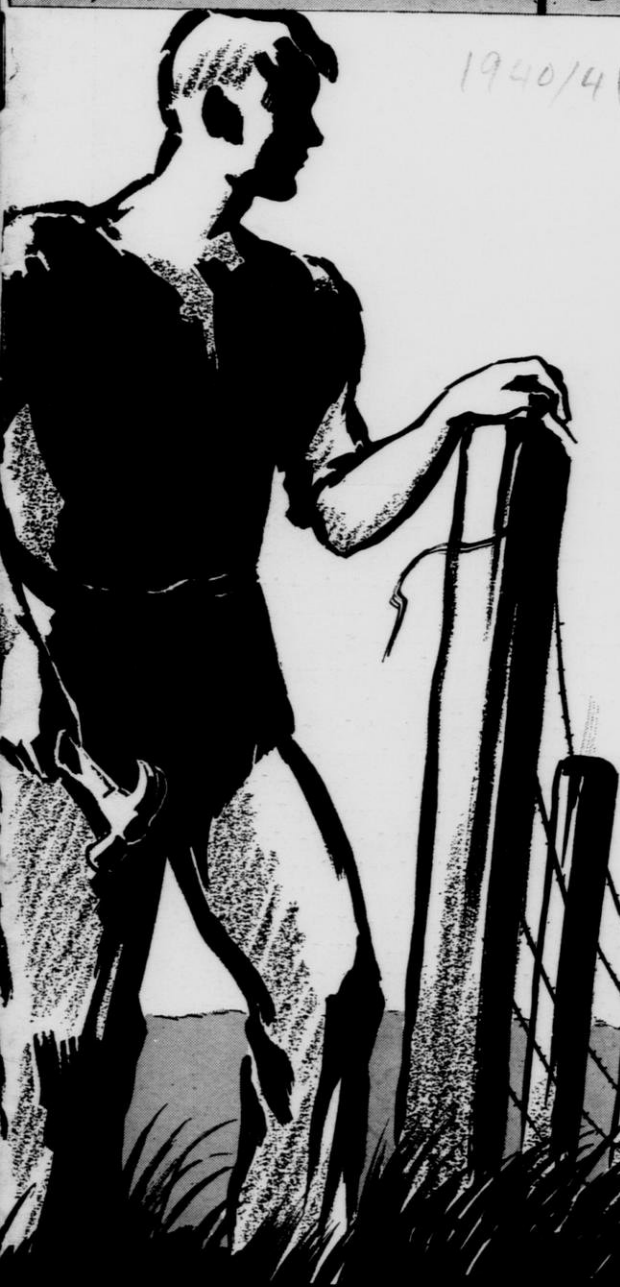
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BULLETIN of The University of Wisconsin

1940/41



*Get ready for
Tomorrow*

The **FARM SHORT COURSE**



TH**ERE** is much to be done to make farming and rural living what we want them to be. There are many changes which we would like to bring to farm life. There are many ways in which we would like to see our home communities improved.

It is toward these ends that farming must first, last, and at all times be working.

This means that we will want to take advantage of all the chances we can get. We, here at the College of Agriculture, are very anxious to work with you in preparing yourself for the events of tomorrow. No one knows what these will be. We do know that if we are to meet them to the best of our ability we must take advantage of every opportunity.

One of the greatest opportunities, I believe, for the young man who expects to farm will be to enter and do serious work in the Farm Short Course. For the good of ourselves, our families, and our communities, we must be ready for tomorrow.

Chris K. Christensen

Dean and Director

May 1940

Issued monthly by the University of Wisconsin at Madison, Wisconsin. Entered as second class matter July 11, 1916, at the post office at Madison, Wisconsin, under the act of August 24, 1912.

The Farm Short Course

THE agriculture of Wisconsin is built around the family-sized farm. This farm, carved out of the frontier, is an American institution well worth preserving. On this family-sized farm the farmer and his family can help themselves considerably and contribute much to help society in the solution of many of its problems. It's work to be sure—but the work of a free man—the kind of work which holds a challenge for those who would do it well. The life of the farm family can be, and usually is, as abundant in the fine things of life as can be found among any other large group of people today.

Perhaps in farming, as in other occupations, it is time that we gave a little more thought to living rather than to becoming rich. Perhaps we need to develop more our appreciation of beauty in our homes, our farms, and our factories so that we can develop further in this country a type of culture to which it is entitled.

The farmer on this family-sized farm will bring to his children an understanding of nature and a love for work—it's just part of the life there.

THE LAND SHOULD BE FED PROPERLY

THE soil belongs to all—not to this generation or to the next, but to all those who will follow. The time has passed when we can use the soil without regard to its make-up. No longer can we take and take—without thought of putting back. Anyone can run a soil down but it takes a real farmer to grow crops on it and still leave it in better condition than he found it.

Soil erosion is a serious problem—its control the concern not only of the individual farmer but of groups of farmers. Soils, even though they have been farmed for many years, must continue to produce the foodstuffs for America. Understanding the soil, treating it wisely, and in some cases generously, are necessary. All the signs point toward the soil from which farmers make their living.

Productive Crop Varieties Required

PERHAPS more than ever before we are today concerned with the saving of our soils. Plans have been put forth and programs adopted for large areas of agricultural land. But the farmer will need to go still further in applying the principles of crop production and soil building to his own farm. New varieties of economic plants are being improved—hybrid corn has appeared, alfalfa has proven its worth,



pure bred grains have added to the farmer's income—and many other important developments are in sight. This team, the soil, and the crop, and farmer will work together. We need to make sure that no one is taking advantage of the others so that tomorrow each may again start on even terms.

Only Efficient Livestock Will Do

LIVESTOCK may, in many ways, be regarded as the farmer's factory—a converter of raw materials into things which people want and for which they are willing to pay. Here it is not a matter of what breed is best—that's the one you like—but a question of how well the individuals represent the breed to which they belong.

No farmer is interested in working for his livestock; they must work for him to produce materials which can be exchanged for the things he needs. Higher butter-fat records for our dairy cows, more pounds of pork for feed fed, more eggs per hen, and so on, have increased appreciably within the past few years. The farmer here must be the efficiency expert who sees the cow and is not blinded by the herd, who measures the product in terms of a better living for himself and his family.

Economical Methods of Production Demanded

EVERYTHING we buy or sell has a price. How much we make depends on how economically we can produce a given material. How much we have left over at the end of the year will determine the things which we can afford to buy. The farmer is no exception to this economic law. His factory—the farm—his equipment—livestock and machinery—and his employes and manager must all dovetail together if his plant is to be as successful as he will want to have it. Running expense, replacement of old equipment, the use of commercial plant food, and many other items will need his careful judgment.

Efficient Marketing Called For

BY TRUCK and by train the farmer's product goes to market. Here, as in production, the farmer will want to send as good a product as he is capable of producing because everybody wants a better product and inferior grades easily glut the market. Marketing of agricultural products is a complicated business.

In many instances farmers will want to do this phase of their work cooperatively. If they do they must realize that there is nothing mystical about the term cooperation—that it is a working together for the good of all—that it must meet the same buying public as the private systems meet. But whether he markets his products privately or cooperatively the farmer's big job will be to offer the market a product of which he is proud and one which the public will feel it can't afford to be without.



FARM LIFE OF TOMORROW

Home Built About the Family

GOOD crops, good livestock, and efficient management are of little value unless they open the door to a successful farm life. A balance must be maintained between the barn and the house side of the road. The farm family is the hub around which the wheel of farming turns. If one spoke is broken the wheel becomes weaker, and the farmer and his family begin to lose many of the enjoyments which they need.

This home must be more than a filling station; it must be more than a unit of work. The farmer will want to bring into his home a high understanding of fair play, of honest work, and of wholesome fun. There is time for all of these in the "off hours" because today, more than ever before, we need a vacation from steady work so that tomorrow we may be more capable of doing a man-sized job of living. We need, more and more, to bring into our homes the fine things which today can be had by the discriminate turning of a dial or the mailing of a card. We need to develop with ourselves and our children the art of reading, the art of listening, the art of appreciation of nature and so many other things in which farm life abounds. And we don't need to have a lot of money to do it either.





Comfortable and Convenient Home Desired

NATURE was very generous when it made the landscapes, grew the trees, and carved its creeks and rivers. Have we made as much as we might of the things which are available? A beautiful shrub, that is already growing in the fence row may add much by replacing the weeds sometimes found around the house. The tree, so often a comfort at the end of the corn row to both man and beast, will likewise add to the usability of the area around the house. It will just make it a little more attractive and a little closer to you as home.

Inside the house we will want to have those things which we can afford in making the work convenient and safe. Too long have we neglected many conveniences which are far from being expensive but once you have them you really wonder how you managed without them. Here as in our crops and livestock we must be sane in our judgment and sound in our choice.

Alert and Well Related Communities to Function

THE sign post says "Come Right In"—a welcome to all who enter the community. Not one where the competition borders on hatred but one in which the neighbor is willing to say only the good things about the farm next door. There are so many activities today which



farm families will want to do together that there will be little time left over. There is a wealth of latent talent existing here which needs only a spark to set it in motion. Community activity in the interest of the school, the church, and in recreation, will play a big part in making the community a place which will function in your life and in the lives of your family and neighbors.

THE FARMER OF TOMORROW

Familiar with the Practice of Good Farming

THE pioneering days in the geographical sense are over—there is little new land to which we may turn. The task of the farmer now is to make his methods as modern as the machinery he uses, as efficient as the automobile he drives, and his training as thorough for his work as is the training of the engineer who creates his new machines.

Today the problems of the farmer are not those of the pioneer. They are more complex and there is no *single* formula that he can follow to make his farm successful. He must know the many practices of good farming and how to apply them. He must be more than a keeper of livestock and a grower of crops. He must know the “why” as well as the “how” of farming.



Acquainted with Underlying Science

IT IS becoming increasingly apparent that the modern farmer can well regard science as his friend for herein lies the answer to the "whys" of farming. New varieties of plants, improved methods of handling and feeding livestock, new methods in breeding and new control measures for pests and insects are but a few of the more recent findings which the farmer will want to adopt as a part of his farm practice. He will be constantly looking for new discoveries which will contribute to his work on the farm, but this modern farmer must also know that just because a thing is new does not prove that it is good.

Informed Upon Current Developments

THE farm is the production unit—the farmer its overseer. With his unit operating efficiently the farmer will want to keep in touch with the many developments away from his own farm. They may affect quite directly the things which he is able to do at home. Legislative programs of groups, interested in the farmer or by groups of farmers themselves, must be studied and interpreted. Fair play for industry, labor, farming, and the professions can well claim his attention. He must be concerned with current developments in the fields of economics, politics, education, and many others. These need his judgment in the formulation of programs which include his farm and the farms of his neighbors.

Willing and Able to Cooperate

IT IS not enough today for the farmer to do a good job only on his own farm. In the pioneer day that was the important thing, but as farming has changed so must the farmer change. A mutual trust in his neighbor is needed—so that the milk from his herd may be mixed with that of his neighbor's herd without lowering the quality of either. A common aim for the good of all may help with the solution of the many problems which lie ahead.

Ready to Take Place as Citizen of Society

FIRST one is a good citizen—then a good farmer. Through manual work the farmer learns to know his neighbor better; they express themselves in action as well as by words. But in his township, his county, and his state he will want to lend his efforts toward making his rural community a better place in which to live. He will be interested in better government—local, state and national—in better local facilities for training his and his neighbor's children, and in better recreational facilities for all the people of his community.

YOU CAN BE READY

What the Short Course Offers

FARMING today offers to the young man interested in the land as great a challenge as does any other field he may enter. If his choice is to be farming then he must realize that he needs to be trained for





it. No longer can he expect to succeed in this or any other profession without the best training he can get. No longer can he expect to be a farmer simply because that was the occupation of his forefathers.

The Farm Short Course at the University of Wisconsin has accepted the challenge of providing the young men of the farm with the training whereby they will understand the mechanics of farming, the whys and hows of farm practices, the social and economic problems bearing upon farming, and the working together with other farmers. Through the leadership of inspirational teachers you will find the answers to many of your problems. Further, the Short Course will give you a broad educational contact with the many other fields with which farming is so directly connected.

The farmer, too, must live as well as make a living and through a study of relatively new courses in the field of farmer training you will find enjoyment in your "off-hours." A broad social contact with other young men, interested as you are in farming, will bring to your profession that something in which too often it has been lacking. You will learn to know your fellow farmer as a most interesting man—one with whom you like to work and play.

When It Opens

FARMING is a year round job and any comprehensive plan of farmer training must recognize this fact. That is why the Farm Short Course opens each year about the middle of November and closes the middle of March. The course offers 15 weeks of practical training in farming, 15 weeks of living and working together.







What It Costs

THE following is the estimated cost for the 15 weeks each winter:
 Room at Farm Short Course dormitory, \$1.00 per week \$15.00
 Board at Farm Short Course dining room, \$4.00 per week 60.00
 Fees (including medical care) 24.50

Total for students living in Wisconsin \$99.50

(For young men living in other states an out-of-state tuition of \$51.67 is added.)

(For students enrolling for five or ten weeks the fee is approximately one-third or two-thirds respectively of the above.)

How It Operates

THE detailed list of courses is given at the end of this booklet. You will find that the list covers completely the field in which you are interested.

The 15 weeks is divided into three five-week periods. A new group of courses is selected each five weeks. Classes meet daily and are distributed about the many buildings on the campus of the College of Agriculture. Each course carries 1½ credits and 36 credits are required for a certificate.

Graduates of high schools, who present three or four years of credit in vocational agriculture, may complete the course in one

winter. A minimum of 15 weeks must be completed at Madison. The usual procedure of electing courses, removing failures, changing rooming places, dropping courses, etc. should be discussed with the Director. The dormitory regulations are worked out by the students at the opening meeting.

For a number of years the Regents of the University have made available 20 scholarships of \$75 each to first-year students in the Farm Short Course who are residents of Wisconsin. A commercial firm has also made available 15 scholarships of \$45 each. Every young man interested in the Farm Short Course has an opportunity to try for one of these scholarships. This contest closes on October 21.

You will enjoy the evening forum programs which are held twice or three times weekly in the assembly hall of the dormitory. Here you will meet many leading personalities in fields other than farming and have a chance to discuss with them many interesting problems. A broad contact with the fields of finance, education, politics, business, transportation, and others is arranged for the winter.

For your convenience an application blank is attached to the back of this booklet. The Short Course dormitories are operated on a cooperative basis and serve as a fine home for you during the winter. The space available is limited and the rooms will be assigned in the order in which the applications are received. For further information write V. E. Kivlin, Director of Short Course, Madison, Wisconsin.



COURSES YOU MAY TAKE:

AGRICULTURAL BACTERIOLOGY

MR. SARLES

FARM BACTERIOLOGY. Bacteria are important in farming. What bacteria are, how they live and grow, their effect on the soil and soil fertility; their relation to water, water supply, and sewage disposal; their effect on milk and its products, and to transmissible diseases of livestock are interesting parts of this course.

AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY

MR. PHILLIPS

FARM CHEMISTRY. This everyday chemistry about farm plants and animals includes: Plant growth in relation to soil and air, the chemistry of digestion, mineral feeds and mineral needs of dairy cows, protein and vitamin needs of animals. The chemistry of commercial fertilizers and of spray materials is also studied.

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

MR. HOBSON, DEAN CHRISTENSEN, MR. PARSONS, MR. ANDERSON, MR. MITCHELL,
MR. SCHAARS, MR. RILEY

FARM ECONOMICS 1. Economic problems which confront the farmer, cost of production and prices, changes and trends in prices of farm products, over-production and the surplus; the tariff, bounty, and other plans for farm relief and price stabilization.

FARM ECONOMICS 2. The relation of the farm to land tenure, credit and taxation. Problems of land utilization; land values and appraisal; problems of the farmer in renting and buying land and obtaining credit; a brief survey of farm taxation.





MARKETING. Necessary marketing services, agencies, and methods; marketing channels, cooperative marketing and the middleman system, market prices, marketing weaknesses, and marketing improvements. The relationship between economical production, quality products, efficient marketing, and better rural social life.

FARM MANAGEMENT. How the various farm operations may be correlated so the entire farm may be handled more successfully and economically. Location and size of farm; crops and livestock best suited; layout of the farm; capital and equipment necessary for various types of farming; and problems of farm help.

COOPERATIVE MARKETING. The objectives, organization, setup, and methods of doing business by cooperative marketing associations. Special phases, such as membership contracts, pooling, financing, and incorporation, are treated. Current cooperative marketing issues and a review of the commodity organizations within the state.

FARM BUSINESS AND LEGAL PRACTICE. The common legal practices which concern the farmer such as mortgages, contracts, leases, and abstracts.

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

MR. DUFFEE, MR. WITZEL, MR. BRUHN

FARM MACHINERY. Farm implements such as the plow, mower, binder, corn planter and cultivator are studied to give the student a good understanding of the construction and operation of the different types.

FARM MECHANICS AND STRUCTURES. Actual work and study of leveling, subdivision of land, water supply, sewage disposal, plumbing, heating and ventilation; concrete construction, thread cutting, soldering, rope work, and harness repair.

FARM POWER. Practical work in adjusting and running the gas engine and the tractor, making fuel consumption tests, and in locating and remedying common troubles.



RURAL ELECTRIFICATION. The use of electricity on the farm, including plans for wiring farm buildings, motors and switches, the electric fence and many other applications.

AGRICULTURAL JOURNALISM

MR. SUMNER, MR. RASMUSSEN

FARM ADVERTISING. Salesmanship is needed on the farm. The farm name, the farm letterhead, the classified advertisement, sales appeals, and catalogs.

FARM CORRESPONDENCE. The writing of farm letters, minutes of meetings, reports, communications and addresses for farm organizations.

AGRONOMY

MR. GRABER, MR. WRIGHT, MR. AHLGREN, MR. STONE,
MR. HOLDEN, MR. SHANDS

THE PLANT WORLD. The agricultural plants as they relate to the plant kingdom, how plants feed and grow, and their relationship to food supply and food storage.

FARM CROPS. Varieties of field crops for Wisconsin and methods of handling them through all phases of culture and harvest.

FORAGE CROPS. The best methods and practices in handling and improving legumes and other forage crops.

SEED PRODUCTION AND WEED CONTROL. The breeding, production, marketing, and judging of Wisconsin grains and corn, and ways to control weeds.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

MR. DARLOW, MR. FULLER, MR. FARGO, MR. ROCHE

FEEDS AND FEEDING. The study of feeding stuffs, principles of feeding, and rations.

BEEF CATTLE AND SHEEP MANAGEMENT. The selection, care and management of the common breeds.

HORSE AND SWINE MANAGEMENT. The selection, care and management of the common breeds.

MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS. The selection, butchering, and care of meat.

DAIRY HUSBANDRY

MR. HEIZER, MR. HUMPHREY, MR. RUPEL, MR. VERGERONT, MR. HARRIS,
MR. CRAMER, MR. WERNER

THE ANIMAL WORLD. A general course to give a picture of the common farm animals in their relationship to the animal kingdom. The developments of our farm animals and their improvement.

FEEDS AND FEEDING. The study of feeding stuffs, principles of feeding, and rations.

ADVANCED FEEDS AND FEEDING. Special application to specific problems of feeding.

DAIRY HUSBANDRY. A survey of the production phases of the dairy industry.

DAIRY CATTLE BREEDS AND BREEDING. A study of the dairy breeds.

DAIRY CATTLE MANAGEMENT. Selection and management of dairy animals.

DAIRY HERD IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION (DHIA). Outline problems of the association officers and the dairy herd improvement man. A complete set of records will be computed by each student. The course is equally important to the man who is operating a farm and developing a herd. Advanced registry standards and records will also be studied.

ECONOMIC ENTOMOLOGY

MR. FLUKE, MR. WILSON

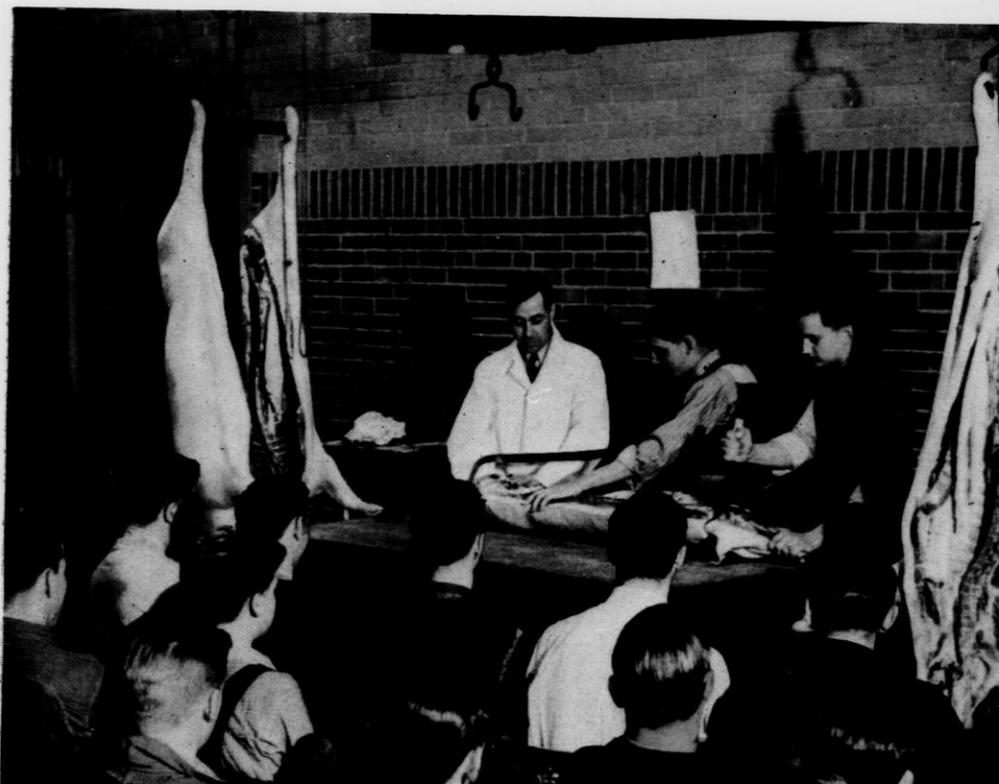
FARM INSECTS AND CONTROL. How to know and treat the more important insect pests of farm, garden, and orchard crops.

BEEKEEPING. Up-to-date methods and equipment, production of comb and extracted honey, grading and marketing honey, and treatment of bee diseases.

FARM DAIRYING

MR. JACKSON, MR. WECKEL, MR. WALLENFELDT

FARM DAIRYING. Practical work with the most approved apparatus for testing milk, the separation of cream, the manufacture of butter and other dairy products. Testing of milk and cream, figuring of yield, detection of the more common adul-



terants of dairy products and the operation of hand separators, milk coolers and other appliances.

FORESTRY

MR. MCNEEL

FARM FORESTRY. The identification of trees, tree and forest values, wood utilization, reforestation, and the planting and care of the farm wood lot and the windbreak.

4-H CLUB

MR. BEWICK

4-H CLUB ORGANIZATION AND LEADERSHIP. The importance of clubs in home and community life; the psychology of leadership; methods of organizing clubs, instruction in leadership, and club programs.

GENETICS

MR. CASIDA, MR. DICKERSON

ANIMAL BREEDING. The systems and processes of reproduction and milk secretion; how principles of inheritance apply in improving farm animals.

GROUP PARTICIPATION

MR. SUR, MR. EWBANK, MISS BORCHERS, MR. HESSELTINE, MR. DERLETH, MR. KIVLIN
PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE. How to organize and conduct public meetings and farmers clubs.

RURAL REGIONAL LITERATURE—A study of Regional Literature.

COMMUNITY MUSIC. How music may be made a vital force in the community.

PUBLIC SPEAKING. The elements of good conversation and practice in preparing and giving short talks.

PUBLIC DISCUSSION. Further training in speaking through longer talks, taking part in group discussions including practice as the presiding officer.

READING AND DRAMA. Interpretation of the printed page, and helping to produce and take part in plays.

RECENT AMERICAN HISTORY. How the recent happenings of history affect the social and economic life of our people.



PLANT PATHOLOGY

MR. VAUGHAN

PLANT DISEASES. How to recognize and control the common and more important plant diseases of Wisconsin's crops, grains, fruits, and potatoes.

HORTICULTURE

MR. MOORE, MR. MILWARD, MR. AUST, MR. LONGENECKER

HORTICULTURE. Lectures and laboratory exercises in the various operations of fruit, vegetable, and potato culture.

HOME GROUNDS IMPROVEMENT. Study of plants best suited to this purpose.

POULTRY HUSBANDRY

MR. HALPIN, MR. HOLMES, MR. ANNIN

POULTRY BREEDING AND JUDGING. Practice in judging for egg production and standard breed qualities. Breeding for egg production and poultry improvement.

POULTRY FEED. Feeding practices and formulation of poultry rations with special reference to the mineral, protein and vitamin needs.

MARKET EGGS. Care of market eggs. Practice in candling, grading, and packing. Methods of marketing.

INCUBATION AND BROODING. How many chicks develop, fertility and hatchability of eggs, brooding, feeding and care of baby chicks.

POULTRY MANAGEMENT. House and range management for chickens, turkeys, ducks and geese. Market poultry.

PRACTICAL POULTRY. Demonstrations of poultry equipment and practice in caponizing, dressing and drawing, sexing and pedigree hatching.

RURAL SOCIOLOGY

MR. KOLB, MR. BARTON, MR. WILEDEN

RURAL SOCIETY. The place and setting of rural society in general society, population changes, rural groups and social institutions, cooperative enterprises, and modern trends.

COOPERATIVE MOVEMENTS. Consideration of the social and educational aspects of cooperation.



RURAL CITIZENSHIP. The social and civil problems of the rural community; the development of a sense of social responsibility and the demands of a folk society upon its rural social institutions.

RURAL LITERATURE. A study of modern rural literature as it is developing in the various cultural regions of America.

RURAL COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION. Problems of local groups and institutions including schools, libraries, churches, rural health, social welfare, rural government, and farm organizations.

SOILS

MR. TRUOG, MR. GRAUL, MR. CHAPMAN

SOIL MANAGEMENT. Relation of soil to plants and animals; conditions affecting plant growth; plant-food elements and crop needs; importance of water and tith; land drainage, liming; relation of manure and commercial fertilizers to crop yields and soil improvement.

ADVANCED SOIL MANAGEMENT. The management of soils of all common types. Soil improvement practices in relation to the profitable production of crops. Planning soil improvement and maintenance programs on farms of various types.

VETERINARY SCIENCE

MR. BEACH

LIVESTOCK SANITATION. How to prevent and control the common diseases of farm animals.

POULTRY SANITATION. The principles of poultry sanitation and hygiene. Managing the flock to prevent disease.

WILD LIFE MANAGEMENT

WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT. How to build up the game, fur, and other wildlife on Wisconsin farms by establishing food and cover on waste land. How to study natural history as a personal hobby. How to organize neighborhood groups for the control of hunters and the conservation of wildlife. Part of the course consists of field trips to the University Arboretum and to areas near Madison where the farmers are practicing wildlife management.

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Students interested in taking advantage of group living in the Short Course dormitory should fill out this blank and mail it at once to V. E. Kivlin, Director of Farm Short Course. Places in the dormitory are limited and will be given in the order in which the applications are received.

Date.....

To Director of the Short Course
College of Agriculture
Madison, Wisconsin

I hereby apply for room in the Short Course dormitory from November 18, 1940, to March 15, 1941.

I have hadyears of farm experience and am.....

years old. I have completed the grade in school.

Should I change my address before November 1, 1940, or should anything occur to prevent my attendance, I will notify you so that my place can be filled by another applicant.

Name

Post Office State.....

Rural Route No. or Street No.

My Home County is

FIRST YEAR SCHEDULE

| Hour | First Term November 18-December 21 | Second Term January 6-February 8 | Third Term February 10-March 15 |
|--------------------|------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| 8-9 | Farm Chemistry | Plant World | Rural Society |
| 9-10 | Animal World | Farm Bacteriology | Feeds and Feed'ng |
| 10-12 | Dairy Husbandry Farm Machinery Soil Management | Field Crops (10-11) Farm Machinery Farm Dairying | Field Crops (10-11) Farm Machinery Farm Dairying |
| 1:30-2:30 | Cooperative Movements | Farm Economics I Farm Correspondence | Farm Economics II Farm Correspondence |
| 2:30-4:30 | Dairy Husbandry Farm Dairying Farm Records | Field Crops (2:30-3:30) Farm Records Farm Dairying | Dairy Husbandry Farm Records Soil Management |
| 4:30-5:30 M W F | Community Music Parliamentary Practice | Community Music Parliamentary Practice | Parliamentary Practice |

SECOND YEAR SCHEDULE

| | | | |
|--------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 8-9 | Feeds and Feeding | Cooperative Marketing and Management of Co-ops. | Livestock Sanitation Poultry Sanitation Farm Legal and Business Practice |
| 9-10 | Plant Diseases | Rural Citizenship | Farm Power |
| 8-10 | Farm Power | Farm Power | Farm Power |
| 10-11 | | Poultry Feeds and Feeding | |
| 11-12 | | Market Eggs | |
| 10-12 | Swine and Horse Management Poultry Breeding and Judging Farm Mechanics and Structures | Beef and Sheep Management Farm Mechanics and Structures Animal Breeding | Home Ground Improvement Dairy Herd Improvement Rural Electrification |
| 1:30-2:30 | Farm Management Farm Advertising | Farm Management Forage Crops | Incubation and Brooding Pure Bred Seed Products and Weed Control Rural Community Organization |
| 2:30-3:30 | Marketing | Regional Rural Literature 4-H Club Organization Advanced Soil Management | American History Game Management Practical Poultry |
| 3:30-4:30 | Elementary Speaking | Farm Forestry Public Speaking and Discussion | Rural Literature Reading and Dramatics |
| 3:30-5:30 T T and 3:30-4:30 M W F | Farm Insects Beekeeping | Dairy Cattle Management Horticulture | Dairy Cattle Breeds and Breeding Meat and Meat Products Poultry Management |
| 4:30-5:30 M W F | Community Music Parliamentary Practice | Community Music Parliamentary Practice | Parliamentary Practice |

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURE

