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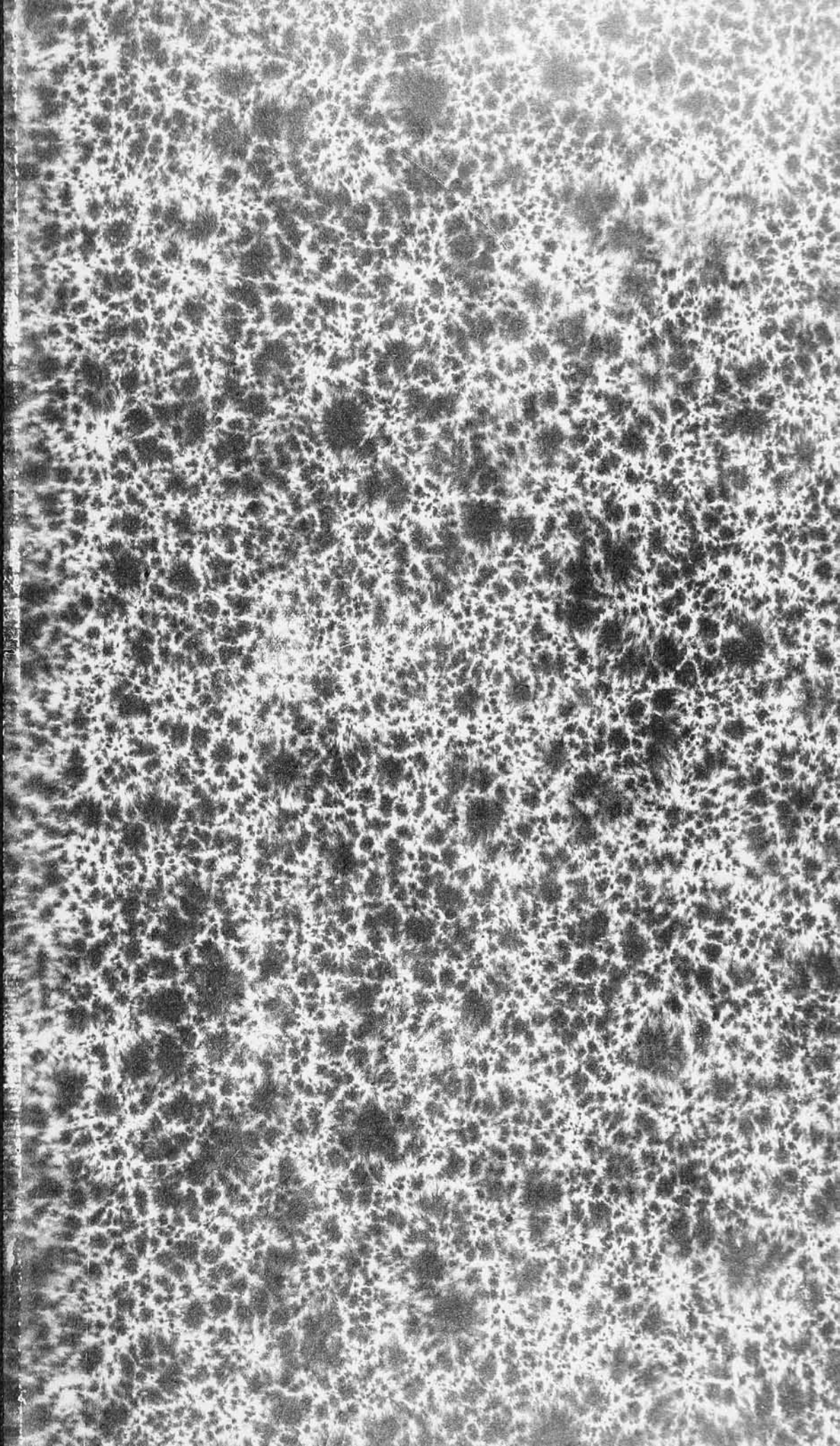

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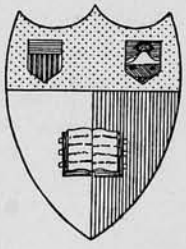

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The Cornell Countryman

OCTOBER

1924

Member Agricultural College Magazines Associated

Volume XXII

Number 1

Better than aching backs

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THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN

Volume XXII

October, 1924 to June, 1925

THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN

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Education *and* Agriculture

THE sad fact about American farming is that it varies in its effectiveness. It ranges from the poverty of Peter Tumbledown to the glittering heights on which stand agricultural estates of great splendor, and from the dull toil of Edwin Markham's "Man with the Hoe" to the vision that gave 35,000 rich acres to David Rankin of Missouri.

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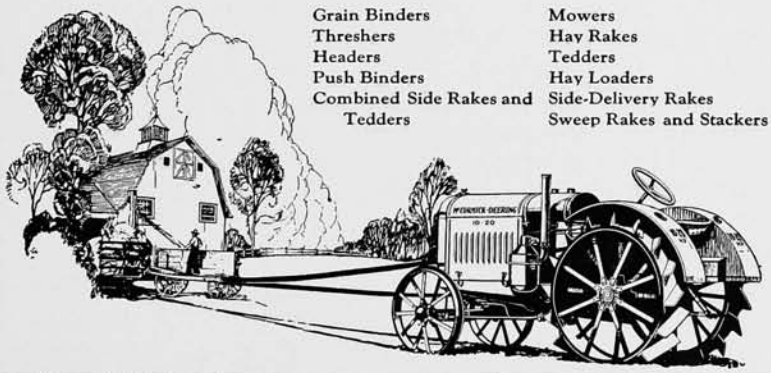

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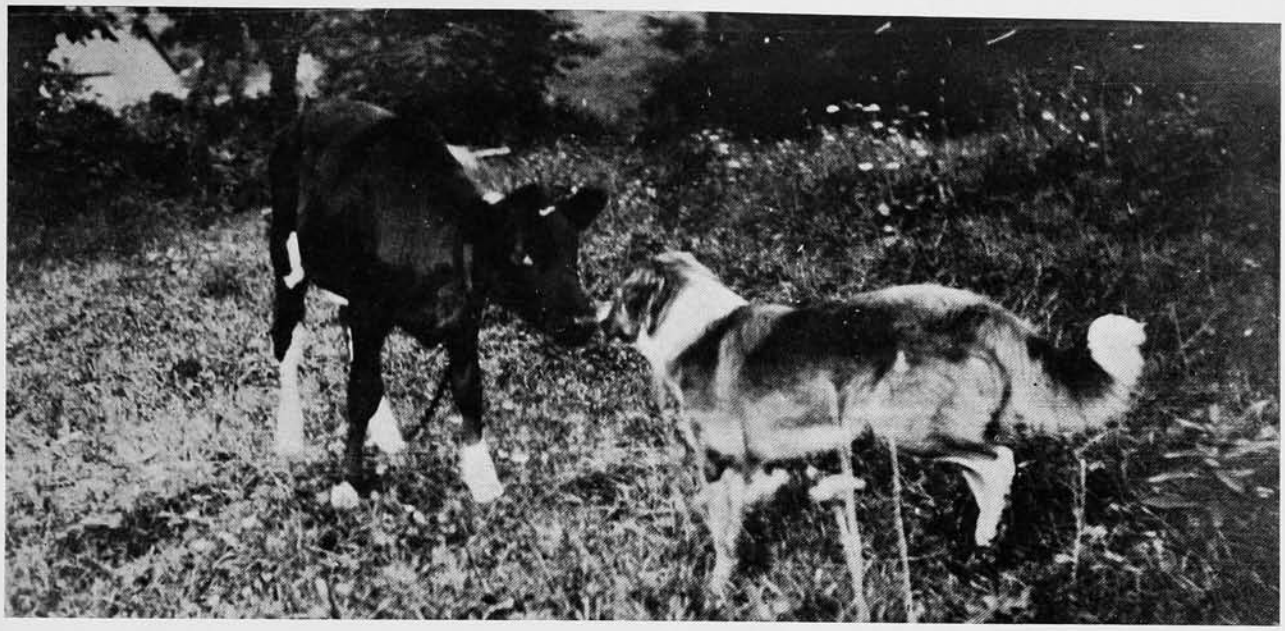

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By Dr. R. W. Thatcher, Director of the State Experiment Stations at Geneva and at Ithaca. Dr. Thatcher was born and raised on a farm, thus providing plenty of the rural background, so necessary in the guidance of an agricultural experiment station. Starting with a B. S. degree in 1898 and running through an M. A. in 1901, and a D. Agr. in 1920—all secured from Nebraska—Dr. Thatcher's strong interest in things agricultural kept him steadily interested in agricultural experiments. Starting in as assistant chemist at the Nebraska experiment station, he was in 1910 made director of the Washington Agricultural Experiment Station which position he held for three years, only giving it up to teach agricultural chemistry at Washington State College. In 1921 he came East as the director of the State Experiment Stations, before which he was the Dean of the Department of Agriculture and Director of the experiment stations in the University of Minnesota. The practical value of the work at the Station is apparent after a glance at his article.

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By the Editor, being a short skit on the foibles of the average tourist who still maintains a vestige of his belief in signs, and spends the hours between darkness and dawn the guest of some farmer whose sign "Lodging" spiked securely to the old apple tree, has attracted his eye and his patronage.

Feeding the Poultry Flock During the Fall and Winter 8

By Dr. G. F. Heuser, professor of poultry at Cornell and secretary and treasurer of the International Poultry Association. Dr. Heuser is a graduate of Cornell from which he secured his B. S. in 1915, and a Ph.D. in 1918. Last winter, he acted as the representative of the University at the second triennial meeting of the World's Poultry Congress, held in Spain, from which, with the addition of information gained through experiments in fall and winter feeding carried on at the College, many of the points outlined in his article, are taken.

Why Practice Forestry? 10

By Professor A. B. Recknagel, professor of Forest Utilization and Management at Cornell. Professor Recknagel is a graduate of Yale from which he received his B. A. degree in 1904, and an M. F. in 1906 from the same institution. Upon graduation he entered the United States Forest Service in which much of the backgrounds for the present article was secured. In 1913 Professor Recknagel started teaching at Cornell and while there has written several textbooks on forest management and utilization, chief among which are "Forest Working Plans" and "The Forests of New York State." The present article, dealing with the precarious situation of our own American forests in regard to their future and the future of the wood using industries dependent upon them, will be treated in two parts, the first of which appears in this issue.

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The flesh is strong and the light is high,
But this tree grew from a glen to the sky
While the waterfall easily flowed flowed down,
Swiftly splashing swashing down.

The winters it rested, the summers it rose
Till men found the glen by its nest of crows
And heard far below the waters wash down,
Faintly nightly daily down.

The last Fall comes, and the tree is dead;
Its roots are gone like the hairs of its head;
The worms are busy beneath its bark;
The storm wind knows it's an easy mark;
Soon it will hear the waters roar
Down down down and will know no more.

—Raymond Van Allen

The Cornell Countryman

A Journal of Country Life — Plant, Animal, Human

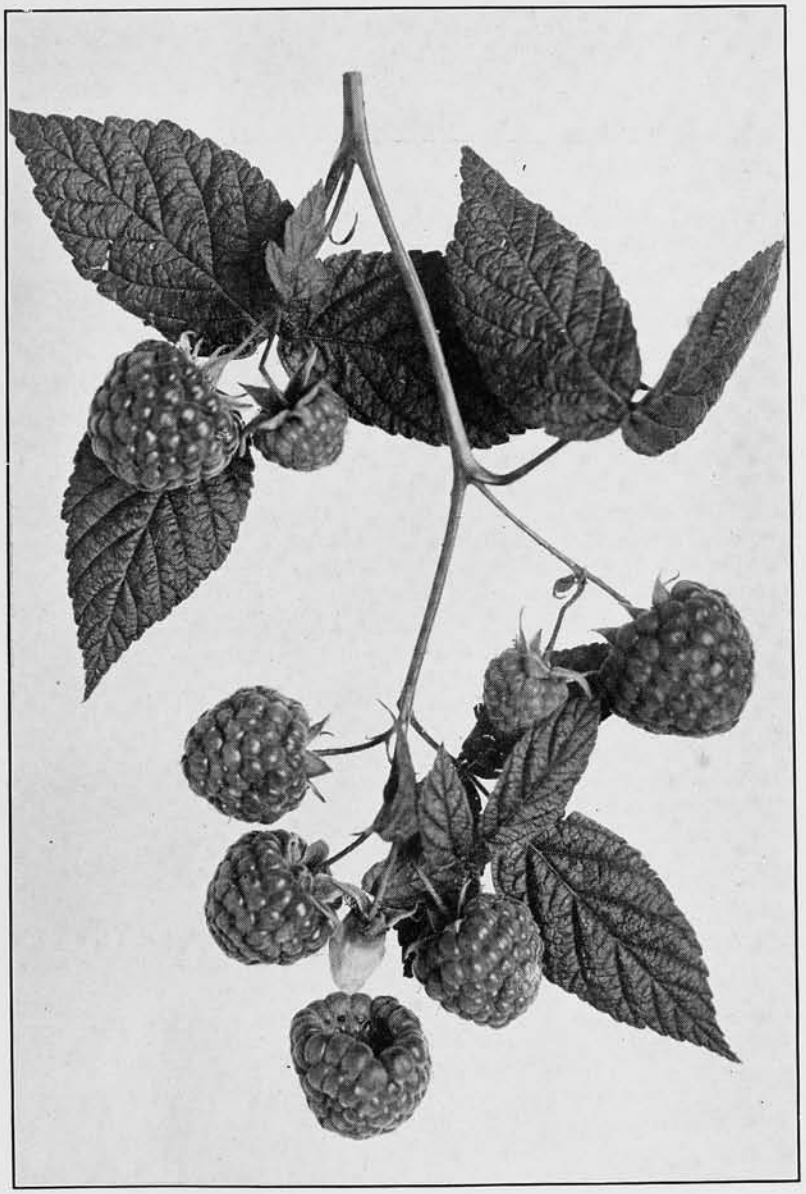
Volume XXII | OCTOBER, 1924 | Number 1

Work of State Agricultural Experiment Station

By R. W. Thatcher

STATE agricultural experiment stations are organized for the purpose of experimental study of problems which arise in connection with farm operations anywhere throughout the State. Experimental study means the carrying on of carefully controlled field experiments, or laboratory or greenhouse tests or analyses to discover the correct scientific explanation of the difficulty which has arisen or the fundamental scientific principle which will serve as a guide for successful farm or orchard practice. Another very important function of an experiment station is to serve as a *testing* or *proving* station where the actual truth about matters of agricultural science or practice which are in controversy can be established, by scientific workers who are disinterested and unbiased in their judgment and trained to be accurate in their observation of facts and in deductions from these observations.

Some of the difficulties which are encountered in farm practice anywhere in the State can be best solved by experimental study at the Experiment Station, where the laboratories and greenhouses are available for conducting carefully controlled experiments. Others need to be studied in the field where the difficulty exists or where the conditions of soil and climate affect the problem in such a way that it could not be solved elsewhere than where it exists.



Cayuga Red Raspberry, a New Station Seedling

The State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva has always confined its equipment in buildings, machinery, apparatus, livestock, etc., to those things which will contribute to the scientific study of crop production, especially that of horticultural crops, and the nutrition of farm animals and men and has never undertaken to study problems of marketing or distribution of these products, nor of the breeding of animals nor of engineering problems in connection with farm operation. These latter types of problems are provided for at the Experiment Station at Cornell University. On the other hand, the analyses of feeding stuffs, fertilizers, insecticides and fungicides and the standardization of Babcock glassware which is required by the State agricultural law, are all done at the Geneva Station.

As the result of investigations which have already been completed, the Station at Geneva has a long series of bulletins and reports dealing with many different problems of farm practice, all of which are available for distribution to farmers who desire them. Lists of the available bulletins can be obtained by writing to the Station at Geneva.

The Experiment Station does no so-called "extension work"; that is, it does not attempt to promulgate information concerning general farm practice except so far as the results of its own investigations are useful for that

purpose. The giving of general information, either with reference to crop production or the problems of marketing or distribution, is in the hands of the extension service of the State College of Agriculture, at Ithaca. The State Experiment Station has a regularly formulated plan of development of its resources and abilities to carry on experimental work both at Geneva and wherever it is needed throughout the State, which has been printed in the form of a circular which is available for general distribution.

Dusting for Apple Red Bugs

The most recent annual report of the Station, that for the year ending June 30, 1923, shows that definite progress has been made during the year. A part of the results which have been obtained will add to the general knowledge of agricultural science; while a larger part will have direct bearing upon farm operations or the manufacture of agricultural products. Some of the more outstanding results may be briefly summarized as follows:

In the division of agronomy, the final results of a ten-years' fertilizer trial in vineyards and orchards, showed conclusively that much of the fertilizers which are now being used on fruit crops in Western New York are of very little use so far as can be measured either by tree growth or yield of fruit. Also, that unrotted straw when plowed into the soil has a significant injurious effect upon wheat and other farm crops grown on the land, and that acid phosphate added to composting manures serves to prevent considerable losses of nitrogen from the compost.

In the division of bacteriology, two items of technical interest to bacteriologists were secured, one dealing with the methods of obtaining pure cultures of bacteria and the other with standardization of bacteriological stains. The hot-water method of sterilization of milking machines was shown to be practical when applied with proper precautions; and a study of the types of bacteria which grow in milking machinery showed that certain of these are very resistant to ordinary sterilization and hence such machinery needs special care to be kept in sanitary condition.

In the division of biochemistry, certain technical studies of the composition of corn oil and corn starch and of the coloring matters of different varieties of grapes were completed and the results published.

In botany, a special study of the popping of popcorn showed how this can be favorably influenced by adding moisture to the corn or by keeeping it in a moist place. Comparisons of dusting versus spraying for apple scab and potato blight showed conclusively that spraying cannot be entirely eliminated by dusting. Successful combating of the raspberry mosaic by roguing out of diseased plants was fully demonstrated. The seed testing laboratory tested a total of 1,386 samples of agricultural seeds for farmers and seed dealers and 436 official inspection samples.

In the chemistry division, a method was worked out for preparing pure casein and of the changes which it undergoes in cheese making. Also, an elaborate study of the nicotine content of farm-grown tobacco and of how this can best be used as a spray or dust for combating insect pests was completed and the results published. Nearly 6,000 samples collected by inspectors in connection with the enforcement of the fertilizer, feeding stuffs, and insecticide and fungicide laws were analyzed.

In the dairy division, the cause and a remedy for the appearance of the greenish-black discoloration of ice cream which had caused serious losses in several Dairymen's League plants was found; also, an explanation for the difference in "smoothness" of ice creams manufactured in different ways. Twenty-six thousand pieces of glassware used in the Babcock test for butter fat were examined for accuracy during the last half of the year.

In entomology, much progress was made in the comparison of dusting versus spraying for orchard insects; it was conclusively shown that dusting cannot completely replace spraying, if fruit is to be successfully protected against all kinds of common orchard pests. Seevral bulletins giving the results of these studies were issued during the year. More economical methods of controlling cabbage maggot in cabbage seedbeds were worked out, and field trials in Long Island for the control of cucumber beetles and cabbage insects gave some very practical information along these lines.

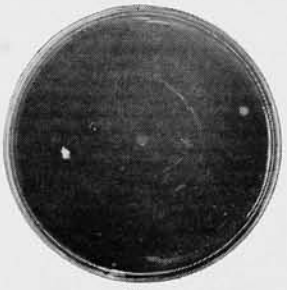
A Practical Demonstration of the Value of Spraying for Potato Blight

In horticulture, a new, early, sweet cherry, a new gooseberry, three new and highly improved red raspberries, three new strawberries and several new apple varieties, were brought to the point where stocks are ready for distribution. The "Pears of New York" was printed and distributed and work begun on "Small Fruits of New York." Nearly 600 varieties of garden peas, 250 varieties of muskmelons, and 400 varieties of beans were grown for the purpose of studying their true varietal characters preparatory to breeding for improvement in canning quality or for other uses. Several experiments in pruning fruit trees and in budding versus grafting as a means of propagation were brought to conclusion this year.

A

A, Bacterial Colonies from Sample of Low Grade Milk

The consolidation of the administration of the Station with that of the Cornell Agricultural Experiment Station and the State College of Agriculture at Cornell University went into effect on July 1, 1923, and already several important economies in administration have been effected. Also, it is now possible to prepare and present to the people of the State for approval and to the Legislature as a basis for appropriations, a single unified program for the development of facilities for agricultural experimental work in the future, instead of the two or more separate programs which were necessary in the past.



B

B, Sample of High Grade Milk

Ain't Nature Grand

By the Editor

THE TIME of flocking blackbirds, of hoar frost upon the roof, and of a spattering of pumpkins amid the shocks of corn, having stolen upon us while some of us are still enjoying the dreamy spell which marks the beginning of Indian Summer, perhaps you have not noticed the decrease in the number of motor cars speeding by your door, with their resultant dust drifting amenably in thru your carefully screened windows. Or mayhaps in an instant of rare understanding, some highway commissioner decided to lay a fine macadam road into your farm and out again. In such happy instances your ear and not your eye is your most useful instrument for detecting their approach. A low hum, a quick roar, a swift dash across your line of sight, and they have come and gone, thither, you know not, whence, only the license plate will tell—and license plates, especially if painted mud brown, are apt to be a wee bit uncommunicative.

But, upon occasion, when the sun is swinging down towards San Francisco, one of these argosies of the road may come to a full stop, at your very doorstep while the man at the wheel inquiries the price of a night's lodging. This is your chance—thanks to the forethought of your thrifty wife who has tidied up the spare bedroom for just such an occasion, and had a neat white sign with the legend "Tourist's Country Home" inscribed thereon, spiked fast to the maple sugar veteran on the front lawn—to observe the genus "tourist" in a foreign environment and under circumstances trying.

And what do you find? Reminds you of the old rhyme you have often repeated while stripping petal after petal from a daisy, "Rich man, poor man, beggar man, thief; doctor, lawyer, merchant, chief"; for there is about as much consistency in the type of people you may meet. Perchance one is a commission merchant from 'Frisco, ever eager to spread the sunshine of California climate and the wonder of her vistas wherever he goes; another a Maine lumberman who opines your plowed fields and barbed wire fences not half as picturesque as his own tall timbers and rock specked pastures. Rarest of all, if you have been able to gather together enough silver clinkers so that the house has had a fresh coat of white paint, with a splash of green on the blinds, and the grass has had its fortnightly haircut, and everything looks spick and span, you may receive into the security of the spare bedroom, a lately married couple, fresh from the city. Ah, listen well to what they have to say and be satisfied, for they have driven your way expressly to see the country as you know it, nor are they adverse to expressing admiration for the well-kept fields, and the family vegetable garden over by the corncrib. To them all outdoors is wonderful, and even you will come in for your share of wonder. And in the morning when they take leave of you, can you not imagine the two of them parked on the brink of some lofty hill, looking absent-mindedly into the face of the view, and hear a girlish feminine voice exclaim, "Gee, Jimmy dear—ain't nature grand!"

And so the seasons come and go, you plow and hoe, and watch the endless stream of autos roll by from April to October, and perhaps you quite agree with Sara Walter Foss, who wrote, "Let me live in a house by the side of the road, and watch the world go by." Anyway, ain't nature—especially human nature—grand?

Feeding the Poultry Flock in the Fall and Winter

By Dr. G. F. Heuser

DURING the fall and winter the conditions in the poultry flock are so varied as to make the management somewhat complicated. The poultryman is likely to have more problems in feeding at this time since, with the exception of the small chicks, he is apt to have individuals of many conditions. To meet these problems requires knowledge as well as skill on the part of the feeder.

Too often all the chickens on the farm regardless of age or condition are fed in one way. The birds that are fitted for that particular way will respond while the others are handicapped and cannot produce as well as they might. The numbers so handicapped are likely to be the greater part of the flock. For the best results it is necessary to segregate the birds into as many units as there are conditions of birds in the flock and manage accordingly.

This does not necessarily mean that different feeds must be used for each group. More often the variation will come in the manner of feeding the same and management of the flock.

Before one can handle the birds intelligently the object to be accomplished must be clear and the factors influencing the same understood.

One group of the flock is made up of the pullets. The object is to get them into sustained production as soon as is advisable.

For those pullets that are still immature due to late hatching, slow development or unfavorable rearing, the growing rations will need to be continued. It might even be necessary to introduce some wet mashes to hasten development. If the short days still find them unprepared for production the days can well be lengthened by the use of artificial illumination.

Another class of pullets are those which begin laying in October. They can be given the regular laying ration and fed as layers in the usual way.

Then there are the pullets which, due to early hatching or rapid development, have come into production early (August or September). With these birds there will be the tendency for decreased production due to the shortening days late in September and October and cold weather. At this time there often occurs a decided slump in production followed by a molt and period of unproductivity. This class of birds needs careful observation. It is of prime importance to maintain the weights of the individuals. Whenever the birds are losing weight or production begins to decrease it usually is accompanied by decreased feed consumption of one part of the ration or of the feed as a whole. Introduction of milk, wet mashes, or artificial illumination at the proper time will help to overcome this difficulty.

In this connection it might be well to state that the relation between grain and mash must be maintained in order to keep the balance of the ration. By increasing the grain feed one tends to build up the bodies of the birds; by increasing the mash part of the ration one tends to stimulate production. This is true because the mash contains the animal protein. Further, it is necessary to get in addition to proper consumption of grain and mash a maximum intake of feed. Increasing the amount of grain will help toward increased total feed eaten. With the greater amount of grain fed one must be careful not to decrease on the mash consumption. At this point the use of milk, which then functions as mash because of its animal protein nature, or the wet mash will help to maintain the balance.

In like manner the old hens offer various conditions. The hen just completing her laying year differs from the one just beginning and both are different from the hen that is not laying but is molting.

Production during the fall is accomplished under conditions which normally are not favorable. In order to hold production the mash consumption must be increased. This usually calls for wet mashes and milk during the late summer and fall.

When the birds stop laying and molt the amount of grain should be increased to help out on weight and fat. The feeding of milk and green food at this time should be emphasized. In the case of hens that have stopped laying during August and early September they can be brought back so as to be put under lights October 15th to September 1st by placing them on a clover or alfalfa range and hopper feeding grain and mash and giving milk to drink. They will then respond well for winter production.

The breeders should be those birds that continue to lay the latest. Fall production can be stimulated by use of wet mashes, milk and lights. However, it probably is not advisable to continue this later than a date at which the birds can get well along into their molt by the time severe cold weather sets in. For Central New York this is probably about November 1st. Milk and green food should be furnished in abundance.

Where artificial illumination is used the birds are given additional favorable environment for winter production. There might, however, be a tendency for the birds to produce at the expense of their bodies. Hence, it is necessary to watch the condition of the birds with special attention being paid to their weight which is one of the best measures of condition.

As far as mixtures and general methods of feeding are concerned the Cornell ration for laying hens is satisfactory. This is as follows:

SCRATCH GRAIN

500 pounds cracked corn
200 pounds barley
200 pounds wheat
100 pounds heavy oats

MASH MIXTURE

100 pounds wheat bran
100 pounds wheat middlings
100 pounds cornmeal
100 pounds ground heavy oats or ground barley
100 pounds meat scrap
3 pounds salt

Grain should be fed by hand in deep straw litter, while mash should be fed dry in boxes or hoppers left open at all times. Moist mash should be fed in the afternoon in a crumbly condition, and only as much should be given as the birds will clean up in about fifteen minutes.

The amount of feed depends upon the appetites of the birds. No definite rule can be given to apply to all conditions. Grain should be fed scantily in the morning, but in the afternoon the birds should be given all the grain they will eat in time that they may find it before dark. It is best to keep record of the feed and regulate it in that way,

giving about three-fourths of the grain at night and the rest in the morning and at noon. During the cold weather it is advisable, in order to keep the birds active, to give a very small feeding of grain at noon. If any of the morning grain is found in the litter at noon, it indicates that too much has been given in the early feeding.

The following table, which gives the approximate amounts of grain fed to 100 hens each day, is offered as a guide for the probable amounts of grain that will need to be fed in practice.

Approximate Amounts of Grain to Feed One Hundred Laying Hens Each Day

Month	Morning feeding	Night feeding
	(quarts)	(quarts)
November	2	6
December	2	6
January	2	6
February	2	6
March	2	6
April	2	5
May	2	5
June	1½	5
July	1½	4½
August	1	4
September	1	3
October	1	3

With the mixtures mentioned, the birds should consume about three parts of grain to two parts of mash by weight. This amounts to about equal parts of grain and mash by measure. The proportion of mash should be increased as production increases and as the season advances until the birds are eating nearly equal parts of grain and mash. When egg yield needs to be sustained more mash than grain may be consumed. The amount of mash consumed is regulated to a large extent by the grain feeding. When grain is given liberally the mash consumption decreases; when the grain is restricted, especially the morning feeding, the amount of mash eaten is increased.

Exercise may be induced by feeding all grain in dry, clean straw litter, six or eight inches deep. The common straws in their order of desirability are wheat, oat, barley, rye, and buckwheat. Shavings, leaves, or cut cornstalks may be used if straw is not available. All feeds and litter should be strictly clean and free from mustiness, mold, or decay. Serious losses frequently result from these sources due to the spores which may develop into fungus molds in the lungs or the intestines of fowls.

In addition to the grain and mash which constitute the largest part of the feed of the hen, there are other feeds that must be provided if the best results are to follow.

A green range of alfalfa, clover, or grass furnishes the ideal succulent feed. When these are not available it is necessary to give the birds other kinds of succulent food. Cabbage, sprouted oats, mangel beets, or green clover are usually considered the best green feeds. If these are not obtainable, apples and cooked potatoes make a valuable addition to the ration. These should be fed at noon in amounts such as the birds will clean up before night. Decayed or frozen feeds should not be used as they are a common source of digestive disorders.

Hard, sharp grit is necessary for grinding feed. Oyster shell is needed to supply lime for egg shells. Neither will replace the other, and both should be available at all times in hoppers.

One dozen eggs contains about one pint of water. Therefore it is important that clean, fresh, pure water be kept constantly before the hens. It should be renewed at least once daily.

The Cornell ration is recommended for all breeds, but it is to be varied as to the method of feeding. In the case of the heavier varieties of birds, grain should be fed rather scantily in the morning to encourage exercise and a slightly larger mash consumption.

If artificial illumination is used the mixtures remain unchanged but the method of feeding must be adapted to the method of illumination. Though the underlying principles are the same, the time of feeding must be arranged to fit the working hours of the birds. In order that activity may be encouraged grain should be fed lightly at the beginning of the hen's day. If morning illumination is used the grain may be scattered in the litter the night before. The dry mash and water should be available at all times. Grain should be fed heavily at the end of the day (with either natural or artificial lighting) about one hour before the birds go to roost. Green food should be supplied in the middle of the working day of the birds.

Indian Summer

The faintest red of garden hedge
It's coming fast, I see,
'Tis Autumn walking down the path
'Tis death! 'tis mystery.

The falling leaves; the calling bird
Upon a swaying bough,
I watch! I stretch! I breathe down deep—
God give me insight now.

—M. L. Gardiner

Wanderlust

A wet road on a morning
Wild with seagulls' cries,
A road which leads me outward
Where the smell of the city dies.

A wet road lures me, beckons,
East? West? North? South?
A mad, mad, wind is blowing
Bait in the fishes' mouth.

A wet road of an evening
Shadows, and misty flowers,
Bedraggled, tired in body—
But oh! the precious hours.

A wet road lives in memory,
Grey miles, foot-loose and free,
Most roads lead folks townward—
Wet road! come back to me.

—M. L. Gardiner

Why Practice Forestry?

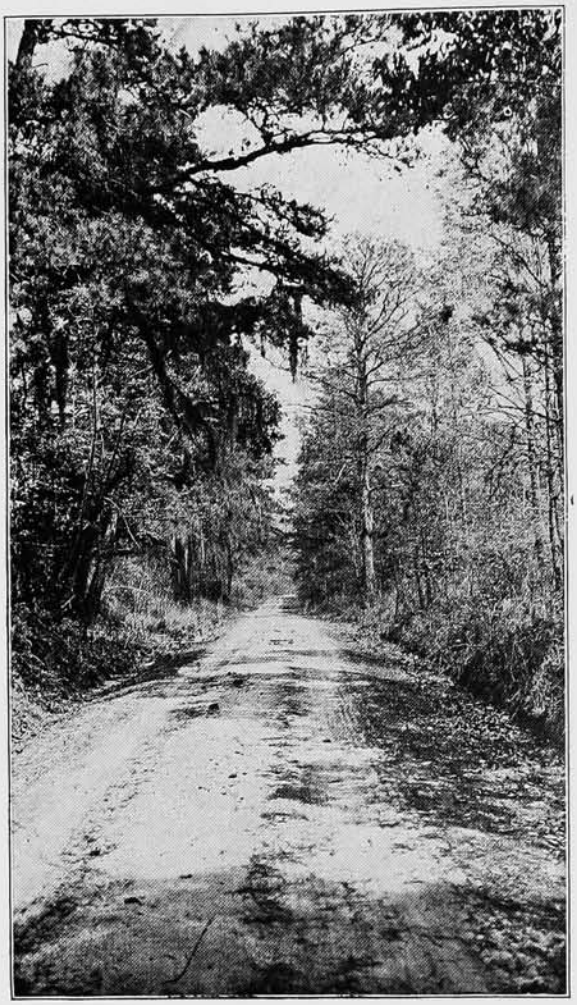
By A. B. Recknagel

WOOD is one of the essential raw materials of the world. The commodities derived from wood number legion. The baby's crib is wood; man's last resting-place, the coffin, is wood, so that literally we lead wooden lives from the cradle to the grave. From birth to death in this, the Age of Progress, no other material affects each one of us in so many ways. Without wood our civilization would be impossible.

The source of wood is, of course, the forest, and our attitude towards the forest is a fair index of our degree of civilization. In the early days of settlement of this country, the forest was regarded as man's enemy. It was something to be avoided, cleared off the land, kept off by means of fire and axe. There seemed to be no end to the forest. As settlers pushed their way slowly westward from the Atlantic seaboard they found endless ranks of trees blocking their way. These trees were, of course, objects of supreme beauty, but not to the early settler, who found in them chiefly obstacles to be overcome. Even in New York State there were instances of the kind related by one of the pioneers of Niagara County.

"The Erie Canal opened up a market for lumber. Ship lumber! No wonder the settlers leaped for joy. They had wood for fuel. They might, indeed, now and then obtain a few English shillings by making 'black salts' in the swamps, by selling a few pounds of maple sugar, a dish of wild honey, or the carcass of a wild deer. But there was no market for these. But now the timber, the miserable worthless trees, could be sold for money. A tree, a single tree, of the millions that abounded, would buy a gown for the wife, toys for the children, and a jerkin for the farmer."

One hundred years ago, even in the most civilized parts of the world, nearly all implements, buildings, etc., were of wood. Plows were nearly all wood. Spades were wood, knife handles were wood. Wagons were all wood excepting tires and a few bolts—and most of the bolts were wood. Wooden tableware was used instead of metal knives and forks. Even today in certain parts of Europe, wooden shoes carry more people from the cradle to the grave than do leather shoes. One hundred years ago little metal was used. Vessels were of wood, pinned together with wood—not bolted. Locust tree nails were as important as bread and more common than sugar! The first railroad up the Hudson River was a wooden track with a sheet of strap iron on top and this is just how near we are to being primitive man! The majority of people today uses wooden—not steel tools—because the majority of people does not live in the United States and this is how near we are to being primitive man! In short, wood is one of the most important factors in the development of man to the present.



Take me, road, wherever you wander,
Out from the busy ways of men;
Over the ridges and ever yonder,
Back to touch with the earth again.

—*A. P. N.*

And for the future, the place of wood is assured. There is little prospect of substitutes ever catching up with the demand for wood. It is true, of course, that certain articles formerly made of wood are now commonly made from other material. So far from fighting this tendency it should be welcomed, since by that much the demand for wood is diminished and the drain on our forests mitigated, but despite all substitutes and economies, the unblinkable fact is that we are yearly using far more wood than we are growing.

The forest once man's enemy is now recognized as his best friend. Not only is this so because it furnishes that all important raw material—wood—but because of its contributing influence in modifying climate, in retaining snow and rain water, and in regulating stream flow. Most of all, perhaps, the forest is prized because of value for recreation and enjoyment.

At the same time that our attitude to the forest has changed, we have reached the point when the forest resource is at so low an ebb that we must take heed lest there be an actual wood famine. Statistics are available which show this in clear-cut fashion. Nor are they compiled by the type of man who is given to exaggeration, but are the result of intensive study by Government, State, and private foresters. In a nutshell the situation as reported by the Secretary of Agriculture to a select committee on reforestation, of the United States Senate, is as follows:

An original 5,200 billion feet of timber has been reduced to 1,600 billion feet of virgin and 600 billion feet of culled and second-growth stumpage. The forest area has shrunk from 822 million acres to 469 million, of which

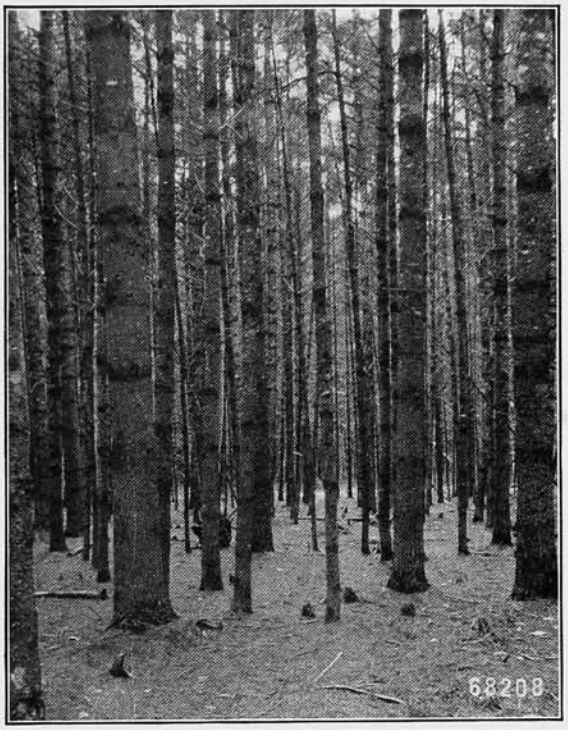
only 138 million acres are virgin forest, chiefly in the far west. The yearly drain on the forest is 25 billion cubic feet, the yearly growth about 6 billion feet. For saw timber and high grade products the drain is six times the replacement.

Forty-five percent of our lumber cut is consumed east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio and Potomac, but 60 percent of the timber is west of the Great Plains. Depletion of the southern pine forests is rapidly increasing the proportion of far western lumber coming into the eastern markets.

Between 1914 and 1920 the average rail haul on lumber increased 37 percent. The average freight charge in 1920 per thousand feet of lumber consumed was about $7.30. The annual freight bill on lumber amounts to about $28,000,000 for Illinois; $32,500,000 for New York; $20,000,000 for Pennsylvania; $15,000,000 for Michigan; and $15,000,000 for New England.

Exclusive of farm woodlots we have 181 million acres of logged and burned forest land which has not been put into cultivation. Idle land is one of the most acute phases of the forest situation. Timber is the only profitable crop that most of this land will grow.

The situation is such that the country is suffering today from a shortage of wood. There is not enough wood to go around. The result is high prices and human nature is so constituted that the more the prices rise and the scarcer wood becomes, the greater will be the demand for it, which in turn will further boost prices and increase the scarcity.



A forest like this, once totally destroyed, cannot be replaced in 50 years

Here are some of the facts as to the timber removed every year from the forests of the United States:

For fuel alone, every man, woman and child in this country requires a cord of wood a year—or, in equivalent measure, 9,500,000,000 cubic feet. For lumber, dimension material and sawed ties the yearly cut aggregates 8,256,300,000 cubic feet. Fencing is third—900,000,000 fence posts are cut every year or an equivalent of 1,800,000,000 cubic feet.

While these three constitute a heavy drain on the forests of the country there are many others, such as ties, pulpwood, mine timbers, cooperage, shingles, 'acid wood' and the like, which taken in the aggregate, require twenty-two and a half billion cubic feet of timber yearly. Forest fires take a toll of another billion cubic feet. Insects, disease and windfall destroy one and a third billion cubic feet so that the yearly levy on our forests totals close to twenty-five billion cubic feet—24,785,500,000 cubic feet, to be exact!

Taking the figures for all kinds of wood products together, including cordwood and other minor products, the rate of consumption is about four times the rate of replacement. The prospect of ultimate disappearance of most of our forests is therefore no mirage, but an imminent reality.

Chief among the industries which are dependent upon wood for raw material are the lumber industry and the pulp and paper industry. Wood as it grows in the tree is of little direct value to man and he has learned to work it up in various ways to meet his purposes. The lumber industry, that is, the sawing of boards and other timber by means of a sawmill is the most obvious manufacture of wood. The very term "lumber" is an Americanism referring to the common nature of this product. Out of the total of 25 billion cubic feet referred to above over 8 billion board feet is lumber, dimension material and sawed ties. The processes of manufacture are as varied as the product and kind of wood sawed. The industry has rapidly passed from the Atlantic seaboard to the Great Lakes, thence to the South and now is in its last stronghold, the Pacific Coast.

Close rival to the lumber industry for value and importance is the pulp and paper industry. This industry is incapable of using the wood direct, but requires that it be macerated into fibers, either mechanically by grinding, or chemically by digesting with acids, and the resulting sheet of paper is made by adding various other ingredients. The paper industry has risen by leaps and bounds, so that today it consumes, as the statistics show, nearly 3 percent of all the raw wood material cut in this country, and depends upon Canada for additional material in almost the same quantity.

There are many minor wood-using industries, some using wood direct as raw material, others elaborating it for a derived product such as wood alcohol, acetic acid and the like, but one and all they find in wood the basic material without which they cannot operate. It is obvious that we are dealing with a tremendous problem. We must have wood, and the question is where will it come from? We cannot look to outside sources of supply. There is no balm in Gilead by nursing a fond hope of getting wood from Siberia or Kamchatka or British Columbia or South America. These remaining bodies of timber will be strongly contested for by rival countries and it is unthinkable that the United States should forego an advantage of climate and soil which enables us to raise our own wood crops and be self-sustaining in this basic raw material.

Col. Greeley, head of the United States Forest Service, in testifying before the Senate Committee on Reforestation, indicated that pulpwood of southern pines and some of the western species can be grown in 20 years, but that in the northern forest types the minimum would probably be 30 or 35 years on account of the slower growth. Softwood box lumber can be produced in a minimum of 30 years. It is already being produced in that period in New England. Softwood common lumber and railroad ties—and by common lumber is meant ordinary house framing and sheathing and the common lumber that is used for such purposes as cement forms—can be produced in a minimum of 40 years.

(Continued on page 33)

The Cornell Countryman

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Ithaca, New York October, 1924

IT IS a curious fact that cut and dried health statistics tend to prove children from suburban and city homes quite as healthy physically as are our own sunburned country kids. Much of this health we can lay to the increasingly modern conveniences usually found in most city homes, together with a more or less strict health examination of all children attending the public schools, which reveal many defects hidden from the eye of the mother.

But there is another sort of health without which we are hopelessly outclassed. The power of a healthy mind, unwarped by hot pavements, crowded houses, and a never-changing contact with all the sordid vulgarities of the streets, is the eternal heritage of every straight thinking farmer, and of every farmer's child. It is a power which, strengthened by the stern struggle for existence, the battle of brains and brawn which every farmer must fight if he is to keep a sound roof over his head, is without question his greatest personal asset.

Recently an opportunity was offered us to observe at first hand a group of children from New York City who were "vacationing" at a summer camp. With a few notable exceptions they were undernourished, lazy, and intolerant of authority. Life to them was one long whirl of crowded streets, tenement walled and dirty, yet offering the only play place with which they were familiar. One poor fellow has been struck no less than eight times by automobiles—and still existed. Reared amid such surroundings is it small wonder many of them were anything but healthy minded, that an overwhelming desire to get as much as possible and give as little engendered in their mind, selfishness, in their actions a smallness mercifully rare among farm children.

What a whale of a difference environment makes. What well reared farm boy does not thrill at sight of a waving field of well-planted green corn, or a weedless berry patch. It is many an hour he has spent there and full well may he be proud of it. And when the end of the day comes, and the evening lamps are lighted, he lingers on the doorstep, content to enjoy the golden setting of the sun, while his city cousin darts too and fro over the brick pavements, mingling his shouts with the rattle of the passing cars. Better ten years of the country than a cycle of New York—if only for the sake of the children.

MANY of us during the past month have spent considsiderable time vacationing, and we hope that in every case it has been a real vacation. In that same time, tho, the people whom we are serving—th farmers—have been doing their hardest work. In spite of all the labor-saving machinery put on the market in the last fifty years, and particularly the last ten of that period, the harvest does not gather itself.

Folks here at the college are apt to lose touch with the real flavor of country life by too much town life and only occasional visits to and with real farmers. "Extensioning" has its advantages, but it has its disadvantages, too, and among them are the difficulties of staying long enough in any one place to really get at the heart of the problems facing a farmer or a community. We believe that there is nothing like first hand experience for having the facts of the matter brought home to us, and that a few blisters —or callouses if there is time for them—properly placed for immediate reference when needed, will do wonders in keeping us in touch with what is actually doing on the farms. The things that are fundamental don't come out in a casual conversation that begins with, "How are the crops this summer? Having your troubles to get help?"

So that we hope some of us have had a chance—no, call it an opportunity, for it is one—to obtain such a practical point of view that it may strongly influence our thoughts and speech through the year that is ahead, that we may be of greater and better service than ever before.

POPULAR imagination has been fired by the globe encircling flight of America's intrepid airmen. Thru rain and hail, sunshine and sandstorms, where only the strong can live, they have fought their way, succeeding where others have failed. Yankee skill, daring, and endurance have caused to be written a new record, not only in the history of aviation, but in that of American energy and courage in attempting the new, the untried, and the unknown.

Former Student Notes

It is with deep sorrow that we note the death of two of our younger former students.

On September 10, 1924, Ambrose Matson Burroughs '20 was killed in an automobile accident.

On August 22, 1924, Frances Barbara Deuel '23 died of infantile paralysis.

'94 Sp.—Rev. Delos E. Sprague is living at 239 Milton Avenue, Ballston Spa, N. Y., where he is actively engaged as a clergyman. After leaving Cornell he took one year as a special student in Colgate and then entered the Hamilton Theological Seminary from which he graduated in 1896.

'06 B.S.A.—F. E. Peck is the superintendent in charge of the landscape planning, and planting at Mariemont, which is a model town of 400 acres outside of the city of Cincinnati. Last year's program included the planting and caring for some 60,000 trees and shrubs which will be used in the town planting.

'06 W.C.—Walter S. Lyon is operating his own farm of 108 acres at Route 1, Ovid, N. Y. Mr. Lyon was a student of the poultry department and since leaving has won prizes at different poultry shows. He keeps 500 S. C. White Leghorns and raises about all his feed.

'11 Sp.—Alfred M. Tilden is quite versatile in his work. Besides operating a 500-acre citrus fruit farm, he is president of the Florence Citrus Growers Exchange, director of the Florida Citrus Exchange, and vice-president of a co-operative box manufacturing company which makes all sorts of crates used by the citrus fruit growers. His address is Florence Villa, Fla.

'13 B.S.—Arthur M. Besemer, who was formerly located in Eureka, California, is now in San Francisco with the Golden State Milk Products Company at 425 Battery Street.

The engagement of Kelen Kate Kalkman to Russell Robbins Lord '20 has just been announced. The wedding will take place in New York City this next spring.

After graduation, Mr. Lord was for a time associated with the Hampden County Improvement League, and editor of *The Hampden*, a monthly magazine devoted to the agricultural interests of the county. For the past three years he has been on the Ohio State University faculty as extension news editor in the college of agriculture, and also lecturer in the school of journalism.

Miss Kalkman is a graduate of the Lee School, and of the Maryland Institute of Art and Design. Previous to her coming to Columbus, in 1922, she had studios in San Francisco, Paris, and New York.

On October 1, Mr. Lord goes to an associate editorship with the well known *Farm and Fireside* magazine. Our best wishes certainly go with him.

'13 Ex.—Charles P. Russell is a farmer and fertilizer manufacturer residing at Williamson, N. Y. After leaving school he entered into partnership with Fred H. Tuttle, his uncle, and together they work his mother's farm and bought two others, making a total of 187 acres. They have drained 50 acres of muck land and set out 40 more with young fruit trees. Besides running the farm they are mixing fertilizers in a fair sized plant of their own. They mix 1,000 tons annually for themselves and neighbors. During the busy season they employ thirty men.

'14 B.S.—Max F. Abell is assistant professor of farm management at the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst. Just at present he is back at Cornell finishing up the work necessary for his degree of Ph.D.

'14 B.S.—A son, Thomas Stoneman, was born on May 2 to Mr. and Mrs. Stanley H. Watson of Cleveland, Ohio, where Watson is in business at 1000 Hanna Building.

'14 B.S.—Leon G. Howell has recently been appointed the Assistant Manager of the Eastern Farm Department of the Home Insurance Co. His previous work as supervisor of the Crop Department, with that same company was very satisfactory, and this new position is a natural consequence.

'15 Sp.—R. E. Moody is working with his father on their farm of approximately 500 acres. They are keeping 250 sheep, some cows and horses besides White Wyandotte hens. They also have 75 acres of orchard. The address is Box 1, Rushville, N. Y.

'15 B.S., '18 M.S.—Richard T. Cotton was awarded a Ph.D. degree in June by George Washington University at Washington, D. C.

'15 B.S.—Luther Banta is working out an ideal combination, farming and college teaching. He has a small farm on which he is making some very creditable records with his Rhode Island Reds, in conjunction with the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst. His address is Sunset Ave., Amherst, Mass.

'15 B.S.—Joe M. Hurley is secretary and manager of the New York Co-Operative Seed Growing Association which is largely a sales agency. He was formerly with the New York Seed Improvement Co-Operative Association, Incorporated.

'15 Sp.—Miss Louise P. Dowdle is doing Extension work as the State Girls Club Agent for the State College of Agriculture at Athens, Georgia.

Building Constantly Toward Perfection

BECAUSE efficient machinery is now and always will be indispensable to profitable farming, this subject is of prime importance to every man who would master the fundamentals of Agriculture.

No machine is perfect, but the tendency must always be toward greater perfection because no machine can long survive except as it demonstrates superior efficiency, economy and dependability.

The series of Case advertisements which will appear in this magazine during this school year will tell the interesting story of the Case Engineering Code—how, through a system which provides sure, steady, orderly progress toward perfection, Case machines are kept as near as possible to the top notch of efficiency and economy.

It's an unusual story; one that will, we hope, prove both interesting and helpful to you in your future work.

J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co.
[Established 1842]
Dept. X75 Racine Wisconsin

Case Farm Tractors, Steel Threshers, Silo Fillers, Baling Presses, Steam Engines, Road Machinery, Grand Detour Plows and Disk Harrows.

NOTE—Our plows and harrows are NOT the Case plows and harrows made by the J. I. Case Plow Works Company.

'15 B.S.—Prof. and Mrs. G. F. Heuser (Mabel Bohall '15 A.B.) announce the arrival of a son, Elton Bohall, on April 14.

'15 B.S.—Estella C. Wright (Mrs. Herman C.) is homemaking at 421 Main St., Oneonta. She now has two sons, Robert Herman having been born on February 1, 1924.

'15 B.S.—Pascal K. Whelpton has recently been appointed professor of economics at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio. Previous to his appointment he was professor of farm management at the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College.

'15 Sp.—William S. Tozier, Jr., is running a dairy farm at Johnsonburg, N. Y., where he is breeding registered Holstein-Friesian cattle.

'15 B.S.—Elmer B. Fuller is now county club leader in Monroe County with headquarters in the Aetna Building at Rochester, New York.

'15 B.S.—Cecil R. Gross is an analytical chemist with the United States Bureau of Chemistry. His address is Room 33, U. S. Appraiser's Building, San Francisco.

'15 Sp.—P. J. Chaffee is a creamery employee living at Bigelow Street, Binghamton, N. Y.

'15 B.S., '17 M.S.—Albert S. Kenerson is associated with the seed firm of W. Atlee Burpee and Company in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. His address is 485 Fifth Street.

'16 B.S., '22 M.S.—On July 1, Van C. Whittemore gave up his position as director of the agricultural department in the Geneva High School, to become acting director of the New York State School of Agriculture at Morrisville.

'16 B.S.—Frank G. Corrigan is with the Keystone Lime Company of Williamsport, Maryland.

'16 B.S.—Seymour Davenport, Jr., is manager of the Fairland Farm at Kinderhook, N. Y. Four hundred of the six hundred acres are under cultivation in fruit and general crops. He has a large herd of registered Holstein cattle on the place.

'16, '17 B.S.—A son, George H., Jr., was born to Mr. and Mrs. George K. Bradley on November 11, 1923, at Mound, La., where they reside.

'17 B.S.—John Wigsten is selling feed for the G. L. F. His home is at Horseheads, N. Y.

'17 B.S.—Douglas S. Dilts has resigned as grades and standards specialist for the New Jersey Department of Agriculture, and has taken a position as sales manager for the Manufacturers' Selling Company of Trenton, N. J. His address is 70 South Main Street, Pennington, N. J.

'17 Sp.—Harold H. Barnum is running a poultry and fruit farm at Adams Basin, N. Y.

'17 Sp.—Christian Wittkowski, Jr., is secretary and treasurer of the W. A. Natorp Co., who are landscape architects at Cincinnati, O. He has been with this company since leaving the University. At present he is in Europe taking the travel course in landscape architecture under the auspices of the International Students Arts Tour.

'17 B.S.—At the fifty-seventh annual commencement of Drew Theological Seminary on May 13, a Bachelor of Divinity degree was conferred upon

Hallow-e'en—and tradition tells the maiden to peer into the mirror by candle light to see the reflection of the man she is to wed.

Colgate's Cashmere Bouquet Soap—25c

Colgate's Talc—25c

Colgate's "Handy Grip" Shaving Stick—35c

Colgate's Rapid-Shave Cream—35c

◆

Farm Folks know the Name "Colgate" on Toilet Articles corresponds to "Sterling" on Silver

To Keep the Beauty of Your Teeth

"Wash"—don't Scour Them

Avoid grit in your dentifrice as you would sand in your toilet soap.

Colgate's "Washes", Polishes, Protects.

***The washing action* is the action of mild soap, the ingredient that leading authorities endorse.**

***The polishing action* results from the soft, non-abrasive chalk that loosens clinging particles, and brightens the entire surface of the teeth.**

***The protecting action* is the combined action of the chalk and soap which cleans thoroughly but does not scratch or scour the thin enamel.**

Colgate's Ribbon Dental Cream contains no grit, no harmful drugs. It is not medicated, for the function of a dentifrice is to cleanse, not to cure.

Large tube—25c

COLGATE & CO., *Established 1806*

Truth in advertising implies honesty in manufacture

Luke W. Hovey of Heart Lake, Pennsylvania.

'17 B.S.—Melva Lattimore, who for the last three years has been manager of the residential halls in Colorado College, is at her home in Westmoreland.

'17 B.S.—Stanley H. Sisson and his wife have a son, David Merritt, born on September, 1922. Sisson is manager of the wood lands of the Raquette River Paper Company of Potsdam, N. Y.

'17 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. Erle Fairfield (Editha C. Smith) of Pittsburgh, announce the arrival of a daughter, Doris, on April 26.

'17 Ph.D.—Philip A. Munn had a paper entitled "A Revision of the Genus Nemacladus (Campanulacea)," published in the April number of the *American Journal of Botany.*

'17 B.S.—Austin W. Young is now with the Haynes-Griffin Radio Service, Inc., at 11 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

'18 M.S.—George Stewart has been awarded the Shevlin Fellowship in Agriculture at the University of Minnesota.

'18 B.S.—John G. Wolf is head of the Agricultural Department at the Loomis Institute at Windsor, Conn.

'18, '20 B.S.—A daughter was born on June 22 to Mr. and Mrs. Peter A. Mattli of Ithaca. They reside at 117 Thurston Avenue.

'18 B.S.—James J. Barr is managing a six-hundred-acre orchard, poultry, and general farm at Maroon, Pa. He writes that he is married and has two children, both girls.

'18 Sp.—Miss Margaret Kephart is an occupational therapeutist in the Naval Hospital at Portsmouth, Va. She graduated from the Massachusetts Normal Art School in 1913, taught for a year in the University of Wisconsin, did special art work in Ithaca, later joined the A. E. F. and was one of the first Reconstruction Aides to be sent to France. She was stationed at several hospitals there, and has a most enviable record. She has been doing this work at various Red Cross and Navy hospitals ever since the war. At present she is in charge of the work at Portsmouth. She lives at 5423 Powhaten Avenue, Edgewater, Norfolk, Va.

'18 Sp.—Mrs. D. H. Bucknam is the home demonstration agent in Tioga County. Her address is the Home Bureau, Owego, N. Y.

'19 B.S.—Miss Helen Bool of Ithaca was married on July 9 to William Scollon of Barnesboro, Pennsylvania. Mr. Scollon is a mining engineer.

'19 B.S.—Llewellyn V. Lodge, who is with the American Telephone and Telegraph Company in New York, is now located at 195 Broadway.

'19 B.S.—Carrie M. Luce of Ithaca was married on July 2 to W. Merle Webster of Warsaw, New York. The ceremony was performed by her father. Until recently the bride has been dietitian in the Highland Hos-

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pital at Rochester, New York. They will reside at Warsaw.

'19 B.S.—Anne E. Cusic is teaching art in the Senior High School at Ardmore, Pa. She gave up her position at the Drexel Institute last June and has been in her present place since the first of the year. Her address is The Gables, Ardmore, Pa.

'20 B.S.—Ruth E. Nye was married on September 4, 1923, in Auburn, to Donald S. Brown of Greene, New York, where they now reside. Mr. Brown is associated in business with his father.

'20 B.S.—Henry C. Smith, who has been a garden specialist at Louisiana State University, recently resigned to become agricultural agent for the Missouri Pacific Railroad. He will have his headquarters at Alexandria, Louisiana.

'20 B.S., '21 B.S.—John Witkop of Buffalo, New York, was married on June 28 to Irene Augusta Zapf '21, daughter of Mrs. Huldena Zapf of Ithaca. Sage Chapel was the scene of the ceremony. They will reside at 269 Parker Avenue, Buffalo. For the past three years, Mrs. Witkop has been in charge of homemaking work at the Corry, Pennsylvania, High School. Her husband is with the Witkop and Holmes Grocery Company in Buffalo.

'20 B.S.—H. Evelyn Hendrix recently established what is claimed to have been a new precedent when she conducted a free cooking school in a department store in Newburgh, New York. The school lasted for a week, during which she demonstrated approved methods of scientific cooking, employing twenty-three tested recipes, and also lectured upon food preparation. She is supervisor of the domestic science department of the grade schools in Newburgh.

'21 B.S.—Bertha Whitelaw was married on May 29 to Samuel Deutsch, a graduate of civil engineering from Columbia. After an extended honeymoon trip they will live in Chicago, Illinois.

'21 B.S.—Marcia F. Schenck writes that her engagement to F. V. Crane of Wilmington, N. C., was announced on May 3. She is living on Green Hill Road, Madison, New Jersey.

'21 B.S.—Ashor Ward Evans is teaching agriculture in the high school at Ballston Lake, N. Y.

'21 B.S.—Ruth A. Lee is Home Demonstration Agent for Warren County, New York. Her address is Warrensburg, N. Y.

'21 B.S.—F. Allyn Wickes, after having taught in the high school for several years, has decided to become a lawyer. He is entering the law college at Cornell this fall.

'21 Ph.D.—J. S. McHargue is a research chemist in agriculture at the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station.

'21 B.S.—Oliver M. Watkins is teaching agriculture in the high school at Geneva, N. Y. Latest reports say that Oliver is married.

'22 B.S.—J. P. Morrison has just inaugurated a rather unique experiment, that of combining a dance pa-

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vilion, and poultry farm. He has recently purchased a 40-acre farm near Ithaca, on which he has erected a large dance pavilion. The remainder of the farm is given over to poultry raising. It will be of interest to follow up the project and find out which of these two enterprises will ultimately support the other.

'22 B.S.—After exploiting the realms of city planning at the Harvard Graduate School for a year, Harold A. Merrill is now back in Ithaca. He has a position with the Finger Lakes State Parks Commission. His address is 832 North Aurora Street.

'22 B.S.—On June 14, William S. Wadsworth was married to Miss Arline W. Graham, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter E. Graham, of Unionville, Conn.

'22 B.S.—William T. Stevens 3rd and Helen I. Howell (Arts '22) were married on August 23, 1924. He is with the C. E. DeLong Insurance Co. of Syracuse. Address them at 723 W. Genesee St., Syracuse.

'22 B.S.—Irving Call has decided to go on with work for his degree of Ph.D. at Cornell. He has been appointed an instructor in the department of Farm Management. Just now he is busy making rural township surveys in the western part of New York State.

'22 B.S.—Henry Schultheis has recently joined the staff of Bryant Fleming, as a landscape artist. He is located at Wyoming, N. Y.

'22 Sp.—Genevieve O. Anderson is assistant headworker at the College

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'22 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. Richard W. Wyse (Edith A. Goff '22) have a daughter, Mildred Elizabeth, born on March 4 last. They live at 8806 Parsons Boulevard, Jamaica, N. Y.

'23 B.S.—Among the wealth of happy happenings this past summer, we note the marriage of Elinor M. (Sunny) Watson and Ernest V. Strack of Spring Valley, N. Y. They were married on July 28, at the bride's home in Lewiston.

'23 B.S.—Mrs. Horace Groff (Marjorie Lambert) is teaching in the Berry Schools, Inc., at Mount Berry, Georgia.

'23 B.S.—A daughter was born at the City Hospital in Ithaca on June 13 to Mr. and Mrs. Elmer D. Johnson (Mildred Jackson '23) of Washington, D. C.

'23 B.S.—Frank E. Payne is now located in Batavia, New York. He has been appointed leader of junior extension work for Genesee County.

'23 B.S.—H. A. Weaver is herdsman on the Robert Bacon Estate, Long Island. He has charge of one of the finest of purebred Guernsey herds. Address him at Newbury, Long Island.

'23 B.S.—Clarence Lamoreaux is with the United States Weather Bureau at Ithaca, N. Y.

'23 B.S.—Albert (Bertie) S. Muller is at Cornell working for his degree of Ph.D., in Plant Pathology. He is research assistant in Botany. Bertie still plays a good game of tennis.

'23 B.S.—Frances E. Davis and William H. Hutchings were married on July 5, 1924.

'23 B.S.—William Norman has resigned his position as county agent for Tompkins County, and is going to take graduate work at Cornell. "Ted" Moot '22 will succeed "Bill" as county agent.

'23 B.S.—Barbara McClintock is an assistant in the department of Botany.

'23 B.S.—Mollie Wyckoff is assistant dietitian at the Presbyterian Hospital at 37 E. Seventy-first Street, N. Y. C.

'23 B. S. — Lawrence (Larry) Vaughn has been appointed instructor in the department of Farm Management.

'24 B.S.—Martha Kinne is teaching Home Economics in the Edinboro Public Schools, at Edinboro, Pa.

'24 B. S. — Forrest E. (Woods) Mather is an instructor in the poultry department at the New Hampshire State Agricultural College.

'24 B.S.—Florence Opie is assistant Home Demonstration Agent for Tompkins County. Her headquarters are in Ithaca.

'24 B.S.—Victor (Vic) Crowell is assistant principal of the high school at Odessa, N. Y. Besides carrying the executive responsibility, Vic teaches several of the sciences.

'24 B.S.—New appointments in the department of Home Economics include Elva Campbell, who will instruct in Foods and Nutrition, and Frances Scudder, who will instruct in Clothing.

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'24 M.F.—W. B. McMillan is going to Penn State as instructor in Forestry. Mac's sweet voice will be missed at the next performance of the close harmony quartet.

'24 B.S.—John Wolf is an instructor of chemistry at Fordham Universtiy. John is planning to go ahead with work for his degree of M. S.

'24 B.S.—James E. (Jimmie) Davis has been appointed an assistant in Forestry. Jimmie expects to go on for a M. F. degree.

'24 B.S.—Allan B. Wicks, former managing editor of the CORNELL COUNTRYMAN, has taken a position with the H. P. Hood and Son Milk Co. This is the largest concern of its kind in New England. Al. has been doing a little of everything up to date, from managing the production office and laboratory, to pushing cans, but he is still smiling.

'24 B.S.—L. W. Davis is managing the market milk end of Prof. Savage's farm on Cayuga Heights. He has quite an extensive milk route in the city of Ithaca.

'24 B.S.—James Hazlitt is assistant manager on the home farm at Hector, N. Y. Jim's work as assistant manager takes him to various parts of the state on hunting and fishing trips and the like.

'24 B.S.—Irving Ingalls is with the *American Agriculturist*. His address is 2768 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

'24 B.S.—Hortense Black is teaching Home Economics at Interlaken, N. Y.

'24 B.S.—Lois Douque is a student dietitian at the Johns Hopkins Hospital at Baltimore, Md.

'24 B.S.—David S. Cook has taken over the work in the extension department formerly performed by Prof. M. V. Atwood. "Dave's" experience as editor of the CORNELL COUNTRYMAN will undoubtedly come in handy.

'24 B.S.—Sadie Adelson will take her student training work at John Hopkins as an assistant dietitian.

'24 B.S.—Edwin J. Lawless was married in Ithaca on June 16 to Miss Loretta Brady, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William C. Brady, with John C. Huttar '24 acting as best man. Lawless is State Inspector of Markets in Pennsylvania with headquarters in Harrisburg.

'24 B.S.—Florence M. Zapf is teaching home economics in the high school at Dansville, N. Y.

'24 M.S.—Rufus W. Johnson of Berkley, California, was married on July 5 to Miss Laura Brewer, daughter of Mrs. William E. Brewer of Ithaca. They will reside in Berkley.

'24 B.S.—Frances Flower is teaching home economics at Monticello.

'24 B.S.—Wilbur T. Archibald, of Franklin, is now with the Smith & Horton Company, wholesale grocers, Warren, Pennsylvania.

'24 B.S.—A son, John R., Jr., was born to Mr. and Mrs. John R. Curry of Ithaca.

'24 B.S.—Don Wickham is going to take charge of his father's extensive fruit farm on the east bank of Seneca Lake, near Lodi.

'24 B.S.—Elizabeth P. (Betty) Brown and Eleanor Groom have gone to Ann Harbor, Mich., to take student training work in dietetics.

'24 M.S.—Paul Martin is now connected with the Bureau of Standards in Washington, D. C. His address is 400 Shepard Street, Chevy Chase, Maryland.

(Continued on page 33)

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Volume VI | Ithaca, New York, October, 1924 | Number 1

DEAN MANN GOES TO EUROPE TO ACCEPT FOREIGN MISSION

Chosen to Establish An Organization for World Promotion of Agriculture

Dean A. R. Mann of the College of Agriculture has been chosen by the International Education Board to establish an organization for the promotion of agricultural science and education through an international exchange. He was granted a two-year leave of absence by the university trustees and sailed for Europe on August 16 to assume the duties of his new mission.

President Livingston Farrand, in announcing Dean Mann's appointment, describes his work as follows:

"The International Education Board is beginning a world-wide service to sound agricultural development through the international exchange of knowledge and experience. The exchange will be accomplished at the outset by provision for selected persons engaged in agricultural science and education and in highly important public services to agriculture, to spend time in study and investigation in countries other than their own.

Exchange of Knowledge

"American agriculture has drawn much from the agriculture of England and certain other European states have advanced much farther than America in the development of farmers' cooperative undertakings, rural credit systems, and similar collective activities. In many fields of agricultural science, European institutions are doing notable work, much of which is of direct value in the promotion of the knowledge of agriculture in America.

"At present, European and American farmers are struggling with economic problems that have much in common. Europe and America both have much to gain from an interchange of the best experience in agricultural organization and procedure.

Mann Starts Organization

"The International Education Board is beginning its work in Europe and America. It has asked Dean Mann to go to Europe to set up the organization and establish the initial undertakings. This will involve contact with all the governments and the scientific institutions and societies engaged in agriculture in the several states of Europe.

"It is expected that the organization work will require two years, and leave has been granted to the dean for the necessary period. Headquarters will be established in Paris or Rome, although most of the time will be spent in travel and in consultation with scientists and officials in the several countries of Europe and in this country."

During Dean Mann's absence in Europe the three directors of the College of Agriculture will perform the duties of administration. Dr. Cornelius Betten, director of resident instruction, will be acting dean, having general charge of the administrative details of the college. Dr. R. W. Thatcher, director of the experiment stations here and at Geneva, will represent the college in its contacts with outside interests. Dr. C. E. Ladd, recently appointed director of extension, will act for the college in connection with extension problems.

Dean Mann has a most capable lieutenant in Professor C. B. Hutchinson, director of the agricultural school at the University of California. After Dean Mann has established the international agricultural exchange on a sound basis, it is expected that he will turn the direction of the mission over to Professor Hutchinson.

DEAN A. R. MANN

ATWOOD RESIGNS

Professor M. V. Atwood, formerly assistant-chief of the office of publications, has resigned his position to become the managing editor of the Utica *Observer-Dispatch*. Part of his former work here has been taken up by "Dave" Cook '24, former editor of the COUNTRYMAN.

Professor Atwood will be greatly missed by the members of the publications department because of his exceptional managerial ability which has made Cornell publications outstanding in their line of work.

While he was associated with Cornell he was also owner and editor of the Groton *Journal and Courier*, with which he consolidated several other Tompkins County papers.

FOOTBALL STADIUM IS READY FOR FIRST GAME OF SEASON

Big Red Team Is Rounding Into Shape to Win Another String of Victories

The new stands at Schoellkopf Memorial Field will be ready for the first football game on September 27 and will be entirely finished by the latter part of October. The formal opening takes place on October 11, the day of the football game with Williams. This new stadium is a beautiful crescent-shaped structure with a seating capacity of 25,500 persons. The cement pillars which begin at the approaches and continue around the top give a graceful appearance to the front elevation; from the rear the great arches give the stadium a look of firmness and durability. Cornellians can be justly proud of this addition to Schoellkopf Field.

The football squad reported for their first practice on Monday, September 8, and Coach Dobie has another winning team in the making. The following are the games we intend to win:

SEPTEMBER 27		
St. Bonaventure	at	Ithaca
OCTOBER 4		
Niagara	at	Ithaca
OCTOBER 11		
Williams	at	Ithaca
OCTOBER 18		
Rutgers	at	Ithaca
NOVEMBER 1		
Columbia	at	Ithaca
NOVEMBER 8		
Susquehanna	at	Ithaca
NOVEMBER 15		
Dartmouth	at	New York
NOVEMBER 27		
Pennsylvania	at	Philadelphia

MILKY MINIATURE NIAGARA EXHIBITED AT STATE FAIR

A milky miniature Niagara Falls greeted the visitors at the New York State Fair at Syracuse this fall, where an exhibit put up by the State Department of Farms and Markets, the New York State Experiment Station, and the State College of Agriculture, showed a torrent of milk fourteen feet wide going over a rocky precipice to the waiting creameries, cheese factories, and condenseries below.

At the foot of the falls the creamy flood divided into three rivers, one of which went to a miniature creamery, another to a cheese factory, and another to two big milk bottles and a big condensed milk can. This was to show the different steps in the final use of New York's major agricultural product.

The whole exhibit was built by a New York firm which specializes in making Coney Island scenery and similar stunt devices, but was planned as to its accuracy by the three state agencies named.

NEW COURSES IN MARKETING GIVEN IN AG EC THIS TERM

Professors M. L. Holmes of Harvard and O. H. Larsen of Denmark Coming

New courses in marketing and agricultural business will be given in the College of Agriculture beginning this fall.

For many years the agricultural colleges have been dealing successfully with the problems of production. A steadily growing demand that these methods of scientific study be applied to marketing processes has resulted in the legislative appropriation to establish such courses in the college.

The purpose of the courses is to make the marketing of farm products more efficient and economical. Instruction will be offered through extension work, home study courses, winter courses, and regular college courses.

Noted Economists to Teach

During the first term students in the new courses will have the opportunity of studying under Professor M. Lyle Holmes of the Harvard School of Business Administration. Professor Holmes is one of our leading economists.

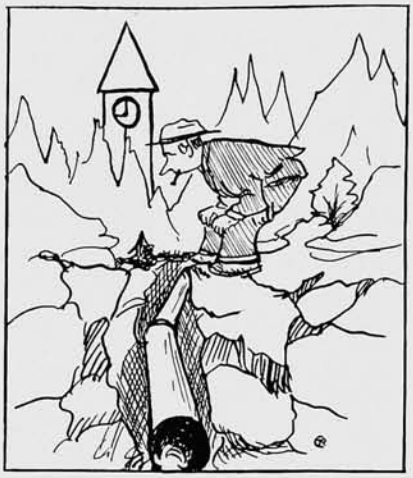
Professor O. H. Larsen, head of the department of agricultural economics and farm management at the Agricultural College of Copenhagen, Denmark, will be here during the spring term to teach courses in agricultural cooperation and marketing. He is coming here under the auspices of the newly organized International Education Board, of which Dean A. R. Mann is the head. As Denmark has long been noted for the success of its farmer cooperatives, the knowledge of Professor Larsen will be particularly important in starting the new business courses.

DAINTY NEW DAIRY COUNTER IN EAST ROBERTS BASEMENT

An enlarged and remodeled lunch counter greets the student this fall in the basement of East Roberts. The partition has been extended farther into the hallway, giving more room behind the counter. The ice cream cabinet has been placed beside the counter, thus saving steps and time. The ice cream is kept in an iceless cabinet. This apparatus is so arranged that the freezers are put into tin containers in a brine solution. When the temperature rises above a certain point it automatically starts an electrically driven ammonia compressor. The compressed ammonia is circulated through the brine by a system of pipes, and in expanding takes on heat from the brine, thus lowering the temperature of the brine, which keeps the freezers cold.

Considerable business has been done over this popular counter in the past few years, and many a delayed breakfast has been hurriedly consumed here between classes.

THE CAMPUS SLEUTH



Looking for a Pipe Course

PROF'S PRANKS

Winifred Moses, assistant professor in home economics, has resigned to become home-making editor of *Charm*. Miss Moses has been teaching the principles of food preparation here since 1912.

Professor H. C. Thompson of the vegetable gardening department spent the last two weeks of August doing experimental work at the Long Island Experiment Station.

Professor Donald Reddick of the plant pathology department is still on his sabbatic leave and is studying the development of plant pathology in Europe.

Professor Martha Van Rensselaer recently selected a complete library of books on home economics to be sent to the University of Louvain library.

Assistant Professor R. B. Hinman will spend his leave of absence of one year studying for his Ph.D. in the University of Wisconsin.

Dr. P. W. Claassen is on one year's leave of absence to take charge of the biology department of Tsing Hua College in Peking, China.

Professor James E. Rice returns from sabbatic leave this term to resume his duties as head of the poultry department.

SUMMER SCHOOL SESSION

Registration in the summer school of the College of Agriculture showed a slight increase over that of last year. Of the 621 persons registered, 142 had been regular students in the university. Many of the others were school teachers and city people who wanted to combine study and pleasure during the summer months in this most picturesque of American cities.

COLD WEATHER CORN GROWS ON MOUNTAINS IN TROPICS

Emerson Discovers Resistant Varieties on South American Trip

Corn will grow and mature at an altitude of 12,500 feet with an average temperature not above 55 degrees throughout the growing season, according to Professor R. A. Emerson, who has returned from his trip through the Andean countries of South America. In this mountain country corn grows at a colder permanent temperature than it is known to anywhere else in the world.

In Colorado, 11,000 feet in altitude means perpetual snow, but in the tropics the effect of the altitude is somewhat offset by the nearness to the equator. Corn grown in this region has a maximum height of six feet and is green and healthy. The mountain Indians have been growing this corn for centuries, and although they have different types and varieties they do not give much attention to selections of strains. Red, blue, yellow, and purple kernels may be seen in the same field and sometimes even on the same ear.

While no particular commercial importance attaches as yet to this type of corn, it is being crossed with United States varieties with the possibility of producing a strain for use at high altitudes in this country. The type of corn grown in the corn belt of the middle west probably cannot be improved upon for that territory but a more resistant and hardy type of plant would be a boon to farmers in many parts of this country where corn is now at best a very uncertain gamble.

WITTY BARD VERSIFIES RUDE RURAL RHYMIST

When Professor R. M. Adams spoke in Cooperstown not long ago the *Freeman's Journal* of that place published the following item concerning his talk:

"'Bob' Adams, witty, genial bard, who grinds out poetry by the yard, and also knows a thing or two of what to paint and what to chew, which foods will multiply your sins, and which are full of vitamins, came to our town the other night to help us start the gardens right. Leaf bearing plants, he said, were good, the healthiest of garden food, while radishes and cukes may make your friends come in to hold a wake. The youthful and the strong of jaw should, rabbit-like, eat carrots raw. That he and I agreed 'twas seen—he praised the dandelion green."

SCHRAMM RETURNS

Professor J. R. Schramm has returned to resume his work in the botany department. He was granted a two years' leave of absence to become editor in chief of *Botanical Abstracts*.

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ROTHSCHILD BROTHERS

OVER THOUSAND YOUNGSTERS PAY VISIT TO THE COLLEGE

Fun and Instruction Pleasantly Mixed at Junior Field Days

Over a thousand boys and girls, members of agricultural and home-making clubs from twenty-six counties of the state, paid a visit to the college to attend the third annual junior field days held here on June 25-27.

The first afternoon was given over to a sight-seeing tour of the university, followed by a campfire supper on the girls' playground in Cascadilla Gorge. After considerable quantities of wieners, rolls, cabbage salad, cocoa, cookies, ice cream, and oranges had been stowed away, everyone gathered around a huge central campfire, where they listened to Dean A. R. Mann, who gave the youngsters a hearty welcome.

Practical Instruction

On Thursday morning the boys were divided into six groups, and college teachers gave instruction in gardening, potato and corn growing, poultry raising, rope splicing and knots, dairy cattle judging, and the judging of sheep and swine. The girls learned about canning and about food selection. A sports program for the afternoon started with a parade about the university athletic field, after which came the track meet of fourteen events for girls and boys. Livingston County's delegation won the trophy banner with a total of eighteen points as against sixteen for Jefferson County, its nearest competitor.

In the evening "Bob" Adams entertained the visitors with some of his rural rhymes, followed by the candle lighting ceremony. This took place on the main quadrangle of the university. All assembled in individual county groups around a central Achievement Shrine, lighted by four huge candles, representing the four "H's" of club achievement, namely, those of the head, heart, hands, and health. Each person held a smaller candle. With suitable ceremonial, each county group sent up a boy and a girl to bring back to them the light of achievement from the four main candles, and this light was passed on to each member of the group. When all the candles were lighted everyone standing sang the "Achievement Light Song." Then with candles upraised all repeated the motto, pledging themselves to worthy achievement for their community and their nation. This impressive ceremony closed the day's activities.

Teaching Continued

On Friday morning the teaching was continued, mainly by demonstrations. The official program closed at noon, but many chose to remain for the rest of the day to visit places of scenic interest in and about Ithaca, although most of the visitors journeyed home during the afternoon.

Fine weather, a record attendance, and a pleasing and profitable program all helped to make the event a success.

TEN YEARS AGO

(From THE COUNTRYMAN for Oct., 1914)

The first full-lengthed summer term in the New York State College of Agriculture, and, it is believed, the first full-lengthed summer session to be offered by any college of agriculture in this country, opened on June 8, 1914, and closed on September 23, 1914.

Dr. Beverly T. Galloway took up his work as director of the college of agriculture.

Dr. R. A. Emerson of the plant breeding department, Professor George A. Works, rural education, and Professor R. S. Hosmer of the forestry department began their work in the college.

Schoellkopf Memorial Building was practically finished and forms were being put up for the seats of the stadium. The An Hus building was completed as was the Stock Judging Pavilion. Caldwell Hall was partially built, all the outside painting and plastering being done. The bids for the new Armory and Drill Hall were received at the Treasurer's office on September 28.

HOTEL COURSE HAS SUPPORT OF NATIONAL ORGANIZATION

Hotel men who met at their national convention in Cleveland during the week of July 14, heartily commended the course in hotel management given at Cornell and made plans to enlarge the course. The newly organized American Hotel Association undertook the responsibility for supporting the educational program now being carried out.

Students in the hotel course worked in hotels for practical experience during the summer months. Their jobs ranged from bellhops to managers, in hotels varying in size from 40 to 2,200 rooms, extending from York, Maine, to Waco, Texas.

KIDDIES KAROUSE ON KAMPUS

The course in child training for students interested in teaching home economics, given by Dr. Nellie Perkins at summer school, was one of the most interesting courses in the department. Her lectures were attended by enthusiastic audiences. After the lectures she demonstrated her theories in a play school which was attended by eighteen children of pre-school age.

A NEW VITAMIN TAMER

Dora Sonnenday, who has been doing extension work in the state of Alabama, comes to us this term as nutrition specialist in the home economics department.

ADDITIONS AND RESIGNATIONS IN COLLEGE TEACHING STAFF

Promotions and Sabbatic Leaves of Faculty Personnel

This term finds the following assistant professors promoted to full professors: Mary F. Henry in home economics, Frank P. Bussell in plant breeding, Arno H. Nehrling in floriculture, Richard A. Mordoff in meteorology, Howard B. Meek in institution management, Adelaide Spohn in home economics.

Newly appointed professors are: Ivan Clifford Hall in bacteriology, and Everett Franklin Phillips in apiculture.

The following instructors have been promoted to assistant professorships: Charles L. Allen in animal husbandry, Lois Farmer Meek in home economics, Alice M. Blinn in home economics, Caroline Morton in home economics, Leland Spencer, Myers P. Rasmussen, and Harry A. Ross in agricultural economics and farm management.

Resignations have been accepted as follows: Assistant Professor Winifred Moses in home economics, Assistant Professor George H. Collingwood in forestry, Assistant Professor Clarence A. Boutelle in animal husbandry, Professor M. V. Atwood in extension service.

Sabbatic leaves for the first term have been granted to Professors T. L. Lyon in agronomy, D. Reddick in botany, J. C. McCurdy in rural engineering, A. J. Heinicke in pomology, O. F. Curtis in botany. Leaves of absence for the year 1924-25 have been given Assistant Professors H. C. Jackson in dairy industry and R. B. Hinman in animal husbandry.

HEN FRUIT IS NOT ALWAYS WHAT IT'S CRACKED UP TO BE

Quality chicks were emphasized at the state fair in Syracuse this year by the exhibit of the College of Agriculture. A feature of the poultry booth was two groups of eggs placed side by side, which looked exactly alike to the casual observer, but which were shown to develop into two totally different types of chicks.

Well set up, healthy, lively chickens showed the advantage derived from a tested and certified ancestry, while poor, scrawny, and ill-developed birds demonstrated to the spectators what careless breeding and management can do to a flock. These chickens were shown in several stages of their development, and everything in the exhibit made plain the importance of quality in and behind the eggs used by the poultrymen.

THE TIE THAT BINDS

Lois A. Farmer, assistant professor in home economics, and Professor Howard B. Meek were married at her home in Minneapolis, Minnesota, on September 5. After several weeks in camp at Long Lake, they have returned to continue their work at the college.

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Devoted to Neighborhood Happenings at the Top of "The Hill"

Published on the first of each month during the school year by THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN, Inc. Contributions should be in the hands of the Editor by the fifteenth of the month previous to the date of issue. Say what you want and sign it, indicating whether you want your real name used, or another one.

Editor
"JIM" REEVES
Associate Editors
"AL" MASON "ART" TAFT

Vol. VI October, 1924 No. 1

HELLO!

How many times do you use this single word of greeting in your trampings to and fro around the hill? Many of us use it very often, we say, but taking into consideration the number of people that we meet daily around the campus, do we use it enough? It is a simple word of greeting and requires little effort to say it and what a world of difference it makes to both the old and new students. Nevertheless, it is seldom used as a greeting unless one knows the individual personally, and, as it is impossible to know everyone personally, we pass the majority with a vacant stare as though we were total strangers in a large city instead of fellow-students with similar aims and ideals.

In many colleges and universities it is a time-honored custom that all freshmen speak to each other on the campus. Thus, they early get into the habit of greeting, not only the members of their class, but all students that they meet about the campus. To a student coming from a university where such a custom is in vogue, we appear distant and rather "high-hat." We all know that this is a wrong impression, but wouldn't it be a jollier place to live in if everyone greeted you with a merry "Hello" as though you really belonged and had something in common? Surely, if it could not be carried out in the University as a whole, it most certainly could be in the separate colleges and so why not practice it in the Ag college? Let's say "Hello!"

THE AG ASSOCIATION

Closely connected with the development of the social life of the college of agriculture, is the Ag Assembly. Most any of the older members of the faculty of the college will speak in behalf of this institution which has become a tradition. It has served as a meeting place for students and faculty, a place where student and professor were on common ground, and where problems relating to these two bodies were frankly discussed. Good speakers, singing, games, barbecues, and dancing have also found a place on the program of these meetings.

Every student of the college of agriculture is eligible to membership in the Agricultural Association, which association is responsible for these assemblies. The money which is spent for refreshments, for music, for posters advertising these meetings, for posters and ballots for the class officer elections, and for many similar purposes, must come from the members of the association. In order to secure this money, a small tax is required for admission to membership. This tax has always been kept as small as possible for very obvious reasons, and it is the intention at present to keep the tax as small as is possible in order to carry on properly. Every student who subscribes to membership in the association, helps to further this very well worth while student activity, and conversely, every single student who does not support the association, handicaps its possibilities just that much. Every live student of the college should be a member. Charity does not enter into subscription to membership, nor any other of the sacrificial virtues. It is a business proposition. In the past, the greater value has been received by the member, due to the careful planning, and more careful spending of money by the officers of the association, and it is fair and reasonable to assume that the same economy will be used by the present students who have been entrusted with the stewardship of the association's financial resources.

It is hardly necessary to say that only by being present at these meetings, can a student profit from them. That is an axiom. One meeting each month is planned, the idea being to have a different program at each meeting, and surely the normal student can find time to be present at these very enjoyable times. The slogan: "Come and bring a faculty member with you" might well be adopted, since this invitation includes faculty members also.

If you can sing, talk, dance, jig, eat, or in fact do anything in a manner which will be interesting to the rest of the student body, you are doing the rest of us an injustice if you do not arrange for an exhibition of that talent at one of the meetings. And there is something wrong with the rest of us if we cannot become members of the association, and be present at your attempt.

MEMORIES

It might have been October, or early in November,
As I staggered down the street in drunken pride
With my heart strings all aflutter, I sank into the gutter
And a pig came up and lay down by my side.

I heard a passing lady loudly say:
"You can tell a man who boozes
By the company he chooses."
And that gosh darn pig got up and walked away. —*Anonymous*

THIS 'ERE & THAT 'AIR

Farm Practice Test

Where a Pull Counts

Ouch!

There are three classes of co-eds—the beautiful, the intelligent, and the majority.

There's a Reason

"You busted Ag Ec? I can't understand it!"
"That's why I busted it."

Ho! Ho!

Arrogant Frosh—"What ho, professor!"
Instructor in farm practice—"Don't ask such dumb questions. I told you to use a shovel."

Innocence Abroad

One fair young thing from the great metropolis attempted to register in summer school for one hour's work in equitation, or horseback riding.

A Wet Comeback

"Don't you ever have to water your garden?"
"No; I planted it in the spring."

No, Algernon, the University seal is not kept in Beebe Lake.

She—"I can't light this match; my foot is too small."
He—"Scratch it on your-er-better let me light it."
—*Michigan Agriculturist*

An Editor's Plight

It is reported that one of the fastidious newly married ladies of this town kneads bread with her gloves on. This incident may be somewhat peculiar, but there are others.

The editor of this paper needs bread with his shoes on; he needs bread with his shirt on; he needs bread with his pants on; and unless some of the delinquent subscribers to this "Old Rag of Freedom" pony up before long, he will need bread without a damn thing on, and North Dakota is no Garden of Eden in the winter time.

—*De Laval Monthly*

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PROMPT SERVICE

AG CAMPUS ALL DRESSED UP READY FOR A LIVELY WINTER

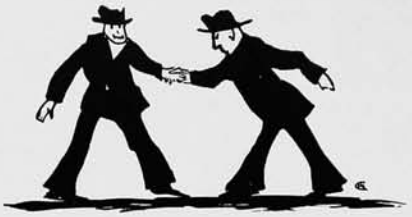
Nice fresh green paint has been applied to all the outside window frames and woodwork of the buildings on the Ag quadrangle during the summer. The plaster in Roberts assembly has been thoroughly rejuvenated and painted. New gutters have been put around the top of Bailey Hall. All in all things look pretty slick on the Ag campus.

Several changes have been made in the location of some of the departments. The fast growing department of agricultural economics and farm management has taken possession of the rural engineering building, besides retaining its old post in the farm management building. The farm mechanicians will betake themselves and their pretty stenogs out to their new offices in the dairy building. The farm mechanics laboratory will be moved out near the Ag barns in the near future, ready to step into a new building of its own which will eventually be built on that site.

New Greenhouses Planned

New vegetable gardening and floriculture greenhouses will be built on the south side of the animal husbandry building, to make room for the new plant industries building, which it was hoped would be started this fall, but from all signs now will not be started until spring. The contracts for this building have not been let as yet, but it is expected that they will be soon.

That Ag Grip



"Gladt'seeyuhback!"

SUMMER DOIN'S

Professor J. E. Boyle attended the convention of the British Association for the Advancement of Science in Toronto this summer. This association is composed of noted men in every branch of science. Professor Boyle gave a talk before a group of economists on "The Wheat Pool Movement in the United States." He was the only member of the Ag College staff to speak at the convention.

Professor G. A. Everett spent the summer with his family in California.

Professor "Bob" Adams was a student at the Columbia summer school.

Prof. J. K. Wilson of the Agronomy Department attended the meeting of the British Society for the Advancement of Science which was held in Toronto, Canada, August 6 to 9 inclusive.

PROF. WARREN STUDIES DANISH DAIRY METHODS

Dr. George F. Warren, head of the farm management department of the college, has gone to Europe at the request of the United States tariff commission to look into the costs and methods of Danish butter production.

Much Danish butter has been imported into this country in competition with the domestic product, and Dr. Warren expects to report on any distinctive practices of Danish dairymen and of Danish agriculture in general which may be comparable to our own.

Dr. Warren will discuss with Professor O. H. Larsen at the Agricultural College of Copenhagen, the scope of the instruction which Professor Larsen will give in connection with his work in the new agricultural business courses next spring. Professor Larsen, who is head of the department of agricultural economics and farm management at Copenhagen, will teach during the spring and summer terms of 1925 under the auspices of the newly organized International Education Board.

"B. A." TAKES TIME OFF

"B. A." Adams found time to join the professorial emigration to Europe this summer. He spent some time batting around the continent with Russell Lord '20, former editor of the COUNTRYMAN.

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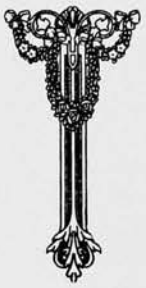

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LADD BEGINS NEW DUTIES AS DIRECTOR OF EXTENSION

Carl Edwin Ladd, extension professor of farm management of the College of Agriculture, became director of extension on July 1, to succeed Director M. C. Burritt, who resigned to return to his farm at Hilton.

Dr. Ladd was graduated from the College of Agriculture in 1912. He was an instructor in the college until 1915, when he received the degree of doctor of philosophy. From 1915 to 1917 he was director of the state school of agriculture at Delhi. As a result of his ability there, he was appointed a specialist in agricultural education in the New York State Department of Education. In 1919 he became director of the state school of agriculture at Alfred, and in 1921 was made extension professor of farm management at Cornell.

Brought up on a dairy farm at McLean, he has always retained his intimate contact and sympathies with the farm. His thorough training, administrative experience, and knowledge of agricultural problems fit him peculiarly for the duties of the directorship.

AGGIES LEARN TEXTILES

Professor Beulah Blackmore of the home economics department taught a course in textiles at the summer school session of the Michigan Agricultural College at East Lansing, Michigan.

THIS IS THE TIME OF YEAR WHEN—

—Bathing beauties migrate from the sea shore to the footlights.

—Students once more commence their winter vacation.

—The dull thud of the punted pigskin replaces the sharp crack of the swatted sphere.

—Little Chester visits Uncle Bim.

—Ithaca arises from its slumbers and its native sons again double their money.

—The Co-op has three kinds instead of two.

—The first year man shows a new respect for green turf.

—The co-ed's cigarette holder again leaves its hiding place.

POSY LOVERS' PARADISE

The flower gardens just south of the COUNTRYMAN office are very attractive at this time of year. The many autumn flowering varieties are in their full glory, and the arrangement of the different varieties shows them at their best. The asters are numerous and very pretty, especially the dark red ones. There are many visitors to these gardens, especially on Sundays, when the grassy paths between the flower beds are visited by many admiring posy-lovers.

WINTER COURSE STUDENTS WILL STUDY NEW SUBJECTS

The winter courses will begin on November 5 and will close on February 13, 1925. These courses have been part of the work of the College of Agriculture since 1893, when a general course was established. Since then the work has become grouped to meet the demand for specialization into the following courses—general agriculture, dairy industry, poultry husbandry, fruit growing, flower growing, vegetable gardening.

New courses are offered this year in marketing and in agricultural cooperation, in connection with the new business courses in agricultural economics. A new course in farm shop work, given in the rural engineering department, should be of especial interest to the practical farmer. Rural community institutions and problems will be treated in a new course in rural social organization.

New groupings have been made to allow the student a better selection of courses.

ADDITION TO DOMECON STAFF

Lucille Rogers, a graduate of the University of Minnesota, is the new assistant manager of domecon cafeteria, taking the place of Mercedes Seaman '23, who resigned to take charge of the tea room and banquet hall in the new Ithaca Savings Bank building.

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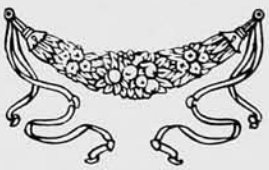

Lunches

Dinners

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(Continued from page 11)

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The problem resolves itself into the practice of forestry.

Former Student Notes

(Continued from page 20)

'24 B.S.—Each year brings forth its group of crusaders, who must see America first before starting in on their life's job. This year, the list includes Jim Sears, Irv Rodwell, George Kreisler and Bill Phillips.

They started out early in the summer, and if no news is an indication of a successful trip, they are having one.

'24 B.S.—Ruth Miller expects to teach home economics in the high school at Highland, N. Y.

'24 B.S.—Matilda Rubin is assistant dietitian at the Mount Sinai Hospital in New York City.

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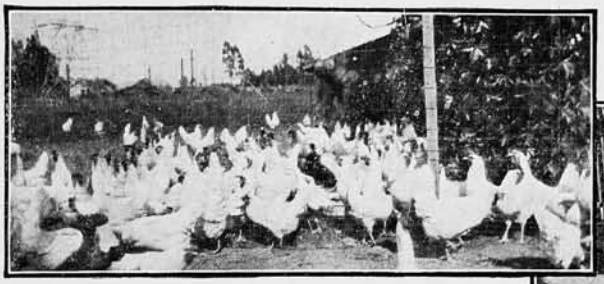

"Ever since I started feeding Yeast," writes H. Borden, of East San Gabriel, Calif., owner of the yeast-fed fowls shown here, "my flock has been in a very healthy condition. Mortality has been nothing to speak of."

"I have used Fleischmann's Pure Dry Yeast for a period of four months," writes Burton Steere, of Springfield, Mass. (One of his yeast-fed flock is shown here.) "The birds showed a larger egg production than in previous years and the whole flock were kept in the pink of condition."

POULTRYMEN have long sought for something that would benefit the fowl throughout its life—

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Light, more than any other thing, can keep children on the farm, because it makes the home more inviting than the city's glitter. Bad light is the reason that four country children have defective eyesight, to every *one* city child.

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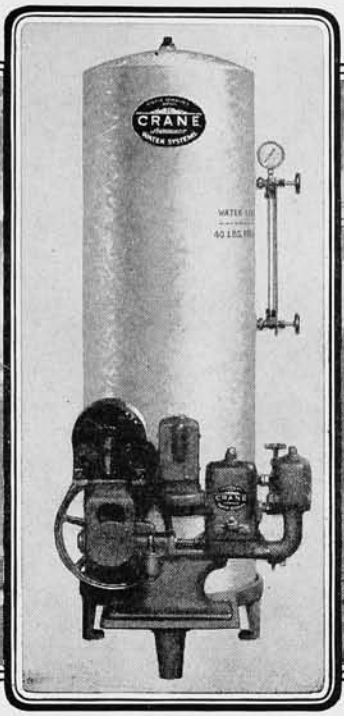

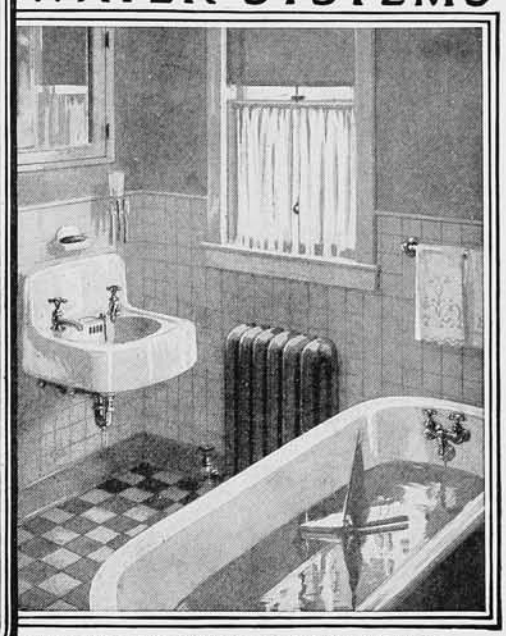

200 GALLONS UP TO 6,000 GALLONS PER HOUR

TWO TYPES FOR ORDINARY AND DEEP WELLS

Fresh running water in your home and on your farm means new comfort, convenience and health!

It is easy to understand why farmers who are alert, progressive, ambitious for their children's success, and proud of their farms, are the first to install their own pumping systems for hard or soft water.

Thousands of Crane Automatic Water System owners have found that it provides a permanent addition to the value of their property—that it insures city convenience, comfort and sanitation which make farm life more attractive to young and old alike.

All at the turn of a faucet!

It is a practical necessity which every modern farmer can easily afford, because its moderate cost is repaid many times in years of finer living enjoyed by the whole family. Costs less to own than do without!

The Crane Automatic Water System is ideal for every water-supply need of suburban or farm residents. The outfit consists of storage tank and pump, and runs either by a small electric motor, with automatic starting pump when pressure drops, or by gasoline engine. Either way, the units are low in first cost and economical in use. A few cents daily pays for supplying the entire house with running water for every need.

The mechanism is practically trouble-proof. A visible gauge tells you when to add oil. Motor, pump and tank are located in the basement, where they take up but little space and always run smoothly and quietly.

You can connect the kitchen sink first. Later, as conditions permit, add other fixtures — bathtub, toilet, lavatory, etc.—Crane Co. can supply every requirement. Tank and pump illustrated easily serve the average home. Other outfits in various sizes deliver any quantities required up to 6,000 gallons per hour.

Why not running water for YOU?

Crane Automatic Water Systems take water from any source—open or driven well, cistern, spring or lake.

Plumbing contractors everywhere are glad to cooperate in the planning of water systems for any farm or country home.

FOR INTERESTING FARM WATER SYSTEM BOOKLET, C. P. 1, WRITE CRANE CO., CHICAGO

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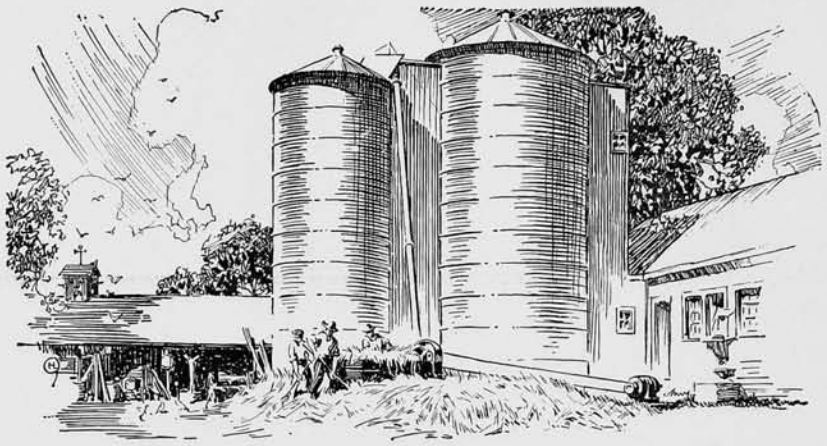


Farmers and Electrical Engineers are putting their heads together

IT doesn't pay a farmer to carry a single bushel of wheat to the railroad station. He is a bulk producer. He must sell in bulk.

So it is with electricity.

A National Committee of economists and electrical and agricultural engineers has organized state groups of farmers to whom electricity is being supplied. These groups will receive electrical facts from engineers and will in turn give the engineers farming facts. The state agricultural colleges guide these groups—show them how to apply electricity and how to keep records of power consumed, time and labor,—records which can be compared with those obtained under non-electrical conditions.

Farmers do not profess to be electrical engineers, and electrical engineers do not profess to be farmers. But by putting their heads together they are adapting electricity to farming. Ways of utilizing electricity could be discovered that would be profitable.

Co-operation of this kind is now bringing about greater electrification.

As a result both the 500,000 farmers who have electric service and those who have never had it will profit. For electricity will be applied in ways never dreamed of before. Crops will be produced and handled with less labor and at lower cost. The standard of living on the farm will be raised.

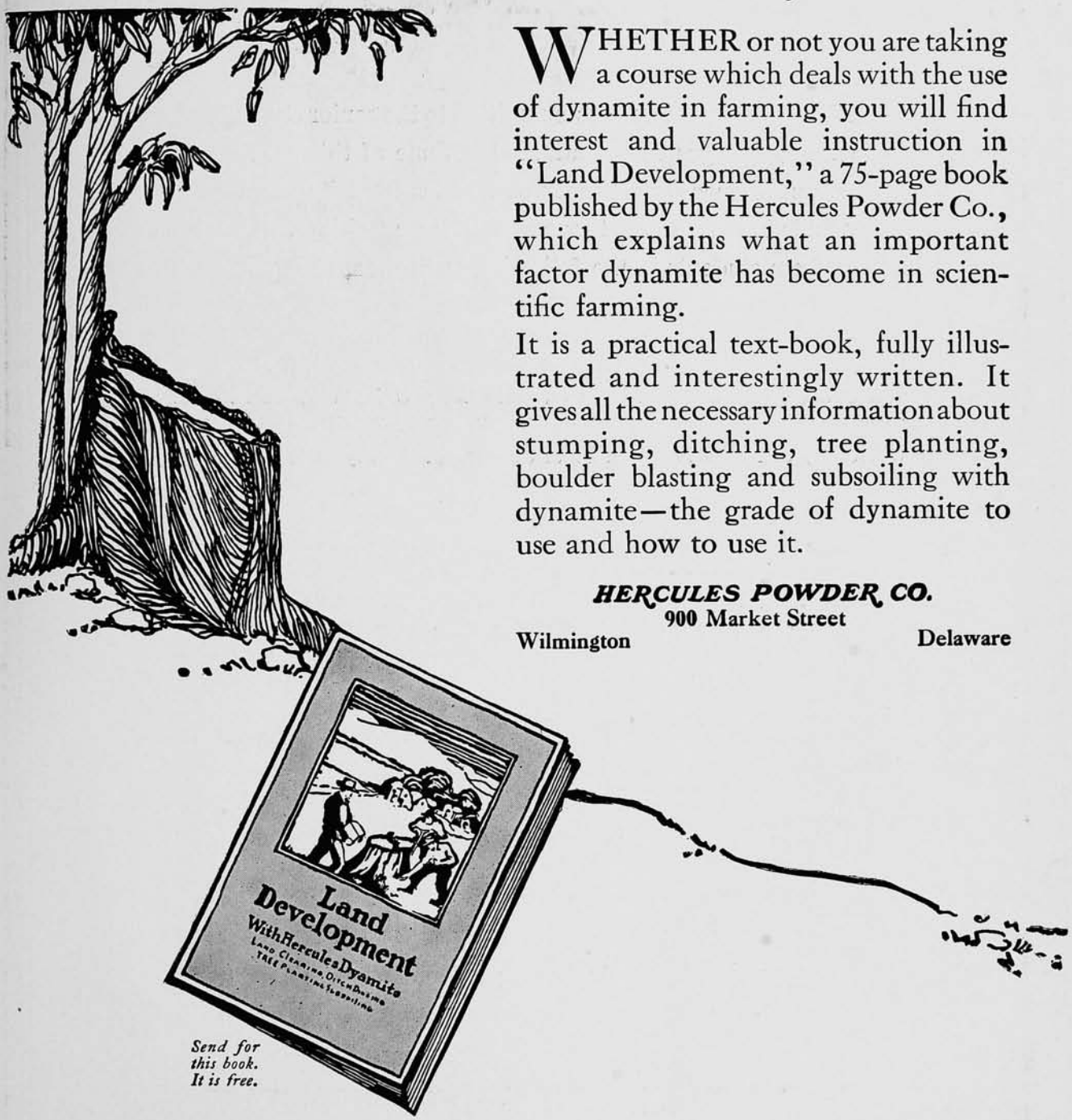
All the conditions to be faced are not known. And as soon as they are known—and that will be very soon—there will be fewer farms on which men and animals do all the work

The Committee in charge of the work is composed of economists and engineers representing the American Farm Bureau Federation, the Departments of Agriculture, the Interior and Commerce, the Power Farming Association of America, the American Society of Agricultural Engineers and the National Electric Light Association.

A booklet has been published by the Committee. It will be sent on request free of charge. Read it and pass it on to your neighbor. Write for it either to Dr. E. A. White, American Farm Bureau Federation, 58 E. Washington St., Chicago, Ill., or to the National Electric Light Association, at 29 West 39th Street, New York City.

NATIONAL ELECTRIC LIGHT ASSOCIATION

Learn To Farm With Dynamite



Send for this book. It is free.

WHETHER or not you are taking a course which deals with the use of dynamite in farming, you will find interest and valuable instruction in "Land Development," a 75-page book published by the Hercules Powder Co., which explains what an important factor dynamite has become in scientific farming.

It is a practical text-book, fully illustrated and interestingly written. It gives all the necessary information about stumping, ditching, tree planting, boulder blasting and subsoiling with dynamite—the grade of dynamite to use and how to use it.

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PREFERENCE

RECENTLY a questionnaire was submitted to the senior students of various agricultural colleges who graduated in June of this year, asking them to express their preference for a variety of articles used by farmers. Among these were included cream separators and milking machines. Questionnaires were received from students in the following institutions:

Alabama Polytechnic Institute, University of California, Purdue University, University of Minnesota, Michigan Agricultural College, University of Missouri, Oregon Agricultural College, University of Georgia, Ohio State University, Cornell University, University of Tennessee, University of Illinois, West Virginia University, Penn State College, University of Nebraska, Iowa State College, University of Wisconsin.

82.3% preferred
De Laval Cream Separators

60.9% preferred
De Laval Milkers

Such expressions coming from these students who have had an opportunity of studying and using these products are a splendid indication of the remarkable preference shown for De Laval products.

The De Laval Separator Company

NEW YORK	CHICAGO	SAN FRANCISCO
165 Broadway	29 E. Madison Street	61 Beale Street

Sooner or later you will use a

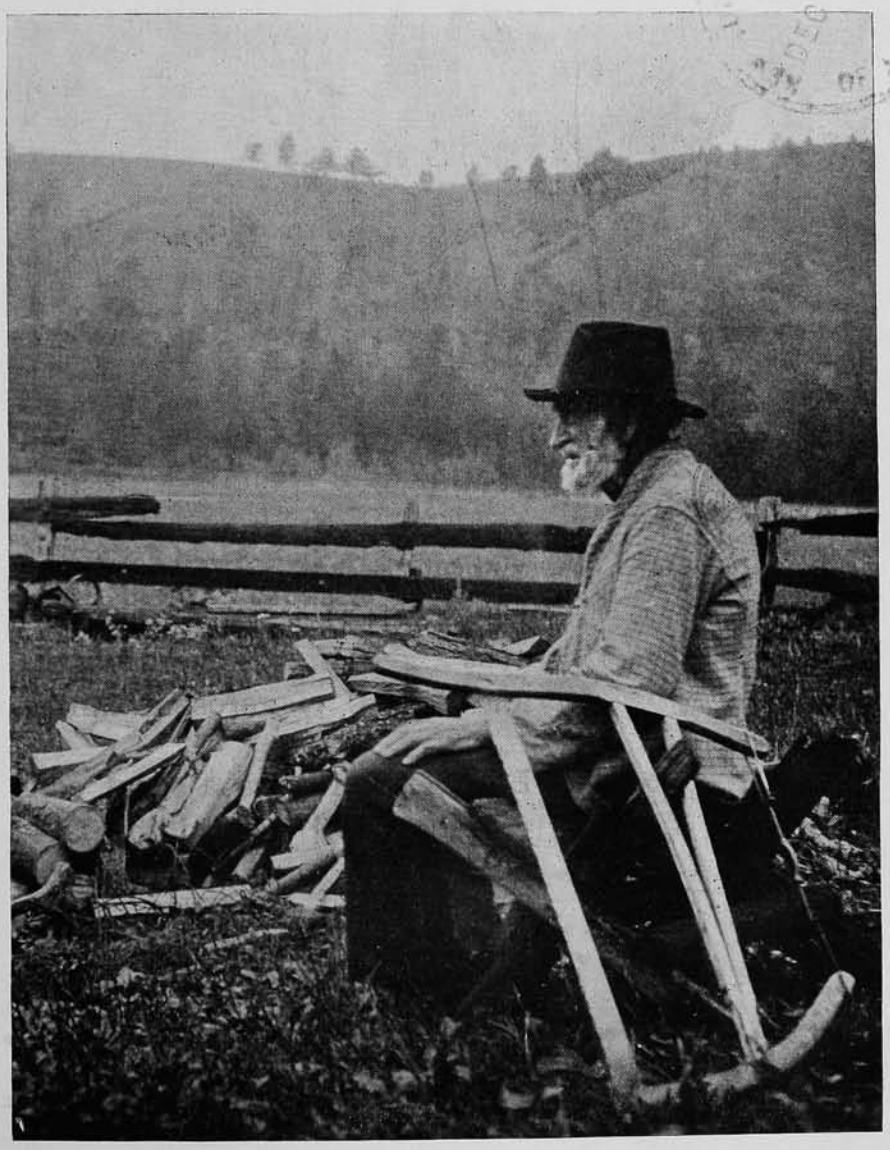
De Laval

Cream Separator and Milker

The Atkinson Press, Ithaca, N. Y.

The Cornell Countryman

DEC 10 1924



NOVEMBER

1924

Member Agricultural College Magazines Associated

Volume XXII

Number 2

Saving mother's eyes

In this age of electricity the General Electric Company's monogram has marked the trail of electrical progress. You will find it on the giant generators used by lighting companies; on outdoor lighting systems; and even on the lamps and little motors that mean so much in the home. It is a symbol of useful service.

The new G-E Farm Book, giving interesting facts on the subject of farm electrification, will be sent on request. Write Section C, General Electric Company, Schenectady, N.Y.; Chicago, Ill., or San Francisco, Cal.

Mother's work—in the kitchen, at the sewing table, upstairs and down—is made easier when electricity enters the home. Electric light saves mother's eyes and banishes the drudgery and danger of kerosene lamps.

Electric lights are a great convenience, too, around the farm buildings, on the driveways, and out on the highway.

GENERAL ELECTRIC

The McCormick-Deering Tractor Binder

Will Interest Every Student of Farming

MANY readers of this magazine have already become entirely familiar with the outfit pictured below. To others, who are naturally interested in replacing high-priced man labor with modern machines, we offer the following brief facts:

The McCormick-Deering tractor has a valuable purpose besides belt and drawbar service. It is equipped to deliver power *through a power take-off* direct to the mechanism of machines it is pulling in the field. This feature opens up great, new possibilities for more efficient bigger-scale operation behind McCormick-Deering tractors. It does away with such well-known troubles as slipping bull wheels and clogging and stalling where the ground-gripping action of the machine is not sufficient to run it.

For use with the tractor and power take-off, the Harvester Company has developed the McCormick-Deering Tractor Binder. This modern binder has *a 10-foot width of cut,* a lower grain elevator, roller bearings throughout, heavier drive chains and main frame, etc.

With this outfit one man will harvest as much grain in a day as is now done by two men with two 7-foot horse-drawn binders. This extra capacity is due not only to the 10-foot cut, but to the uniformly fast travel of the tractor and, further, to the fact that the binder is run by power from the tractor and not by the main wheel.

The popularity of the McCormick-Deering Tractor has been based equally on belt and drawbar efficiency and its good reputation is being enhanced by this latest development. All McCormick-Deering tractors—15-30 and 10-20—are especially designed for this new equipment.

For further details write the address below or see the McCormick-Deering dealer in your home vicinity.

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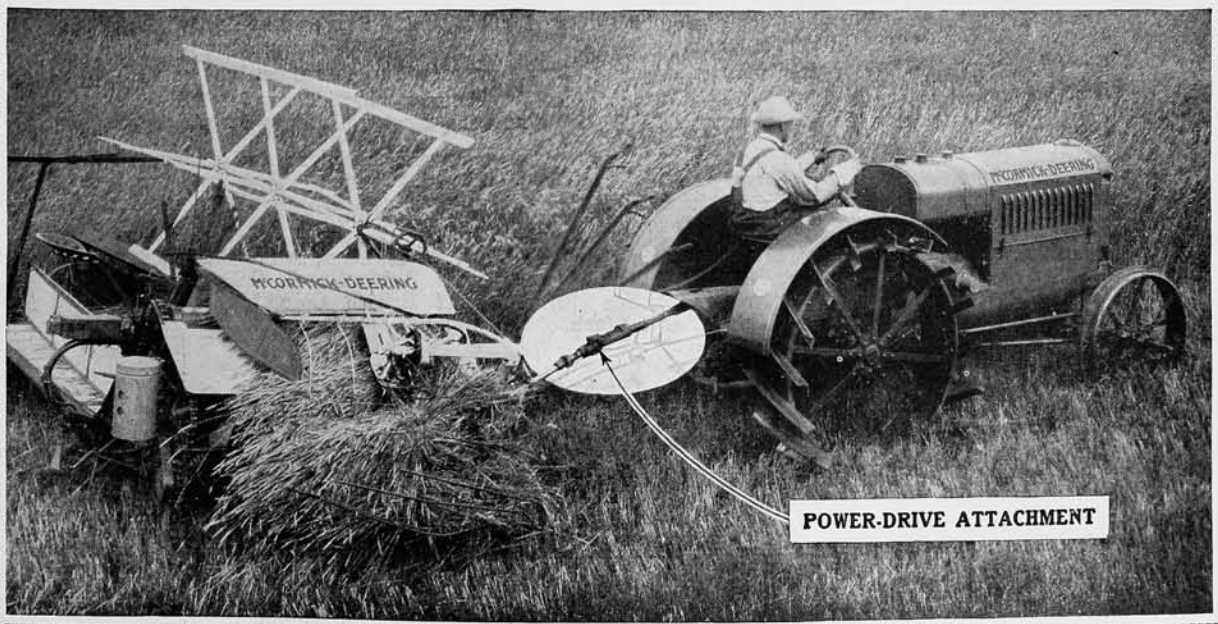

Agriculturist Booklist

This list will give you an idea of the better books in agriculture. The list is carefully culled each year to weed out the old or poor books and to give us the chance to put in the newer books. The booklist is yours for the asking.

Cornell Songbook

At the opening of college there are many who need to learn the Cornell songs in a hurry. The best way is a songbook. You get both the words and music right. The songbook sells at $1.75.

Cornell Co-op. Society

Morrill Hall Ithaca, N. Y.

Swine Breeders and Pork Producers

KNOW the advantages of wide variety in the ration.

THEY KNOW the necessity of limiting the amount of corn fed to young stock, breeding stock and growing swine at all times, and doubly so whenmuch of the corn is immature and soft.

THEY KNOW that mineral matter must be generously supplied to secure strong feet, strong pasterns, sturdy legs and stout frames in their hogs.

THEY FULLY APPRECIATE SUGARED SCHUMACHER FEED and grasp at once its merit as a hog feed:

1. **BECAUSE** it is a service feed to the swine industry.
2. **BECAUSE** it is finely ground, is uniform in composition, flavor and texture.
3. **BECAUSE** it is a blend of the choice products of wheat, oats, corn and barley, with a minimum of the oil meals.
4. **BECAUSE** its high palatability is enhanced by its sugarized molasses content.
5. **BECAUSE** it is a positive bone builder and health producer, since it carries 1% of calcium carbonate, the most needed of minerals and the most difficult to secure.

Through the country, east, west, north and south, the successful breeders and producers are making Sugared Schumacher Feed a large part of their swine rations. They are thus avoiding intestinal diseases, are growing larger framed, thicker fleshed, stronger pigs, and are growing them faster; and are making most from their hogs and their crops.

Send for our book on successful swine raising written by J. A. McLean, A.B., B.S.A., for five years Head of the Animal Husbandry Department in Massachusetts Agricultural College, for four years Head of Animal Husbandry Department in the University of British Columbia, and now in charge of our Live Stock Service and Educational Work.

The Quaker Oats Company

1611 Railway Exchange Bldg.

Chicago, Illinois

Contents and Contributors

November, 1924

Farm Credit 41

By William I. Myers, professor of farm finance at Cornell. Professor Myers—more commonly "Bill"—had both his B. S. and Ph. D. degrees conferred upon him by Cornell University, the former in 1914 and the latter four years later. "Bill" has been doing some tall investigating of farm credit conditions in New York state recently, the results of which he broadcasted from WGY at Schenectady last September. The number of favorable letters which he received as a result have convinced us of the soundness of the policy he outlines in this article, and we pass it on to you as worthy of your closest consideration and thought.

Where the Shadows Seek the South 43

By Professor R. A. Emerson, head of the department of plant breeding at Cornell. Professor Emerson is a graduate of Nebraska from which he received his B. S. degree in 1897. Since coming to Cornell in 1914 he has been particularly interested in the subject of plant heredity especially in connection with different varieties of corn. A recent trip to South America in search of strains of corn previously unknown resulted in the discovery of a number of such varieties. The present article, written in a delightfully informal style, presents a few of his first impressions of South America, its people and its countries, in an impressionable and altogether unconventional way.

By Their Works 45

By H. A. Stevenson, supervisor of the Cornell farm study courses. "Steve", as he is popularly known about the hill, was graduated from the College of Agriculture in 1920 and has since then built up and supervised the junior project and farm study program to a point where its influence in many farm communities thruout the state is undeniable. An old editor of THE COUNTRYMAN, "Steve" has the happy faculty of expressing himself in a clear, readable style, of which the present article is an excellent example. Frequent personal touches gleaned from his close contact with farmers all over the state make the present writing extremely interesting.

Why Practice Forestry 47

By Professor A. B. Recknagel. This is the second installment of Professor Recknagel's article dealing with the uses of, and the replacement of, wood. The conclusion logically reached, that only in the field of forestry lies the solution to the problem, offers an interesting field for conjecture as to just how much forestry a farmer can afford to practice anyway.

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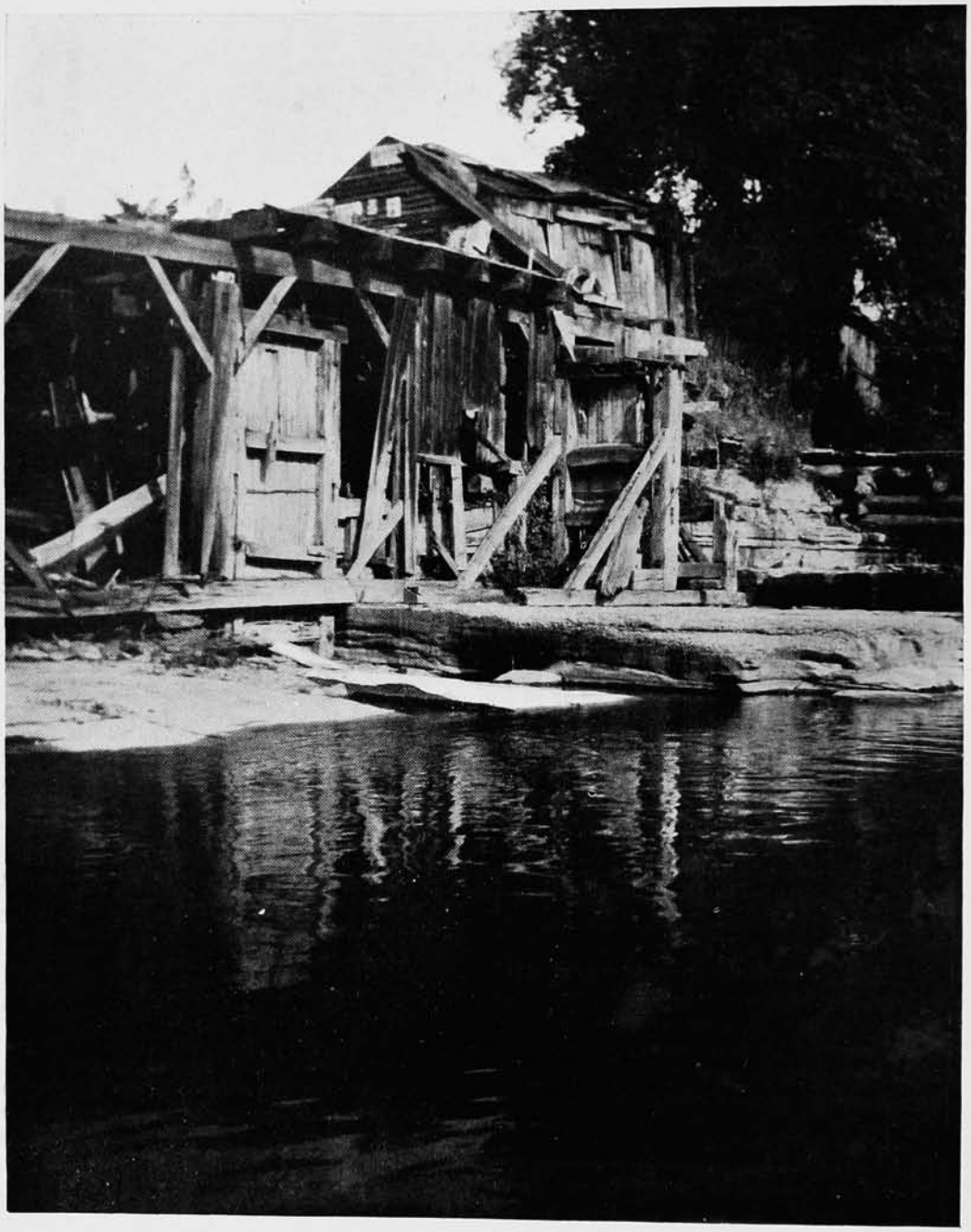


There's a tumbledown mill by the streamside,
A weather-beaten affair,
Where the spirts of all good millmen
May linger, lonely, there.

The Cornell Countryman

A Journal of Country Life — Plant, Animal, Human

Volume XXII NOVEMBER, 1924 Number 2

Farm Credit

By W. I. Myers

THE STORY is told of an aged farmer who, realizing that his end was near, called his wife to his side to tell her whom he wished to have as pall bearers.

In naming them over he included the feed dealer, the implement dealer, the store keeper, the blacksmith, and a couple of other merchants. His good wife looked troubled, and finally, after assuring him that she would carry out his wishes, asked him why he included only merchants and left out all his good neighbors. "Well," replied the farmer, "These men have been carrying me all my life, and they might as well carry me to the end."

In too many cases, this story reflects the actual farm credit situation, even today. Whenever expenses exceed receipts, credit in some form becomes necessary. There is no system in farming in which the receipts exceed the expenses every month in the year. Even in dairy farming there are some months when the cows are dry and the milk checks small, but the farmer's family insists on eating and wearing clothes just the same. In crop farming, the receipts are largely in the fall, and more credit is necessary to carry the expenses until the crops are harvested and sold. Hence, credit is as necessary for farm production as for other business. It is important, therefore, that the credit necessary for agricultural production be obtained as economically and efficiently as possible.

A study of actual farm credit conditions in a typical dairy farming region in Tioga County, New York, showed that these farmers could pay nearly two-thirds of their year's expenditures for business and living without borrowing. For the other third, some form of credit was necessary. Country stores were the most important source of this credit. About *three-fourths* of the necessary credit for these dairymen was obtained by buying feed or groceries or other things "on time," to be paid for at a later date. About one-fifth of the necessary credit was obtained by giving notes to merchants or relatives, or neighbors—persons other than banks. Less than one-twelfth of the credit necessary to carry on farm production was obtained directly from *banks*.

Similar conditions were found in a crop-growing region in Genesee County, New York. Here also it was found that credit in some form was necessary to finance one-third of the year's expenditure, and here again, country stores were found to be the most important sources of credit. About one-half of the necessary credit was "store" credit, about one-fourth was obtained by notes to others than banks, and about one-fourth by notes to banks.

In both regions, only a small part of the credit necessary for farm production was obtained directly from the institutions whose most important business is the selling of credit, that is, *the banks*.

As a part of this same study, information was obtained from country merchants in these same regions as to the costs of the "store" credit that they extend. The average costs for different kinds of stores were found to run from about 11 to about 21 per cent per year, the average of about 180 stores of all kinds being 13 per cent. The principal items of cost were interest, accounting, collection and bad debts.

The business of merchants is to sell goods. They are equipped to do this, and can do it efficiently. They are not equipped to sell credit, and cannot do it economically. When they are asked to extend credit, the costs are included in the price of goods and are borne by the people who buy them. When a merchant sells cheaper for cash, the customer who gets credit pays for it, as he should. When a merchant sells at the same price either for cash or credit, the cash customer is forced to pay for part of the credit furnished to others. A large part of the necessary credit now being used to carry on farm production is expensive and inefficient store credit. This situation is not good for merchants, for bankers, or for farmers.

The merchant is blamed for the high cost of retailing. A large part of this cost is credit. A merchant can and should do business on a smaller margin for cash. The merchant who charges the same price for cash as for credit is literally encouraging people to ask for credit.

An important part of the banker's business is selling credit. He is equipped to do this, and can do it at a lower cost than the merchant. The banker lends only to those who have a reputation for paying their bills promptly, and so saves the costs of collection and of losses from bad debts.

A feed store is an excellent place to buy feed, but a poor place to buy credit. It is just as sensible to go to a bank to buy feed as it is to go to a feed store to buy credit.

Farm profits can be increased by increasing prices or by decreasing costs. The individual farmer cannot change prices, but he can reduce costs by more efficient production. More efficient financing of the credit necessary for farm production offers one way of reducing costs.

There are four fundamental planks in a program for sound efficient financing of farm operations. The first one

The Big Four in the Farm Credit Situation

The fundamental planks in a platform for efficient financing of agriculture, according to Professor W. I. Myers of the farm management department, are:

"Pay cash.

"Buy in quantity.

"Buy when the commodity is cheap.

"Borrow at the bank if credit is necessary."

is *"Pay Cash."* In paying cash a farmer can make a double saving. He does not buy what he cannot afford, and he gets a cash discount on what he does buy. If your store will not give you a cheaper price for cash, go to the one that will. Cash stores are making rapid headway in all lines, and they have come to stay.

The second plank in this program of sound financing is *"Buy in quantity."* Discounts are usually given for quantity purchases, making a further saving possible.

The third plank is *"Buy when the commodity is cheap."* It is good business for dairymen to buy a large part of their year's feed requirements in summer when demand is slack and prices are usually low. It pays to figure out your probable needs. By buying in quantity, for cash, and when feed is cheap a saving can be made in three ways: a cash discount, a quantity discount, and a saving in price by buying when the commodity is cheap.

But perhaps you can't pay cash. That brings up the fourth plank in this program for more efficient farm financing. *"Borrow at the bank, when credit is necessary."* Any farmer who has saved a little money, is honest, and has a reputation for paying his debts promptly, can get credit at his bank more cheaply than from his feed or fertilizer dealer.

The answer to the farm credit question in New York State is the greater use of banks by farmers for the credit necessary to carry on farm operations. The banker will usually be glad to cooperate. It is his business. The banker cannot be asked to furnish credit, however, unless the farmer is willing to do his part. In building up credit standing with a bank there are several things that a farmer should do.

1. Be prompt in looking after obligations on or before the date they are due. Promptness costs nothing and is worth much. The easiest way to lose credit is to let a note run overdue. The man who won't pay without compulsion must continue to pay someone to collect his bills.

2. Pay cash. Don't run store accounts. Few things hurt a man's credit like a lot of small bills.

3. Furnish your banker with a credit statement at least once a year. A credit statement is a summary of one's property and of his debts. The College of Agriculture has prepared a form for taking a farm inventory and making out a credit statement that will be sent free to anyone who will use it. The banker who is asked to lend a farmer money is entitled to confidential information as to his financial position. The farmer needs the credit standing that a credit statement will give him.

4. Borrow to make money. Borrowing to buy feed or fertilizer on which to make money is good business. The profit to be made will put the farmer in a position to repay the loan when it is due. Borrowing to buy luxuries is not wicked, but is dangerous. A hard luck story is poor security for a loan.

5. Keep a bank account. The first step in putting a farm on a business basis is to open a checking account. The second step is to use it. A farmer who keeps a checking account is asking a bank to do a good deal of bookkeeping for him without charge. In fairness to the bank he should avoid overdrafts, and should try to keep enough of a balance in his account to pay the bank for its trouble. The advantages of a checking account are so numerous that they should appeal to every business farmer.

6. In borrowing money present your plans in a business-like way. This means making out a financial plan of your farm so that you can tell about when the loan can be paid.

7. Get acquainted with your banker. Personal contacts and a better understanding of the other fellow's problems help to grease the wheels of business.

8. Be a good farmer and live within your income.

In closing let me emphasize the fact that this program for more efficient farm credit does not propose *more credit*, but *more efficient* credit. There never was a time when farmers needed to be more careful of the things for which they go in debt. But credit in some form is necessary for carrying on farm production. It never was more important than now to use the most economical form of credit.

Buy carefully
Buy for cash
Borrow at the bank, if necessary

A Yoke of Steers

A heave of mighty shoulders to the yoke,
Square patient heads, and flaring sweep of horn;
The darkness swirling down beneath their feet
Where sleeping valleys stir and feel the dawn;
Uncouth and primal, on and up they sway,
Taking the summit in a drench of day.
The night winds volley upward bitter-sweet,
And the dew shatters to a rainbow spray
Under the slow-moving cloven feet.

There is a power here that grips the mind—
A force repressed and inarticulate,
Slow as the swing of centuries, as blind
As Destiny, and as deliberate.

They will arrive in their appointed hour
Unhurried by the goad of lesser wills,
Bearing vast burdens on.

They are the great
Unconquerable spirit of these hills. —*D. B. H.*

Where the Shadows Seek the South

Recollections of an "Americano" in Search of Cold Weather Corn in South America

By R. A. Emerson

THIS account of my trip to South America, as will be apparent a few paragraphs further on, began as a report on corn growing there and particularly on the corn collections brought home. But now that it has been written, I find that it is in no sense such a report. Nor is it a complete account of what I saw and did in the countries visited. Such an account must needs tell of the cities as well as the country, of magnificent public buildings, of hotels, theatres, and art galleries, of automobiles, cabs, and street cars, of harbors and ships, of beautiful *plazas* and *avenidas*. But *my* pictures of South America are of far stretched pampas, of narrow mountain gorges, of barren hills, of snow-capped peaks, of mountain lakes and rivers, of Indian huts, Indian towns, Indian farms. Of course, the people of the cities interested me, their mode of living and of travel, but Buenos Aires, Santiago, and Lima are not so different from our own cities, except in the prevailing language spoken, and scarcely less foreign than our own New York.

Adobe Indian Huts and Walls at La Paz, Bolivia

I went to South America to collect corn. An official report should, therefore, deal with the types of corn found, tell how and under what conditions they are grown, give statistics of acreage and yields, show how corn is harvested and marketed and to what use it is put. Such a report must describe our collections, indicate what it is hoped may come of them, and perhaps even outline a plan for incorporating their desirable characters, if they have any, into some of our corn types.

This is not such a report. There is some, even considerable, of the corn story in it. But it deals with folks and fields and hills quite as much. It was written for my amusement on the home voyage, at times when I tired of looking out across the sea or down into the pale greenish blue of submerged bubbles, at times when I could not persuade any single soul of all the passengers that playing deck games with me was a better way to forget the heat of a tropical voyage and the discomforts of a boat evidently built for the North Atlantic than was sitting in the smoking room under an electric fan, drinking cocktails to keep cool, while complaining about the heat. Even now, as we are nearing California, I am still writing to amuse myself. The heat of the tropics has been left behind. The officers and crew have changed their white uniforms for ones of heavy blue—when the captain changes, they all change—and the passengers are wearing overcoats. But now it is too cold for deck games, just as a few days ago it was too hot, so they still sit in the smoking room and drink cocktails to keep warm.

The trip to South American countries was undertaken by Mr. F. D. Richey of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and myself with the object of bringing back corn (1) which might be of economic value, directly or indirectly, in certain parts of the United States, and (2) which might be useful in further genetic studies. We hoped also that becoming somewhat familiar with agricultural conditions in South America, particularly as related to corn culture, might be of value to us in our work with this plant.

We left New York City February 2 and reached Buenos Aires February 20, 1924. We were in Argentina until March 3, when we entered Chile. We reached Bolivia March 23 and left April 1 for Peru where we remained until April 30.

Three trips were made from Buenos Aires into the corn belt of Argentina. On all of these, we were accompanied by Mr. Thomas Bregger, formerly a graduate student at Cornell and now in charge of corn breeding for the Argentine government. The first trip was to Atucha, about 75 miles northwest of Buenos Aires. Here we visited the *estancia* of Señor Florencio Atucha, said to be the largest corn producer of Argentina. His holdings amount to about 25,000 acres divided into perhaps 100 farms, all worked by renters, the land being devoted almost exclusively to corn. These farms are rented for one-third the crop, but the owner gives close personal attention to them.

The second trip was to Rosario and nearby towns some 175 miles northwest of Buenos Aires. Our trips in this region were made in company with Sr. F. E. DeVoto, *Agronomo regional*, whose work corresponds in a way to that of our Farm Bureau agents. Here we visited the so-called American farm of Dr. Cejarza. It is called an American farm because, unlike most farms of this region, it is devoted to several crops and to live stock. Here is a large dairy of Holstein cattle, herds of Berkshire hogs, several breeds of poultry, fruit orchards, and fields of alfalfa and corn. In fact, however, it is in no way typical of North American farms but rather the show place of a wealthy Argentinian.

At Casilda, near Rosario, is the *Escuela Nacional de Agricultura* under the direction of Sr. Silvio Spankenburg. Here we were able to see growing a number of the earlier varieties of North American corn and to compare them with the Argentina flint corns commonly grown in the region. Among the American sorts were a few commonly grown in New York, which I had sent thru Mr. Richey to Mr. Bregger. Most of them were much too early for this locality. This, together with the fact that the early

part of the summer had been unusually dry, made them a sorry looking lot. Cornell No. 12 and other varieties of about the same season, or somewhat later, notably Lancaster Sure Crop, were found to be doing very well. The growers of this part of Argentina have need of an early maturing variety to be planted late in case the early plantings are injured by grasshoppers, and Mr. Bregger had asked for early American varieties, but most of the kinds sent him are obviously too early and too small for latitude 33° S. in Argentina.

After having seen some of the larger establishments, it was interesting to visit one of the numerous small farms of the region. At Carcarañâ, on the small farm of Sr. Humbert, Mr. Bregger's experimental corn plants were seen. The long season of this latitude makes it possible to extend breeding operation over a considerable period. Corn planted early in October was ripe at the time of our visit, late in February, or in about 5 months. Plantings made November 15 were in blossom late in January and self- and cross - pollinations had been made by Mr. Bregger. His plantings of January 4 were beginning to tassel on February 26. It was an interesting diversion to assist Mr. Bregger for a few hours late in February in doing work which I am accustomed to do in August. I was also interested to learn that, altho corn pollen is very short lived and it is not ordinarily thought possible to transport it for any considerable distance, Mr. Bregger had brought pollen successfully from a variety grown some 200 miles farther north. This was accomplished by pulling the tassels when the first pollen was beginning to shed and keeping them fresh as one might do with cut flowers.

Indian farming at Huancayo, Peru, with wooden plows which seem merely to scratch the surface of the stony soil

The third trip made into the corn belt of Argentina was to Enrique Lavalla, about 250 miles southwest of Buenos Aires and an equal distance from the coast, and to Torricito, about 25 miles from Enrique Lavalla. Here, at about 36° S. latitude and near the edge of the corn belt, we found on the *estancias* of the Campion Bros., a type of farming not yet common in Argentina. The Campions have introduced successfully many North American methods. Their three *estancias*, comprising about 22,000 acres, are run by superintendents under their close personal direction. Here there is no renting for a share of the crop and no effort to make "show places." They had previously been in the cattle business but are nearly out now, only having a mere handful of some 1,700 Shorthorns left on their farms.

One of their principal interests is Poland China hogs, of which they had 15,000, not counting the pigs under six months of age. When hog cholera struck the place about three years ago, the Campions erected, under the supervision of Dr. Craig of the Indiana Experiment Station, what is said to be the only serum and inoculation plant in Argentina. Since then they have apparently been successful in controlling the disease which, directly or indirectly, has reduced the number of hogs in the country as a whole to less than 25 per cent of what it was previously.

The crops grown on the Campion farms are wheat (2,000 acres), alfalfa (10,500 acres), and corn (9,500 acres). All the pasture land for both cattle and hogs is in alfalfa. The corn is largely hogged down. The Campions differ from the majority of Argentina corn-belt farmers in that they grow dent corn exclusively. From the top of a knoll and standing on the hood of the automobile to get above the corn in one of their fields, nothing but Reid's Yellow Dent was to be seen in any direction for as far as I could look.

We collected little seed corn in Argentina, but arranged with Mr. Bregger to have samples of the principal types grown there sent us later. I am not sure that the Argentine flint corns will have particular value anywhere in the States, but it seems worth while to find out what may come from crossing them with some of our own types. The Amargo variety, grown farther north than our trips took us, is said to be more resistant than most varieties to the attacks of grasshoppers and other insects.

The first of March, just as the pre-lenten carnival was beginning, we left Buenos Aires for Santiago, Chile. As we traveled westward, corn fields became less and less the dominating feature of the landscape and their place was taken by grass lands and hay stacks and herd after herd of cattle. Almost all the cattle are Shorthorns or Shorthorn grades. Only a single large herd of Herefords was seen and no Angus or Holsteins were in evidence. There was little to break the monotony of this vast level pasture land of Argentina, a land so level that the lack of surface drainage ways results in numerous shallow lagoons evidently the breeding places of many species of water fowl.

The drier parts of Western Argentina were crossed at night and at sunrise of the following morning the glistening snow-covered peaks of the Andes seemed near at hand as we entered the town of Mendoza with its adobe walls and houses, its irrigated gardens and orchards, and its famed vineyards of wine grapes. Here were seen our first South American Indians. At Rio and Santos, Brazil, many Negroes were seen and many even of the "whites" showed plain evidences of Negro blood, but scarcely an Indian feature could be made out. The population of Buenos Aires is cosmopolitan, much of it of recent European origin, but there was little evidence of either Negro or Indian mixture. But at Mendoza Indians and Indian mixtures were everywhere, some of them ragged, all of them dirty, and with little of the picturesqueness of the Indians seen later in Bolivia and Peru.

The Andes, crossed in one day's journey between Mendoza, Argentina and Los Andes, Chile, were disappointing. Perhaps I had expected too much. But, lacking wholly the forest cover of our Eastern mountains, there was little

(Continued on page 55)

"By Their Works——"

How New York Farmers Go to School at the State College Without Leaving Home

By H. A. Stevenson, Supervisor, Cornell Farm Study Courses

"Consider for yourselves the importance of this work which the extension divisions are doing in training men and women to look toward centers of information for that which they need. Such training means more than increased knowledge on their part. It means more than doing something better than it would be done otherwise. It means more than thinking straighter and talking more intelligently than would be possible without the information. Far more than all these things it means the establishment of a new point of view. It means the habitual recognition, alike from those who have gone to college and from those who have never gone there, of the fact that the sources of knowledge of the world are open to them and can be freely employed by them for their purposes."

—E. A. Birge, President of the University of Wisconsin

WHEN Daniel Gray's father died, leaving him without help on his four-hundred-acre farm in Eastern New York, it was to his personal friend whom he had never seen, at the College of Agriculture, that he turned for advice. He asked the College if in duty to his wife and children he should stay on the farm.

Daniel Gray isn't his name, but that doesn't matter. He asked his question of a man he had never seen, but in whom he had confidence through several months of a correspondence course given as a part of the extension service of the College of Agriculture. This is only one incident that shows the confidence of those who take Cornell Farm Study Courses in the men who handle them.

In nearly every county of the State this winter farmers will spend their evenings studying some branch of the farm business with the help and guidance of the College. Seated by the lamp in the evenings they will study books and bulletins, and when the chance comes they will do the work outdoors that will be reported to their instructors at the College. These instructors will carefully read and return the reports with definite suggestions for putting the courses to work.

RESULTS ARE WHAT COUNT

Ralph Space, a farmer near Dryden, N. Y., with his calves, raised since he started the Cornell farm study courses

The men at the College who handle the courses are familiar not only with the technical side of their specialties, but from their own experience and their travels about the State, they know as well the practical difficulties of the man on the farm. Often, too, they pass on to one farmer ideas that another has sent in, making the courses a real exchange of practical information.

That such acquaintanceships, made wholly by mail, are useful is shown by the many letters of appreciation the College gets from those who take its courses. It goes without saying that not all the benefits that study courses bring are reported to the College, but many are.

New practices most frequently reported, by those who took the ten study courses given last winter, were the use of improved equipment, selection of stock or seed, and a new habit of observation and study. Next in frequency came changes in cultural methods, improved rations, and more careful grading of products, with a resulting increase in prices received. The next change most frequently reported was the rearrangement of rotations or plans of farming, and then prevention of disease. Several persons reported rearranging fields or buildings, and some started to keep accounts.

"Built feeders, water stands, and hoppers; selected own breeders and sorted own culls; dipped birds and used carbolineum for first time; dissected fowls; improved success in chick raising and egg production; topped market for eggs as result of greater care in handling."

"Kept manure hauled out and spread; rearranged crop rotation to benefit the soil; reduced labor of working by enlarging fields; reduced time and labor necessary for chores by rearranging barns; started complete set of cost accounts to determine what to do and what not to do; decided to move to larger farm when opportunity presents; background useful in many farm problems."

"Have tried to use three horses instead of two whereever possible and found it of real benefit."

"The difference in method allows 1,344 plants to be put in the same area that 560 took up in the past. If this doesn't increase the yield it certainly ought to. We have bought some tile and in a few days expect to start steriliz-

ing half of a tomato house as an experiment. If it is successful we probably will tile the whole plant."

"One of the most important things I learned from the course was the grading and packing of eggs for shipment. Since using your methods, I am receiving from ten to fifteen cents a dozen more for my eggs. Your feeding methods have also increased my egg production from 20 to 30 per cent, at the same time reducing my feed bill 40 per cent, and by applying sanitary and other measures you advocate, I have been successful in eliminating diseases, lice and mites from my flock. I have had an average 74 per cent yield from October 1 to date and hens all in the best of health."

"Rearranged fields: benefited by less labor in hauling from field and a more nearly even rotation. Am endeavoring to raise more cash crops. Have cut down the dairy to what I can carry in a normal year. This saves having to sell stock at a low price when roughage gets short, or having to buy hay at a high price. I now understand better the necessity of proper labor distribution both for men and horses, and from study as well as experience find that with farming where it is at present a farm must be handled efficiently or go under."

These are only a few quotations from the many letters received last year.

Of course the main result gained by all these changes was a better return from the farm and a more satisfying life.

The sacrifices made to keep up study courses are another story in themselves, and show how this help from the College is valued.

"To get all the crops in, care for thirty-six head of cattle and two horses and do all the milking and haying, kept us busy from 4:30 a. m. to 10 p. m. I gave ten minutes a day to my lessons, but couldn't find time to write them."

"I have had more or less sickness in my family ever since I started the course. I have lost many a night's sleep in preparing and studying my lessons; that is how much I think of it. My only regret is that I could not finish in the time allowed. I wanted that College certificate so badly, but I would not part with the knowledge I have gained for ten certificates."

This winter the College offers eleven separate study courses. They cover farm management, orchard fruits, poultry husbandry, sheep and wool production, farm mechanics, milk production, vegetable gardening, beekeeping, pork production, vegetable forcing, and small fruits. Others in agricultural business and marketing are being written and will soon be ready. Any resident of New York State may enroll by filling out an application blank showing that he can put what he studies into practice, and by buying the required textbook. The College is glad to send information about study courses on request.

Do You?

Do you ever sit there thinking
With your slippers on at night,
While the crimson embers flicker
With your pipe in your teeth held tight?

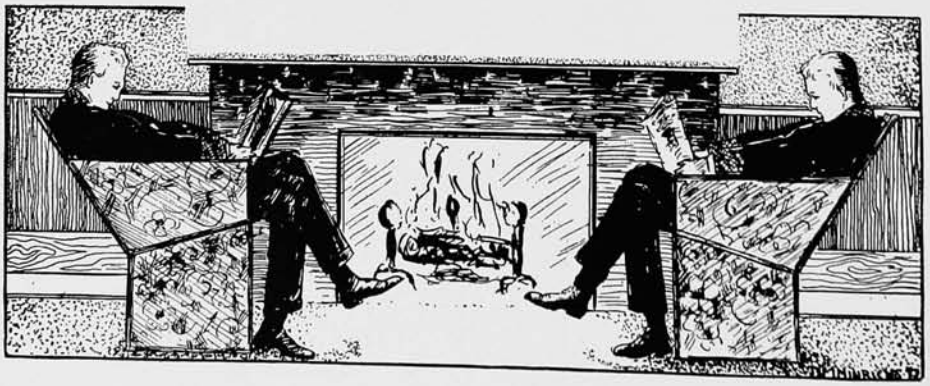
Do you ever sit there thinking
Of the endless hurrying throng,
Of the hustle, the bustle, the spoiling
Of the gold-chasers all day long?

Do you ever weary of faces
Lined with scheming, dull with care,
Lined with pride, devoid of pity,
Lined with lust and savoir-faire?

Do you ever sit there wishing
That you might return again,
That you might go back to a meadow
That was far from the haunts of men?

Where there is no showy seeming
Where the flowers that grow are real,
Where the soil of God's green acre
Gives day upon day a square deal?

M. L. G.



"Why Practice Forestry?"

By B. B. Recknagel

Part II

THE previous installment of this article endeavored to set forth some of the essential facts with respect to wood as a necessity. The article so far has stressed the development of the attitude towards forests from the time they were regarded a menace and an obstacle to progress, to the present viewpoint of conservation. It has been pointed out that the baby's crib is wood; man's last resting place, the coffin, is wood. From birth to death in this, the Age of Progress, no other material affects each one of us in so many ways.

And yet a great many people think of wood as wood, without realizing that there is as much difference between different kinds of wood and their uses as there is between different kinds of people and their uses.

The solution of the problem of diminishing supplies of raw material for the industries dependent upon wood, is the production of more crops of wood. This cannot be done in a year nor in ten years, but at best requires several decades for the most rapidly growing kinds and a century or longer to produce the big timber to which we have been accustomed. The problem, in short, resolves itself into the practice of forestry. The simplest definition of forestry is as follows: Forestry is the raising of repeated forest crops and the proper utilization of these crops. In other words, "Forestry is farming applied to woodlands."

When applied to woodlands of the entire United States it means nation-wide protection of all forest lands in private ownership, cutover as well as timbered. This is the most urgent thing. The present cooperation of the federal government with the states in fire protection should be increased. Adequate protection on a basis of 25 per cent by the federal government, 25 per cent by the states, and 50 per cent by the landowners might ultimately cost the government $2,250,000 yearly.

Not only does forestry involve the protection of the forest from fire, important as this is, but there must be, in addition, a definite and well-balanced program. The adoption of such a program has been urged by public-spirited citizens for a number of years and gradually there is evolving from the mass of suggestions a definite line of reasoning which includes among the main points three chief items. These are, first, that public ownership, whether federal or state or municipal, should be doubled, that is, from the present 21 per cent to approximately 40 per cent of the forest area or a total of 186,000,000 acres of forest land in the United States. In order to accomplish this, public forest ownership of all kinds should be extended. The federal government should administer for forest purposes all the present public lands suitable for this purpose and should acquire additional lands, whether by purchase or by exchange. Then as regards the state, the counties, the towns, the municipalities, the villages, and even the school districts, all these should be encouraged in the acquisition of public forests. But when all is said and done and all public bodies have acquired the land that they need there will still be an hiatus of 60 per cent of the forest area aggregating nearly 280,000,000 acres.

Private forest lands will always be an important part of the United States forestry program and whatever forest policy is adopted should offer every reasonable encouragement to timber growing by private land ownership, thru the force of enlightened self-interest and commercial gain.

This brings up the second great point, the adjustment of taxes. At present forests are taxed just as any other commodity, and as a result a crop which requires decades to mature is on the same basis of taxation as one which requires months. Taxes must be adjusted to the long-time nature of the timber crop. This question is one of state jurisdiction and its importance in a forestry program is generally recognized.

The third most important point is encouragement of forest planting by public aid and advice. The federal government should offer financial cooperation with the states in growing nursery stock to be distributed at cost for this purpose. The states should maintain large forest nurseries and the local communities should set an example in forest planting.

Other points in a well-balanced national forest program are enlarged research facilities in timber growing and timber use. Congress has seen the wisdom of forest experiment stations which are similar to the agricultural experiment stations. These should be extended and the facilities for studying the many technical and industrial problems involved in the use of wood should also be enlarged.

There remains the need of popular education in the conservation and growing of wood. It is not possible in this instance for the people to shirk the responsibility and pass it on to federal, state or other officials. There is no "George" to whom the job can be left. Every person res-

(Continued on page 58)

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Ithaca, New York November, 1924

WILL the 20th amendment to the Constitution of the United States affect farm labor? Here is a prolific subject for debate in the innumerable hot stove leagues thruout the country this coming winter. Here, too, is a good place for those who talk less and think more, to do some mental scrambling. Here are the facts:

The 20th amendment is a bill passed by both houses of Congress, which if ratified by two-thirds of the state legislatures specifically gives to Congress the power "to limit, regulate, and prohibit, the labor of persons under 18 years of age." This product of a group of earnest humanitarian souls, whose deep sympathy for the poor working boy or girl far overbalances their sense of economic justice, does not limit or confine the power of Congress to legislate solely with respect to occupations employing children to their detriment. Far from it! The gates are flung wide open and the path is made easy for a sentimental Congress to pass laws prohibiting a boy under eighteen from assisting his own father with the haying, or a girl from helping her mother with the housework.

In the proposed amendment the Federal government seeks the establishment of a uniform law covering child labor in every state in spite of the fact that child labor laws moulded to fit the actual conditions found in the various states are in successful operation in practically every part of the union. Yet Washington presumes to make laws better fitted to each particular case.

Here is a pretty duplication of laws, state and federal, affording opportunity for the rapid expansion of another government bureau with its attendant swarm of office holders and mounting expenditures. Is the situation so urgent that the states cannot enact legislation suitable to meet the varying conditions of agriculture, of the manufacturing industries, of education, and of sentiment, prevailing within its own boundaries?

And why should we concern ourselves in the matter? Because the amendment is a direct blow at agriculture. The census figures show that out of a million children gainfully employed in this country, over two-thirds are in some manner connected with the farm, on which an idleness enforced by law is quite as unwelcome as is involuntary servitude.

In many sections of this state there are splendid people rich in womanhood and manhood and character who are poor in this world's goods, and they and their children must work to provide the necessities of life. Many of them are farmers who have seen more days of healthy hard work than they can number. They will be among the first to realize the peril of a measure condoning their sons in laziness. Far better might they encourage them by cooperating with the Junior Extension Agent or Club Agent in putting across one of their varied projects on the farm or in the home.

In fact, we have a strong suspicion that the proponents of child labor legislation started something which they did not have the power to finish and that the proposed amendment, falling under the influence of that portion of Congress dominated by the employees of child labor, was wilfully cast in its present distasteful form in order to preclude the possibility of the passage of the amendment.

And so while we are heart and soul for the close regulation of harmful child labor, we cannot quite fathom these so-called 'humanitarian" motives which would remove the opportunity for work in order that the youth of the land may grow up strong, honest, and industrious. We cannot but be reminded of the old saying that "the devil always finds plenty of mischief for idle hands to do." Let's give the devil his due but not overdo it.

COURTESY is an asset anyone may acquire. Following this lead we are only too glad to mention that the picture used as the frontispiece of the October issue was contributed by Francis M. Porch '24, and to express our thanks to both Mr. Porch and Mr. G. R. Van Allen who was the author of the poem appearing beneath the picture. The frontispiece and the contents cut, used in the present issue, were secured thru the courtesy of Professor W. C. Baker and his assistant, Miss L. C. Garrett of the department of floriculture.

THERE are still a few copies of the index to articles and authors for 1923-24, to be had for the asking. If you have not as yet received your copy and want one, just drop us a line and make your wants known.

Former Student Notes

'99 B.S.—George Clothier is running his 893-acre farm at Florence, Kansas. His specialty is stock raising.

'05 B.S.—Jay C. Hungerford, who has been teaching at Westford, will teach agriculture at Livingston Manor during 1924-25.

'08 B.S.—Vaughan MacCaughey was recently chosen as regional director of education for Region Twelve, Boy Scouts of America. The position is a new one for the organization and in his work, MacCaughey will have charge of training courses and educational programs, especially in cooperation with colleges, universities, normal schools, and rural institutions throughout the region, which comprises the States of Nevada, California, Arizona and Utah. MacCaughey is a member of the National Council of the Scouts and a special field commissioner for the California Scouts. His address is the Phelan Building, San Francisco.

'09 B.S.A.—S. F. Willard, Jr., is with the Fiske Seed Co., 12, 13 Faneuil Hall Square, Boston, Mass. He has been department head and catalogueman for the past seven years.

'09 B.S.A., '13 Ph.D.—Tanamo Odaira is associated with the Osaka Higher Commercial School, in Osaka, Japan.

'12 Sp.—David B. Moses is president of the Royal Palm Landscape Co., who are landscape contractors, nurserymen, and florists at Palm Beach, Florida.

'12 B.S.—Silas H. Crounse, Jr., is the head salesman for the General Laboratories of Madison, Wis. He was very much in evidence at the recent Dairy Exposition at Milwaukee. His present address is 10 Vista Road.

'12 B.S.—Jacobus C. Faure is professor of entomology in Transvaal University College at Pretoria, South Africa. He and Mrs. Faure announce the arrival of their second child, a daughter, on August 3. They reside at 39 Martha Street, Pretoria.

Ward Comstock '20 B.S. was electrocuted June 14, 1924, while measuring a pile of pulpwood at the mill of the International Paper Company at Van Buren. He was standing on the ground holding a steel tape which was blown against a 33,000-volt power line.

'13 B.S.—John R. VanKleek has recently formed a partnership with Wayne E. Stiles of Boston, Mass. They are designing and building twenty golf courses in various parts of the United States. One of their projects includes the building of two new towns in the state of Florida. The office of the firm is at 97A Newberry Street, Boston, Mass.

'13 B.S.—Ephraim C. Crippen was married on September 11 last to Miss Lois E. Bayley of Tonawanda, N. Y. They are now living at Brockport, N. Y.

'14 B.S.—Edwin G. Bishop is now in the Bond and Mortgage Department of the Coral Gables Company of Miami, Florida.

'14 M.S.—Arthur E. Potts is in charge of dairy husbandry at the University of Saskatchewan at Saskatoon, Canada.

'14 B.S., '20 Ph.D. — Professor Harry H. Knight, assistant professor of entomology and curator of the insect collection at the Farm School of the University of Minnesota, has left Minnesota to accept a similar position at Iowa State College.

'14 B.S.—Raymond R. Jansen is teaching vocational agriculture in the High School at Medina, N. Y.

'14 B.S.—Harold F. Keyes, formerly in the real estate business in Rochester, is now managing the United States Gypsum plant at Oakfield, N. Y.

'15 M.S.—H. B. (Heine) Steer is now a Forest Supervisor in the Indian Forest Service, having been with this organization since 1915. His address is Box 676, Hoquiam, Washington.

'15 B.S.—William Creifields, Jr., who has been with the New York State Fire Insurance Company as its assistant secretary at Albany, N. Y., is now with Crum and Forster, general agents, at 110 Williams Street, New York. He is living at 46 Seventy-sixth Street, Brooklyn.

'16 B.S.—Morris Greenberg received his M.D. degree from the New York Homeopathic Medical College and Flower Hospital. He is at present an intern at the Prospect Heights Hospital, Washington Avenue and St. Johns Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

'16 B.S.—E. W. Borst has changed his address from 15 Beacon Street, Boston, to Framingham Center, Mass. He is still with the American Forestry Company.

'16 Ph.D.—Dr. Heinicke of the pomology department is traveling in Switzerland.

'16 B.S.—J. Laurence Bacon was promoted last April to assistant general manager of the glass works of the Whitall-Tatum Company at Millville, N. J. His address is 512 Columbia Avenue.

'17 B.S.—At the recent annual meeting of the Kansas American Legion, Frank Haucke of Council Grove, Kan., was elected State commander, the second Cornellian so far to hold such a position.

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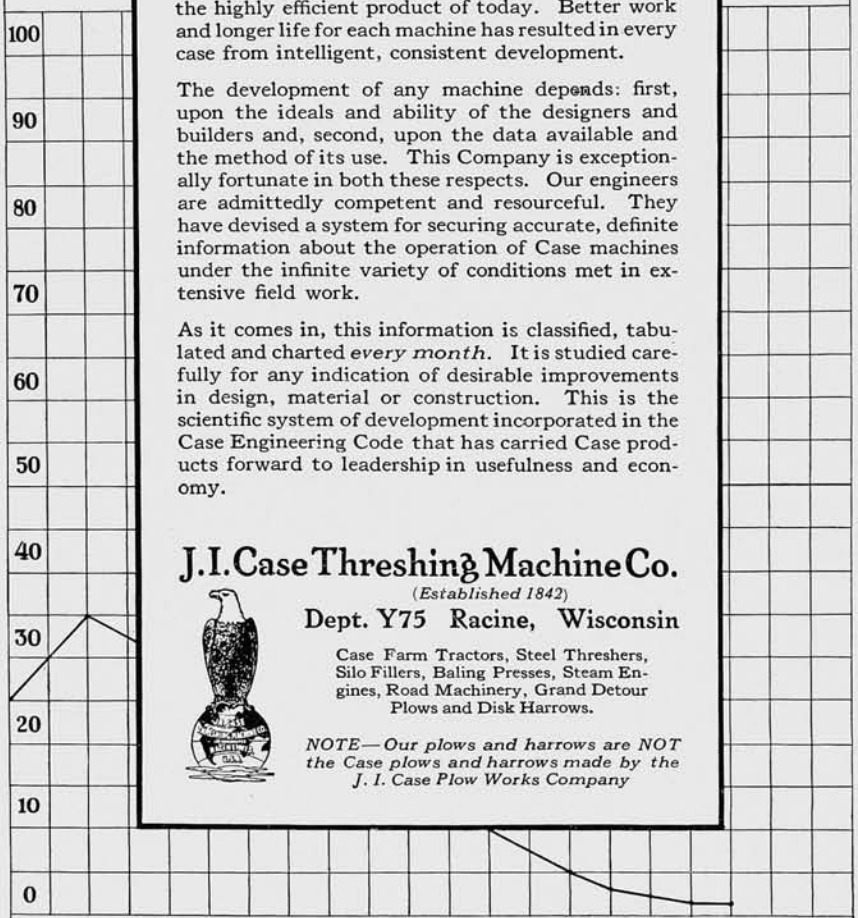

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'17 M.S.—F. Grant Schleicher was married to Florence C. Kelsey, June 12, 1924.

'17 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. Louis A. Lamoureux have a daughter, Alice, born on September 13. They are living in Mansfield, Ohio, where he is an architect with offices at 120 Mohican Building. Lamoureux says Alice will register with Davy about 1942. Mrs. Lamoureux was formerly Dorothy A. Balliet '18 Ex.

'17 M.F.—G. Morris Taylor writes from Atlin, B. C., Canada, where he is in the photograph business.

'17 B.S.—George S. Kephart is forester for the Orone Pulp and Paper Company of Bangor, Maine. He was married to Miss Pauline Maisch of New York City, on September 14, 1924.

'17 B.S.—William A. Hoffman is an entomologist with a survey which is being made by the International Health Board in the Republic of Haiti. He can be reached through the sanitary engineer of Haiti at Port au Prince.

'17 B.S.—Ruth E. Davis is house director this year at Prudence Risley Hall where she may be addressed.

'18 B.S.—William V. Carver was married on September 6 in Brooklyn, N. Y., to Miss Marian D. Townsend of that city. After a honeymoon at Cape Cod, they are now living at 50 Orange Street, Brooklyn.

'18 Ex.—Oliver W. Holton, who recently became president of the London Dog and Bird Shop, Inc., at 300 Fifth Avenue, New York City, sailed early this month for Europe to bring back a consignment of rare birds. He is still engaged in breeding and importing game and ornamental birds at Twin Brook Game Farm, Middletown, N. J.

'19 B.S.—W. D. Comings has been with the West Virginia Pulp and Paper Co. since October 1, 1922. His work consists primarily in acting as an agent in the purchase of timber lands.

'19 B.S.—John N. Spaeth was recently named assistant professor in the forestry department of the college of Agriculture. He returned to Ithaca after having been for some time assistant to director of the Harvard University Forest. He plans to make growth studies of various woods and may establish sample plots in typical forests about New York State in order to gather data on the varying rates of growth of different trees under changed conditions.

'19 B.S.—F. Le Roy Manning received his master's degree from the New Jersey State College in June, and is now teaching agriculture at Swedesboro, N. J. Write him there.

'19 Sp.—Miss Louise Solberg is studying for a D. S. degree at the botanical laboratory of the University of Kristiana, Norway. She is majoring in plant pathology and her address is Kobbervik, Drammen, Norway.

'19 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Loede, Jr., announce the arrival on July 11 of Arlene Anne Loede. They are living at 320 Moore Avenue, Leonia, N. J., and Loede is assistant engineer on the Regional Plan of New York and Its Environs.

'19 B.S., '21 M.S.—Mrs. William W. Frank (Marion Priestly '19) is now living at 733 Durkee Street, Appleton, Wis.

'19 B.S.—William Soskin is organist in the new Newton Theatre at Newton, N. J. His engagement to Julia Gilston was recently announced.

'20 M.S.—W. H. Brittain is a professor of entomology at the College of Agriculture, Truro, N. S., Canada. He is a regular contributor to the *Scientific American*, a Canadian paper.

'20 B.S.—Fred Tresselt has just started a seventy-acre goldfish farm in western Maryland.

'20 B.S.—Norman T. Newton, who is studying at the American Academy, Porta San Pancrazio, Rome, Italy, recently returned from a three-months trip through northern Italy.

'20 B.S.—R. S. Green is manager of the George H. Peterson rose and peony farms of Fairlawn, N. J. Bob has a daughter born May 25, 1923.

'20 B.S.—Announcement has been made of the engagement of John M. Watt to Beatrice E. Hendry of Los Angeles, Cal. Watt is doing investigational work on the Ewa plantation, Oahu, Hawaii. The marriage will take place on October 25. The couple will be at home in Ewa, after November 25.

'20 B.S.—Abraham Coan is now located at Hickory, Pa., where he is supervisor of agriculture in the Mt. Pleasant Vocational School.

'21 B.S.—Gerald L. Preston is principal this year of the Union School at Cadyville, N. Y.

'21 B.S., '22 M.F.—Henry B. Bosworth is employed as assistant supervisor in the forest service on the Gila National Forest, New Mexico.

'21 B.S.—Leslie M. Shepard was married to Margaret S. Campbell on October 16. Mr. and Mrs. Shepherd will be at home after December 1, at Caldwell, N. J.

'21 M.F.C.—W. Ten Eick, still with James D. Lacey & Co., was transferred to the Savannah office during the early summer.

'21 M.S.—A daughter, Ruth Harriett, was born on the 28th of July to Mr. and Mrs. Glenn Knapp of Port Byron, N. Y.

'21 B.S.—John E. Connolly is a special field assistant with the Ontario County Farm Bureau, with headquarters at 113 North Main Street, Canandaigua, N. Y.

'22 B.S.—Frank B. Mitchel is selling insurance in New York City.

'22 B.S.—After spending the summer as a counselor in the Buffalo Girl Scout Camp located in the Allegany State Park, Cornelia S. Walker has taken the position of home demonstration agent for Madison County, N. Y. She is living in Oneida at 426 Broad Street.

'22 B.S.—Fred B. Morris, who was a junior extension agent in Erie County, is now farm bureau agent in Oswego County with headquarters in Oswego, N. Y.

'22 B.S., '24 B.S.—Homer C. Odell was married on August 8 to Gladys Bretsch '24, daughter of Prof. and Mrs. Homer L. Bretsch of Locust Hill. Long Island. They went for a honey-

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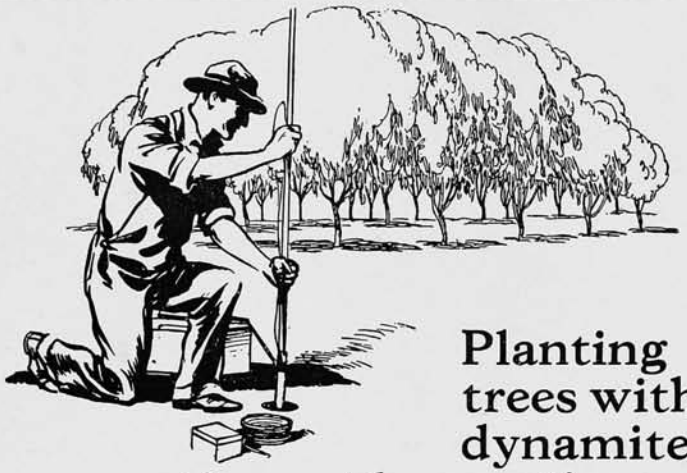

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moon trip to Bermuda and are now living in Mineola, N. Y. Odell is manager of the Nassau County Farm Bureau.

'22 B.S.—Raymond T. Huls is working as a landscape designer at Bronxville, N. Y. His address is 26 Palmer Avenue.

'22 Ex.—Douglas Moorhead recently married Helen Patterson. They are living at Moorheadville, Penna.

'22 B.S.—Darwin C. Smith and Miss Ruth Winifred Northrup, Arts '22, were married October 12, 1924, in Ithaca. They will reside in Lodi, N. Y.

'22 M.F.—H. B. Bosworth is now a Deputy Forest Supervisor. He was until recently on the Santa Fe, but wrote that he expected a transfer in October to the Tusayan where he would be connected with timber sales.

'23 B.S.—Arandjel Stoiljkovitch is with the Ministry of Agriculture and Waters in Belgrade University, Belgrade, Jugoslavia. He has just spent two months in a school of cooperation, and announces that the cooperative movement is going strong in Jugoslavia.

'23 B.S.—Lee Huey is teaching Agriculture at Horseheads, N. Y.

'23 B.S.—Bennett O. Hughes, who was formerly in the forestry service office at San Francisco, is now assistant forester at Sisson, Calif.

'23 B.S.—"Phil" Wakely and "Chris" Carlson were married in Sage Chapel this summer and are living in Ithaca while "Phil" gets his Masters. Mr. and Mrs. Wakely collaborated on the Kermis play a few years ago and won the prize.

'23 B.S.—Arthur Carrol Mattison is located in Canea, Crete. He is rendering the people of that part of the island a great service in giving them an opportunity to buy Henry Ford's products.

'23 B.S.—L. H. Reineke passed the Civil Service examinations last spring and has received an appointment as Junior Forester at the Appalachian Forest Experiment Station, Asheville, N. C.

'23 B.S.—Robert P. (Bob) Hamilton was married to Ruth H. Cook (Arts '24) during the famous month of June. The ceremony was performed by Bob's father, of Rockland Lake, N. Y. Bob is with the State Department of Farms and Markets at Albany, N. Y.

'23 B.S.—Ken Spear writes from Boreas Pond Camp, Blue Ridge, N. Y., where he is one of a party cruising a 10,000-acre tract on property of the Finch Pruyn Paper Co. He expects to be there until Thanksgiving.

'23 B.S.—R. E. Thompson is temporarily located at Great Barrington, Mass. He is in the employ of the Massachusetts State Forest Service, and at present is working primarily with forest nurseries and other phases of reforestation.

'23 B.S.—Celina R. Kelly is dieti-

tian in the Physicians' Hospital at Plattsburg, N. Y. Her address is 116 Court Street.

'23 B.S.—A. Anne Ryder is teaching physics, Latin, and biology in the High School at East Pembroke, N. Y. Her address is Box 67.

'23 B.S.—"Dot" Delany is home bureau manager in Chenango County. She makes her headquarters in Norwich.

'23 B.S.—John Vandervort, Jr., is at the University of Illinois doing poultry extension work. His address is 703 Indiana Avenue, Urbana, Ill.

'23 Ex.—John Lang Button of Ithaca was married September 17, 1924, to Miss LaMarre Hanson of Du Bois, Pa. They will reside at 107 Farm Street, Ithaca. Mr. Button is associated with his father in the J. B. Lang Engine and Garage Co.

'23 B.S.—Gertrude Hicks is an assistant dining room supervisor for the New York Telephone Company and is living at 1317 Roosevelt Avenue, Pelham Manor, N. Y.

'23 B.S.—George A. West is an instructor in the department of Farm Management at Cornell. He has started work on his degree of Ph.D.

'24 W.C.—Y. T. Melvin has been appointed as butter inspector from Cornell, to help with the inspection of the eight hundred thousand pounds of butter which the U. S. Navy Department is storing. He is located at the Bertha Cooperative Creamery Co., Bertha, Minn.

'24 B.S.—Charles N. Abbey was married to Miss Florence Baker of Ithaca, on September twenty-seventh. They will live at Albion, N. Y. Mr. Abbey is assistant farm bureau manager in Orleans County.

'24 M.S.—Alfred H. Rishoi, who was a member of the faculty of the dairy department at the University of Washington, has returned there and is now in charge of the course in dairy manufacturing. His address is Walla Walla, Wash.

'24 B.S.—Clarence Kokuski has been awarded the Lockland Fellowship in botanical research at Washington University, St. Louis. He will work in plant morphology. The fellowship is worth about seven hundred dollars a year and carries with it access to the Missouri Botanical Gardens, which contain about 820,000 species of plants.

'24 B.S.—"Betty" Beals is back working for a B.A.

'24 B.S.—Fred H. Glann has a position with the Purina Feed Company at St. Louis, Mo. Glann recently made a trip through the east by auto and stopping off at Ithaca for a brief visit. He attended the convention at Atlantic City, which was held by members of the feeding industries thruout the country.

'24 Ex.—Florence Hess and Harold Clum, formerly an instructor in Plant Phys. were married in June and are living in Porto Rico, where Mr. Clum is a Professor of Botany in the University of Porto Rico.

'24 B.S.—Charles W. Skeele will be

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J. F. Farrar '25 Phone 2023 I. Domonkos '26

the field representative of the Cornellian Council during the coming year. His headquarters will be at The Knoll, Ithaca.

'24 B.S.—Walter Stevens is studying economics and business administration in the Franklin Marshall School of Business administration at Lancaster, Pa. His address is 572 West Lemon Street.

'24 M.S.—George J. Druckerman holds a position with the Kimberley-Clark Company in connection with their pulp manufacture at Neerah, Wis. Druckerman's minor report, entitled "Sources of Pulp in North America" was printed in the *Paper Trade Journal* for June 5 and June 12, 1924, at pages 44 and 36 respectively. Druckerman received his M.S. degree from Cornell in June, 1924, having majored in Chemistry and taken his minor in pulp and paper.

'24 B.S.—Marion Roberts is teaching in the science department of the High School at Camden, N. Y.

'24 W.C.—Gordon E. Creighton is in business for himself in Elmira, N. Y. He makes soft cheeses and sells them on the Elmira market.

'24 B.S.—"Hank" Arnold, last year's manager of the Hockey team, is running his father's farm at Rushville, N. Y.

'24 B.S.—John E. (Gil) Gilmore, last year's business manager of the CORNELL COUNTRYMAN, was married on November 1 to Dorothy Vivien Packard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Elden Packard, of Albany, N. Y. Gil certainly has the best wishes of his many friends, both those who are still here at Cornell, and those away.

'24 B.S.—Gerald Martin is farming with his brother, Richard Martin, at Lima, N. Y. He is keeping cost accounts for the farm management department.

'24 B.S.—Eleanor F. Bayuk is taking graduate work at the University of Pennsylvania. She plans to go abroad in February for a six months' visit. Her address now is 2319 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

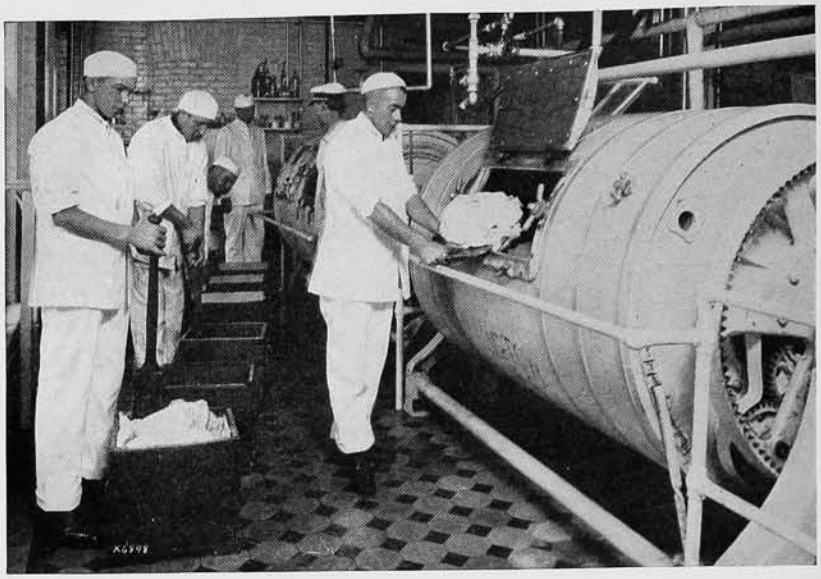
'24 B.S.—Walter Richman is in the traffic department of the Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania and living at 31 Tenth Avenue, Haddon Heights, N. J.

'24 B.S.—A. J. Lewis, Jr., is now the superintendent of the manufacturing end of the Treat Creams, Inc., located at Paterson, N. J.

'24 B.S.—Leon Packer, formerly on the Varsity fencing team, is now teaching agriculture in the high school at Union Springs, N. Y.

'24 B.S.—M. W. Yale has been appointed to the position of City of Ithaca Bacteriologist made vacant by Mr. Wall's resignation. Mr. Yale comes to the city work after several months in the Auburn laboratory of the Dairymen's League. The city work has been transferred from the hospital to the bacteriological laboratory at the station.

'26 Ex.—Gerald R. Merrill and Miss



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Edna C. Stilwell, both of Ithaca, were married May 3, 1924, at Binghamton, N. Y. They are now residing in this city.

'26 Ex.—Jeanette ("Jean") Dunsmore was married to Mr. Joseph C. Gardner, Cornell '22, on the 23rd of August at her home in Hudson Falls, N. Y. They are at home at 1801 K Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Where the Shadows Seek the South

(Continued from page 44)

of the compensating ruggedness of our Rockies. A sparse vegetation of dry-land grasses and of low, xerophytic shrubs, rounded, sloping hills of clay, gravel, and sand, muddy rivers—these were all so different from my notion of what the Andes were like that the almost continuous view of snow-capped peaks in the distance—Ancongagua rises more than 22,000 feet above the sea—could scarcely reconcile me to the fact that these were the far-famed Andes. And yet we were traveling on a narrow gauge railroad, much of the way at a grade of nearly 3 per cent and in places on cog rails with a 12.5 per cent grade, and reached an altitude of nearly 9,000 feet. And, even more perplexing still to one from the Northern hemisphere, was the indisputable fact that the snow and ice, even at the end of summer, March 2, extended far down the *south* side of the mountains and still farther down lay in patches on the south side of rocks and ravines. Here, too, my own shadow, tho falling to the west in the morning and to the east in the evening, perversely enough, kept to the south of me at noon. Of course, I knew that shadows fall to the south in the Southern hemisphere, but *my* shadow had never behaved so before! Then, for the first time, I realized why, tho "straight" enough morning and evening at Buenos Aires, I had invariably been "turned around" at noon.

Santiago, like Buenos Aires, has many lovely places, but with such things this account is not concerned. One thing, however, interested me much. Here for the first time I learned that not merely huts and walls, but large and good looking houses can be and are built of adobe blocks. By means of a whitened or tinted exterior they are made to resemble concrete structures. I experienced more than my usual interest in cities when I saw one such imposing "concrete" structure being demolished. Why shouldn't I? Hadn't I as a boy lived for some years in a sod house on the edge of the Nebraska sand hills?

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From Santiago a trip was made into South Central Chile, first to Angol, then on to Temuco and Gorbea, 39° S. latitude, and back a little way to Cura-Cautin in the foot hills of the Andes. Thruout this journey we were accompanied by Mr. Bullock who is now in charge of the Methodist Agricultural Mission School at El Vergel near Angol. He not only speaks Spanish—I heard a sermon by him in that language the Sunday we spent at El Vergel—but also speaks the dialect of the Araucanian Indians of Central Chile.

Mr. Bullock is a graduate of Michigan Agricultural College and also studied at Wisconsin University. He was formerly employed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture to study agricultural conditions in Argentina, Chile, Bolivia, and Peru.

In Central Chile we collected corn of two general types. One, a small seeded flint, grown by the white farmers and said to have been introduced from Southern Europe, the other a still smaller type that has been grown by the Indians for numberless generations. The native corn found on Indian farms, when on a horseback ride out from Gorbea, planted early in November was ripe in the middle of March, about 130 days from planting. The country about Cura-Cautin is much more a lumber than a farming district. We were told that we would find no corn worth while there, but horseback rides among the hills revealed numerous small patches of native corn grown by Indians in enclosures formerly used as paddocks for live stock. Even in these places where the soil should have been relatively fertile, the stalks rarely measured over five or six feet in height. This corn should prove to be adapted to cool climates, for here at between 2,000 and 3,000 feet altitude and within 15 miles of the snow-capped volcano, Llaima, the weather is prevailingly cool and frosts had occurred in the mid-summer month of January. Moreover, for us the corn found here may have an advantage over that from equally cool parts of Bolivia and Peru because of its adaptation to a length of day not greatly less than that of our corn belt.

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Not all of our time was spent looking for corn. Bargaining with Indians out in the hills or with the no less shrewd keepers of pawn shops in town for silver ornaments made and worn generally by the Indian women or for woolen blankets spun and woven by them is a time consuming process.

In this part of Chile the hills are heavily timbered or show evidences of having been recently cut over. Here also one finds frame buildings prevailing in the towns and even the Indian shacks in the hills are largely of wood. Rail fences are everywhere. This is in striking contrast to the adobe fences, adobe houses, adobe stores, adobe Indian huts of Western Argentina, Northern Chile, and all those parts of Bolivia and Peru visited by us.

Central Chile is not by any means the worst place in South America. The Indians seem fairly well off; many own their farms. The strong German element in the white population may well add stability to the region. The government of Chile is strongly centralized and tho there was a bad political situation, the elections held during our stay seem to have supported the president and his liberal views. Anyway, things seem to be done in Chile, as if someone were looking after them. In fact, my greatest complaint against Chile is its rough gaited saddle horses and ill-fitting saddles. Perhaps they fit the horses well enough but they were not made for me.

My stay in Santiago, on returning from the south, and the brief visit to Valparaiso where the boat was taken north to Antofagasta was not without experiences of interest, but I pass them over as not belonging with what I am here writing about.

At Antofagasta I found one feature of the place so dominating that other noteworthy things failed to impress me much. Had I visited the interior towns of Peru before seeing Antofagasta, doubtless the one outstanding feature of Antofagasta would have been its perfectly good water supply, brought by the railroad company in pipe lines—not open ditches—from the melting snow 245 miles up in the mountains. But coming as I had from the modern city of Santiago, this did not impress me.

The one striking thing about the country surrounding Antofagasta is its utter barrenness. As I learned later on, this condition is quite as typical of the whole coast as far north as Southern Ecuador. But I saw An-

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tofagasta first. I had thought of barrenness as being a relative thing, a matter of how sparse the stand of cactus and thorny shrubs. But relativity has no place in the mountains back of Antofagasta. Here barrenness is supreme, absolute. While waiting the semi-weekly train into Bolivia I had time to kill; and at no place will anything die more quickly than in these Antofagasta hills of "blasted earth and blasting sky." Killing even time is a somber undertaking and I occasionally like to "enjoy" it *alone*. So I went back into the hills on foot and alone so far that I had Mr. Richey worried for fear I would miss the delightful luncheon given us by Consul and Mrs. McMillan. I went back to where I could not see the town on the narrow flat between the hills and the bay, to where I could not see the bay itself but only the hills beyond it. Here in the blazing sun I sat and smoked my old pipe and looked. And I looked not at sparse xerophytic vegetation—there wasn't even a dried up cactus in sight—nothing but hills of sand and gravel and volcanic ash. Not a sign of life, animal or plant, was visible, except for a huge black bird wheeling round and round over me, which only intensified the sense of utter barrenness. What a disappointment to that wheeling bird that he couldn't pick my bones on those bleak hills! I didn't miss my luncheon tho the bird did his.

If this were a real report, and if Antofagasta had any place other than a waiting station—"to wait" is *esperaz* in Spanish and may be translated quite as well by "hope," an appropriate circumstance when waiting for a train in some parts of South America—if Antofagasta had any place in a report on corn collecting, I should now have to explain why it has not rained along the coast for 50—maybe it was 500—years. I should have to tell of the Humboldt current which comes from somewhere out of the Antarctic and is so cold that the little moisture rising from it is not condensed even in crossing the first range of mountains. It is fortunate that this is not a report, for I have no notion whether this explanation is the correct one or not.

(*To be continued*)

"Why Practice Forestry?"

(Continued from page 47)

ident in the United States must do his bit in being careful with wood and caring for the woods. Methods of reproducing and tending forests and other technical questions can well be left to the forester. But all the work of the forester will go for nothing if the public is careless with fire and wasteful of wood. Cooperation is the key to success. It is neither desirable nor necessary for the United States to embark upon a program of strict police regulations for the cutting and harvesting of private timber. We have had a lesson of government interference in private industry and the results are not such as to encourage further efforts along this line. Government regulations which are contrary to economic self-interest are seldom effective. Under our constitutional and other limitations, public control of private forest may well be left to the exercise of the police power of the state at such time as the situation makes it necessary. But it will not come to this. With an enlightened public and an enlightened industry fully appreciating the magnitude of the problem of wood growing and the vital part it plays in the welfare of our nation, there will be no need for compulsion in the practice of forestry.

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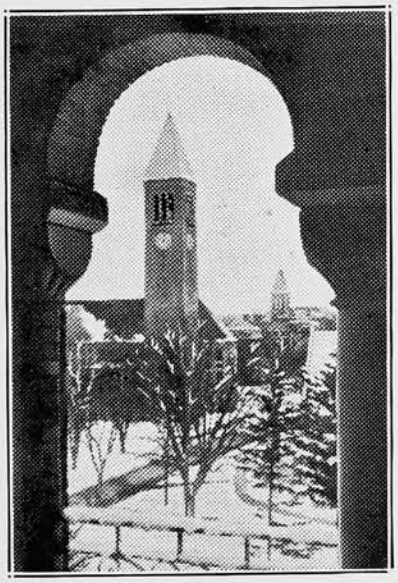

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The Campus Countryman

Around the Top of "The Hill"

Volume VI | Ithaca, New York, November, 1924 | Number 2

AGGIES ENJOY THEMSELVES AT FIRST SOCIAL CONCLAVE

Saturated Cider Stirs Students to Heroic Attempts to Dance

The first Ag assembly of the year has passed into history. The august gathering (excuse me, I mean October) was held the evening of October 21st, in the customary meetin' house in Roberts Hall. The old stamping grounds once more hummed with the voices of students enjoying themselves at the good old Ag get-togethers.

George Webber, as president of the Agricultural Association, acted as chairman of the occasion. George started the year off in the right direction with an introductory talk filled with enthusiasm, which he imparted to everyone present. Among the many suggestions and announcements which he made was one which should receive the backing of everyone interested in the traditional Ag College spirit. "Every other week Cass Whitney is going to lead the Ag students in singing. When these 'Ag sings' are announced, be on hand and let the upper campus be filled with music and song. Forget your troubles and be merry with your fellow beings."

Building Program Explained

After giving announcements concerning Ag athletics, Ag honor system, Ag banquet, and the Kermis play, George introduced Dr. Betten, acting dean of the college, who gave a short and interesting talk. He first explained Dean Mann's mission in Europe and then explained the building program the college is intending to carry out. The plant industries building will be started next spring, it is hoped, but before this is done there is much to clear away from its future site. The farm mechanics laboratories and the green houses must be moved to new quarters. This means considerable hustling in order to start the work on the new building on time. When the Ag campus is built up as the present program calls for, we will have to arrange our schedules on a "geographical basis" or else install a building-to-building bus line.

Registration Facts

Dr. Betten closed his talk with some facts concerning this year's student body. There are 1,140 students registered, of whom 347 are taking home economics, 118 forestry, 105 hotel management, and 570 'straight Ag' This year establishes the record for forestry registration. There are 539 men and 403 women registered in the college from 31 states and 14 foreign countries. About 48 per cent of the entering class have had practically no farm experience, and only about 25 per cent are farm-reared.

One of the characteristics of the Ag College, said Dr. Betten, is the spirit of cooperation between the faculty and the student body. He praised the Ag assemblies as opportunities to encourage this feeling and urged large attendance of both faculty and students.

Cass Whitney and "Wes" Thomas entertained with a few songs. They were enthusiastically encored later in the evening. "Dave" Cook made his debut as a reader of poetry. As the modern 'slangist' would say, "Dave got away big." The poem was one about a crow or a raven or some kind of a black bird; anyway they enjoyed it.

The cider and doughnuts disappeared with the customary facility, especially the cider which disappeared by the keg-full. The more frivolous and youthful ferreted out a piano-player and immediately began to tango to the tune of "Red Hot Mama." Some people do not realize what a perfectly lovely dance hall Roberts assembly really is. As George said: "If you've got the attitude, you can dance on a plowed field." The bunch had the attitude all right and would have had the floor well planed by morning, if someone hadn't started the "Evening Song" which ended a gloriously successful assembly. Watch for the posters for next month's gathering.

HEBS-SA

Prof. C. H. Myers, J. K. Bridgen, H. V. Carrere, W. A. Flanagan, J. F. Reeves, R. T. Termohlen, G. L. Vermilye, W. K. Webber.

HELIOS

H. P. Howell, J. E. Hyatt, L. L. Kenfield, A. A. McKenzie, A. S. Mills, J. G. Miller, H. S. Palmer, R. D. Reid, D. T. Ries, Z. H. Stoughton, R. I. Young.

COPE SUCCEEDS COLLINGWOOD IN FORESTRY FACULTY STAFF

J. H. Cope has been appointed assistant professor of forestry to succeed Professor G. H. Collingwood, who resigned last June. Dr. Cope received his B. S. from Haverford College in 1912, and his M. F. from Yale in 1914. Following this he spent two years in the forestry service on the St. Joe and Coeur d'Alene National Forests, and two years in the east in private work. Dr. Cope later accepted an appointment on the Maryland state board of forestry, leaving the position of assistant forester with the Maryland service to come to Cornell. At the present time the new extension professor is busily traveling throughout the state to acquaint himself with the farm woodlot problems of New York.

MANY EXTENSIONISTS ATTEND SOD-BUSTERS' CONVENTION

Good Speeches Are Main Feature of Instructive Program

President Livingston Farrand officially welcomed the visitors attending the annual extension conference of county agricultural agents, extension specialists, county and city home demonstration agents, institute workers, and county club agents in the home economics building Monday, October 27. In his address he discussed the relationship of specialization and university training to extension work.

President Farrand stated that specialization has been carried to such an extent that it is necessary to learn to control the modern system, for over-specialization is dangerous. Specialization has advanced ahead of public knowledge, and extension workers have to contend with this in their work. Many of the people with whom they come in contact still cling to the customs of their fathers in respect to rural problems. To these people the extension worker carries the knowledge gained in the various fields of research.

Acting Dean Cornelius Betten also addressed the conference. He spoke of the importance of extension work in answering the needs of those living in rural districts.

The extension banquet was held in the home economics cafeteria on Tuesday evening.

Former Dean Bailey Talks

On Wednesday, Professor G. F. Warren '05 discussed some of the agricultural problems of Europe. Professor Warren recently returned from an experimental tour in Europe. Former Dean Liberty Hyde Bailey also addressed the conference.

Among the other speakers during the week were Byrne A. Pyrke, commissioner of farms and markets, Professor B. A. Adams, Professor R. H. Wheeler, C. E. Ladd, director of extension, M. C. Burritt, former director of extension, Dr. Nellie Perkins, Professor R. M. Adams.

The last morning of the convention, Saturday, was devoted to conferences with the administrative officers and extension specialists of the College of Agriculture. In the afternoon the delegates attended the Columbia football game as a group.

"B. A." RELATES EXPERIENCES

Professor Bristow Adams spoke at the annual conference of New Jersey newspaper men held at New Brunswick on September 29. Describing "French Newspapers As Seen by An American," he related observations made during a vacation trip through France, Belgium, and England, this summer.

LIMBS LOPPED FOR LUMBER BY CAMPING LUMBERJACKS

Work Hard, Eat Heavy, Sleep Sound, Policy of Foresters This Summer

One chancing in on the Cornell foresters' camp this summer might have seen sixteen hungry individuals seated around a long table, with a large plate of "eats" in front of each, the latter rapidly disappearing. A lone platter of beans at one of the tables, and a call for them from the other end tells the story of how the beans started—but failed to survive the gauntlet, leaving at least one disgruntled appetite.

Easy Life at Tupper Lake

The camp was called by St. Murphius, patron saint of Cornell foresters, for August twenty-second, but the gang proved more than punctual and appeared on the scene at Tupper Lake on the evening of August twenty-first. Inventory proved that most were destitute of funds sufficient to pay for night's lodging but their beloved Murphius again came to the rescue in answer to their silent supplications, and provided a roadside near town for the weary ones. Mosquitoes were happily absent, but the dew was so heavy that all found it hard to get up, but did so since it was harder lying down.

Real Work Begins

A week or so later the group left Tupper Lake for the next three weeks of camp on Lake Cayuta near Alpine, carrying with them lingering memories of forests, tree-felling, forest plantations, logging camps, big meals, sooty logging locomotives, squatty brown tents and "flivvers," not to mention the fair Canuck damsels, all of whom answered to the name of Yoo-Hoo.

At Cayuta Lake, however, Murphius looked upon his followers more sternly: "No more sitting 'round the fire—this is no vacation." The class at this point became liquified and ran all over the territory—between drops—dragging with them various instruments of torture, better known to the professors as compass, chain, and Biltmore stick. But strips had to be run in straight lines despite rain, thorny locusts, hawthorn and blackberries, all of which seemed to have the adhering qualities of an insurance agent.

Indoor Sports

The sacredness of the camp was maintained, however, for pinochle, bridge, seven and a half, and horseshoes were all indulged in freely, while a prominent forester has suggested that in the future hundred-yard dash on the hill that the pistol be done away with as starter, and in its place be substituted the phrase "come and get it." Judging from the speed shown by the embryo foresters world's records should be made daily. But quite the opposite effect was produced by the phrase "r-o-ol-l o-u—u-t!" Try it on one of the sons of Murphius and watch him roll over and yawn. All in all, it sure was some camp.

The Logging Crew

ATTENTION, AG PLAYWRIGHTS KERMIS PLAYS DUE DEC. 1

The Kermis Prize for an original play to be presented Farmers' Week is offered this year for a one act play. The play must be submitted by December first at the office of the dean of the College of Agriculture, signed with a fictitious name or number and accompanied by a sealed envelope containing author's real and fictitious name. The prizes are $75 and production for the best play and $25 for the second best. In case of a tie both plays will be produced and the money divided.

Last spring the Kermis committee thought best to substitute a one act play for the three-act play called for in the past believing more students would have time to compete if the play were shorter, also the one-act play is gaining in popularity for amateur dramatics.

Eligibility: Any student in the College of Agriculture may enter the competition by turning in an original manuscript on any subject. The manuscript must be typewritten and double-spaced.

MARY JANE AND BETTY MAKE DOMECON DEBUT

The domecon babies are here and already six months old Mary Jane has made her debut, via her carriage, on the Ag campus. She is in the best of health and her big blue eyes smile welcomes to everybody. She is at home in the apartment and is the great delight of her many mothers. Betty Domecon, fifteen months old, lives at the lodge. Betty is recuperating from a long siege with pneumonia, but promises to get well just as fast as she can.

DUTCH PATHOLOGIST HERE

Dr. Christine Berhout of the University of Utrecht, Holland, is here assisting Professor H. H. Whetzel of the plant pathology department in experiments on botrytis diseases of plants. She will remain here the rest of the term.

HOSTS EXTEND WELCOME TO ENTERING HOTEL MEN

Elect Three to Honorary Membership in Club of Hotel Students

Ye Hosts met in Barnes Hall on the evening of October 15 to welcome the new students in the hotel management course. President A. W. Dunlap '24 greeted the men and outlined for them the purposes and ideals of the club. No student is eligible for membership until he has completed one term of residence in the course and is in good standing in the university.

Professor H. B. Meek, director of the course, spoke of the high scholastic standard of the men already in the course, and which must be maintained to remain in it.

A. L. Olsen '24, who was for two years president of Ye Hosts, outlined the broad field of outside activities which are open to men in the university and which are helpful, if not essential, in the development of hotel executives.

C. A. Jennings '25, athletic director of the Ag college, told of the good work that has been done by Ag teams in the past, and urged the men to do their bit in helping to win another string of victories this year.

The following men were unanimously elected to honorary membership of Ye Hosts: F. H. Randolph, assistant professor of hotel engineering; John McF. Howie, chairman of the educational committee of the American Hotel Association, and Frank A. Dudley, president of the American Hotel Association.

BIRDS TO MEET JUDGMENT AT ANNUAL POULTRY SHOW

The leading poultrymen of New York state will gather at Ithaca, December 2, 3, and 4 for the annual New York state poultry production and egg show. The poultry department is making an annual feature of this show primarily for the benefit of the New York state poultry industry.

During these three days the exhibitors will be able to see their own and their competitors' best birds placed by expert judges and will hear the judges' reasons for so doing.

Eggs will also be exhibited, and the importance of breeding for egg quality as well as egg production will be emphasized. Educational exhibits and lectures will take up a large part of the time both during the day and in the evening. Many poultrymen throughout the state feel that this show is worth the effort of attending it merely for the contact and association with the leaders in their own line from all over the state. It will give them a chance to see the other fellows' best birds, to discuss important matters of selection and breeding, and to get better acquainted with the general condition of the industry.

WHETZEL HONORED

Professor H. H. Whetzel was elected president of Phi Beta Kappa at its first meeting this year.

PLAY

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Published on the first of each month during the school year by THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN, Inc. Contributions should be in the hands of the Editor by the fifteenth of the month previous to the date of issue. Say what you want and sign it, indicating whether you want your real name used, or another one.

Editor
"JIM" REEVES

Associate Editors
"AL" MASON "ART" TAFT

Vol. VI November, 1924 No. 2

DRAMATICS

We notice the announcement in this issue that the annual Kermis play will be changed this year from its former three acts to the popular one-act plays; we notice with pleasure. We feel that the student-faculty committee has acted wisely in sensing the trend towards the shorter plays, and are confident that its action will stimulate both the authors and actors to keener competition. We have hitherto never had a play deemed worthy by the critics of further production, but now, with the same length of time for a shorter play, and the same quality of authorship for a smaller quantity of space, who knows to what heights our budding student authors may soar? We dream. . .

Our past Kermis plays have had a distinct rural flavor; it is good, yes, but sometimes we wonder if our Farmers' Week guests do not crave a change there, too. They are very well acquainted, indeed, with rubber boots and overalls, and might like to see something else. If two good one-act plays are submitted this year, one with the habitual rubber boots and overalls and one with evening suits, we could at least test out the truth of this surmise by producing both and noting the reactions to each.

Success to our Kermis!

CONCERNING DANCING

Our first agricultural assembly has come and gone and with it memories and an occasional idea. No, the refreshments didn't affect us quite as bad as that, but the gathering did stimulate our thoughts a bit. It seems that the last two years have been instrumental in establishing a precedent whereby we eliminate our "tripping the light fantastic" at the regular meetings and have two gatherings in the old armory where one can at least have more room if not enjoyment. Nevertheless, we noticed a desire, among those present at the last meeting, to revert to the old custom if actions can be taken as any indication. Now, you who were there know what an inconvenient place Roberts assembly is to attempt to wriggle around (not dance). In addition the faculty does not approve and we agree with them. In view of this fact, why couldn't we adjourn after our assembly to domecon for a half to three-fourths of an hour's enjoyment? This would most assuredly alleviate any possibility of conflict with the administration and would serve as an added inducement to members of the association to attend the gatherings.

VOTE

Ag elections will be here soon and it will be up to each of us to choose our class executives for the coming year. It is up to each of us to vote for the men who we believe will represent us best. Let's turn out and make it a real election. Vote for somebody—anybody—but vote!

THE GO-GETTER

The Go-Getter goes till he gets what he goes for;
The Go-Getter works till he reaps what he sows for.

He fixes a goal and resolves when he sets it,
The way to a goal is to go till he gets it.

The country is crowded with weakling diminishers,
And plastered with want ads for resolute finishers.

It's easy enough to start things with a roar,
But hard to keep pulling when biceps are sore.

The pushers are legion who push to begin,
But pushers are rare who will push till they win.

The booster we need is the one who will boost
Till the cattle come home and the hens go to roost.

There's many an auto equipped with a starter
That starts up the hill like the charge of a Tartar!

But soon it is found to have also a stopper;
The auto for us is the one with a topper.

The highway of life has a hundred who peter
To one who will stick and become a repeater.

To seer and dreamer the world is a debtor,
But passes its handsomer gifts to the getter.

The Go-Getter goes till he gets what he goes for;
The Go-Getter works till he reaps what he sows for.

He fixes a goal, and resolves when he sets it,
The way to the prize is to go till he gets it.—*Robert Bruce Thurber*

THIS 'ERE & THAT 'AIR

A Third Grade Boys' Composition on Breathing

Breathing is made of air. We breathe with our lungs, our lights, our livers and our skin—if it's not all stopped up with dust or dirt or powder. If it wasn't for our breath we would die when we slept.

Our breath keeps the life a-going through the nose when we are asleep. Our nose was made for breath and our mouths for food and to talk with.

People in a room make bad, foul, unholy, some air. They make carbonicide.

Carbonicide is poisoner than a mad dog. A heap of soldiers was in a black hole in India and a Carbonicide got into the hole and killed nearly every one before morning.

Girls and women kill the breath with corsets that squeeze the diagram. Girls can't holler or run like boys when their diagrams are squeezed too much. I'd rather run and holler and breathe lots of air and have bright eyes and rosy cheeks and a good appetite and a good diagram.

Give me air or give me death.—*Ex.*

It's better to have loved a short man than never to have loved a tall.
—*Pelican*

"Well," sighed the optimist as he gazed down at his old shoes, "I'll soon be on my feet again."
—*Tennessee Mugwump*

We class as public spirited the man who finally eats the worn out lettuce leaf from the cafeteria salad.

For practical Ag students it is far better to weed 'em and reap than to read 'em and weep.

Back to Nature

The old timers as usual are predicting a long cold winter. Why? Because all the little animals in the woods are making haste to grow extra thick fur coats before the first fall of snow announces the accession of old King Winter '0° to the throne of the seasons.

And that is not all. Right here on our own Ag campus two professors—F. L. Fairbanks and E. L. Worthen—have obeyed the call of instinct and are trying to imitate Professor H. W. Riley's style of a full man-size beard. It is rumored that only shyness has prevented several other faculty members from adopting this pre-safety razor custom, but now that the fad has started it is expected that before spring an Ag faculty meeting will resemble a conclave of Bolsheviks.

In anticipation of this, the COUNTRYMAN offers a prize of a solid gold (plated) mustache cup to the one who can cultivate the longest crop of whiskers before Easter. Come on, you profs!

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NEW GARDENING COURSES TO BE GIVEN THIS FALL

New and Progressive Practices Will Be Discussed in Lectures

Practical courses in vegetable gardening will be offered from November 5 to February 13 in connection with the regular twelve weeks' winter course. These courses are open to any person of eighteen or more years of age.

No examination is required for admission, since these courses are designed primarily to meet the needs of the farm boy and girl who may not have had an opportunity to complete a high school and college education.

The objection sometimes raised that an agricultural college education consists chiefly in studying theories and is therefore impractical, cannot possibly be made to these courses in vegetable gardening, since the aim has been to make them thoroughly practical.

Practical Lectures

The lecturers will discuss the most up to date practices followed by progressive gardeners in different sections, and explain the principles which underlie these practices. Practice work will be given in hotbed and coldframe construction and management, also in seed sowing, transplanting, potting, and the like, in the vegetable greenhouses. Plants will be grown the same as in the early spring, for transplanting and out-door planting. Students will thus secure practical application of the principles discussed in the classroom.

GERMS HAVEN'T A CHANCE NOW IN A PIECE OF CHEESE

While prowling about the manufacturing rooms of the dairy building the other day we ran across the news that Walter V. Price '20, is accomplishing the hitherto impossible. "Walt" has been able to manufacture successfully cheddar cheese from pasteurized milk. He has performed the deed not only experimentally, but worked out the method so economically that 12,000 pounds of the milk received at the station daily throughout the summer was manufactured into cheddar cheese after the milk was pasteurized. This is a decided step forward in the cheese industry as it enables us to make cheese free from all possible sources of disease organisms.

DAIRYMEN WILL MEET

The annual meeting of the New York State Dairymen's Association will be held at Syracuse on November 12 and 13. The meeting will be called to order by Professor W. A. Stocking, Jr., '98, of the dairy department. Other members of the University who will address the meeting are: Dr. V. A. Moore of the Veterinary College, Professor G. W. Tailby, Jr., '06, Professor G. F. Warren, Jr., '03, of the farm management department, Professor H. A. Ross of the same department, Mr. H. E. Babcock, who is manager of the Grange League Federation, and Mr. A. C. Dohlberg of the Geneva Experiment Station.

This association is one of the oldest organizations in this country and is the oldest in this state for the promotion of the dairy industry. It is through organization of the educational facilities of the state that most of the work is carried out.

KAMPUS KOLLOQUIALS

Professor J. H. Barron and Professor E. L. Worthen are on the list of speakers for the annual meeting of the American Society of Agronomy which will be held in Washington, D. C., on November 10. Professor A. F. Gustafson and Assistant Professor L. A. Dalton will also attend the meeting.

Professor Dwight Sanderson of the rural social organization department is making a survey of the township of Hartford in Cortland County, which he considers representative of conditions in New York state, in an effort to compute the cost of sickness in rural communities.

Among the many thousands of people attracted to the recent National Dairy Exposition at Milwaukee were Professors E. S. Guthrie, J. D. Brew '12, W. W. Fisk '10, and H. E. Ross '06. Professor Fisk was a judge of the cheese exhibit.

Professor B. B. Robb and B. A. Jennings are enjoying themselves in the service of extension. They are giving the women of the state some instructive entertainment in the scientific operation and repair of sewing machines.

Professor Flora Rose will be in Washington, D. C., November 12-14 to attend a meeting of the Land Grant Colleges. Miss Rose is in charge of the program on home economics and health education.

M. P. Rasmussen and J. S. Hatchcock of the agricultural economics department are spending a month in the principal potato shipping centers of New York state collecting data on potato shipping.

Professor Flora Thurston, state nutrition specialist, spoke on the work of extension service for better nutrition at the conference of the American Dietetics Association at Swampscot, Massachusetts.

COWS ON DIET

Professor E. L. Maynard and Professor E. S. Savage of the animal husbandry department will begin some nutrition tests on several animals in the university herd about the middle of November. Professor Savage also expects to run tests to determine the feeding value of silage.

POULTRY CLUB WORKERS PREPARE FOR HEN PARTY

Layers and Liars Judged Impartially at Annual Poultry Show

Poultry club workers throughout the state are already working hard to become proficient judges of the "layers and liars." Through the generosity of the Tioga Mill and Elevator Company of Waverly, a team of three such workers will be sent to New York City in January, 1925, to compete in the national poultry judging contest for 4-H club members. This contest is to be a feature of the Madison Square Garden poultry show and is open to teams of poultry club members from every state in the union.

New York's team will be chosen at the annual production poultry show here on December 2, 3 and 4. At that time the various counties of the state will send in their best teams to compete in a state contest. The team winning will go to New York with expenses paid by the Waverly company, which is much interested in the work of the boys and girls.

DOMECON DAMSELS DISPLAY MANY KINDS OF SWEETNESS

As a result of five laboratory lessons, the girls in the sophomore class in domecon put on an exhibit of canned fruits, vegetables, and jellies. This display contained about four hundred and fifty cans and one hundred and fifty jellies all preserved by the approved methods of domecon. The east laboratory in which the exhibit was shown was open to the public during the week of the extension conference and publicity was given to it in the conference by means of mimeograph sheets. The red of the beets and tomatoes here and there, the yellow of the carrots and peaches contrasted by the purple of the grape conserves, presented a pleasing sight not only to the eye, but to the gastronomic part of the anatomy as well.

Although in planning the exhibit no effort was made for quantity, the quality of the products was one of which domecon may well be proud.

NOTED BRITISHER SPEAKS ON PARASITES OF PLANTS

Dr. V. H. Blackman, professor of plant pathology and physiology at the Technical College of Science in London, was the guest of Professor H. H. Whetzel here October 1-6. Dr. Blackman's special field of investigation is the physiology of parasitism and the effect of electricity on crop products. He delivered a public lecture on these subjects on October 3. A banquet was given in his honor in the plant pathology laboratory in Bailey Hall.

Dr. Blackman is on a lecture tour of the principal universities in eastern and central United States, including Columbia, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa. He will spend his last week in this country in the Department of Agriculture at Washington.

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DOUGHNUTS DISAPPEAR AS FORESTERS GATHER

First Meeting of Club Peppy Affair; Big Doings Planned

The Forestry Club gathered on Thursday, October 9, for the first meeting of the year. After a short business meeting, during which it was voted to renovate the now sadly detuned piano, and to have the annual tough-steak roast the following week, the meeting adjourned and fun began. Short talks were given by Professor R. H. Hosmer, the head of the forestry department, and other representative members, and the spirit of the foresters began, slowly at first, but with increasing momentum, to be instilled into the new members. All was going well until the "cookee" unceremoniously announced that grub was ready. Immediately ensued a scene of coffee, doughnuts, and song. The former disappeared in true forester fashion, and as for the songs—well any member of the club will inform the unknowing that foresters are half mouth, and the mouth is half song.

Tough Steak a Success

The steak roast on October 16, one week later, proved no less successful. About forty men, made up of professors, grads, undergrads and neophytes, gathered at the shrine of Saint Murphius, the mecca of foresters, and proceeded with the nefarious work of the day. A letter from "his imperial spudness" was read and the good saint told of his sorrow in not being personally present, but gave evidence of being there in spirit as usual. A noteworthy forester states that the steak was unexpectedly tender and tasty, and that the coffee was good also since he could not sleep that night. Songs followed and Chief Hosmer rendered, to the amazement and enjoyment of the neophytes, his annual "Lumberjack Song." A passer-by might have seen a happy throng wending their way slowly back to "the hill" late in the evening, and would have been told, had he been curious, that said happiness was a result of a well-balanced diet of grub and good time.

DEPARTMENT IS WORRIED FOR CLAASSEN'S SAFETY

The war in China is not without its influence at Cornell. It has caused considerable apprehension for the safety of Dr. P. W. Claassen, who has gone to China on a two years' leave of absence to take charge of the biology department of Tsing Hua College in Peking. As no word has been received from him, it is not known whether he has reached Peking. Members of the department think that he has been held up at Shanghai.

At one time, because of the revolution, it appeared that the Chinese students at Cornell and other American universities were in danger of having their government funds cut off. This money comes from the Boxer indemnity fund. For the time, however, this danger has been averted.

TEAM SHOWS GOOD JUDGMENT WALKS AWAY WITH HONORS

Judging Team Visits Dairy Exposition at Milwaukee

The cattle judging team which represented Cornell this fall at the cattle and dairy shows certainly had its "ups and downs." Professor "Charlie" Allen, who was coach of the team, selected eight men from which to choose the members of the team which was to make the trip to the National Dairy Exposition at Milwaukee, held the first part of October. The men on the team at the Syracuse State Fair and the Eastern States Exposition at Springfield, Mass., were: E. H. Clark '26, C. N. Sadd '26, L. H. Sisson '25, R. G. Maxwell '25, E. R. MacNeil '25, R. K. Mitchell '26, J. G. Miller '25, and W. S. Bishop '26.

Team Triumphs Over Syracuse

The team triumphed over Syracuse University's team at the state fair and finished fourth at the Eastern States Exposition. In this competition E. H. Clark judged first in the Ayrshires. J. G. Miller, E. H. Clark, and R. G. Maxwell journeyed to Milwaukee with Professor Allen, where Maxwell made a record exceeding that ever obtained by any Cornell man. Out of the seventy-two entrants in the National Sweepstakes Maxwell placed third. Members in the judging courses this year have set Maxwell's record as the minimum placing for next fall for the team and aspire to even higher records.

PHOTO-ENGRAVING: The plates from which the illustrations in this publication are printed were made by the Photo-Engraving Process.

Ninety-five percent of all illustrations used today are Photo-Engraved.

PHOTO-ENGRAVED plates are roughly divided into two classifications, halftone and line. The reproduction of a photograph or drawing, in wash or oil, is called a halftone. Line engravings, sometimes called line cuts, zinc etchings and zincs, are reproductions from drawings in pen and ink.

PHOTO-ENGRAVING came into general use about 35 years ago gradually supplanting wood engraving as a means of conveying pictures to the printed page. The process has made wonderful progress and is now the universal means for reproducing illustrations that are to be printed.

ALTHOUGH photographic methods are the basis of the process, it is by no means a mechanical one, and the craftsman who does not possess a highly-developed picture sense will surely fail to reproduce faithfully, the work of the artist or photographer.

IT is by this process that the beautiful color illustrations, and reproductions from paintings, seen in magazines and catalogues, are made possible, and incidentally, this process was invented and developed by Mr. Ives at Cornell University.

THIS is the first of a series of stories about Photo-Engraving. In the next issue we will try to be a little more specific, and tell what a line engraving is, how it is used and how it is made. In the meantime we will be glad to welcome anyone interested at our plant, where he can see the actual operations of this interesting and valuable art.

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"HY" WING ADDRESSES CLUB AT FIRST MEETING OF YEAR

Bob Mitchell Welcomes New Members; Faculty and Wives Present

At the initial meeting of the Round-Up Club held October 6, the cowboys again climbed into the stirrups. R. K. Mitchell '26, the president of the club, welcomed a good crowd, and for the sake of the frosh present, explained the purpose of the organization. He said that the aims of the club are to afford a general meeting place for the students interested in animal husbandry and to give students and faculty a chance to get acquainted in the informal discussions of the club. Professor H. H. Wing, the principal speaker of the evening, gave a talk on the National Dairy Exposition which was held in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, this fall. Professor "Charlie" Allen also gave a report on the work of the students' judging team at the exposition. This was the first meeting of the club attended by the wives of the faculty.

BACTERIOLOGISTS CONVENE IN ANNUAL FALL MEETING

The annual fall meeting of the central New York state branch of the Society of American Bacteriologists was held on October 25 at Auburn. Six members of the staff of the dairy department attended the meeting: Dr. J. M. Sherman, the head of the dairy department, Dr. J. C. Hall, Professor W. A. Stocking, Jr., '98, Professor J. D. Brew '12, H. R. Curran '21, and E. S. Prickett.

Dr. I. C. Hall and Dr. Kiyoshi Matsumaura of the University of California reported upon certain investigations in the field of bacteriology, which they have carried on in the past year. Dr. G. J. Hucker and Dr. H. J. Coon, both of the New York State Agriculture Experimental Station at Geneva, also reported to the meeting the results of their recent work. The other Cornell representative was Dr. C. M. Carpenter '19 of the New York State Veterinary College.

RURAL ENGINEERING PLEASED WITH NEW HOME IN DAIRY

The rural engineering department is well pleased with its new offices out on the first floor of the new dairy building, except for one thing: there was no place prepared for Professors L. M. Roehl and J. E. Reyna. Consequently a sorrowful parting had to take place.

The rest of the department, however, has gone to prepare a place for them. The whole top floor of the dairy building is being finished off and will be used as a drafting room for Professor Reyna's courses. After the old sheep pasture south of the an hus building has been dignified with some temporary laboratory buildings, Professor Roehl will also join his fellows of the department.

HOWIE VISITS HOTEL CLASSES INSPECTS WORK OF STUDENTS

Great Progress Made in Course During Past Two Years

John McF. Howie, chairman of the educational committee of the American Hotel Association and manager of the Touraine Hotel in Buffalo, recently visited the classes in hotel management.

For twenty years Mr. Howie tried to convince his fellow hotelmen of the importance and need of a hotel training course in the universities, where young men can be trained technically and practically in the business of managing a hotel. Two years ago hotel management gained its place for the first time on a sound educational basis at Cornell University, through the efforts of Mr. Howie, with the help of Professors Martha Van Rensselaer and Flora Rose.

The steadily increasing registration in the course proves the need and demand for it. When it was first started twenty students registered. The next term the registration was doubled, and this year about one hundred students are taking the course.

RING OUT WILD BELLS

Assistant Professor E. F. Guba of the plant pathology department was married October 14 to Miss Georgia Lackers of Virginia, Minnesota. They will live in Ithaca after November 15.

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DR. G. F. WARREN DISCUSSES HIS EUROPEAN OBSERVATIONS

Talks at Graduate Students' Seminar on Economic Condition of Europe

In a lecture delivered at the graduate student's seminar on October 20th, Dr. G. F. Warren discussed a few of the economic conditions in Europe, as he saw them on his recent visit. He visited Europe in 1921 and the changes which have taken place since then are very noticeable and significant of the change in Europe's economic situation.

German Currency

The most striking thing in Europe at present is the German money. In 1921 it took 200-300 marks to make one dollar. In 1923 the dollar would buy four trillion marks. Then in a single day, in November, 1923, the German government revalued the German mark making what is called the "renten" mark which is worth about twenty-five cents or four for a dollar. The remarkable thing is that this has remained stable for over a year and has apparently become well established. The old mark, which literally ran away with itself is passing out of circulation. Only about one-tenth of the marks circulating are these old marks. Their value is the same as the renten mark.

This was the only way Germany could ever get back on a sound financial basis. What they did was really to go into bankruptcy. All private debts are paid by paying 15% of the value at the time the debt was incurred. This means that practically all of the internal and private debts of Germany have been done away with. The country is nearly debt-free except for its indemnity to other countries. They have rid themselves of the currency problem without going through the period of deflation which the United States is going through and which other countries are trying to weather without catastrophe.

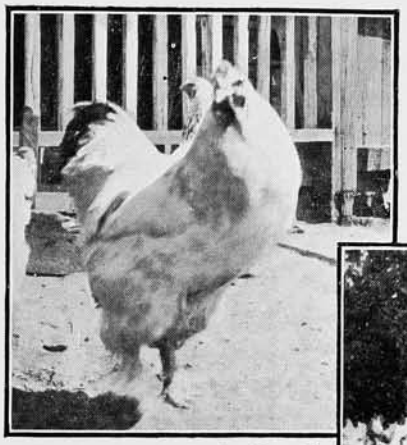
European Agriculture

Dr. Warren next spoke of the agricultural situation in Europe and its international trade aspects. The situation is very different from our present plight. The American farmer is in a period of depression due to the currency deflation. The drop in price of farm goods came a year later in Europe than in the United States and then the depression was only temporary. The reason was that the European nations are encouraging the expansion of agriculture in their respective countries. This expansion is causing our foreign markets for agricultural products to decline, and Dr. Warren says there is no reason to believe that they will not continue to do so.

The slogan of the nations of Europe is: "Sell more, buy less." Each nation is trying to increase its gold supply; to increase its exports and curtail its imports; to produce within its own country that which heretofore they have been importing. In many of the countries where the policy of free trade has been exercised there is agitation for the levying of import duties especially on agricultural products. This "home-movement" is of vital importance to American farmers.

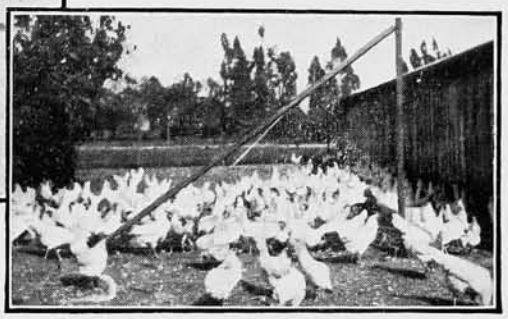
The pullet that lays the greatest number of eggs

is the pullet that can digest its food most easily



"Ever since I started feeding Yeast," writes H. Borden, of East San Gabriel, Calif., owner of the yeast-fed fowls shown here, "my flock has been in a very healthy condition. Mortality has been nothing to speak of."

"I have used Fleischmann's Pure Dry Yeast for a period of four months," writes Burton Steere, of Springfield, Mass. (One of his yeast-fed flock is shown here.) "The birds showed a larger egg production than in previous years and the whole flock were kept in the pink of condition."



"A HEN which lays heavily or poorly eats very nearly the same amount of feed," writes one of America's foremost authorities.

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BEEKEEPER FROM FRANCE VISITS AG COLLEGE APIARY

P. G. Baldensperger Visits College on American Trip

An interesting visitor to the University recently was Philip J. Baldensperger of Nice, France. Mr. Baldensperger is making his first trip to American soil, having been appointed delegate for France to the International Apicultural Congress which was held in Quebec, September 1-4, and after the congress he visited several places of interest to a foreign beekeeper in the eastern United States. His first visit in the United States was to the College of Agriculture, where beekeeping work has recently been re-established, and from here he went to visit the bee culture laboratory of the bureau of entomology, Washington, D. C.

New Race of Bees

Mr. Baldensperger was born and spent his boyhood days in Jerusalem. After being in France for five years, he returned to Palestine where he met two American beekeepers who were searching for better races of bees and of beekeeping. He and his five brothers all entered upon this line of work from them he learned modern methods and all of them continued it for many years. He and his only living brother are still in the work, he in France and his brother in Palestine. After leaving Palestine, he went to Nice to make his home and has continuously kept bees there, except for such periods as he has spent in northern Africa searching for a gentle race of bees of yellow color of which there were various vague rumors. Finally, he located these bees on an oasis on the edge of the Sahara Desert and has taken these bees to France and named them the Saharian bees.

THOMAS TOURS COUNTRY VISITS WESTERN SCHOOLS

Professor H. E. Thomas, of the plant pathology department, left the first of October on an automobile trip to visit the agricultural colleges and universities in Minnesota and other western states. He expects to go as far west as New Mexico, and then return through the southern states. Dr. Thomas will reach Washington, D. C., the last of December to attend a meeting of the Association for the Advancement of Science, and will resume his duties here the first of January.

PLOW RAISES CANE

Over in the rural engineering lab. there is an unusual looking weapon which Professor H. W. Riley says is a plow used in furrowing the ground for sugar cane. It was sent from Cuba by Charles Bellou, a former student. Unless one has a good imagination he would never recognize it as a plow. The tractors scoff at it, since it is designed for bovine power. Perhaps an hus can use their bulls on it.

FIERCE FUNGI FACE FAMINE AS CHUPP WRITES NEW BOOK

New Edition Treats All Plant Diseases Thoroughly and Practically

When any particular plant disease is discussed before a group of growers and is new to them, they at once want to know where it came from, whether it is something new, what it looks like, what causes it, and what kind of weather and soil favors it, and how it can be controlled. With these questions in mind, Dr. Charles Chupp, of the plant pathology department, has written a book called, "Manual of the Diseases of Vegetable Garden Crops." Dr. Chupp has spent his vacations for the past two years collecting material for this book. It is not a research treatise, but contains information intended for farmers, extension workers, and plant pathologists. The chapters are arranged alphabetically according to the plant attacked, and the final chapter deals with soil sterilization and fungicides and their preparation. The publication was edited by Professor L. H. Bailey and printed by the MacMillan Book Company of New York. It will form a part of the Plant Industries Series.

ATTENDS MEETING

Professor Martha Van Rensselaer recently attended a meeting of the Federation of Presidents of Women's Educational Organizations, which was held in New York.

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for farm-reared boys
from eighteen to eighty

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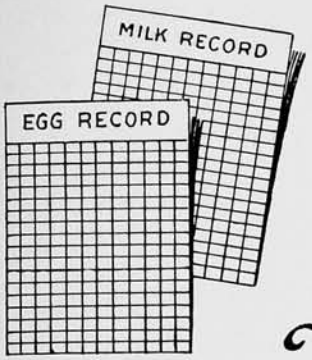

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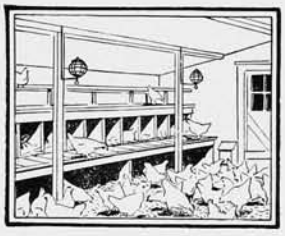

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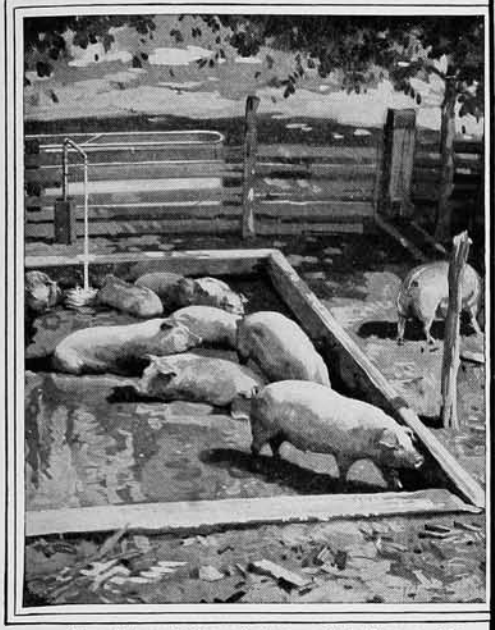

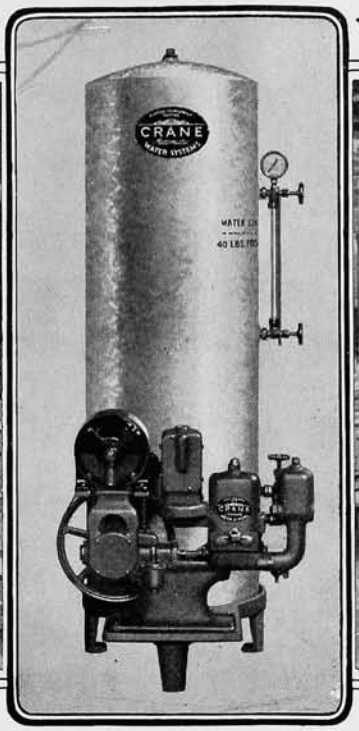

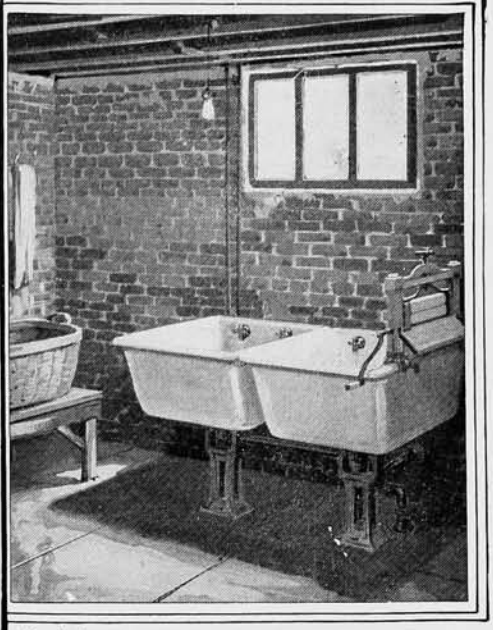

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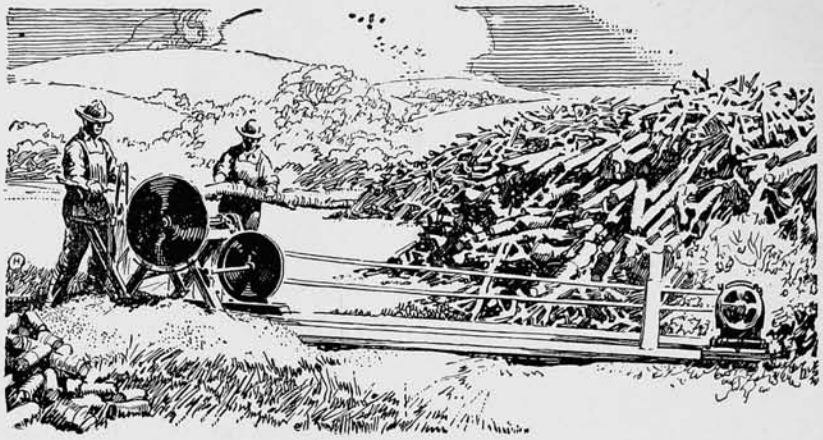

Just Common Sense

FARM electrification, like farming itself, is a matter of common sense.

Farmers do not want electricity unless they can use it profitably.

But how can they learn to use it profitably? By experiment.

That is exactly what is now being done.

A National Committee of economists and engineers has organized state groups of farmers to whom electric service is now rendered. Each state group, with the assistance of its agricultural college and farm-paper editors, applies electricity in old and new ways. It keeps accurate records of operating and producing costs for comparison with the costs of unelectrified years. Electricity is being adapted to farming, and farming to electricity.

From time to time the results of these experiments will be made known. Farmers will not have to wait years before they can throw switches and fill silos electrically.

Even those farmers who have long had electricity, because their local conditions made it profitable to apply it, will receive the benefit. For they will see how they can make even greater use of electric service.

Thus the common-sense method of gathering the facts experimentally is helping along the work of farm electrification.

The Committee in charge of the work is composed of economists and engineers representing the American Farm Bureau Federation, the Departments of Agriculture, the Interior and Commerce, the Power Farming Association of America, the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, and the National Electric Light Association.

A booklet has been published by the Committee. It will be sent on request free of charge. Read it and pass it on to your neighbor. Write for it either to Dr. E. A. White, American Farm Bureau Federation, 58 East Washington Street, Chicago, Ill., or to the National Electric Light Association, at 29 West 39th Street, New York City.

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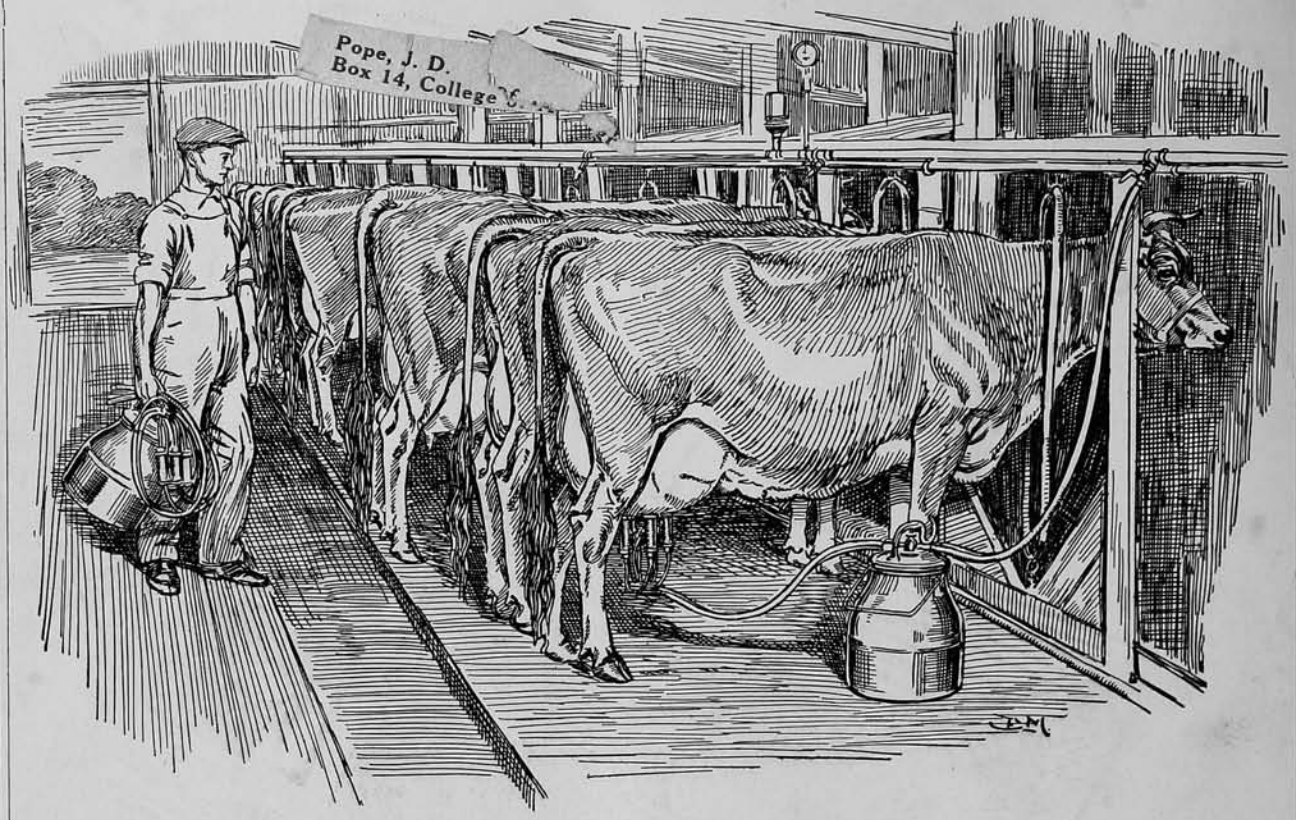

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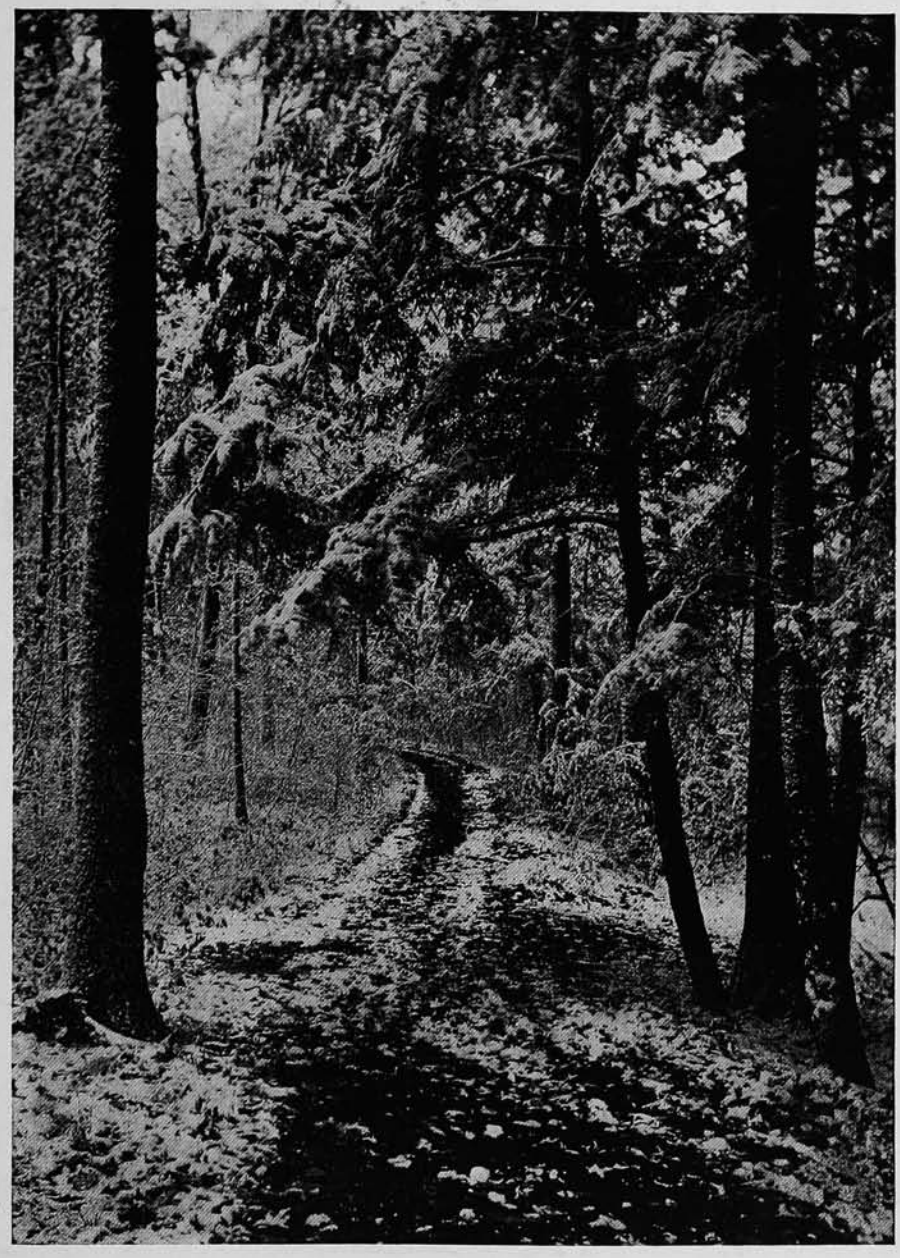
The Cornell Countryman



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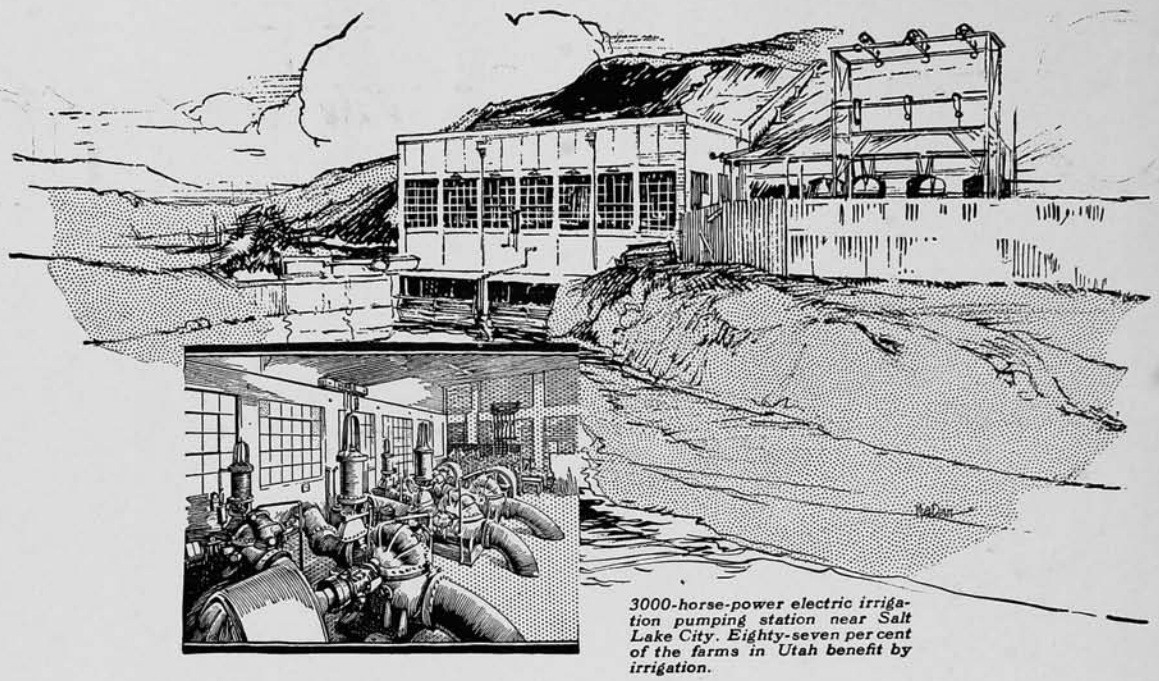

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We all know that times have changed very seriously in the past ten years. The rising claims of labor and the spirit that has followed the war have issued challenges to the farmer. He must "efficiency-ize"; he must discard the old, small-capacity machines, made for a time when labor was cheap; he must recognize mechanical power. He cannot beat down the price of labor but he can make labor do two or three days' work in one. He must bring his farming methods down to date.

Never was there a better time for the use of good judgment combined with practical vision. Not all are qualified to advance with the times; it rests with the *modern spirit* on the farm to modernize agriculture, whether that spirit live in the man of fifty or flourish to the full in the mind and heart of *youth*.

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By Jay Coryell, county agent leader at Cornell. Jay is so well known about the state as to need little introduction. Shortly after graduation from Cornell in 1912, he became interested in extension work, and after spending a couple of years as a county agent in Vermont he returned to his Alma Mater as a member of the extension staff. His work often takes him far afield and no one at the college is in a better position to know actual conditions as they exist on unproductive farms a great number of which are scattered thruout the state.

Where the Shadows Seek the South, Part Two 83

By R. A. Emerson. This is the second part of Professor Emerson's article in which he narrates a few of his varied experiences and impressions gained from three months of scientific investigation in South America. The length of the original manuscript is such that much of interest and information must of necessity be left out. His impressions as printed have more of the real elements of human interest in them than any story we have read so far this fall. If this sounds a bit overstated, just read the first page and get a few pointers on how the other half of the Americas exists.

Plain Practical Experience 85

By Rena Roberts. Miss Roberts received her B. S. from Simmons in 1917, and her M. A. from Columbia in 1921. After two years of teaching in Vermont, she came to Cornell in the fall of 1921. The four years she has been here has seen the building up of the practice house to its present status, and the introduction of the department to the Domecon family. This article is particularly illustrative of the growing tendency to supplant theory with practice in the present-day schools and colleges.

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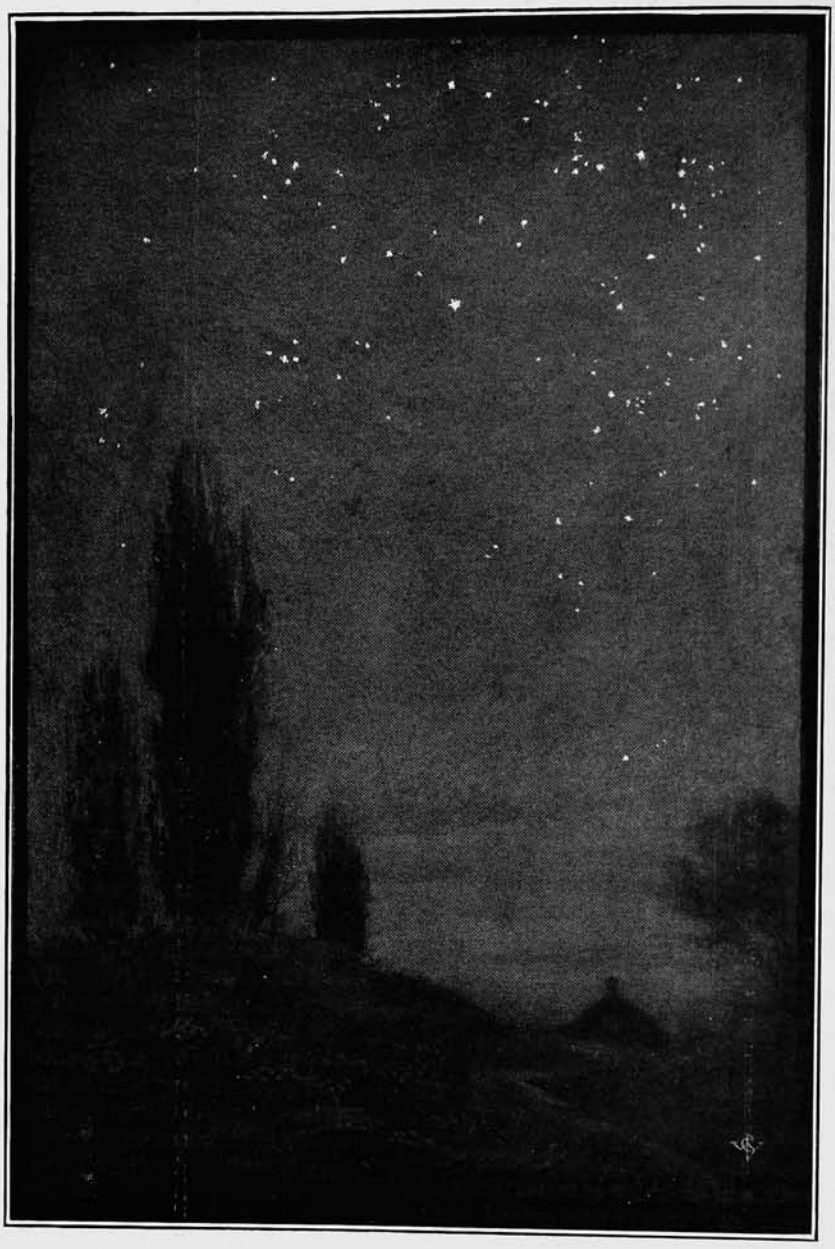

Dawn and Dark

God with his million cares
    Went to the left or right,
Leaving our world; and the day
    Grew night.

Back from a sphere He came
    Over a starry lawn,
Looked at our world; and the dark
    Grew dawn.

—*Norman Gale*

The Cornell Countryman

A Journal of Country Life — Plant, Animal, Human

Volume XXII | DECEMBER, 1924 | Number 3

An Agriculture in Transition

Just what to do with unproductive farm land is a problem every County in the State must face. Here's a possible solution.

By J. Coryell

ON ONE of those beautiful October days which we all love so well we drive the automobile for a few miles along the improved valley road through a well kept and prosperous farming country. We then turn the car on the dirt road and start a climb over rather discouraging and in some places badly washed roads. The landscape as we look over the hills and wooded country is an object of delight. A change in the scene is gradually taking place. Yes, even quite abruptly our scene of satisfaction and beauty takes on another aspect. Closer observation brings other factors forcibly into the foreground. The roads are getting poorer. The buildings are unpainted, some of them sadly out of repair. Fence rows are marked by a wide margin of brush. Fields of scraggly and uncut hay pass into view. Crops show evidence of very poor yields, even the pastures stand out largely as producers of paint brush, daisies or other weeds. As we go on the houses are no longer occupied and stand out as bleak monuments of an agriculture which has faded. We are in the region which has so many times been characterized as the abandoned farm region of New York State.

"A monument of faded agriculture"

One thinks of bygone days when agriculture here was in its prime and when large families of children graced the contented homes contributing to a substantial community life which has been so large a factor in the development of our present day civilization. Have regions of this kind made their contribution to humanity and passed on or will there be a return to the normal life of years ago? Can modern scientific agriculture revive them or is the land destined to other use?

Nearly every county in the State has some area which comes under the above classification. It varies from a few hundred acres to whole townships or groups of townships. While accurate figures are not available it is estimated that there are about six million acres of such land in New York State included in farms, four million of which is practically worthless for farming under present conditions.

Many people have felt that agriculture can and ought to be actively and profitably established on these lands. It would seem, however, that we need not look with despair at this picture for after all only a gradual transition is taking place in order to meet present economic conditions.

Not so many years ago the proportion of rural to urban population was in the ratio of seven to one. Today this proportion has been reserved and now stands as seven to one in the other direction. One might draw the conclusion that the utilization of the poorer lands will be necessary in order to supply the people of our villages and cities with adequate supplies of food. During the last fifty years the development of transportation facilities has been little less than remarkable and is still going forward at so rapid a pace that it is hard to imagine what the next half century has in store for us. This together with the increasing development and use of farm machinery leads one to believe that our better farm lands will produce adequate food supplies for many many years to come.

Here and there people of foreign birth have migrated to these sections and are colonizing whole areas or townships. They do not have living standards comparable to the native American farmer. Their families are large and much of the farm labor is done by women and children. By means of this unpaid labor some of these farmers are making a financial success of the undertaking. It appears to the casual observer that once again a profitable agriculture is being established. As the children grow up they attend our schools and gradually accept our American standards of living. Many of them leave the farms for more lucrative employment, the parents remaining on the farms, without the help of the children to fight the same battles with an unprofitable soil in much the same way as the native farmers had done before them.

Here we find the same situation as before when the

problem is viewed over a score or more of years. Economic adjustment has not been changed but has only been interrupted in its progress. What appeared to be a solution is merely a mirage of passing agricultural importance.

The better farms of our general classification are being absorbed into larger units. The better land is being farmed to an increasing degree by machinery with a lowering of the unit cost of operation. The land not adopted to the more intensive machine operation is being used as pasture. This larger unit will provide for the maintenance of a farm family and permits the operation to go forward on an economic basis. As time goes on the old buildings not now in use will be removed and the original farm-steads lose their identity. This in itself to some extent will tend to obliterate the abandoned farm appearance which now exists. The process, however, will be applied only to a very limited part of the area and meets only a partial solution of the problem.

A key to the profitable use of unproductive acres

With the development of our civilization has gone an almost ruthless and wanton destruction of our native forests. We have reached out to the west, to the south, to Canada in the north and to South America in our ever-increasing greed for more timber. The supplies in these sections have seemed abundant but are by no means inexhaustible. The present prices of timber are bringing rather vigorously the attention of increasing numbers of people to the situation as it exists today. We are beginning to inquire in all seriousness—What of the future?

We have already referred to a possible four million acres of land now unproductive for farming purposes. The most of this land once grew the finest of timber, much of which was cut and burned by our forefathers merely to make way for the production of crops. Do we not here find a key to the profitable use of our unproductive acres? Although many millions of young trees are being put out each year we must greatly increase our plantings. We have reached the time in the United States when we are using our timber five times as fast as it is growing.

For several years the county farm bureaus have aided the planting of forests. They began a definite statewide program of reforestation last year. Demonstration forests are established within sight of the highways in all parts of the state. These plantings show the methods and serve as object lessons. Farm bureaus in 46 counties established 426 of these demonstrations in 1923 with a total of 536,000 trees.

The Farm bureaus furnish information about the kinds of trees to plant, about ways to get them and the care the trees should receive after planting. Through lectures, demonstrations and newspapers, the farm bureau, the State College of Agriculture and the conservation commission are soliciting and aiding the people of the State to restore forests to the hills that should never have been cleared.

The reforestation of our hill lands is a question of years. It involves an outlay of money, small per acre it is true, but nevertheless real. The remaining occupants and many of the absentee owners of our so-called marginal or abandoned farms are not people with means available for life-time investments. Some of the occupants are barely able to make ends meet from one year to the next. This situation lends a very practical aspect to the utilization of our four million acres.

As the plots which have already been reforested became older and the trees stand out more prominently in contrast to the bare acres, a larger number of farmers and others with finances available will see the advantage of setting forest trees. This type of utilization of the land will probably be carried on in a small way by individuals and gain in momentum as the years pass. Many farmers will look on the reforestation of a few acres each year as a regular part of the general farm operations.

In many counties large areas of land are being sold for taxes. Much of this land remains the property of the county and is lying idle at present. A few counties have already established county forests of limited areas. This movement will certainly grow as public officials begin to more fully realize its value. Boards of supervisors are becoming interested; it appears that before many years a

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"Crops show evidence of very poor yields, even the pastures stand out as producers of weeds"

Where the Shadows Seek the South

By R. A. Emerson

Part II

THE ride from Antofagasta thru the hills to the plains of Bolivia was made uneventfully and at night. Even the slight touch of *soroche* felt on reaching high altitudes and exhibited in quickened pulse and flushed face did not distract my interest in this great plain. The whole *altiplano* is largely of gravelly soil farmed exclusively by Aimarâ Indians, tho little of the land is owned by them. Here, on the sparse vegetation, are pastured innumerable flocks of sheep and small herds of scrawny cattle, and here are seen the superlatively scrawny hogs which we were destined to meet thruout the highlands of Bolivia and Peru. Diminutive shaggy burros were everywhere. And here we saw our first llamas, perhaps the Indian's most useful high altitude animal. Everywhere it is a common beast of burden, tho it carries a load only one-third that of the much smaller burro. Its wool tho coarser than that of its relative, the alpaca, is strong and much used for making rope and bags. Llama meat is said to be too strong to be much enjoyed by white people, but is called very rich by the Indians.

The farming operations of the *altiplano* are simple enough. The plowing is done with oxen, with yokes strapped to their horns as in all Latin American countries, with wooden plows which seem merely to scratch the surface of the stony soil but which, after the five or six plowings and cross-plowings, leave the soil in a fairly mellow condition to a depth of perhaps four or five inches. Crops are seen everywhere; and the only ones seen are barley and *quinoa*, the latter resembling somewhat our common pigweed or lamb's quarters. Quinoa, used principally in soups by the whites, is said to provide the main part of the Indian's diet, but this can be true only if one excepts coca leaves chewed constantly by the Indians of Bolivia and Peru. Whether coca leaves are really nourishing or whether the drug they contain numbs the Indian's feeling of hunger and fatigue, I do not know, but strange tales are told of his ability to travel for days with little or nothing other than coca leaves.

As we left the station at Alto, tho our watches indicated that we must be near La Paz, there was nothing in view ahead to suggest even a town, much less the capital city of a large country. We had wholly overlooked right there by the side of the train what is perhaps the highest golf course in the world—13,500 feet above the sea. Or, if we saw the bunkers and fareways—maybe these aren't the right names; I am merely indicating that I have heard some golf talk—we had not distinguished between them and the piles of cobble stones with intervening spaces of the partly cleared farms which we had just passed. When one starts the day early with a resolve to miss nothing of the strange sights of a new world that is flashing past him as the train rushes along, and when for hours he has hurried from one window to another or braced himself on the back platform to attempt over and over to get a decent photograph of some wonderful view, he is likely to be somewhat tamed by afternoon. I had used my last available kodak film in an attempt to catch a flock of llamas whistled off the railroad track, the scattered adobe huts of Indian farmers, and the 75 mile long range of unbroken snow glistening on the hills to our left, had put away my kodak and settled down for the rest of the trip. When suddenly without warning we began dropping down into one of the most picturesque gorges I ever imagined and were soon twisting around shoulders of rock or slipping thru tunnels, here and there catching glimpses of the red tiled roofs of La Paz thru vistas of vertical rock gorges. Perhaps it was not at all so wonderful as it seemed. Since I could take no photographs of it, it was probably not much worth attempting to photograph or to describe. Perhaps it was only the surprise we experienced at coming on it so unexpectedly out of that level and by then monotonous plain. I need only say, however, that Mr. Richey, whose early morning enthusiasm for picture taking usually became quiescent by noon and who had long since put his little movie camera away, shot movies and stills—as nearly "stills" as the joggling train allowed—right and left while the train guard excitedly pointed out something he was in danger of missing.

Of the one bad day in the "best" hotel of La Paz and of the delightful week at the Strangers' Club—one place at least in South America where British and Americans really fraternize and seem to like it—I need say little. Away down there at only 12,000 feet altitude, American enginers from the high altitude mines come for short vacations and some of them apparently would have difficulty in breathing the "sea-level" atmosphere of La Paz were it not for the curative potions flowing constantly across the Strangers' Club bar. Here also, so I am told, one may learn all the 57 varieties of dice games shaken thruout South America, of which Abyssinian golf is by no means the least cultivated at the Club.

Many things interested me in La Paz—corn, Indians,

band concerts, dirty streets. The principal streets were fairly clean, also the *plazas* and *avenidas*. These show places are well kept, as in all South American cities and towns that I saw. One soon comes to seek them out as he might an oasis on the Sahara. And the streets of the Indian quarter—narrow, lined with low dirty adobe shops, dirtier adobe huts, and superlatively dirty pavement. Walking cautiously—one always walks cautiously—along some of these streets where live Indians and mixed bloods, and being only too painfully aware of the filth, he is not unlikely to conclude that the walled-in back yards must be clean. Where could enough filth come from to provide the back yards their quota too? But I climbed up on the hillside where I could look down into a few back yards. The streets of La Paz are clean! But why write of filth in La Paz at all? I apologize abjectly to the interior towns of Peru and can only plead the force of first impressions—I had not yet seen Cuzco!

An Indian farmstead in south-central Chile

What I say of band concerts is not really about band concerts at all—just about folks. The band stand is in the principal plaza. The music was good, I suppose. It was Sunday evening, early evening, just after dinner. La Paz was there around the plaza wearing its best dress and cane. And it was *passear*-ing slowly back and forth in two wide streams, by which well ordered arrangement it could see and be seen. I had observed something of the kind at Buenos Aires and Santiago and later saw it elsewhere, but always I had arrived too early or too late or I had not been in the right mood. My impressions of Latin American band concerts center about the plaza at La Paz.

The Indians of La Paz are among the most picturesque seen on our hurried trip. The vividness of their dress would make the Indians of South Central Chile blind with envy. Among "Indians" I include the mixed bloods, *Cholos* as well, tho I know this is incorrect. The chasm of cast between real Indians and upper-class Cholos is less easily bridged than that between the latter and the whites.

Cast among Cholos (men) was less plainly portrayed by their dress than was that of the women (Cholas)—or perhaps I did not observe the men with such scientific interest as I did the Cholas.

All Cholas wear many skirts, six, seven, or even more, I was told by those who perhaps know. All wear short skirts, barely to the knees, not infrequently baring the knees. But the several skirts of any one Chola are not always of the same length and, as frequently happened, if the outer ones were the shortest, I could note with scientific accuracy that one was bright yellow or perhaps orange, another vivid green, a third one brilliant red. Blues and purples are also much worn. Chola skirts are of solid colors in strong contrast to their *llichllias*, which display stripes and even intricate patterns in several colors. Ilichllias serve the Cholas in place of suitcases, handbags, wheel barrows, baby carriages, pack saddles, and the like. They are square or rectangular blankets worn on the back. Two diagonally opposite corners are drawn across the shoulders and knotted under the chin. The other two corners are folded in to form a loose bag in which is carried usually a baby or perhaps green barley straw for the burros, or scraggly sticks of fire wood, or onions or potatoes or roasting ears of native corn (*choclas*), or broad beans (*avas*), or, as not infrequently happens, there may be a mixture of barley, beans, and baby.

Why was I in La Paz? Oh, yes, I went to La Paz to collect seed of high-altitude and cool-weather corn. No, we didn't forget to collect samples of corn. With the help of Mr. Dunbar, the Director of the American Institute, a Methodist Mission school, who came from South Dakota and speaks English and Spanish, and of an Indian boy of the school who speaks Spanish and Aimará, it was not a difficult matter to get, for a few *centavos* each, ears of corn from the hillside Indian gardens of La Paz and from the fields down the valley near Obrajes. Here we found corn of almost as many colors as those seen in the Cholas dress, red corn, blue corn, yellow corn, white corn, striped corn, spotted corn. The stalks were from two feet to eight or more feet high, depending somewhat on the variety but perhaps more on the soil fertility and moisture available. I had never before seen corn planted so close; the rows in some fields were not over 18 inches apart. The ears were small; why shouldn't they be? Much of the corn here requires six or seven months from planting to ripening, but one lot grown at 12,600 feet altitude and said to have matured in four months, was found. Four months is not a particularly short season as really early corn is known in the States. But corn isn't planted with us until the weather is warmer than it ever gets around La Paz. The mean of the maximum daily temperatures at La Paz for the six months of the growing season, October to March, inclusive, is around 72 deg. F. and that of the minimum night temperatures close to 40 deg. F.

On April 1 we left La Paz for Lake Titicaca and Peru. We transferred from the train to the lake boat at Guaqui, Bolivia, and started at sundown for an all night ride, arriving at Puno, Peru, just after sunrise.

As we left the lake and began to climb again, we passed the same kinds of flocks and herds, the same crops, as on the high plains of Bolivia, but before reaching La Raya, where the railroad track is six feet farther up in the air than the top of Pike's Peak, the cattle and even the sheep and burros became less and less numerous, their places being taken by more and more llamas, and even barley and quinoa were no longer seen. From above Sicuani at 11,000 feet down to 10,000 at Huambutio and up again to 11,000 at Cuzco, corn was the crop most commonly seen. Some time later corn seed was collected about Sicuani and Cuzco. It was so like what we had found at La Paz, except for a few new colors, that nothing need be said about it. Besides, Cuzco has more interesting things than corn to write about.

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Plain Practical Experience

Why Cornell has provided two houses on the Campus in which Seniors in Home Economics may buck up against problems they are apt to meet when in a home of their own

By Rena Roberts

THAT an environment approximating as nearly as possible the one in which the student may find herself after graduation is the best in which to conduct a course is one of the reasons for using an apartment and a cottage in home economics work. It matters little whether the student intends to manage a cafeteria, become a dietitian in a hospital, edit the woman's page in a magazine, or teach home economics, the success of her work along these lines rest in no small measure on her appreciation of the problems found in the home. The instructor finds herself on uncertain ground and the editor loses the confidence of her readers if the information given out is not practical for the homes in which it is intended to be used: the cafeteria manager finds her shop more popular if she succeeds in establishing in it a home atmosphere and the dietitian who can anticipate some of the patients' desires thru her knowledge of home conditions becomes increasingly successful. For those students who marry—and eventually this includes the larger number of them—there could be no better training than that received in a practice house for no power has the "giftee gie us" to bake pies, make beds, and wash babies by instinct!

What is the practice house: what are its aims, and how is it conducted?

We have at Cornell two such houses. One is in the Home Economics building and the other at nine Reservoir Avenue, just back of Bailey Hall. The former consists of six rooms, kitchen, dining room, living room, and the bed rooms. It is built on the plan of the city apartment, heated by steam, and is only equipped with gas for use in cooking. The latter is a tiny cottage that is typical of hundreds of homes in New York State. This has a kitchen, dining room, living room, and five bedrooms. It is heated by a hot air furnace and has a coal and gas combination range in the kitchen. No unusual equipment is found in either house, although inexpensive labor saving devices are installed wherever it is possible.

All senior Home Economics students are required to live five weeks in one of these houses. There is supposed to be little difference between them since the work in each is conducted by the same method. An effort has been made to make the girl's program light while taking the house practice course. Students are advised to register for a minimum amount of hours and in some cases—if the student is preparing to teach—it is found possible to block courses so that while she is in the practice house she may drop the teaching and clothing work. It is easy to understand the advisability for such a procedure since the girls carry on all the work of the home with their classes.

Six students enter the practice house during each block. All the duties of the household are divided among them and each one choses her particular work by lot. She is then given a paper describing her work. The list given below will give an idea of the kind of work which is assigned.

The hostess shall have entire responsibility for the care and feeding of the baby, shall mend and put away his clothes, shall keep his dresser drawers and closet in order, shall keep his diary and chart daily and shall schedule girls one day before assuming duty to take care of baby while she is away.

The assistant cook shall prepare the day's food for the baby, and place it in the refrigerator—ready to be used, give at least one hour to the cook in the preparation of meals, clean floors of kitchen and halls leading directly from the kitchen, wipe dishes after breakfast and dinner, wash towels after dinner and clean the back porch.

The cook shall prepare breakfast, dinner and supper with at least one hour's help from the assistant cook, clean the refrigerator, clean kitchen stove and keep the shelves of the kitchen and back entry in order.

The assistant housekeeper shall clean bathrooms, living rooms, care for plant and cut flowers, clean back hall and cellar stairs, keep nursery clean, wipe the lunch dishes, clear off table after each meal, brush up dining room after each meal and have general care of dining room.

The waitress shall set the table, wait on the table, wash the dishes and wash the table linen if necessary.

The housekeeper shall clean the upper hall, stairs, front porch. This work must be done before 9 A. M.; before breakfast if scheduled for an eight o'clock class, take the baby's laundry to be washed and see that it is returned, lock the doors at night, do house mending, collect soiled laundry once a week, make duplicate lists ready for the collection Monday morning, have charge of disposing of garbage and rubbish, take inventory of supplies needed, make out menus and help cook plan schedule for working them out, do marketing and attend to receiving supplies, be responsible for food of excellent quality, see that only food of excellent standard appears on the table, supervise all work done in the house, have re-

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Ithaca, New York December, 1924

THE radio is no longer a plaything. The establishment of broadcasting stations thruout the country, each with its varied program, has offered a quick inexpensive and easy way for those homes, formerly inaccessible, to procure information and entertainment.

Both farmers and College have been quick to take advantage of the highway thus opened for them. Farmers from all sections of the State are "tuning in" on WGY at Schenectady on the second and fourth Monday of every month to hear what the State College of Agriculture has to say about the farm, farming, or the community in which the farm is located. Usually an earfull is forthcoming. Occasionally when the topic ranges beyond their ken they tune out, disappointed.

It is to those who have been disappointed frequently that we would voice our appeal. We would discover, if possible, just what the majority of farmers, the fortunate possessors of radio sets, would like best to hear. Of course jazz syncopation, and grand opera would be a bit misplaced in a college broadcasting program, if the air were not already ringing with them. But within its field, as an active partner of all farmers who take advantage of its services, the College is prepared to broadcast the latest and most complete information on subjects which are of primary interest to those whose homes are in the country, and is, moreover, the logical source from which such facts should emanate.

A partial list of topics so far broadcasted by speakers from the College include talks on poultry, plant diseases, bees, destructive insects, community pride, county fairs, farm credit, Thanksgiving dinners, and agricultural bulletins. A sprinkling of letters from persons normally interested have been the only tangible returns so far realized on the effort. Many professors are frankly skeptical as to the size and enthusiasm of an audience so sparsely represented.

THE COUNTRYMAN thoroly believes in the merits of the College's broadcasting program. We have thought it worthwhile to print several of the talks recently broadcasted for the benefit of those of our subscribers who do not sport radio sets. Furthermore, we would offer our services as a clearing house to which anyone may drop a note offering suggestions for subjects of future broadcasting programs, or comment on past ones. We believe the College has an unusual opportunity to extend a helping hand to many which have been deprived of its benefits heretofore, thru the radio. But we are not mind readers, here, at the College and we are always amenable to suggestions. Get out the pen and paper and let's have them.

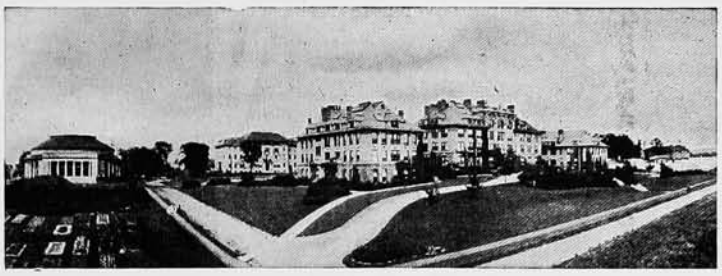
ARTICLES like the one with which Jay Coryell opens this issue are not to be skimmed thru and cast lightly aside. Here we have a problem present in greater or less degree in every county in the State, a situation more farmers are being forced to face every year, and one for which there can be but one logical solution—production of something useful and merchantable on these abandoned farm lands. Idle lands are waste lands no matter what their potentialities may be, just as long as they remain unproductive. To determine just what can be produced economically and profitably on these worn-out farms—"monuments of a faded agriculture"—is a problem well worthy of the attention it has received.

The other day we came across this bit of verse written by Paul Lawrence Dunbar in a homely darky drawl, which expresses the spirit of December so aptly that we are passing it on to you.

Chris'mus is a-Comin'

Bones a-gettin' achy,
Back a-feelin' col',
Hands a-growin' shaky,
Jes' lak I was ol'.
Fros' erpon de meddah
Lookin' mighty white,
Snowdrops like a feddah
Slippin' down at night.
Jes' keep t'ings a-hummin'
Spite o' fros' an' showahs,
Chris'mus is a-comin'
An all de week is ouahs.

Dey'll be banjo pickin',
Dancin' all night th'oo,
Dey'll be lots o' chicken,
Plenty turkey too,
Drams to wet yo' whistles
So's to drive out chills.
What I keer for drizzles
Fallin' on de hills?
Jes' keep t'ings a-hummin'
Spite o' cold an' showahs,
Chris'mus day's a-comin'
An' all de week is ouahs.



Former Student Notes

'94 W.C.—Geo. Garlock is running a modern dairy, with pure-bred stock on his 100 acre farm at Adams.

'02 M.F.—J. P. Kinney was a visitor at college on November 11. Mr. Kinney was passing through Ithaca on his return to Washington after a summer in Wisconsin and Minnesota.

'06 B.S.—Charles F. Shaw, professor of soil technology at the University of California, recently made a soil and economic survey for the United States Bureau of Reclamation of the Kittitas Valley in the eastern part of the State of Washington. The valley contains about 90,000 acres, and his work was to determine the feasibility of reclaiming the desert by irrigation and the possibility of the land paying for the improvement. His address is 320 Hilgard Hall, Berkeley, Calif.

'09 B.S., '15 M.S.—G. N. Woolcott has been engaged at the Agricultural Experiment Station in Porto Rico. He recently visited the Department of Entomology and is making preparation for his examination for Ph.D.

'09 B.S.—K. C. Livermore is producing certified oats, barley, and corn for seed. He is in the seed potato game to quite an extent. His address is Honeoye Falls.

'10 B.S.—Roy Shepard is now operating a stock farm near Batavia and is specializing in feeding lambs at present. We are pleased to note that he was at one time business manager of the COUNTRYMAN when the office was a crowded room in the basement of Roberts. He was active in student activities, being a member of the Extension Quartet. He taught one year and a half on the Extension Department. He recently broke away from the farm for a holiday, incidentally paying the COUNTRYMAN office a visit and can still swing into a "bull session" as gracefully as he could in his undergraduate days. When he was a student, the Ag. College was small and one was supposed to admit with shame that he was an Ag. student, and he was agreeably impressed with the growth of his college.

Ralph C. Parker '17 B.S., has accepted a responsible position with the Federal Land Bank in Springfield, Mass., The Federal Bank of Springfield has a paid up capital of over two millions of dollars, all of which is owned by the local branches in the New England States, New York, and New Jersey, and so it is the financial headquarters of the farmers of these states.

After graduation from Cornell, Mr. Parker went to Suffolk County, Mass., as the farm bureau agent. The success of the Bureau in that country is in a large measure due to his efforts, as he placed it on a very efficient basis during his several years there. In 1920 he took a position with the National Lime Association, it being his duty to promote the use of lime for agricultural purposes. His efforts, and those of his co-workers were so effective that the use of lime at present exceeds the supply.

Mr. Parker has gained a great deal of experience in his agricultural activities, and in his dealing with farmers. His extensive knowledge of the needs of farmers should prove very valuable in his new position.

'12 B.S.—Harlan B. ("Hi") Munger, former head of the Agricultural Economics Department at the State College at Ames, Iowa, is doing extension work here. Also farming at Bergen, N. Y.

'12 B.S.—Paul C. Stark is treasurer of the Stark Brothers' Nurseries, with headquarters at Louisiana, Mo., and is developing a apple orchard of fifteen thousand trees. Last November he was elected president of the American Pomological Society to succeed Dr. Liberty Hyde Bailey. This year's activities of the society have included a 7,000-mile motor tour of orchards and a national "Eat More Fruit" publicity campaign.

'13 B.S.—Bruce K. Jones, of Hall, president of the State Seed Association, has been appointed Director of the Agricultural Census of the State of New York, with supervision over ten counties.

'13 Sp.—G. R. Lawton is a contractor at Watkins, N. Y.

'13 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Harvey Stevens (Norma LaBarre '15 B.S.) have recently moved to Homer, N. Y.

'14 B.S., '15 M.F.—Cedric H. Guise spent most of the summer on a trip through the West where he visited a number of national forests and studied forest management and timber sale operations. Mr. Guise is now back instructing in the Forestry Department.

'15 M.S.—Merl P. ("Shine") Moon, formerly of the Dairy Department, is selling real estate in this city.

'15 Ex.—John B. Tothill and his wife have gone to the Fiji Islands, where Mr. Tothill has recently been sent by the British Government to study pests of the cocoanut palm.

'15 B.S.—C. B. Hutchinson has resigned his position as Director of the Northern Branch of the Ag College of the University of California, located at Davis, California, to work in connection with the International Educational Board. While in Europe, Mr. Hutchinson will act as assistant to our own Dean Mann, who has charge of the establishment and the activities of the Board in Europe.

'15 B.S.—R. D. Edwards is in the advertising business, specializing in seed lines. His address is Pittsburgh.

'15 B.S.—James A. Crawford is planning to construct a large green-

house range for the forcing of vegetables in the vicinity of Buffalo. It will be the largest vegetable forcing establishment in that section of the State.

'15 B.S.—Arthur W. Wilson is with the Thresher Advertising Service at 136 Liberty Street, New York City, and is secretary-treasurer of the Cornell Club of Plainfield, N. J. He and his wife have a daughter, Priscilla M., a little over a year old. They live at 1356 Evergreen Avenue in Plainfield.

'15 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. Frederick F. Sullivan now have a family of three children, two boys and a girl, ranging in age from nine months to five and one-half years. They live at 28 Tillinghast Place, Buffalo, N. Y.

'16 B.S.—H. E. Irish, ex-track star, visited Cornell on November 7. He gave an address before Cornell Cross Country Club and encouraged the teams in their efforts. Irish is at present purchasing engineer for the Western Electric Company. He was recently made a Captain by the U. S. War Board, and upon their request, gave before that body a series of five addresses on the subject of Industrial Mobilization.

'16 B.S.—Ruth Cleves is operating the Cleves Cafeteria, one of the largest in Washington, D. C.

'16 B.S., '15—Mr. and Mrs. Karl H. Fernow (Lucy W. Kephart '15) have a daughter born on October 20. Mr. Fernow is an instructor in the Plant Pathology Department.

'16 B.S.—W. H. Darrow is now living at College Station, Texas, and has been District Agent in Agriculture in Texas for five years.

'16 M.S.—J. B. Wentz was for four years an Associate Professor in Farm Crops at the University of Maryland. In September 21 he went to the Iowa State College as an Associate Professor in Farm Crops, and is now on a year's leave of absence in which time he expects to complete the requirements for his degree at Cornell where he is now studying.

'17 Ph.D.—Announcement has been made of the engagement of Philip A. Munz to Miss Alice McCully of Pomona College, California. Dr. Munz is head of the Botany Department at Pomona College. He is on sabbatic leave this year and is spending most of his time working on a research problem at the Gray Herbarium, at Harvard. He spent a week in Ithaca, last month on his way to Boston.

'17 B.S.—A daughter, Dorothy, was born on May 17th to Mr. and Mrs. Ivon H. Budd of 80 Forest Avenue, Caldwell, N. J.

'17 B.S.—George H. Bradley, who has recently been in the employ of the U. S. Bureau of Entomology, is back completing work for his Ph.D.

'17 B.S.—John T. Needham is with the National Park Service, and is Custodian of Muir Woods in California. His address is Mill Valley, Cal.

'17 B.S.—Fred R. Walkely has 15 grade Guernseys on his 150 acre farm at Castile. He makes a specialty of Guernsey milk.

'17 M.F.—A. A. Kraus writes that he has passed the New York State Bar examinations and intimates that he will soon be prepared to handle in a consultory way the legal problems of forestry. His present address is 238 Jersey Street, New Brighton, L. I., N. Y.

'18 B.S.—F. C. Beitz, who has been head of the horticulture depart-

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DU PONT DYNAMITE

ment of the State School of Agriculture at Cobleskill, has recently accepted a similar position in the State School of Agriculture at Farmingdale, L. I.

'18 B.S.—Frances E. W. Searles, formerly Home Bureau manager in Genesee County, N. Y., left this position on October 1, to become executive secretary of the Erie County League of Women Voters with offices at 181 Franklin Street, Buffalo.

'18 B.S.—J. K. Herrick is a salesman for the Alexander Forbes Seed Company of Newark, N. J.

'18 B.S.—Sara D. Abbot is now at Boston University, working for a master's degree in religious education. Until June her address will be 139 Hancock Street, Auburndale, Mass.

'18 B.S.—William Boshart is with his father on the old home farm at Lowville.

'18 B.S.—Charles W. Bolgiano is now head of the F. W. Bolgiano Seed Co., a seed firm in Washington. He was on the COUNTRYMAN Board while at Cornell. His address is 6912 8th Street N. W., Takoma Park, Washington, D. C.

'18 Ex.—John S. Shanley, the first graduate of the Alaskan Agricultural College at Fairbanks, Alaska, is teaching in California.

'18 B.S.—Thomas R. Wagner is the representative of the Railway Sales Department of the Sinclair Refining Company in Chicago, Ill. His address is 5318 Hyde Park Boulevard.

'19 Sp. — Myrtle B. Thomas is living at 521 W. 122nd Street. New York City. She is assistant manager of the Columbia Teachers' College.

'19 B.S.—Anna E. Cusio is organizing a Home Economics department in the Manhasset High School and is taking work in Columbia. She lives on Prospect Avenue, Douglaston, N. Y.

'19 B.S.—Mrs. Kirk Myers, better known as Betty Cook, is now living on a farm near Baldwinsville, N. Y.

'19 B.S.—A. F. Lockwood is well launched on his third year as Principal of Union High School, at Belleville. According to report, last year was the best in the history of the school. Lockwood was a member of the University wrestling team.

'20 B.S.—Harry F. Holmwood is managing the home farm at Orchard Park.

'20 B.S., '24 Ph.D.—Raymond W. Bell is associate dairy manufacturing specialist with the new Bureau of Dairying, United States Department of Agriculture. His present work deals with the manufacture and use of dairy by-products. His address is 1357 Park Road, N. W., Washington, District of Columbia.

'20 M.F.—Announcement was received recently of the marriage of Sam Sweeney '20, to Miss Martha Rogers of Atlanta, Ga., on November 1.

'20 B.S., '19 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. Bertram Y. Kinzey (Gertrude S. Sampson '19) announce the arrival on October 2 of their second son, John Sargent. They live at 1312 Greycourt Avenue, Richmond, Va.

'20 B.S.—George B. Gordon writes that he is no longer with the Penn. Railroad. In a letter received recently, he states that he is planning to enter the Federal Forest Service.

'20 B.S.—A. C. "Ange" Shaw is now at Ashwill, N. C., for the winter. He writes of having spent a month in the Ozark National Forest in management work, where he met John Curry '24.

'20 B.S.—Donald Hoagland is married to Elin Beij of Hartford, Conn. He is doing advertising work with Roy Barnhill in the Chicago office. He may be reached at 914 Wrigley Building in that city.

'20 M.S.—E. S. Hopkins, field husbandman of the dominion experimen-

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tal farm, Ottawa, Canada, visited the agronomy department on his way home from the meeting of the American Society of Agronomy, in Washington. He was in Ithaca on November 13, for the day.

'21 B.S.—Ann Cooney is teaching domestic science in Malone high school, Malone, N. Y.

'22 M.F.—Felix Franco writes that he is now District Forester for North Central Luzon, in charge of its administration and management. He also gives the interesting information that he was married in 1915 and has two daughters, one eight years old, the other a little over a year.

'22 B.S.—Helen D. Dates is engaged in Bacteriological work in Terre Haute, Ind.

'22 B.S.—Norman P. Brown, former varsity track and cross country man, is with the Northern New Jersey Water Supply Commission and is living at 65 Olcott Avenue, Bernardsville, N. J.

'22 B.S.—Charles G. Peck is in the sales department of the Kelsey Island Lime and Transport Company, Cleveland, Ohio. He lives at 10,300 Carnegie Avenue.

'22 B.S.—Clara N. Loveland is cafeteria and house director at the West Side Y. W. C. A. at the corner of Fiftieth Street and Tenth Avenue, New York City. She lives at 150 West 104th Street.

'22 B.S., '22 A.B.—James F. Summer and Alice Burchfield were married on October 2 in Buffalo.

'23 B.S.—Emma Roseboom is conducting extension work at Harrodsburg, Ky.

'23 B.S.—Mercedes Seaman is making a success running the Chamber of Commerce restaurant here in Ithaca.

'23 B.S.—Helen Meays is holding a responsible position as dietitian in the Corning Hospital at Corning.

'23 B.S.—Mrs. Gene Danes Blue is teaching Home Economics in the seventh and eighth grades in Buffalo.

'23 Sp.—Jaymes M. Pierce is living at 210 Norwood Avenue, Dayton, Ohio. He is organizing the Pierce Agricultural Industries specializing in swine and poultry production.

'23 B.S.—Florence Foster is managing the Sunflower Tea Room in Syracuse, N. Y.

'24-'22 B.S.—Anne Jackson and Lewis H. Stratton were married July 19 in Yonkers. They live on their farm near Oxford, N. Y. This farm is to be a farm management project next term.

'24 B.S.—Mary Schmidt is teaching Clothing at Bath.

'24 B.S.—Martha Wool, after careful consideration, has decided to make her B.S. degree serve her and her employers in the office of the Ithaca Gun Company.

An Agriculture in Transition

(Continued from page 82)

definite plan of establishing county forests will be adopted.

Natural reforestation is gradually taking place on thousands of acres. This process, however, is very slow and in most instances does not provide the quality of timber made possible when nature is assisted by human effort.

In the years to come as we go for our Sunday afternoon ride through what was once the abandoned farm country, I think we may look forward to seeing larger farms of more prosperous appearance in those regions where farming can be carried on in accordance with American methods and standards of living. A little farther on young and vigorously growing forests will grace the landscape with their beauty. The land retains its usefulness and is now in its transition to another type of more profitable agriculture. Its contribution to hu-

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manity has been made in the past and in another way will be made again.

Where the Shadows Seek the South

(Continued from page 84)

We first entered Cuzco at night. I had almost said that we first *saw* it at night, but there aren't that many lights in Cuzco. No, we first *smelled* Cuzco at night. I shall never forget that first night smell of Cuzco. I'd now Cuzco at night no matter where I might run on to it.

There is one outstanding feature of interest at Cuzco, the Inca ruins. Everyone goes to Cuzco—everyone who goes at all—to see the ruins. I should have been more interested in them, I suppose, if everyone didn't go to see them, hadn't written about them, hadn't photographed them. Of course, I really was intersted in them. And, yes, I photographed the stone of twelve angles—just as everyone does. I had to make that much concession to the Cuzquenean ideal of an American *turista*.

I *was* interested in the Inca ruins at Cuzco, truly I was, I keep telling myself that I was. I even bought a history of Cuzco in Spanish and tried to read it. Several of the streets near the Indian market exhibit Inca walls on which the present buildings were erected. And nothing—no printed histories, no word-of-mouth account—could portray the change that has

When You Get Back Home

for the Christmas holidays, you'll want to compare the home methods of farming with those you have been taught at college. Notice especially how they feed the cows.

If **Diamond Corn Gluten Meal** is not being fed, suggest it to your father or whomever is in charge. Ask him to start on a small quantity, feeding it to only two or three good cows, with bran, a little oilmeal and his homegrown oats. And ask him to keep you posted on results.

IN about a month you'll get a report—it never takes longer than that to convince a man of **Diamond's** place in

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come to this old Inca capital so vividly as these dead walls. The lower part of them is of the inimitable Inca rocks, large—some immensely large—irregular in shape but so perfectly fitted together that no cement was needed, the edges all smoothly and evenly beveled. In such a wall stands the stone of twelve angles. And above this base are the lesser, meaner, stones of the early Spanish period, stones fitted and held together with mortar. Then, on top of all, are the adobe blocks and mud-stuccoed walls of present day Cuzco. Here they stand, *Inca, Español, Peruano*. The statement that Cuzco has dwindled from 60,000 people, perhaps it was 100,000, to a mere 20,000 is as nothing beside the testimony of massive hewn rocks, of mortared cobble stones, of dried mud.

Cuzco is not the political capital of Peru, tho it dislikes to have to admit the indisputable fact. But it is conceded to be the religious capital. And, by reputation at least, it is at once the most religious and the most immoral city of Peru. The history of Cuzco, which I alluded to above, places great emphasis on the importance of the early conversion of the Quechua Indians from pagan idolatry to Christianity. But few who see them, as I did, thousands of them, worshiping superstitiously, almost fanatically, but no doubt sincerely, *El Señor de los Temblores*, the figure of the Earthquake Christ, as it was borne by them thru the thronged streets of Cuzco from one church to the next and finally back to the great cathedral—few who see all this can really believe that those Indians are worshiping idols less now than in the days of the Incas.

The legend of the Earthquake *Christo* is an interesting one. On the afternoon of March 31, 1650, Cuzco was all but destroyed by a succession of earthquakes, which caused severe damage thruout a considerable part of Peru. Contemporary writers say that no less than 400 shcoks were felt during the afternoon and night. Finally the people, half crazed by the destruction around them and filled with superstitious fear, rushed into the church, carried into the street the massive cross bearing the image of the Christ, and worshiped it publicly. After a time the earth tremors stopped. There is not the slightest question about these facts. Nor is there any question that the people of Cuzco at the time believed that it was thru the intercession of the carved image of the Christ that the devastating earth tremors had been brought to an end. Nor is this perhaps to be wondered at. But the Indians to this day believe it, and once every year since the disaster, for many years on the thirty-first of March and since then on the Monday preceding Easter, *El Señor de los Temblores* has been carried into the street and publicly worshiped, thereby insuring that there shall be no seismic disturbance during the coming year. To the best of my information, and I have the evidence of an account published in a Cuzco paper while I was there, this superstition is maintained largely thru the efforts of the local priests.

At Cuzco we were reminded, as we had been again and again in La Paz, that the Indian is a "beast of burden." Llamas are said to carry packs of 50 pounds, burros 150 pounds, mules 300 pounds. From many observations made in Bolivia and Peru, I believe that Indians are to be classed with the mules. At the hotel in Cuzco, we asked for Indians to take our baggage to the railroad station almost a mile distant. One Indian came. And he alone, at one load, carried down the stairs and to the station our two trunks and a dunnage bag filled with corn, all stacked one on top of the other on his almost horizontal back.

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The Campus Countryman

Around the Top of "The Hill"

Volume VI | Ithaca, New York, December, 1924 | Number 3

FORMER DEAN L. H. BAILEY SPEAKS AT AG POW-WOW

College Student's Outlook on Life Discussed by Former Dean

At the second Ag assembly of the year, held in Roberts Hall on the evening of November 18, former Dean Liberty Hyde Bailey gave a most interesting and worth-while talk to the students and faculty. Professor "Hy" Wing introduced Dean Bailey as a teacher, an editor, a poet, and finally as a Christian American citizen.

The dean told of the early history of the college; how at first the university consisted of departments instead of colleges; and how there was only one professor of agriculture, the two species of assistant professors and instructors being unheard of in those days. The college of agriculture was then a department of natural science.

State College Instituted

It took great effort and much convincing to educate the people of the state to a point where they wanted a state college of agriculture. But ever since the bill passed the legislature, giving the college the group of buildings including Roberts Hall, and the old Dairy Building, now East Roberts, the people of the state have been interested in the development of their college and its accomplishments. They are now the proud possessors of one of the best agricultural colleges in the country.

In the next part of his talk Dean Bailey compared the present day student's attitude and his outlook on life, with that of the student whom he knew a quarter of a century ago. He lamented the marked standardization of students and the quantity production of the colleges. "We do not look on students as individuals now," he said, "for they tend to be all alike as peas in a pod. They all fit into a machine; if one part breaks down, there are many more just like it to fill the vacancy.

Individuality Needed

"The present day student lacks the personal reaction to life. We are trained in groups, our classes are large, and we go through life in squads. This is not the kind of training which gives the student the most resourceful, the most hopeful outlook on life. Spend a part of your time alone; get away from the rest of the world; find a place where you can think unmolested.

"The world needs individual souls. Groups have very little vitality, unless they are clustered around some resourceful leader. The devices of the present civilization keep us from thinking for ourselves. In order to make up for this lack, the people must have thrills."

In closing Dean Bailey said, "One's vocabulary is a measure of his capability. Slang and swearing are indications of a poor vocabulary. Know your language, that you may express your pent-up emotions and feelings, your thoughts and your ideas."

After a few announcements by the chairman, the program was concluded with the Evening Song. Many of those present availed themselves of the opportunity to meet former Dean Bailey after the meeting. Most everyone tucked away an ice cream cone before leaving for the pleasant softness of his feather bed.

OMICRON NU

Lois Martha Dusenbury '25, Dorothy Irene Fessenden '25, Marion Kathryn Foss '25, Helen Frances Green '25, Madeline Cornelia Heine '25, Wilma Linton Jerman '25, Helen Mabel Sterret '25, Eudora Shaw Smith '25, and Janet Elizabeth Watson '25.

CORNELL IS REPRESENTED AT COLLEGE CONVENTION

At the thirty-eighth annual convention of the Association of Land Grant Colleges held at Washington, D. C., November 12-14, papers were presented by Dr. R. W. Thatcher, Dr. Cornelius Betten, Dr. C. E. Ladd, and Professors R. H. Wheeler, Flora Rose and Martha Van Rensselaer. Dr. Thatcher gave a report of the committee on experiment station organization and policy. Dean D. S. Kimball, of the College of Engineering, also attended the meeting.

Thursday evening, November 13, President Calvin Coolidge addressed the association and predicted that in a few years the United States would be an importing rather than exporting nation. Acting Secretary of Agriculture, H. M. Gore, gave a short address eulogizing the late Secretary Wallace.

SPECULATIVE SPUDS

This year the farm practice department produced six thousand eight hundred bushels of potatoes with an average yield of a little better than two hundred bushels per acre. The price is so extremely low that the department decided to store the whole crop.

Two thousand bushels are stored in the basement of the old dairy building, three thousand in the basement of the publication store room, opposite the dairy barn, and the rest are stored in the cellar of the house out on the old game farm.

DR. THATCHER APPOINTED TO FEDERAL COMMISSION

Suggestions Will Be Made to Congress for Bettering Farm Conditions

Dr. R. W. Thatcher, director of experiment stations, has been appointed by President Calvin Coolidge to the new commission which has been named to study existing agricultural conditions with a view to suggesting legislation that will be of benefit in permanently improving the status of agriculture in the nation.

Dr. Thatcher is well known both locally and nationally. He received the degrees of B.S., A. M., and D. Agr. at the University of Nebraska. Before coming to Cornell, Dr. Thatcher was professor of agricultural chemistry at the University of Washington, and later at the University of Minnesota, where he was subsequently dean of the department of agriculture, and director of experiment stations.

To Plan Legislative Program

Dr. Thatcher's work at Cornell includes the supervision of the Geneva Experiment Station, the Cornell Experiment Station, and the Long Island Vegetable Research Farms.

The new commission, of which R. D. Carey, ex-governor of Wyoming, is chairman, hopes that as a result of its findings it will be able to outline for the next session of Congress a definite program of legislation, which, if acted upon, will do much to make conditions better for the farmer.

KUNNING KOPIES KOMING OF KINDERGARTEN KOUNTRYMAN

A picture of the COUNTRYMAN building appeared in the Syracuse *Post-Standard* for Sunday, November 8. An explanatory paragraph says that it is a "kindergarten schoolhouse where the younger children of the various professors receive instruction."

The picturesque little cottage was built some years ago as a model rural school and was occupied by the department of rural education. However, for ten whole years the COUNTRYMAN has been issuing from the "kindergarten schoolhouse," and although there may have been spelling "bees" held there, none of the "younger children of the various professors" took part.

BIG CHEESE CORRALLED

Plans are under way in several departments for an unusually full Farmers' Week program. The dairy department exhibits will feature a 1,200 pound cheese. This cheese was manufactured under the supervision of Professor W. W. Fisk.

AG ATHLETES TRYING AGAIN FOR INTERCOLLEGE PENNANT

Harriers Win Meet; Soccer Team Takes Second Place

The Ag soccer team won second place in the inter-college league this fall, giving the college a good start in the inter-college pennant race. The following men represented the college on the team, for which they will receive the coveted shingle, R. L. Zentgraf '27, C. R. Taylor '26, A. Lang '26, C. Hewett '25, W. B. Townsend, Grad., T. C. Hobbie '25, O. E. Schubert '25, H. W. Tannhauser '25, H. M. Schorr '27, H. Wentworth '27, and R. K. Danker, Sp.

Ag Harriers Win

The annual inter-college cross country race was run over the three and one-third mile course on Saturday, November 22. The Ag harriers brought home the bacon by winning the race to the tune of first, sixth, seventh, tenth, and eleventh places. Their score was 35 points, their nearest competitor being M. E. with 59. Arts and C. E. followed with 63 and 73 points respectively. Running a pretty race, despite a wet and slippery course, G. P. Rhodes '27 finished some forty yards ahead of his nearest competitor and won individual honors in the good time of 19 minutes 54 and 1-5 seconds. The placings of the other Ag runners were as follows: sixth, H. L. Dayton '27; seventh, B. Frank '25; tenth, F. R. Smith '27; and eleventh, W. H. Bishopp '26. This win gave Ag another big push towards the front in the penannt race. If we are as successful in the remaining inter-college sports, the pennant will again be waving from the upper campus.

Winners Receive Medals

In the past the Ag College has been winner of the college athletic pennant as many or more times as any other college, and has always given its neighbors on the lower campus a run for their money. In the last five years the college won the pennant three times. The winner is decided by a point rating. First place in each sport counting a certain number of points, and second place a lesser number, and so on. Last year the Ag baseball team won the league championship, as did the Ag soccer team.

Each man on a winning team receives besides his shingle a silver medal. If the person should play on a winning team in the same sport for two years, he can exchange his two silver medals for a gold one.

Anyone is eligible to play on his college team who has not received a varsity letter in that sport, or who has not represented the varsity team in a current season's game. This eliminates men of varsity calibre and gives the mediocre man a chance to compete.

Our athletic director, "Bud" Jennings, informed us that the inter-college basketball season opens the first week in December. He has posted the schedule of practice periods and the dates of the games. "Bud" urged that the men come out for these inter-college sports. He said, "Come out for your own sake, for the game's sake, and for the sake of the college. Competition is the life of sports and the more men that report, the better are our teams. Help yourself and your college by taking a little competitive exercise daily."

GOLD DIGGERS DIG DEEP DAIRY STORE MAKES HEAP

Dainty Co-eds Help Swell the Sales of Dairy Lunch Counter

If jostling of elbows and clinking of coins can be taken as a criterion, we are safe in saying that the lunch room in East Roberts does a thriving business after classes. The amorous swain who wants to stand ace high with his lady fair can do nothing more tactful than lead her to this mecca for hungry, thirsting students.

"What'll you have, kid?" suggests the swain.

"Chocolate milk-shake," gurgles the co-ed.

"Make it two."

According to Miss Edna Horn, who has charge of the lunch counter, the greatest amount taken in during a single day is $81. Chocolate ice cream meets the most popular demand. In addition to iced delicacies a great deal of cheese and sometimes as much as a hundred pounds of butter a day reach buyers through the lunch room.

Miss Horn expresses the hope that some day the sales may reach the $100 mark, and perhaps when the co-eds have developed their gold-digging propensities just a little more, this hope will be gratified.

NO MORE PRELIMS GIVEN IN THIS POPULAR COURSE

The farmer who benefits from college bulletins in the future will not have to scratch his head in desperation as he sits by the kitchen lamp formulating answers to a discussion sheet that tests his knowledge of a bulletin. The old policy of giving out bulletins in the Home Reading Series only after answers to questions on preceding bulletins were received, has been discontinued, and anyone who wants to make use of the popular bulletins is given free rein to choose the bulletin he wants when he wants it.

The farm study courses, which are true correspondence courses, are being continued as before, under the supervision of H. A. Stevenson.

BOYS BROADCASTS

On November 10 Professor Jessie A. Boys of the home economics department spoke at WGY, Schenectady, on "Suggestions for the Thanksgiving Menu." Alice Blinn gave a talk on "Home Economics in Print."

Members of the staff of the school are to broadcast one lecture a month from the Schenectady station.

CHOSEN OFFICERS FOUND IN BULGING BALLOT BOX

Students Cast Record-breaking Vote at Annual Fall Elections

Ag turned out in almost unprecedented force for the fall elections on November 6. The old ballot box in Roberts creaked and groaned with its unusual load, but managed to survive throughout the day until the polls closed, when, lo and behold! a grand total of 350 ballots was found to have been cast. The following were the winners in the first truly representative election that has been held in Ag for many a day:

Class of 1925: President, C. A. Jennings, vice-president; Miss J. E. Watson; secretary and treasurer, J. F. Reeves.

Class of 1926: President, M. L. Dake; vice-president, Miss D. E. Webb; secretary and treasurer, John Marshall; honor committee representatives, Calvin Russell and Miss V. S. Smith.

Class of 1927: President, G. F. Britt; vice-president, Miss M. H. Rogers; secretary, F. L. Miner; honor committee representative, C. C. House.

Class of 1928: President, P. P. Wallace; vice-president, Miss H. S. Bruckner; secretary and treasurer, J. G. Van Burkirk.

SPICY SPEAKERS SPARKLE AT SALTY CITY SESSION

The forty-eighth annual meeting of the New York State Dairymen's Association was held in Syracuse on November 12 and 13. Dr. G. F. Warren, of the farm management department, opened the meeting with a discussion of the agricultural conditions as he saw them in England and Denmark. This was followed by H. E. Babcock's address on the dairy feeding situation. This address led to a round table discussion of dairy products, conducted by A. C. Dahlberg, of the Geneva Experiment Station. Professor H. E. Ross, of the dairy department gave a talk on market milk. The whole purpose of the meeting was to discuss the work of the past year and to formulate plans for the future development of dairying in the state.

BETTY MAKES HER EXIT

Great excitement and much weeping occurred quite recently in the lodge when Betty made her exit. Like most of her predecessors, she is to be adopted and no longer will the young men on the Ag campus be able to continue their short course in carriage pushing or baby tending while calling on the ladies.

Mary Jane at the apartment is still going strong and has gained two pounds during her sojourn here. Like all women, she is glad that her rival has departed, since she is enjoying undivided attention and popularity.

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Published on the first of each month during the school year by THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN, Inc. Contributions should be in the hands of the Editor by the fifteenth of the month previous to the date of issue. Say what you want and sign it, indicating whether you want your real name used, or another one.

Editor
"JIM" REEVES
Associate Editors
"AL" MASON "ART" TAFT

Vol. VI December, 1924 No. 3

OUR NEW MARKETING COURSE

Heretofore the Ag College has occupied itself with the production phase of agriculture and paid little or no attention to the process of getting the product from the producer to the consumer. But with the deflation of prices following the war came the great cooperative movement and popular demand called for investigation of marketing practices. Consequently agitation was begun to determine means in cutting down this great expense.

One of the results of this was the establishment of the new marketing courses. Proof—if any such be necessary—that these courses are fulfilling a definite need is found in the fact that more students have elected to take these courses the first term than are generally interested in new courses.

A variety of subjects are treated ranging from those dealing in special products such as milk and dairy products to those adapted to business men, for example, accounting, and finally to that all important phase, the prediction of prices.

There is every indication that this work will fill a real need in agriculture and give us a more helpful understanding of the problems involved in marketing.

WHEREIN WE SPUTTER

"Mister chairman, ladies and gentlemen"—the Eastman Stage prize speaking contest started on December first with the first preliminary tryouts. Those who survived the first cut will speak at the second tryouts, at which six persons are chosen to speak for the prize during Farmers' Week. This is the season of the year when the oratorical geniuses of our college blossom out in all their glory and eloquence. The clear thinker with the gift of gab and an earnest, enthusiastic manner of expressing himself calmly walks off with the hundred dollars. These men are in competition, each doing his utmost to write the best speech and to deliver it in a manner that will set his audience to thinking. He who can capture their interest, and hold it until he drives home his message, will get under the skins of his listeners and incidentally partake of the fruits of oratorical victory. Here's to the man with the clearest brain and the broadest smile.

AG SINGING

As announced in our last issue, Ag singing is to take place every first and fourth Tuesday evening of each month in Robert's Assembly. This gathering is not restricted to Ag students, but is open to all students in the university and it is hoped that fully as many of these will attend as those in Ag.

Cass Whitney will act as leader and general merry-maker. The songs will consist of nonsensical rounds, sentimental ditties of ancient and modern version, college songs that everyone knows and some that have partially fallen into disuse, old folk songs that people back home used to sing, and finally an occasional classic.

We are glad to see the Ag Association taking the lead in such a popular movement, for this is giving the university community an opportunity every other week that ordinarily would come but twice or three times during the college year. It is of further interest in this connection to recall that the present Cornell Song Book, now so popular around the hill, was compiled and edited by the Ag Association some eight years ago.

All students like to sing even though they can't hit two notes in succession, but this isn't a glee club in any sense of the word, and so they are just as welcome as others who can "carry through." It is easily seen that this is a real opportunity for all students, for it goes without saying that good naturedness, friendliness and jollity are synonymous with group singing. Furthermore, we wish to emphasize that soprano as well as bass "cheering" is desired, and that we have little fear of "shrill sopranos" failing to harmonize with the "deep manly" voices.

KERMIS AGAIN

Don't you sometimes feel that you are not quite satisfied with yourself, that the other fellow is a lucky bird, and that you would like to be in his shoes for a while? Well, when you get to feeling this way, make a little note of it in your memorandum together with the notice that the tryouts for the Kermis cast are coming in the early part of December. The posters will be seen in all parts of the campus telling you exactly when the tryouts will take place. You can't miss seeing them, and you can't help getting a bunch of fun and experience if you come out. Let's show our Farmers' Week guests a couple of real plays.

THIS 'ERE & THAT 'AIR

Excerpts from a Cub Reporter's Dope

Write-up of the National Dairy Show—"Miss Barbara Kenyon won first prize in her class with her Jersey calf."

"Mr. Adam St. John is planting a personal orchard of 15,000 trees."

"Hello, is Mike Howe there?"
"Sorry, this is domecon, not dairy."

So!

First Ditto—"I know she must be Scotch!"

Second Ditto—"Oh, I see! She's so intoxicating."

A Has Been

Overheard at the cafeteria:
"What kind of soup is this?"
"That's bean soup, sir."
"I know it's *been* soup, but what *is* it?"

How Cum?

We wish to point out very definitely to those who were extending sympathy to the folks who sing second tenor with Cass Whitney in the Ag singing that these people sing second tenor from native ability and choice, not because they could not make first.

His Master's Voice

Johnny (pointing his finger at a person at other side of dining room, and talking rather loudly)—"Say, ma, do yuh see that man over there at that table? Well, he's the blank blankest blank that——"

Mamma (interrupting) — "Now, son, what have I told you about pointing your finger at people?"

The Right Dope

My grandpa notes the world's worn cogs,
And says we're going to the dogs.
His grand-dad in his house of logs,
Swore things were going to the dogs.
The caveman in his queer skin togs,
Said things were going to the dogs.
But this is what I wish to state—
The dogs have had an awful wait.

Experienced

Kampus Kop (near E. Roberts)—"Are you a professor or instructor?"

Student (late for an eight o'clock)—"Neither one."

K. K.—"You can't park here then."

Student—"All right, sir (aside).—Gol darn the luck. I didn't know he was going to be here this morning. I'll just have to beat him over behind domecon."

PIG HISTORY

Is Being Made!

DUROCS

Last year the pig world was startled with a record-smashing litter of *Durocs* that tipped the scales at 3898½ lbs! It was the 180-day old litter of Vic Hill of Chalk Bluff, Texas. *Purina Pig Chow* formed a good part of the ration.

HAMPSHIRES

This year a 180-day old litter of *Hampshires* owned by Gilbert Gardner of Connersville, Indiana, finished first in the Fayette County ton litter contest with a weight of 2545 lbs. Not only did the winning litter's ration include Purina Pig Chow, but the litter that finished second—and the litter that finished third—were fed *Purina Pig Chow*.

POLAND CHINAS

—and now at the close of 1924 comes word that a 180-day old litter of *Poland Chinas* with a total weight of 4291 lbs. has shattered *all* records! The litter of Elgar F. Baird of Amarillo, Texas, has crashed through with a weight of over *two tons! Purina Pig Chow* as usual!

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SHORTHORNS STAMPEDE HILL THEIR EAGER HEADS TO FILL

General Agriculture Is Most Popular; Heap Big Injuns Come Too

Knowledge seeking shorthorns have once more invaded the upper campus, where they began to assimilate learning on November 6. They will continue to share the campus with us until February 13.

According to figures in the office of R. P. Sibley, secretary of the college, 167 farm boys have assembled from all parts of the state to take advantage of the six winter courses. The course in general agriculture claims the greatest number of devotees, with a registration of 60. Poultry fanciers follow with a registration of 47, and the course in dairy industry runs a close third with 40 students. Of the remainder, 10 are registered in fruit growing, and 8 in flower growing. Vegetable gardening brings up the rear with only 2. This year all shorthorns, regardless of their courses, are required to attend lectures on marketing, every Friday morning at nine o'clock in Roberts Assembly.

There are ten Indian students registered in the short course. Dr. E. A. Bates, advisor in Indian extension, has arranged a busy schedule for them. It includes work in crops, soils, poultry, and fruit growing.

AGRONOMISTS CONVENE PROFS PRESENT PAPERS

The seventh annual meeting of the American Society of Agronomy was held at Washington, D. C., on November 10 and 11. Professor E. L. Worthen presented a paper dealing with the economical interpretations of the results of fertilizer experiments and Professor H. D. Richey, of the United States Department of Agriculture told of the varieties of cold weather corn which he and Dr. R. A. Emerson recently collected in South America.

Other members of the college presenting papers were, Professors Lewis Knudson and J. H. Barron. Director R. W. Thatcher and Professors H. H. Love, A. F. Gustafson, H. A. Whetzel, C. H. Myers, L. A. Dalton and B. D. Wilson were also present at the meeting.

FLORISTS FOOL FLOWERS, HONOR HONEST WORKERS

The Alpha Chapter of Pi Alpha Xi, honorary professional floricultural fraternity, elected the following men to honorary membership on November 17: Dr. Liberty Hyde Bailey of Ithaca, Arthur Herrington of Madison, New Jersey, S. S. Pennock of Philadelphia, Frank R. Pierson of Tarrytown, Max Schling and John Young of New York City.

The initiation was followed by a banquet at Forest Home Inn. After the banquet Dr. Bailey, dean of American horticulture, spoke informally on the history and development of floriculture. He told of many of his personal experiences while collecting plants in South America.

Honorary membership in Pi Alpha Xi is limited to those persons who have rendered marked services in the advancement of the profession of floriculture. Professor A. H. Nehrling is president and A. W. Sand of the floriculture department is secretary of the national society.

KAMPUS KOLLOQUIALS

Professor G. F. Warren, head of the department of farm management was one of the principal speakers at a meeting of the American Academy of Political Science, held at the Hotel Astor in New York, on November 14. The topic discussed by the meeting was "Agricultural Prices."

Professor Claribel Nye was called to Washington following the extension conference by the serious illness and death of her sister, Mabel Nye. Miss Nye was librarian in the new Bureau of Home Economics.

Dr. T. L. Lyon, head of the agronomy department, has returned to the college. He has spent the last six months studying agricultural conditions in Scotland and England.

Professors R. H. Wheeler '09, and D. J. Crosby of the extension department attended the annual meeting of the Land Grant Colleges at Washington, D. C., November 10-15.

An article on "The Measurement of Freight Rates," by H. S. Gabriel of the ag ec and farm management department appears in the October number of the *Journal of Farm Economics*.

Professor George A. Works of the department of rural education spoke at a meeting of the Texas State Teachers' Association held in San Antonio, November 27-29.

Professor Flora Rose of the home economics department addressed the Cornell Dames November 4 on "The Aims of the School of Home Economics."

Professor Montgomery Robinson of the extension department was called to Boston, November 7, because of the death of his mother.

BABY ETIQUETTE

Those who call on Mary Jane at the apartment or Betty at the lodge are handed a card on which a few pertinent facts on "How to Call on a Baby" are printed. It is hoped that the card will save the seniors the embarrassment of pointing out that their theories of child care and training do not permit too great liberties on the part of callers.

FACULTY FILLS FROSH WITH FACTS AND ADVICE

Psychologist Gives Inside Information on Failure to Bust

Ten o'clock on every Tuesday and Thursday morning finds Roberts Assembly filling up with Ag freshmen who spend two hours a week "learning the ropes."

On November 13, Professor Paul J. Kruse of the department of rural education completed a three weeks' course of lectures on "How to Study," which should keep many a frosh from busting out next February. In his lectures, Professor Kruse dwelt on the importance of reading in study, showing how to read to the best advantage. He illustrated certain of his points with statistics gathered from orientation classes of the past three years.

Reading tests conducted by Professor Kruse show that Ag freshmen read from 50 to more than 300 words per minute, and that the average is 190 words per minute.

Others who have spoken before the orientation class are President Livingston Farrand, Dr. Cornelius Betten, acting dean of the College of Agriculture; W. W. Ellis, Ag librarian, and Dr. R. P. Sibley, secretary of the college.

WORKS WRITES SURVEY KRUSE ALSO HAS SAY

Professor George A. Works of the rural education department spent several months in Texas last year preparing a survey of all the publicly supported forms of educational and administrative machinery in the public school system. This included all secondary schools as well as colleges and universities. The survey was financed by an appropriation by the Texas state legislature.

The report which is now in the hands of the publishers will consist of eight volumes. Professor P. J. Kruse prepared the report on educational achievement and Professor Works prepared the general report of the survey.

BEES BUZZING BUSILY AS GRADS BEGIN WORK

Many graduate students have returned this fall to take the newly reorganized course in apiculture, which is given by Professor E. F. Phillips, who is an authority on this subject. Professor Phillips came to Cornell from the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C. While at the head of the beekeeping department there, he conducted many experiments, which have had a far reaching influence upon the bee-keeping profession.

FAMILY HISTORY FURNISHED

Professor J. H. Comstock has just published a book, an "Introduction to Entomology." The text embodies a life history and discussion of representative forms of all types of insects.

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FUTURE HOTEL MAGNATES ATTRACT CITY REPORTERS

A group of seventeen students in the hotel management course journeyed to New York on November 14 ostensibly to inspect the hotels of the great metropolis. Perhaps it was coincidental that they arrived just in time for the Dartmouth game. During their visit they were entertained at the new Hotel Roosevelt.

Inspection trips were made through the most important of the modern hostelries and also through the Hamburg-American liner *Deutschland*. The students attracted no little attention from news reporters and photographers, who were anxious to get a line on these future magnates of the hotel world.

On November 17, 18, and 19, they attended the National Hotel Exposition at the Grand Central Palace, where they met many of the leading hotel men of the United States and saw the many exhibits which exemplified the great progress that is being made in the hotel industry.

LAYING LAMPS FOR HENS

How to get the best results from burning the midnight oil for laying biddies is told by Professor F. L. Fairbanks of the department of rural engineering, in his bulletin "Artificial Illumination of Poultry Houses for Winter Egg Production."

THINGS WE WOULD LIKE TO SEE—

—A co-educational course in domecon.
—A plant industries building.
—Spring.
—Free cigarettes at the next Ag assembly.
—A sophomore walking on a cinder path.
—Harmony at an Ag sing.
—Showers every Saturday night.
—Football on the Ag quadrangle.
—A prelim marked A.
—A mason's idea of a concrete example.
—A red hot Kermis musical comedy.
—A windy day near domecon.

FRIGGA FYLGAE ENTERTAINS

The freshman in agriculture and domecon were introduced into the order of Frigga Fylgae at a welcome party held in Domecon 245 on Tuesday evening, November 11. Charlotte Hopkins '25 took charge of the meeting and Catherine Hillegas '25 and Helen Green '26 told the freshman a bit about Frigga Fylgae, Omicron Nu, and Sedowa.

After the speeches there were dances and charades. The refreshments, of which Helen Bull '26 was in charge, were delightfully delicious.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY AWAITS ALL YE AG ACTORIAL ARTISTS

Along with the announcement of Kermis tryouts which are to take place during the early part of December, comes the further good news that more students will have an opportunity to display their actorial ability than ever before. Two short plays are to be given this year in contrast with one as formerly.

"Dobbin" Reid, manager of Kermis, has given us cause to believe that the performances will be more finished this year, as more students have time to rehearse a one act play, and urges all Ag students to try out for the cast.

Immediately after the holidays a meeting will be called of all sophomores—men who wish to compete for assistant managership in their junior year and manager of Kermis in their senior year.

Plain Practical Experience

(Continued from page 85)

sponsibility of extending hospitality to guests and members of the family, look after drafts of furnace and the economical use of gas and electricity, be responsible for cash allowance and keep lodge account.

Since the students taking the practice house course are seniors in Home

QUALITY LUNCH

We have the reputation of serving the best

LIGHT LUNCH

on the Hill

Also

High Quality Candies

Manos & Manos

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Use Your Head

Eat More Fish

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at

Shippee the Fish Man

109 East Green Street

Economics, they are supposed to have had instruction in all the home processes, therefore none is offered by the resident teacher although any student at any time may obtain help if she wishes it. The practice house therefore acts partly as a test problem.

One resident, however, has not yet been spoken of except in the duties of the students—each house has a baby—and a very important member she is! The babies range from three weeks of age to eighteen months. Only babies in good physical condition are chosen unless they are suffering from some defect caused by malnutrition. Every effort is made to take a child in the fall which may be kept until the following June since in so doing the students may observe the development of a baby better than with changing children. The students are given instruction in baby care and feeding, and assume full responsibility for her under the supervision of the resident teacher.

The practice house attempts to give the student an appreciation of the joys and the work of a home when she herself takes the responsibility of its management. It hopes to develop in her the ability to be master of a situation. To find oneself with bread to bake, a kitchen to straighten, a table to set, and a baby to feed is quite different than the ordinary laboratory work or the work the student attempts on brief visits to her own home. It savors of "real life." The practice house gives the student an excellent opportunity to direct others since in the round of duties she at some time assumes the leadership of the group. Under such conditions she gains in self confidence and initiative.

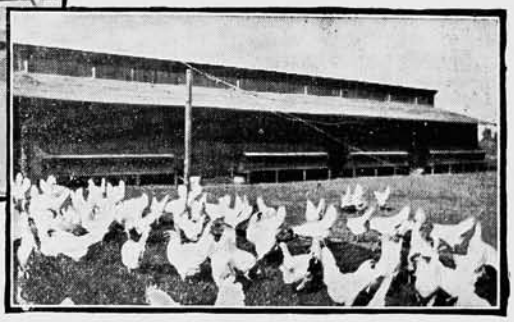
Perhaps it may seem that the work would be easily accomplished since so many students carry on the work of one family, but it must be borne in mind that the family is not a small one and that the girls are also carrying outside classes. Then, too, there is another side; it is not the aim of the course to make the work of the home seem as hard as possible but rather as pleasant as possible. Every effort is made to make the students feel that they may have as much fun as they can get into their five weeks of the course and yet keep their work up to a high standard. That they succeed in the attempt would never be doubted if one could have heard one of the groups singing not long ago:

"There are six of us—
Living at the Lodge
And we are feeling mighty fine!
But best of all,
Our little son Bob
Is gaining all the time!"

Hens lay—

only when they get proper nourishment from their food

"Ever since I started feeding Yeast," writes H. Borden, of East San Gabriel, Calif., owner of these fine yeast-fed birds, "my flock has been in a very healthy condition. Mortality has been nothing to speak of."



"The birds showed a higher egg production than in previous years," writes Burton Steere, of Springfield, Mass. (One of his yeast-fed flock is shown here.)

A HEN *cannot even begin to make eggs until her body is nourished.*

Whatever you feed your birds, it must be such that their delicate systems can assimilate it easily, or your egg record will be a disappointment.

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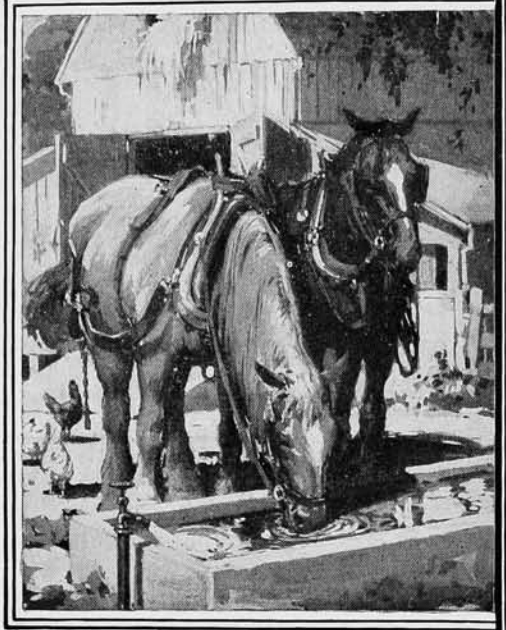

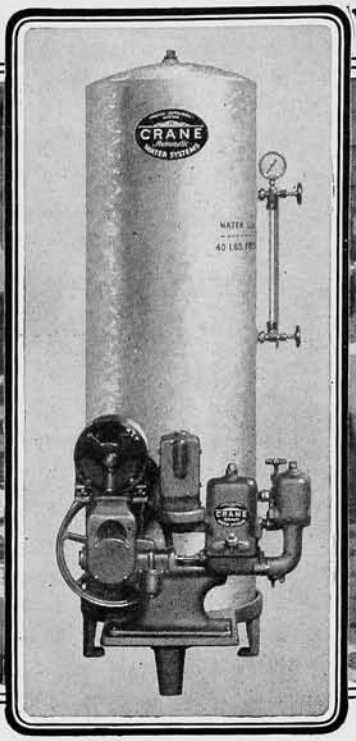

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It adds to comfort, health, happiness

Count these advantages; weigh each advantage carefully. *One:* lighter work for housewife and servants in the home—no more of that hard hand-pumping nuisance now. *Two:* all bathing, toilet, kitchen and washday conveniences of the city—necessities it is practically impossible to do without. *Three:* personal health, comfort and cleanliness that are at their best where there is plenty of running water always on tap at a moment's notice. *Four:* lasting property improvement—farm homes equipped with running water are easier to sell at a profit, because the modern place always appeals to a wider circle of buyers. Any one of these advantages by itself justifies a Crane Automatic Water System. All of them together make it a necessity and a good investment on any farm.

The low first cost of an outfit exactly suited to any need, will surprise you. So will its economy in everyday operation. Crane Water Systems include many sizes—pumps that deliver from 200 up to 6,000 gallons per hour. They run either by electric motor with automatic control switch, or by a steady and dependable gasoline engine. Each type is extremely efficient, and costs but a few cents daily to supply every need of the average home.

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Decide that the comfort of running water you are now enjoying at college will be a reality on the farm you plan to own. Wherever you locate, you will find a Crane dealer in the town nearest you, who will aid you in selecting the right system for your needs.

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U. S. Senator Arthur Capper Kansas

SECRETARY of Commerce Hoover in a talk radiocast to five million people thus defined superpower:

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This interconnection "is in daily progress before our eyes."

But it cannot reach its full development or attain the remarkable economies assured by engineers if American initiative and enterprise are hampered by what Secretary Hoover calls "the deadening hand of the government."

"If we have not the capacity as a nation to regulate these great tools in the public interest," it is Secretary Hoover's conviction, "we much less possess the capacity to operate them on behalf of the Federal Government."

Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas in a talk which was also radiocast to five million people, likewise expressed his confidence in these regulated companies. Because of their record he expressed the belief "that the application of power to agriculture for the mutual benefit of the farm, electric light and power industry, and the nation as a whole, is in hands that may be trusted to find a mutually advantageous solution."

And because so many consumers of electricity own securities of the companies Senator Capper said that the electric light and power industry "is becoming in an increasing degree a great community enterprise. This, in my opinion, is public ownership at its best."

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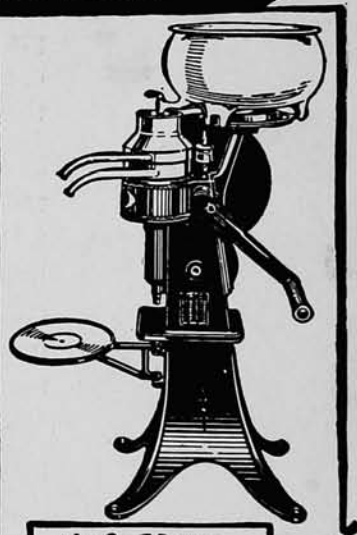

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The Cornell Countryman

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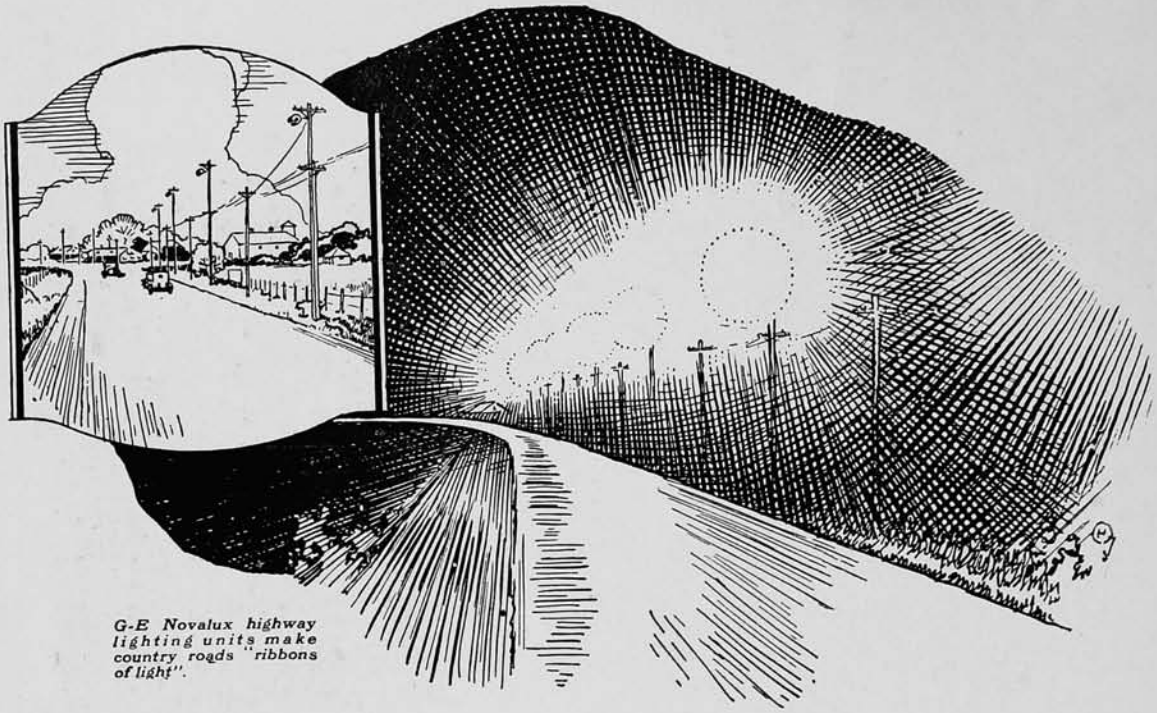
Volume XXII

Number 4



G-E Novalux highway lighting units make country roads "ribbons of light".

Is your farm on a lighted road?

Electric light on the highways is a good investment for any community. It makes night driving safer, helps protect life and property, and increases land values.

More than this, the building of a highway lighting line usually makes it possible for farm homes along the way to obtain electric light, heat and power service.

The lighting engineers of the General Electric Company, who plan "white ways" for cities, giant searchlights for airplane routes and "flood lighting" for industries, are at the service of communities desiring expert advice on the right way to light anything.

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Brother *to the* Automobile —*the* International Truck

THE student of today, soon to undertake a career of farming on the modern scale, will raise himself from the ruts of many old customs. As his ancestors hailed with relief the coming of the self binder, so will he let tractor power and the newer machines relieve him from drudgery and increase his profits besides.

The swift motor truck will haul his loads over hard roads. He will cut down the wasteful horse-and-wagon plodding to one-fifth of the old time, saving hundreds of hours each year for productive work. Whatever he hauls—milk and cream, garden truck, live stock, fruit, grain and hay, sand and gravel, etc.—he will do it faster, easier, and cheaper by truck.

The thousand-acre farm of Schuman Bros., at Ira, Iowa, is the scene of action of the above truck. This International (3000-lb. loads) stops profit leaks mainly by hauling stock and grain. The farm products are sold by phone whenever prices are right. The other day eight 8-mile round trips took 98 hogs to market in one day.

INTERNATIONAL Motor Trucks—built by the builders of McCormick-Deering farm equipment—are at work on great numbers of farms today just as they are at work in every conceivable line of business in the cities. As a matter of education, read up on the International Motor Truck for farm hauling. We will be glad to mail illustrated catalogs to any address.

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1925 Calendar

Troy's Calendar is an annual feature of college life. Its many campus views taken at various times of the year give but added interest. The various sizes in pictures add interest. The views are those with which you are familiar except where the buildings may be very recent.

New Edition Concerning Cornell

Professor von Engeln desires to keep the book alive for Cornellians. New editions should appear about every five or six years to keep up with the growth of the Campus. This revision will be of interest to those who have the older edition and also to the younger graduate who forgot to buy when in Ithaca.

Cornell Co-op. Society

Morrill Hall Ithaca, N. Y.

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ATAMANNSIT FARMS—QUALITY GUERNSEYS

The Quaker Oats Co., Chicago, Ill. November 15, 1924

Dear Sirs:

In regard to the Sugared Schumacher I must say the results from its use are very gratifying. I admire its remarkable palatability. In a herd as large as Atamannsit there would usually be several animals that do not care for a feed, but I have yet to see one that is not keen for Sugared Schumacher. We have 30 yearling heifers that due to the very dry weather came in from pasture quite thin this fall. We have fed them Sugared Schumacher alone with silage and clover hay and the way they have picked up is a splendid testimonial to your feed,—much better than any I could write.

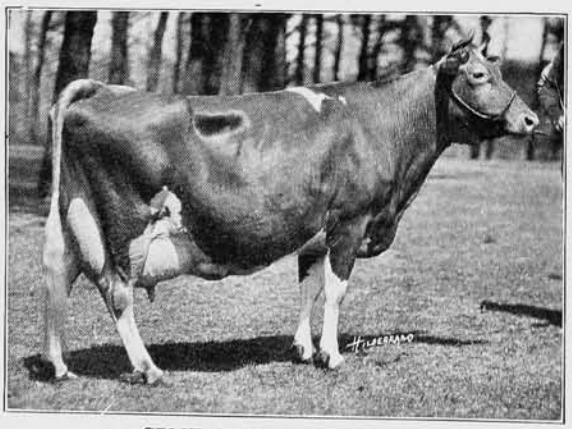
We have used Sugared Schumacher according to your directions for our milking herd and it has proven to be more satisfactory than any other feed we have used.

It is the last three months on a test cow's record that count. They are pretty well filled up then and they must relish their feed or they will not keep going. For that reason I think Sugared Schumacher is the ideal carbohydrate basis for the test ration as it keeps the cows at maximum production right to the end of the test period.

After all, what good is any feed if the cows won't eat it.

Yours very truly,

HORACE M. CLARK, Herdsman in Charge



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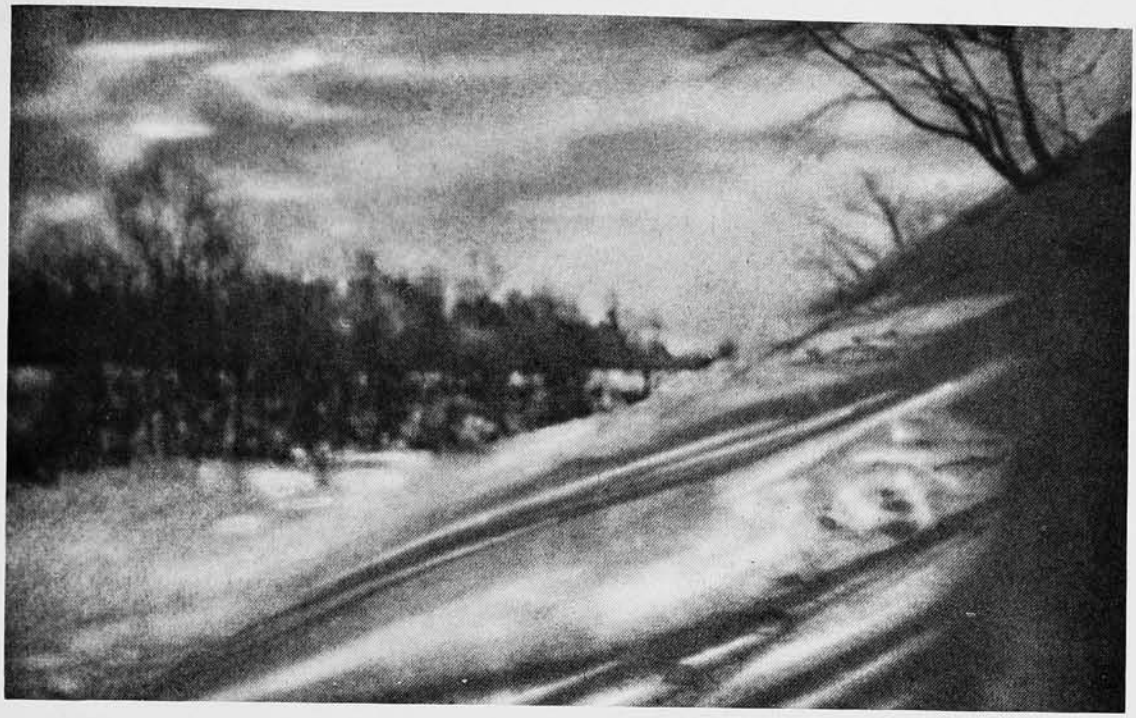

Contents and Contributors

January, 1925

Care and Repair of Farm Machinery 109

By L. M. Roehl, assistant professor of farm mechanics. In this day and age every farmer must be somewhat of a mechanic himself if he is to keep his implements and equipment in first class condition is the contention of Professor Roehl, who points to the virtual disappearance of country blacksmith shops in the last decade and the increasing number of individual farm shops as proof of his statement. Professor Roehl is the author of the "Farmer's Shop Book" and the "Farm Shop Record," books on farm repair work which have enjoyed a wide circulation in schools of vocational agriculture thruout the states. The list of tools given in this article should prove especially valuable to any who are considering establishing a farm shop in their woodshed in the near future.

Yeas and Nays of the Proposed Child Labor Amendment 111

By B. L. Melvin, acting professor of rural social organization at Cornell, and W. R. ("Daddy") George, founder and head of the George Junior Republic. Both men are farm born and attended country schools. Professor Melvin graduated from the University of Missouri in 1916 and has since then received both the M. A. and the Ph. D. degrees from his Alma Mater. He was for four years the head of the department of sociology at Ohio Wesleyan before coming to Cornell in 1923. "Daddy" George is without question one of the leading men in child welfare work in this country. Becoming interested in fresh air work with children when 23 years of age, he worked out a plan which culminated in the establishment of the George Junior Republic in 1895. Since then he has taken an active interest in many forms of child welfare work thruout the East.

Where the Shadows Seek the South 112

With this issue, Professor Emerson brings to a finish the account of his "wanderings" in the southern hemisphere in search of cold weather corn. Having journeyed with him across Argentina, over the Andes, and thru various parts of Chile and Bolovia, there remain to be recorded but a few brief visits to picturesque places of interest in Perú before taking the boat for California. His resumé of the outstanding characteristics of the corn, which he collected in Bolivia and Peru, is of prime interest to most of us who raise a bit now and then ourselves, while his analysis of the people is both complimentary and entertaining.

Editorial 114

Former Student Notes 115

Campus Countryman 125

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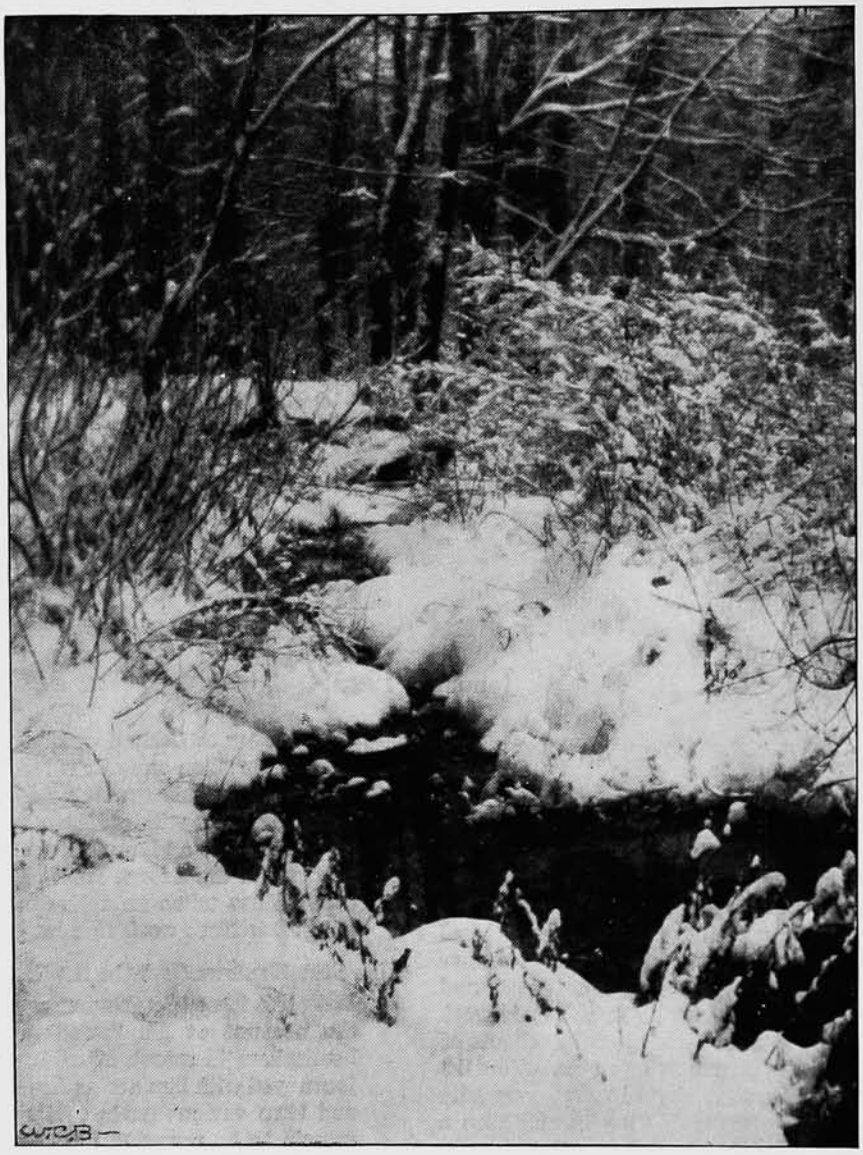


Snow Bound

"We minded that the sharpest ear
The buried brooklet could not hear,
The music of whose liquid lip
Had been to us companionship
And, in our lonely life, had grown
To have an almost human tone."

From *Snow Bound* by
JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER

The Cornell Countryman

A Journal of Country Life — Plant, Animal, Human

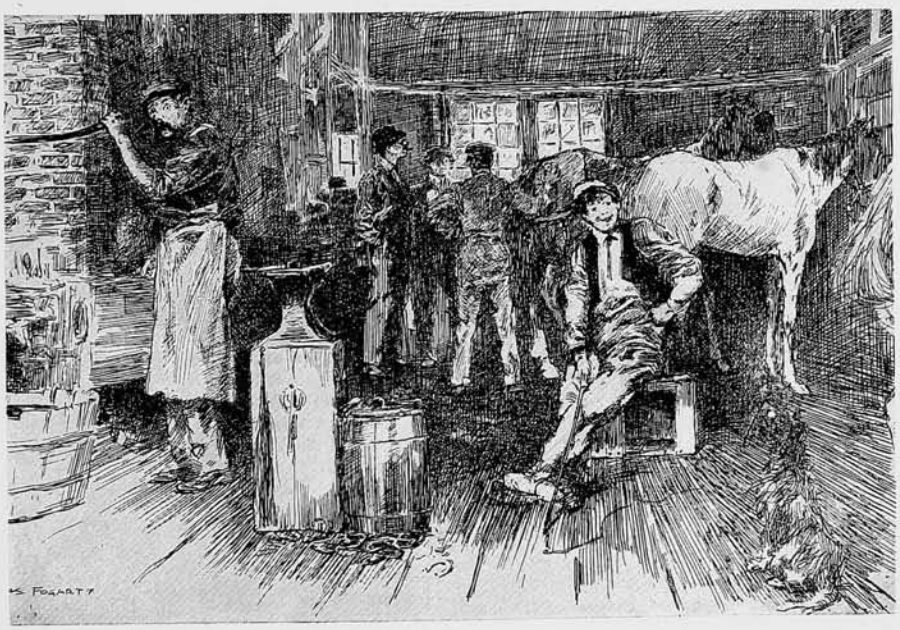
Volume XXII JANUARY, 1925 Number 4

Care and Repair of Farm Machinery

With the virtual disappearance of the country blacksmith, farmers must depend largely on their own skill to keep their farm machinery in repair. A farm shop is the logical result

By L. M. Roehl

AMONG the many economic changes pertaining to farming which are taking place is to be noted the fact that there is a decreasing number of country blacksmiths. In the place where a decade ago a country smith found full employment shoeing horses, repairing machinery, setting tires and doing other general blacksmithing there is now a smithy with closed doors and a "To Let" sign on the door or it has been turned into a garage. The old smiths are passing out and few young ones are replacing them.



An incident has not come to our attention where a farmer has taken his machinery to a garage and had it overhauled. In most cases the overhauling must be done by the farmer or it remains undone.

That it is cheaper to keep the farm machinery in repair than to buy new machines when those at hand refuse to run longer without repairing, is written in the primer of agricultural economics. Since our financial progress is not measured by what we earn but what we save, it becomes increasingly the farmer's problem to stop the leak which occurs in buying new machinery when he might with a little expense and labor repair the old.

Since labor is high and many farmers are running short-handed it may seem to some that they do not have time to do repairing of farm machinery. That very largely depends on the man. Some farmers, like individuals in other occupations, have little or no mechanical ability. For such, the time spent in trying to repair farm machinrey may not result in profitable returns; but, as a usual thing, farmers are brought in contact with mechanical difficulties so extensively in the daily routine of the farm work that most of the repair jobs that appear on farm machinery are within their capacity *provided they have a warm place to work and tools to do the work with.*

If any farm machine is in good running condition at the beginning of the season the chances are good for its running the full season without breakage sufficiently serious to cause great loss of time. On the other hand, if the farmer's policy, or lack of policy, is to run it until it breaks, serious loss of time is likely to occur when it is most annoying.

By many farmers, machines are "looked over" just before they are to be used. Since that is during the busy season the work done on the machines is apt to be much more superficial than an overhauling they would be given in a shop during the time of year when the farm work is not pressing.

To overhaul farm machinery during the time when crops and other outside work do not demand attention, a warm shop is necessary. The size and kind of farm shop and the repair tool equipment necessary or desirable depends on the size of farm, the amount of equipment to be taken care of and the mechanical ability of the farmer.

One way to have a satisfactory farm shop is to have one end of the implement shed partitioned off from the rest of the shed so that it may be heated. The partition should be placed at least sixteen feet from the end of the shed so as to make a shop sixteen feet wide and as long as the width of the shed which should be twenty to twenty-four feet. By having a shed of this width the machines may be backed in place on the floor and the door closed without the removal of the tongues of the machines. Such a shop should have a door at front eight or nine feet wide so that the machinery may be placed on the shop floor and the door closed. A small door placed between the shop and shed is desirable to allow passage from one to the other without going outside. This is especially handy for work

which is done on machines which may require but little attention and do not need to be taken into the shop but the work done on them in the shed. By placing two windows at the side and one at the rear of the shop ample light is provided for work at any point on the shop floor. Double-hung windows are preferable to sash because of more light and better ventilation.

At the side of the shop in front of the two windows a workbench should be placed which is at least eight feet long. The bench should have a woodworking vise at one end and a big metal working vise at the other. The forge and anvil may be placed in a rear corner of the shop at the same side as the workbench. It is better to have the anvil portable than to have it fastened to the floor as it is often desirable to move it out of the way for additional floor space. A grinder should be included in the shop equipment. The portable grinder is to be preferred so that it may be placed in a corner or against a wall when not in use. The stove is placed at a front corner of the shop to best advantage because it heats the shop best by being near the big front door and it is least in the way for work on the shop floor.

The maximum of satisfaction and the minimum of annoyance is promoted, as far as farm hand tools are concerned, by having a place for each tool and keeping it in place when not in use. The walls of the farm shop are suitable places for such tools. They may be kept there without hindering the use of the shop for repair and construction work.

Another satisfactory place for the repairing of farm machinery is in a farm structure which is a combination farm shop and garage. A building 16 feet wide and twenty feet long is well suited for this. It also should have a nine foot door at one end so that the machines may be brought in on the floor. It is suggested that two double hung windows be placed at each side of the building and one at the rear to provide ample light at all points on the floor. The interior arrangement of this shop may be about the same as in the implement shed. By placing a stove at one of the rear corners the shop may be heated and thus make possible machinery repairing in the cold weather.

The following list of tools is sufficiently complete to do the farm construction and repair work in wood, metal and harness. The tools are placed on the list in the order of their importance. Those appearing first on the list are the ones used most frequently.

FARM SHOP TOOLS

1—16 oz. claw hammer
1—24 inch, 8 point hand saw
1—8 inch screwdriver
1—two foot steel square
1—ratchet brace with 10 inch sweep
1—set of six auger bits ¼ in., ⅜ in., ½ in., ⅝ in., ¾ in., 1 in.
1—1 inch chisel
1—jack plane with two inch cutter
1—mill file, 10 inch
1—2 lb. machinist hammer
1—foot power grinder
1—metal vise
1—8 inch slip joint plier
1—½ inch cold chisel
1—extension hack saw frame with a dozen blades
1—woodworker's vise
1—two foot four fold rule
1—26 in. level
1—broad hatchet
1—26 inch rip saw
1—half round wood rasp
1—rose head countersink
1—12 inch try and mitre square
1—drawshave
1—8 inch regular taper triangular file
1—6 inch slim taper triangular file
1—interchangeable file handle
1—putty knife
1—nail set
1—12 inch key hole saw
1—half round bastard file
1—8 inch adjustable "S" wrench
1—6 inch end cutting nippers
1—10 inch monkey wrench
1—combination fine and medium oil stone
1—whetstone
1—tin snips
1—center punch
1—chain drill
6—metal bit stock drills 1-16 in., 3-32 in., ⅛ in., 5-32 in., 3-16 in., 7-32 in.
3—hand punches ¼ in., ⅜ in., ½ in.
1—6 inch extension dividers
1—24 inch wrecking bar
1—¼ inch chisel
1—½ inch chisel
1—all metal sliding T bevel
1—screwdriver bit
1—3 inch screw driver
1—gross assorted screws
1—Stillson pipe wrench
1—screw plate with taps and dies ¼-20, 5/16-18, ⅜-16, 7/16-14, ½-13 and ⅝-11
1—stock and die ¾ in., 1 in., 1¼ in., 1½ in. for threading pipe
1—blow torch
1—saw vise
1—saw set
1—expansive bit with two cutters
1—marking gauge
1—wood mallet
1—auger bit file
1—crosscut saw tool
1—glass cutter
1—12 oz. riveting hammer
1—harness sewing awl
1—package of assorted harness sewing needles
1—harness riveting machine
1—box assorted split rivets
1—four tube revolving belt punch
1—rivet set

The cost of the complete list of tools depends largely on their quality. The total cost, figuring on a good grade, is about $80.00.

The material for the partition between the shop and implement shed and the three windows should be less than $40.00. The material for the structure which is to be used for a garage and shop should not cost over $250.00 if novelty siding only is used for the sides of the building and less than $300.00 if the sides are covered with two thicknesses of lumber and building paper. In both cases 2 x 8 in. joists are used and roofers used for the floor of the attic.

By having a heated farm shop on his farm equipped with the tools needed by a blacksmith to do repair work the farmer can use his winter time to good profit to himself by repairing his farm machinery so that it will run without serious loss of time or patience during the busy season.

One of the essentials for successful farming is a warm farm shop on every farm.

Yeas and Nays of the Proposed Child Labor Amendment

There Is "A Need for the Regulation of Child Labor Even in Commercialized Agriculture"

By B. L. Melvin

THIS article regarding the proposed twentieth amendment has two purposes; first, to examine and if possible determine the sources of opposition that is coming from rural groups and organizations, and, second, to show the need for regulation of child labor even in commercialized agriculture. The Farm Bureau and the Grange have declared themselves against the amendment, and the Farm Bureau Federation is spreading propaganda which is misleading and beside the point through its *Weekly News Letter*. The reasons for this opposition are not entirely clear, but some inferences seem justifiable.

Evidence seems to show that the farm organizations and their leaders are being misled by propaganda that is proceeding from the same sources that always have fought abolition of child labor—the manufacturers who profit from the labor of the children.

Mr. Clark, who has steadily worked and lobbied against the amendment, and who is editor of the *Southern Textile Bulletin* says: "Ever since the Amendment passed, that is, for four months, we have been laying ground work for the situation that is rapidly developing. . . . Fully 50,000 pieces of literature have been distributed by us in rural sections." (Quoted in the *Information Service* of the Federal Council of Churches for November 8, 1924.) We find further that such an organization as the *Manufacturer's Record* declares that the bill is designed to prevent farm boys under eighteen from working. President Bradfute, of the American Farm Bureau Federation, makes similar and as absurd arguments. He says, "Ratification of the proposed amendment would permit a woman having no experience with children and located in the Children's Bureau to lay down rules and regulations for husky young farm children making it a crime to take part in the lighter chores, aid in the harvest at times when it is impossible to get any other help, or prohibit them when it is impossible bers of the Boys' and Girls' Clubs for fear they would strain themselves while feeding their pet animals, and in other ways regulate and restrict their activities." (Quoted from *American Farm Bureau Weekly News Letter*, October 9.) Undoubtedly, Mr. Bradfute is misled because his statement, like the contentions mentioned above are absolutely and unalterably false. The proposed amendment is to give to the Federal Congress power that is now possessed by the Legislature of the several states.

The need for regulation of child labor in agriculture does exist, not with the mass of farmers who do not realize the conditions, but in industrialized and commercialized agriculture, which is a point of distinction that most fail to make. Each spring 2,500 children leave the Philadelphia schools to work in the truck farms of which four-fifths go to New Jersey. In 1920, when a study was made, the

(Continued on page 122)

Courtesy Child Labor Bureau

Children at Work in the Southern Cotton Fields

"It Is So Drastic That It Strikes at the Liberties of Every Person Below the Age of Eighteen . . ."

By W. R. George

ABOUT thirty years ago our country suddenly awoke to the fact that very young children were being exploited for gain in sweatshops, mills and sundry other places. Immediately organizations were formed for the purpose of doing away with this evil. Probably no effort for social betterment since the beginning of time made more rapid headway in its laudable purpose than this movement for the protection of children.

Within a few years most of the states had enacted laws which removed the evil of child labor. Some of the states, particularly those in the South, lagged in this movement. Nevertheless even these dilatory commonwealths were somewhat stimulated and took action that secured a measure of justice for the children of their respective states and many unbiased students of the situation declare that progress in this connection is slowly but surely making headway in the backward states.

Now it came to pass that some of these fellow welfare workers of mine in the child labor field were seized with a sort of hysteria and began to look askance at most all kinds of work by children. They grew frantic over small boys selling newspapers or shining shoes and they saw tremendous "boogie-boos" in the work of children on the farm. No doubt they had good and sufficient reason in some instances, but lots of times they went "off the handle" completely when they had no occasion whatsoever for so doing.

A Children's Bureau was established at Washington. It did much excellent work, but this worthy department, however, succumbed to the desire to secure greater power. Little by little it began to be whispered about that it was trying to go further with government power than expediency demanded and the climax arrived when through its influence, together with other child welfare agencies, a powerful lobby under their control persuaded Congress at its last session to pass on to the forty-eight states a proposed Amendment to the United States Constitution so drastic that it strikes at the root of the liberties of every person in our nation below the age of eighteen years and likewise at the right of parents to control their children if Congress should decree otherwise.

Is this untrue? Think carefully, yea prayerfully, as you absorb the following:

"The Congress shall have power to *limit*, REGULATE and PROHIBIT the labor of persons under eighteen years of age."

Wherein rests the power of the sovereign state if Congress possesses such absolute authority?

"Oh! But Congress would never do the foolish things some people fear. We proponents of the Amendment agree that it would be unwise for Congress to utilize the full power given by the Amendment."

(Continued on page 122)

Where the Shadows Seek the South

A story of mountains and men and a search after cold weather varieties of corn in South America

By R. A. Emerson

Part III

FROM Cuzco we went by muleback across the hills to the Urubamba valley and on down to Calca and Ollantaitambo. At Urco, near Calca, we stopped some days at the English Evangelical Mission school. We went there for corn, but first I must not forget to mention a matter in no way related to corn. Two American lady missionaries, teachers at the school, made us a regular, honest-to-goodness United States pumpkin pie. I have no complaint to make of South American food. In the hotels of the larger cities it is excellent and even in such an uninviting city as Cuzco, one fares well indeed. Pie, except some European dish that masquerades under that name, is not ordinarily encountered in South America. I always did have a weakness for a large, open-faced pumpkin pie.

Dr. Payne, director of the Mission school was of incalculable help to us. He furnished us seed of several types of corn from hillside fields up to 12,000 feet. Repeated attempts have been made to force these corns still farther up the hills, always using high altitude seed, but the dead line here seems to be about 12,000 feet. We can be fairly confident, therefore, that the seed we obtained near Calca represents about the maximum adaptation to cool weather as yet developed in Peruvian corn.

Isn't it about time to say something concerning our purpose in looking for cool-weather types of corn? That there are places in the States where corn is not now grown and where a cold resistant type might thrive will not be questioned. There are such places on the Pacific Coast, at relatively high altitudes in the Rocky Mountain states, the New England states, even in New York State. We occasionally hear of some variety that has become more or less adapted to cool weather either by natural or by conscious selection. But has anyone heard of a North American corn that will mature where the mean night temperature of the growing season is around 40 deg. F.?

Granting that we can use really cool weather corns and assuming that we have found them in Peru and Bolivia, can we hope to introduce them anywhere in the States? The possibility of this seems quite remote. In the first place farmers might well hesitate to offend the fine sensibilities of their Polands, Durocs, or Hampshires, by offering them what passes for corn in the highlands of Peru and Boliva. But besides this there may be one insurmountable obstacle to direct introduction of corn from so near the equator as La Paz, Cuzco, or Calca. Here the days and nights the year around are not far from twelve hours in length, while in our northern states the summer day is nearer fifteen hours. If Peruvian and Bolivian corn reacts to length of day as my small-scale tests indicate that Guatemala corn does, these "tropical" corns may well be expected to tassel and silk at about the time of the first fall frosts.

The situation is, however, by no means so hopeless as all this would seem to suggest. Crosses between South American types and some of our own well-bred strains should give us varieties that combine the cold resistance of Andean corn with the ability to blossom in our long summer days.

I must now recall that, for the purpose of this story, I am still at Calca, Peru. I could write much about the Mission school and farm at Urco, and may do so later. On the Mission farm are many things of historic interest. On a hillside nearby is the old burying place. The graves were deep beneath large bowlders, but not so deep that they have not all been dug out for the treasure buried with the dead. Little save an occasional human bone can now be seen. Many of the little "spirit houses" built of small stones on the top of these bowlders are still in place, but all have long since been opened for such treasure as they might chance to contain. There are now laws in Peru prohibiting the taking of treasure of any sort from Inca graves and even prohibiting the digging for such things. These laws cause relic hunters considerable annoyance and inconvenience, often, so I am told, making it necessary to hand over to the Peruvian soldier on guard as much as a *media libre* (about two dollars) before one can proceed. And it may take a whole *libre* to persuade the guard to help dig.

Here also, close to the Mission house, is the castle of the famed princess and near it the huge rock under which, so the legend goes, she was buried after killing herself when her favorite suitor was slain in a fight to determine which of the two princes, brothers, might gain the right to claim her. Here is the seat, smoothly carved out of a massive rock, where the king, her father, sat to watch the progress of the fight. Here still flow the two water courses built by the princes. The first to bring water to the spot was to have had the princess. One dug a ditch around the mountain at an even grade much as an irrigation engineer might do today. It was no easy task to accomplish this on that rugged mountain side, but the water course now, as it was then, is only a common ditch. The water course built by the princess' favorite suitor was, of course, no mere ditch. It was lead straight down over the face of the mountain from a little lake tucked away in a pocket just below the line of perpetual snow some seven thousand feet above the valley. Down that steep mountain side the little brook still flows, carrying over its rock-lined bed the crystal clear waters of that glacier-fed lake. It is no natural stream. It does not even follow the natural depressions of the mountain side. It comes straight down along the top of the highest ridge and tumbles on in beautiful little waterfalls. After following it as I did almost every foot of the way from the castle of the princess in the valley to the lake which feeds it, one becomes enthusiastic over it all and regrets that the prince who built it was unable to get water rushing down it until the very moment that water

came slowly round the hill in the other prince's ditch.

I have described in so many of my letters my climb up along this water course for some two thousand feet and my trip the next day all the way to the lake by muleback and with an Indian guide, that I should doubtless say no more about it here. But it somehow got thru my skin—maybe the cactus was partly responsible for that.

I had seen the little water course the day we reached the Mission school and had photographed it. Its descent for a thousand feet or more can be seen from the Mission house. But my job was to get samples of corn and to compare the behavior of native and States' types. It was, therefore, not until Sunday, after having heard a sermon in Spanish by Dr. Payne, after visiting and pottering around till mid-afternoon, that I started to climb a pathless part of that mountain side along the little water course, alone. There are times when one does not regret that even his best friends, no matter how delightful their companionship may be in the office, at the hotel, on railroad train or boat, do not care to climb up a mountain over rocks and gravel slides, around cliffs, and thru thorn shrubs and cactus. There are times when rocks and trees and flowers and birds and mountain sunsets and, yes, little Inca brooks are companions enough.

This was my mood as I climbed on up. The gravel slides were readily avoided; I could easily work my way around the cliffs; the cactus plants could be seen plainly and, therefore, caused no trouble. Tho the mountain was steep and long and my breath short at times, I could always find some strange flower or peculiar insect to stop and examine, or I could just look down the valley at the winding river or across to the Indian fields on the steep hillside beyond. So I went unmindful of passing time, until I became aware that the sun was setting. I had had no previous experience on a mountain side at night and didn't care to begin my education on that one, 11,000 feet above the sea, with snow only a mile farther up, and no blankets or heavy coat with me. So I hurried down, dropping over little "jump-offs" to save time, not even following the zigzag cow paths. I got half way down and had worked around the one dangerous cliff when it became dark. It had taken me twenty minutes—I struck a match to see my watch.

From that point on, I dared not take a step without first having hold of a shrub or bunch of grass. Unfortunately for my comfort, the tall, branched, spiny cactus plants, of which there are thousands on that mountain side, looked like any other shrub in the darkness. It took an hour to dig the *spinos* out of my hands and legs when I reached my room. Once I slipped off a ledge about two feet high and the shrub I was holding to let me swing around to the side, but a sturdy young cactus had a markedly steadying effect on my progress as I swung into it. Then I appreciated, as never before, Burbank's marvelous work in "creating" the spineless cactus. That is another story, of course, and I am not sermonizing here, but it may be of interest to note that I saw spineless cactus by the thousands in Bolovia and Peru, some cultivated in gardens for their fruits, others growing on rocky mountain sides where they must have been before Burbank was born.

I had avoided the gravel slides as much as possible when going up, but they looked inviting at night. The faint starlight made the light colored stones of the slides stand out sharply from the blackness of the bordering shrubs. Progress downward was more rapid here and no cactus was in the way. So I sat down and slid. It was easy to stop on nearing the end of a slide by "digging in" with my hands and heels. And it was easy then to tell whether the invisible blackness ahead of me was a thicket of shrubs or a jumping-off place. If my eyes were useless, my ears were still good. I threw stones ahead to test out the way.

In an hour and three-quarters from the time darkness settled down, I stepped across the water ditch of the Inca prince and in a few minutes more was at the Mission house. I think I enjoy this experience, now that it is over and the cactus punctures are all healed, more than any other that I had in South America. I had felt in no real danger at any time. I couldn't get lost, for I could see the lights of the Mission house all the way and the rush of water in the stone-tiled Inca brook was never out of hearing. I shivered a little the next day, however, when, on starting out with the Indian guide, I noted his one blind eye hanging half out of its stocket and was told that it was the result of having fallen into a cactus bush on the mountain side one dark night. But why shiver over that now? My eyes are all right. It was a beautiful sunset. And we had pumpkin pie for dinner next day.

From Cuzco we went by rail to Arequipa, where Mr. Richey remained for some time while I went on by *autocarril*, a railroad automobile, to Mollendo and then by boat to Callao, the port of Lima. At Lima I visited the *Escuela Nacional de Agricultura* and the *Ministerio de la Instructión*, the director of which is Dr. Giesicke, formerly of the University of Cuzco and at one time at Cornell University.

From Lima I went up over the mountains again, this time to Huancayo, a small interior town at about 11,000 feet altitude and not far from 11 deg. S. latitude. To reach Huancayo one travels by rail for about eighteen hours and arrives at midnight wearied by sight-seeing, shivering with the cold, and lucky if he has escaped an attack of *soroche*. The railroad to Huancayo is probably the highest standard gauge road in the world. Mr. Mieggs, the American engineer who surveyed and constructed this road, had a real job. The train passes thru 108 tunnels and rises to 15,700 feet above the sea. And for miles and miles it winds and curves and twists and zigzags, and sidesteps around shoulders of rock, clinging to the vertical sides of gorges as by its teeth, and winding, twisting, and zigzagging on up and over the most rugged mountains I have ever seen. I was disappointed in the mountains crossed between Argentina and Chile, but from now on I shall think of the Andes with respect, almost with awe.

Huancayo is a typical interior Peruvian town. Maybe it is not so dirty as Cuzco, maybe I had become accustomed to such conditions by this time. Anyway Cuzco still is my ideal. Huancayo's chief feature of interest and what took me there is its Sunday Indian market, the largest I saw and said to be one of the largest in Peru. All Saturday afternoon there were streams of Indians coming into town leading or driving their poor cattle and runty pigs, their burros and llamas; and their women were loaded down with vegetables, meat, pottery, or woolen blankets, mantas, and ponchos. Early Sunday morning, accompanied by Mr. Horton, director of the Methodist Mission school, I visited the market. The market covered—filled up—two large open squares and extended down the main street for several blocks. Both squares and street were jammed with Indians and their wares. It took no great amount of time to collect samples of all the types of corn on display, which seemed much like those we had procured at Cuzco and Sicuani, but buying ponchos and mantas is a more exacting and time-consuming matter.

Tuesday came and with it my train back to Lima. There I met Mr. Richey and we were soon on our way to the Canal Zone, where we parted company, he going on to New York and I taking another boat for Los Angeles. I

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CATHERINE A. DOYLE

Ithaca, New York January, 1925

THIS month being the proverbial one when good resolutions hold sway we may perhaps be pardoned if we deviate a bit from the established precedent. Based on past practices we are expected to scribble off a few not too platitudinous remarks about the new year in general, express a fair degree of confidence in the approach of agricultural prosperity, and urge all of you to attend Farmer's Week. Being by nature somewhat independent we prefer rather to pass on to you a brief appreciation of the qualities which made Glista Ernestine, Cornell's record cow, famous for more than a decade. An unusual subject, this, for an editorial, but since her death in December we have come to realize more fully than ever before what Glista typifies. Now the truth is that we are not taking animal husbandry and therefore are scarcely qualified to write about cows at all, so we have secured Professor Wing of the animal husbandry department to pen the following tribute.

"Now that Glista Ernestine has finished her work, it is fitting that some tribute should be paid to her and attention called to some qualities that were perhaps not appreciated by the great mass of students during the later years of her life.

"She was often spoken of as 'A world's record cow.' As a matter of fact, she did not hold a world's record for production of milk or fat for any age or length of time and it is only for a combination of qualities that she is at all remarkable. Probably the most useful fact in connection with Glista Ernestine and one that is very likely least known and appreciated is that she was the culmination of a line of constructive breeding practice that has been the basis of class room instruction in probably every college in the land where the principles of breeding are taught, namely: that improvement is secured through the successful mating of high quality sires on common or indifferent dams, coupled with close selection and abundant feeding. Her fifth ancestor on the maternal side was a common not to say an inferior cow. The successive sires used were all good individuals carrying the blood of large producers and each successive offspring was an improvement on its dam.

"Glista Ernestine was remarkable:

" 'First—for longevity. Few cows reach an age above ten years and continue to breed regularly.

" 'Second—for prolificacy. Starting at two years old, she produced thirteen calves in fourteen years, all of which, with one exception, were raised.

" 'Third—She had remarkable productive capacity as is shown by her great weekly and yearly productions each succeeding year.

" 'Fourth—She was remarkable not only for her power of endurance but for recuperation. On three separate occasions she suffered attacks under which most animals would have succumbed but recovered in each instance.

" 'Fifth—She had great power of resistance. Living in a bovine community that was more or less infected with all the diseases to which the bovine race is subject, she escaped them all. It was a combination of all these qualities in one animal that made her famous.'

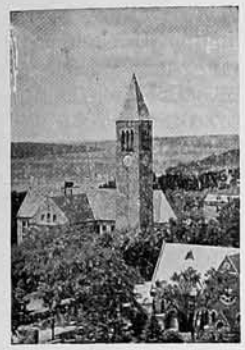
"I like to think of her also as having been possessed of several human characteristics. She was remarkably even tempered. She was never excited or angry and was equally at ease in her own box stall or mingling with the common herd."

"She was affectionate as many of those who had her in charge during her long life will testify. At the same time she was always ready to make friends and never irritable towards strangers.

"Last of all, she was always ready for what came next, particularly when it was meal time and while she had distinct likes and dislikes with respect to what she ate, she was never finicky or inclined to grumble at what was put on the table."

AS THE result of the fall competitions both editorial and business staffs have been materially augmented by the election of H. W. Beers '28 of King Ferry, H. Wentworth '27 of Cortland, and Miss N. H. Wright '28 of Baldwinsville, to the editorial board, and of V. O. Lindermann '27, of Allegany, C. F. Blewer '28, of Newark Valley, and Miss Y. M. Tyrrell '27, of St. Petersburg, Fla., to the business staff.

We thank those who were not successful for the help they have been to THE COUNTRYMAN, and trust that the time they spent in the work has not been without some profit to themselves.



Former Student Notes

'08 B.S.—Chester Hunn is a horticulturist on the Bureau of Plant Industry of the U. S. D. A.

'09 B.S.—E. L. Baker, who is doing graduate work in Psychology for his Master's degree was initiated into Phi Delta Kappa, honorary educational society on Dec. 5.

'13 Sp.—L. D. Greene has resigned his position as County Agent of Orange County to become Agriculture Agent for the Ontario and Western Railroad. He is living at Middletown, N. Y.

'13 B.S.—John Allen Barlow, who for the past few yaers has been teaching at Delhi Agricultural School, is now back at Cornell working for his master's degree in agronomy.

'13 Ph.D.—Dr. M. D. Leonard has just returned from a scientific mission to Spain and he intends to spend the remainder of this year here preparing a list of insects of New York state.

'14 B.S.—John L. Buck, who has been teaching at the University of Nanking, Nanking, China, has been granted a leave of absence from that university. At the present time Mr. Buck is living at Forest Home, and is taking graduate work in the department of plant breeding. He expects to return to the University of Nanking when he finishes his work here at the end of the year.

'14 B.S.—Harold W. Walker has sold his farms at Randolph, New York, and now owns the Hall farms at Frewsburg, New York, where he is raising purebred Holsteins on an extensive scale.

'14 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Knandel announce the arrival of Jean Frances, on November 14, 1924. Mr. Knandel is head of the poultry department at Penn State College.

'14 B.S.—Roger H. Cross is running a 250-acre farm at Fayetteville. He has 40 head of accredited Holstein cattle, all of which were raised on the farm. He is growing large quantities of alfalfa.

Harry E. Winters '01 Sp., has achieved an envious record in the field of agriculture in this state. While at the College he specialized in dairy work and has been active in this work since leaving. After completing his work here, he, in conjunction with his brother, operated a certified milk farm at Homestead, N. Y. For many years the advanced classes in animal husbandry and dairy made inspection trips to the place. In 1912 he was appointed Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture and served in Albany for two terms, when he resigned. Mr. Winters still retains charge of one of the large buildings at the state fair grounds at Syracuse and is very much in evidence at the fair each fall.

While Deputy Commissioner, he remained actively interested in the production of certified milk and was elected secretary-treasurer of the Certified Milk Producers' Association of which Raymond A. Pearson '94, President of Iowa State College of Agriculture, was president.

In addition to his present duties as secretary-treasurer of the association, he has recently bought a farm at Glenmont, N. Y., a suburb of Albany, and after extensive repairs and constructing new barns and silos has recommenced the production of certified milk. During the past summer he shipped two truckloads of milk into New York City each day. Mr. Winters thoroughly believes in the value of clean wholesome milk not only for children, but for grown-ups also, and is interested in getting college graduates to take up the production of certified milk.

'15 B.S.—Warren E. Monson visited the college recently. Mr. Monson, who was circulation manager of this magazine in 1915, is now in the supply business in Cleveland. His address is 1229 Arlington Rd., Lakewood, Ohio.

'15 Sp.—L. L. Allen, who is in charge of the summer camp maintained by R. H. Macy and Co., at Burlingham, N. Y., attended the Cornell poultry show, December 2-4.

'16 B.S.—L. H. Woodward has resigned as County agent in Chautauqua County to become Farm Bureau manager in Wyoming County with headquarters at Warsaw, New York.

'16 B.S.—Harold E. Irish was a visitor during the early part of November when he came primarily to give a talk to the track team. "Pat" still found time to renew acquaintances and give a talk to the grad. students on his work in the purchasing department of the Western Electric Company.

'16 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. Herbert M. Mapes have a second son, Lawrence Grant, born November 22, 1923. They live at 421 Seventh Avenue, Watervliet, N. Y.

'17 M.F.—A. A. Kraus writes that he has passed the New York State Bar Examinations and intimates that he will soon be able to handle in a consulting way the legal problems of forestry. His present address is 238 Jersey Street, New Brighton, L. I., N. Y.

'17 Ex.—Ralph S. Dold is associated with the Dold Packing Co. at South Omaha, Nebraska.

'17 B.S.—Frank P. Cullinan was married on November 26 to Miss Mabel Schrass, at her home in West LaFayette, Indiana. Their permanent address in this town is 451 Littleton Street. Frank is an associate professor of pomology in Purdue Unievrsity, LaFayette, Indiana.

'18 B.S.—F. O. Underwood, extension specialist in the vegetable gardening department, left Ithaca, December 4, to spend two weeks in California with his brother E. V. Underwood '13. He will begin graduate work at the University of Chicago in January.

'18 M.S. in Agr.—George Steward has received the Shelvin Fellowship in Agriculture at the University of Minnesota.

'18 B.S.—Edwin G. Batsford has changed his address in New York and can now be reached in care of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture at Room 604, 102 Warren Street.

'18 B.S.—The engagement of Florence Lumsden to Chester Bissell '20 has just recently been announced. She is at present teaching home economics at Bethesda, Maryland.

'19 B.S.—Dana C. Card is an assistant in the Department of Markets, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky. Last summer he attended the Cornell Summer School, taking work in agricultural economics and transportation. He then returned to Kentucky to resume his work there, which includes research in agricultural marketing.

'20 M.F.—Announcement was received recently of the marriage of Sam Sweeney, to Miss Martha Rogers of Atlanta, Ga. The date was November 1st.

'20 B.S.—Myron Bloy was married to Miss Helen F. Gibson of Detroit on November 27. After graduation Mr. Bloy was employed in the flower store of Max Schling, 5th Avenue, New York, and then in the store of William Rock of Kansas City, Mo. He has recently opened a florist shop at 8001 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

'20 B.S.—Charles K. Sibley is taking his Ph.D. in June. His thesis will be on "The Aquatic Life of McLean Wild Life Preserve." At present Sibley is instructing in limnology.

'20 B.S.—Livingston Blauvelt is the manager of the poultry department on the Homestead Farms, at Bethany, Wayne Co., N. Y.

'20 B.S.—Randolph Milton Brown's marriage to Beatrice Williams, of New Haven, Vermont, took place on November 29. They will make their home in Washington, D. C., after December 15.

'20 B.S.—E. G. Robinson has been doing geologic work in the Rockies in the service of the Geology Department at Billings, Mont. He is back at Cornell taking graduate work in the Department of Geology.

'20 B.S.—Word has been received that E. Eloise Shepard and Mr. A. O. Degling (C. E. '20) were married on August 16. Since leaving the hill, Eloise has been a teacher of Home Economics. Mr. Degling is a construction engineer.

'20 B.S.—Margaret Fortune was married to Everet R. Court at her home in Malone, N. Y., on June 28. They are living in Schenectady, and Mrs. Court is running the cafeteria in the high school.

'20 B.S.—F. C. Wilbur has been in charge of the trial grounds for vegetables and flowers at Joseph Harris Co., Coldwater, N. Y., for the past three years.

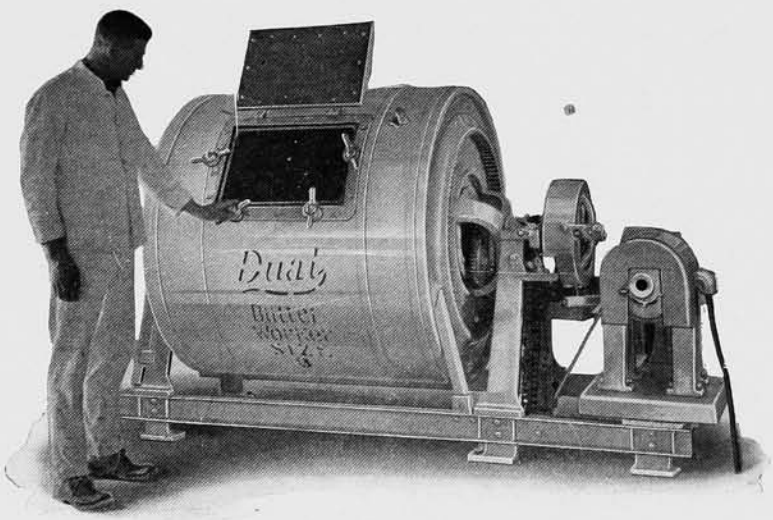
'20 B. S.—Myron Bloy, who has been employed by Max Schling, a leading florist of New York for three years, has opened a pretentious flower store in Detroit. He is attracting the attention of all of the large florists and florist organizations of the country because of the uniqueness of his displays.

'20 B.S.—William R. (Hap) Buell is teaching agriculture in the high school at Orchard Park. Hap started the course there in February, 1920. He is now teaching in alternate years first and third year agriculture and second and fourth. Besides his high school teaching he is acting as the Junior Project leader for the district.

'21 B.S.—Freeman S. Howlett, who was an assistant in the Pomology department for three years, is again in Ithaca on leave from the Ohio Agricultural Experiment station at Wooster, Ohio. He is completing work on his doctor's thesis and preparing material to be presented at meetings of the American Society for the Advancement of Science to be held in Washington during the coming year. Mr. Howlett expects to be in Ithaca till Christmas.

'21 B.S.—Elizabeth T. Cooper is commissary buyer for Lake Forest College, Lake Forest, Ill., and also director of Durand Commons, the dining hall for men.

'21 B.S.—Mrs. Edward F. Graham (Frances I. Mathews) and her daughter Jeanne, aged eight months, attended the Summer School last summer, and lived in the Domecon Lodge.



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'21 B.S.—Leonard K. Elmhirst is at present making a study of social and agricultural conditions in South America, travelling with the famous oriental poet-philosopher, Rabindranath Tagore. Last summer they visited China and Japan. Before starting this tour, Professor Elnhirst was in charge of the department of Agriculture and Rural Reconstruction in the Tagore Institute, Bengal, India.

'21 B.S.--Waldo B. ("Cookie") Cookingham is continuing his work with poultry on a farm which he recently bought near Phelps, N. Y.

'21 B.S.—Several members of the entomology department received an invitation to the wedding of Miss Lena Francken and Bernard Smit which was to take place on November 25, at Bloemfontein, Orange Free State, South Africa. Bernard Smit after obtaining his master's here in '23 went to Middleburg, South Africa, where he became head of the entomology department in the Groot Fontien school of Agriculture. In a long letter to the department he described many of the conditions in that territory and the details of his work. Everything that the entomologist does has to be of practical dollars and cents value. Since the farms of that territory are very large and keep an average of six thousand sheep, the department puts in most of its time studying the activities and playful tricks which ticks, blow-flies, maggots, and scabmites have on the gentle sheep. He wrote of another circumstance which was not quite so practical. On this occasion he obtained the speed of a couple of ostriches with his motorcycle, which he found to be forty miles per hour. He plans eventually to return to Cornell and take his doctor's degree.

'21 Sp.—Arnold H. ("Zeke") Exo, who is working for the Kasco Milk Co., has been transferred from northern New York to the Ohio and Michigan territory. He may be reached at Central Station, Toledo, Ohio, Box 551.

'21 B.S.—Abraham Copeland is in the employ of the United Fruit Company as overseer on one of their farms near Quirigua, Central America.

'21—C. C. Davies is now the County Agent of Orange County succeeding L. D. Greene. Davies was formerly Assistant County Agent of Erie County. His address is Middletown, N. Y.

'21 B.S.-'23 B.S.—Robert R. Usher '21 and Gadys E. Wellar '23, were married on August 7 last. Laura L. Geer '23 was maid of honor and Hubert H. Race '21 was the best man at the ceremony. The wedding march was played by Marjorie S. Wilmot '25, accompanied by Grace M. Race '22. The couple went on a motor camping trip through the Adirondacks, and are now living on a farm at Poolville, N. Y.

'21 B.S.—On November 2, Richard Northrup Simonds came to take up permanent residence at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Walter W. Simonds.

'21 B.S.—William B. Apgar was married on November 29 to Nellie Ellen Hall, Emporia, Kansas. "Bill" is with the U. S. Forest Service at Du Noir, Wyoming.

'21 W.C.—William G. Hall has won a free scholarship with the Dr. Hartwig Correspondence Veterinary College, which is located at Watertown, Wis. He intends to make up his high school work and then enter as a regular student at Cornell, specializing in the Animal husbandry work.

'22 B.S.—Sally Merritt is head dietitian in the Grant Hospital at Columbus, Ohio.

'22 B.S.—Cornelia Lerch was married on November 27 at New Britain, Connecticut, to George R. Newton. Mr. and Mrs. Newton are at home at 713 Windsor Avenue, Elmira, N. Y.

'22 B.S.—Genevieve C. Chambers

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was married on October 6 to Dr. Donald R. Brasie (Michigan '22) and they are living at 3114 North Saginaw Street, Flint, Mich. Mrs. Brasie is bacteriologist for the Board of Health of Flint.

'22 B.S.—Ted Buhl is still on the old farm at Stafford. Rumor has it that Ted had a mighty good crop of potatoes this year, and that he is feeding lambs again.

'22 B.S.—F. M. Wigsten has succeeded E. L. Chase as county agent of Ulster County. Previous to this, Frank was special forestry agent in Lewis County.

'22 M.S.—Harvey S. Adams of Harrisburg, Pa., and former farm bureau agent in Butler County has accepted a position with the Butler Savings and Trust Company as a trust agent. Until recently he was secretary and treasurer of the Penn-Maryland Joint Farm Loan Bank at Harrisburg which he helped to organize.

'22 B.S.—Seymour M. Vaughan is principal of the High School and teacher of vocational agriculture at Odessa, N. Y.

'22 B.S.—Edmond Perregaux is continuing his work here for his Ph.D. in Farm Management. His address is 117 Blair Street.

'22 B.S.—Mrs. Richard W. Wyse (Edith A. Goff) is living at 5 Cedar Street, Hempstead, Long Island, N. Y.

'22 B.S.—M. M. Parker is now working at the Virginia Truck Experiment Station on vegetable work.

'23 B.S.—Henry T. Blewer, who has been managing his mother's farm at Newark Valley, N. Y., started three months of extension service for rural engineering on December 1.

'23 B.S.—Mrs. Gladys Furgeson Barkley is now Home Bureau agent in Chemung County. Her office and residence are in Elmira, New York. Mrs. Barkley has been assistant Home Bureau manager in Monroe County.

'23 B.S.—Henry Luhrs, who has been doing graduate work in farm management, has left for St. Louis where he has accepted a position with the Purina Milling Company.

'23 Ph.D.—Dr. Ralph Nanz, who was last year an instructor in plant physiology, is now university pastor of the Episcopal Church here in Ithaca.

'23 B.S.—Frank J. Walrath has been a professor of Agriculture Economics in the University of Porto Rico at Mayaguez the past year. Last June he returned to Ithaca, and attended summer session at which time he started work on his Ph.D. He is married and has a family of three future Cornellians. He is living at 104 Maple Avenue.

'23 B.S.—Isadore Weiselberg has since last March been a topographic draftsman in the office of the president of the Borough of Queens, New York City.

'23 B.S.—K. E. Paine, former assistant Farm Bureau manager and fruit specialist in Chautauqua County, is now county agent. Mr. Paine succeeds L. H. Woodward, who recently resigned to become manager in Wyoming County.

'23 B.S.—Dorothy Ronto is manager of one of the Cooperative Cafeterias in New York City. Her address is 52 East 25th Street.

'23 B.S.—C. C. Bowers, who had previously been working for Ivar H. Ringdall, commercial florist in Rome, is back here doing graduate work in the floriculture department.

'23 B.S.—Florence J. Broadbook is practicing landscape architecture at Rockville, Md.

'23 B.S.—Martha A. Tanner is doing graduate work in home economics at the University of California and lives at 23 Panoramic Way, Berkely, Cal.

'23 B.S.—Margaret ("Peg") Bate-

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man, whose home is in Johannesburg, South Africa, has started a department in home economics. She is organizing it similarly to the home economics department here at Cornell. There has never been such a department there before, and recent reports say she is getting along famously with her new undertaking.

'23 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. Monroe Buck of Ferndale, Mich., have announced the marriage of their daughter, Edna M. Buck '23, to Merle H. Jewett of Rochester, N. Y., on June 7 last. They are now living at 1 Sumner Park, Rochester.

'23 B.S.—Sihon W. Baker is teaching high school at Holley, N. Y.

'24 B.S.—Pete Arnold is inspecting citrus fruit for the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. His present address is P. O. Box 551, Winterhaven, Florida.

'24 B.S.—Kenneth ("Ken") Gallant is as busy as are his bees in developing his apiary at Cato.

'24 M.S.—E. M. Manning, who was a former student here in the floriculture department, left last summer for Lakeland, Florida, where he has opened a floral and landscape business. He has recently taken over contracts for two of the largest hotels in Lakeland, and has achieved marked fame by transplanting full grown bamboo trees for landscaping in connection with one of his hotel contracts. The transplanting of such trees is a very difficult task to perform, and has never been successfully carried out before. Mr. Manning can be addressed at 213 Lemon Street, Lakeland, Florida.

'24 B.S.—Dorothy Van Wirt is doing office work for her father this year in the Van Wirt Construction Company, Glens Falls.

'24 B.S.—Dorothy Larrabee is assisting Mrs. Anna Grace who is manager of residential halls here at Cornell.

'24 B.S. — Margaret Kenwell has completed her students' dietititian training at Clifton Springs, and will remain there and have charge of one of the dining halls.

'24 B.S.—A. H. Brokaw is teaching vocational agriculture in the high school at Owego, N. Y.

'24 B.S.—Laura Duffy is an assistant in one of the Alice-Foote-MacDougal coffee shoppes in New York City. Write her at 73 Front Street.

'24 M.S.—F. C. Tooke has gone to South Africa, to take an entomological position. He will probably work on the subject of Forest Insects. Address him c|o Division of Entomology, Department of Agriculture, Victoria, South Africa.

'24 B.S.—Margaret Kelly has completed her student's dietitian training at Clifton Springs, and will remain there in charge of the diabetic department.

'24 B.S.—Paul Savin is doing graduate work at the Kansas State Agricultural College.

'24 B.S.—Richard F. S. Starr spent most of last summer in Mexico. On December 1 he plans to sail from Vancouver for Peking, China, and go from there to southern Tibet on a three months' caravan trip from the end of the railroad. He will be a member of the Fogg Museum Expedition of Harvard for study and research regarding the nature, art, and other features of the country.

'24 B.S.—Lois Douque, who has been engaged in student's dietitian work in nutrition in the Johns-Hopkins Hospital at Baltimore, Maryland, is now doing county extension work in nutrition at Bath.

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'24 B.S.—Leslie R. Hawthorn is back at Cornell again taking some graduate work in plant physiology and plant breeding, besides assisting in the Botany Department. During the past summer he made a return trip to his home in London from which he had been absent almost five years. Although the trip was mostly one of pleasure, "Les" gave a part of the time to studying the market gardening situation in England, besides visiting the Rothampstead Experiment Station and the National Institute of Botany at Cambridge.

'24 B.S.—All latest reports declare that Luke Tribus is contemplating marriage. Last summer Luke worked at Sayville, Long Island, on oysters. There amongst the oysters he discovered one day a priceless pearl. All best wishes to Luke.

'24 B.S.—Clayton E. Burger is working in Pine Bush, N. Y., but plans to return to Cornell next fall for graduate work in the Department of Rural Education.

'24 B.S.; '23 A.B.—Mr. and Mrs. Wilber T. Archibald (Marjorie Dickson '23) are now living at Bovina Center.

'24 B.S.—S. B. Kellogg is manager of a hotel at Greene, N. Y. "Loggy" expects to make use of some of his vegetable gardening training, and grow most of the vegetables for his establishment.

'24 B.S.—Thala Ball is a dietitian in the State Hospital for the feebleminded at Syracuse.

'24 B.S.—Paul Needham is following in the footsteps of his father, Prof. J. G. Needham, and is at present instructing in the biological department here at Cornell.

'24 B.S.—Ada F. Jones is studying dietetics at the Presbyterian Hospital at 37 East Seventy-first Street, N. Y. She writes that there are six Cornellians in the hospital and that Mollie Wycoff '23 is assistant dietician.

'24 B.S.—In correction of a former student note in our October issue, Edward J. Lawless is in charge of Egg and Poultry Marketing at the Bureau of Markets, Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pa. His home address is 1700 Green Street in that city.

Where the Shadows Seek the South

(Continued from page 113)

shall be at the port of that city in the morning, if the engines do not break down again.

What do I think of South America? Haven't I answered the question already? I found it full of interest. Probably any foreign country would interest one who had before scarcely been outside his own dooryard. There are many little things about South Americans that I do not like, probably because I do not really understand them. I don't think I understand any Latin people. I am not criticising them. They have as much right to their customs as we to ours.

South Americans are polite, always polite; sometimes we wished that they had been frank rather than so polite. We had been told that the museum of the University of Cuzco was well worth a visit, so we inquired at the secretary's office. Certainly he would be happy to show us the museum. Could we come at nine o'clock tomorrow? We could and we were there at nine o'clock sharp. Unfortunately, very unfortunately, the keys had been taken home by one of the professors. They would be sent for at once. At half past nine they had not arrived. Would it inconvenience us greatly to come at eleven? We could come at eleven. We were back at eleven, *hora ingles*, but the keys were not. Would it be at all possible for us to return

Readers of the Countryman

are likely to be in Ithaca to get new ideas and to see old friends at

Cornell's Farmers' Week

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at three? It would—but we didn't! Of course, this was all our own fault. We hadn't understood the secretary at all. We should, we then realized, have been very busy. We should, doubtless, have been very sorry, have regretted exceedingly that a previous engagement would make it impossible to return at eleven.

In all seriousness, I can say that, thruout the South American countries, we found officials and private citizens courteous, helpful, and patient with us. No matter how poor our Spanish, there was no outward sign of merriment.

What future change will come to the agriculture of these countries, or when it will come, I cannot predict, but I feel sure that it will come at no remote day. With the world filling up with people at its present unexampled rate, there is sure to be a crowding into this South American region. And when that time comes, those who continue the present inefficient methods can hardly hope to survive in the competition that will follow. Perhaps the present methods are those best adapted to present conditions. Anyway, it is their own affair and I am no missionary to them. I am not preaching, only predicting that things cannot always go on as they are now.

Yeas of the Child Labor Amendment

(Continued from page 111)

New Jersey authorities refused to put them in their schools. These children lost 25 to 30 per cent of their schooling during the year and only 69.9 per cent of those from eight schools studied, passed, while 80.4 per cent of the children in the average public school were promoted. One-half of these children lost 8 and 28 per cent lost 12 weeks from school. Seventy-one per cent of those between 8 and 16 were one year or more below normal grade, and 22.5 per cent were two years below. (See U. S. Labor Review. Vol. 15; 1320-22.) Space does not permit giving of facts regarding the contract system for families under which children work long hours in the sugar beet fields, injuring their health, and retarding education. I thus close with one quotation, remembering my friends who say, "We do not need the amendment."

"Fatherless fourteen - year - old Johnny A———— lying flat on his back in the hospital, with a bone and joint affliction brought on by overwork in Michigan sugar beet fields . . . wishes for some present that will keep his hands and mind busy during the months to come, when he will be unable to change his uncomfortable position." (From the Detroit *Free Press.* Quoted in *The American Child,* February, 1924.)

Nays of the Child Labor Amendment

(Continued from page 111)

"Why, then, give Congress a power that it is unwise for them to exercise?" is the obvious answer. We have yet to hear the slogan, "Have faith in Congress."

But the most absurd feature of the proposed Amendment is the inclusion of youth from sixteen to eighteen years in the "child" classification. This, I am told from reliable sources, was to please the labor organizations who are championing the Amendment.

A few weeks ago, before the recent election, Massachusetts generally and quite correctly was pre-supposed to be in favor of the Amendment, but the legislature of that one state submitted the matter to a referendum vote of the people. As a result the voters made a study of both sides of the question. A vote of three to one against the Amendment showed conclusively that sentimental appeals could not withstand the convincing power of facts when open minds were prepared for their reception.

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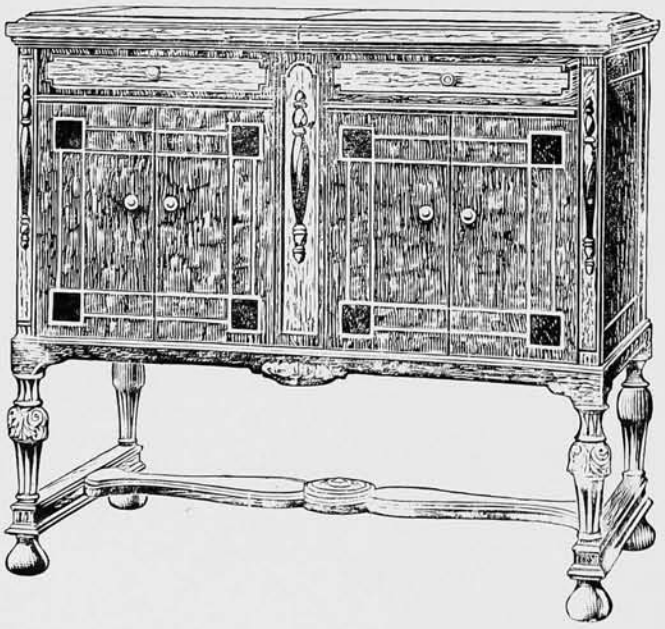

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Around the Top of "The Hill"

Volume VI | Ithaca, New York, January, 1925 | Number 4

ENTHUSIASTIC AG STAGS KICK UP CLOUD OF DUST

Annual Fall Dance of Ag Association Outshines Previous Shin-digs

"Eat, drink, and be merry for tomorrow ye die," was the slogan of those participating in the Ag dance on December 9 in the Domecon building. Prelims, reports, and family ties were cast aside for a brief moment to wriggle and writhe in the spell of the syncopating jazz of the music grinders. About nine o'clock or thereabouts the professional and amateur dancers of the college appeared on the scenery and, after producing a little card, entitled, "I am a member of the Ag Association," checked their raccoon and sheepskin coats on the floor and railings and mounted the stairs to the ball-room on the second floor.

"Bigger and Better Stags"

By far the greater number of male indulgers were practical examples of "bigger and better stags." This particular variety of *Homo Sapiens* had the majority, the plurality, and the totality of the occasion. They held entire command of the situation, completely surrounding the enemy and riddling it with salient thrusts and parries. It seemed as though all the young gentlemen were either in the stag line, just leaving it, or about to join it. These jubilant linesmen were the life of the party, being equally adept at offensive and defensive tactics. The high steppers made some pretty shift formations around the ends and in the halls. The feminine dust-raisers hailed from every nook and cranny of the town. Co-eds, stenogs, high-school girls, counter-clerks, and con women lent variety and pulchritude to the affair.

Food for Thirsty

Punch and wafers were served on the field of battle, on the sidelines, in the hallways, on the staircase, and in the balconies. Between the liquid refreshments and the angular elbows everyone had enough punch for one evening. It was "on with the dance" until midnight, when the orchestra struck for shorter hours and more pay. No one being in a position to comply with the demands a general walk-out was in order.

The music was above par, the girls looked their prettiest, and the stags earned a reputation. All participants agreed that it was the liveliest dance in the history of the Ag Association. The committee in charge is to be highly commended for making the dance such a popular affair.

The presence of the Mmes. Betten, Dean, Gibson, and King, as patronesses added to the enjoyment of the happy occasion.

PHI KAPPA PHI

Glenn McKinley Bass, John Courtney, Albert Winston Dunlap, Charlotte Bostwick Hopkins, John Frederic Lemon, Hoke Smith Palmer, Belle Katherine Schultz, George Bentley Webber, Ellen Watson Wing.

TWO AG STUDENTS FIND HUNDRED NEW IRON MEN

Ten manuscripts were submitted for the annual Kermis play competition. They were "The Crucible," "The Safe," "In Fun," "Such Is Life," "What Are We Going to Do About It?", "Doctor, Where's Your Specs?", "Shirley May," "If You Don't Watch Out," "Old Things," and "Mischief Makers in a Berry Camp."

In accordance with the report of the judges, Professors G. A. Everett, Helen Monsch, Dwight Sanderson, R. B. Robb and Dr. R. P. Sibley, the play, "Such Is Life," by Miss Ruth Northrup '25 was given first prize. "Old Things," written by Judson Genung '26 was awarded the second place. The two playwrights shared the hundred dollar prize equally, and it is expected that the plays will be produced Farmers' Week.

The tryouts for the plays were held on December 16 and 18 in Roberts Assembly.

HEINICKE HEADS EASTWARD ON JAUNT THROUGH EUROPE

Professor A. J. Heinicke, head of the pomology department, is visiting experiment stations in England, Belgium, Germany, Switzerland, and France. In Switzerland he is studying with such eminent scientists as Molish, and Mühler-Thurgau.

He writes that he is greatly impressed by the extent and scientific character of the horticultural experiments going on in Europe, especially in England. Dr. Heinicke expects to return to Ithaca the second semester and conduct the classes which he postponed this term.

AG STRUTS

Three Ag men walked in first in the university championship walking meet on December 6 over a four and one-half mile course from the Old Armory to the Varna road and back by way of Forest Home.

Starting in a field of eighteen walkers, R. Forschmidt '25 finished first, B. Frank '25 was second, and R. Zautner '27 third. The winner's time was 48 minutes, 5 seconds.

POULTRY SHOW JUDGED SUCCESSFUL HEN PARTY

Vain Fowls Flutter Off With Prizes in College Judging Pavilion

The third annual production poultry show, held in the animal husbandry judging pavilion, December 2, 3, and 4, proved to be entirely as successful as in the past two years. Sponsored by the New York State Poultry Council, the New York State Farm Bureaus, and the College of Agriculture, this institution has become an important part of the Cornell poultry improvement program.

Of more than one thousand birds exhibited, about 75 per cent were single comb white leghorns. Twenty-five breeds were represented in exhibits which were shown in fifty-five classes. This is a marked increase over the number of exhibits last year, in spite of the fact that several of the larger exhibitors did not show their birds this year.

Egg Show Postponed

The egg show, which in the past has been held in conjunction with the poultry show, was postponed this year until Farmers' Week because of the difficulty of getting eggs at this time of year.

All judging was done in the presence of the exhibitors, thereby giving them an opportunity to see the good and bad qualities of their birds. A judging contest of county teams of junior project workers resulted in Chenango County placing first, Tioga County second, and Tompkins County third. The winning team will represent New York state at the 4-H Club poultry judging contest at the poultry show at Madison Square Garden, New York, this month.

Sweepstakes Awarded

Eleven sweepstake prizes were awarded. The Rice Trophy Cup for the greatest number of points went to C. S. Robinson of Trumansburg. The best cock in the show was exhibited by A. W. Buckbee of Wisner. C. M. Christian of Horseheads captured the prize for the best cockerel. Fritz Freyer of East Northport, Long Island, had the best hen, and C. L. Allen of Ithaca the best pullet. H. Holtekamp and son of Trumansburg were the proud owners of the best farm flock. Professor G. O. Hall and several assistants photographed the sweepstake winners under strong artificial lights. These pictures will be used in the poultry department's extension work.

The Tompkins County Farm Bureau was given permanent possession of the poultry department Trophy Cup because of its third consecutive capture of the greatest number of awards for one county.

GLISTA ERNESTINE SUCCUMBS TO INFIRMITIES OF OLD AGE

Grand Old Lady of College Herd Dies at the Age of Sixteen

Glista Ernestine, world's champion holder of thirty-pound records, the "grand old lady" of the college herd, has passed on. At the age of sixteen years she entered the bovine happy hunting grounds on the afternoon of December 10.

Ernestine had not been milked all the fall. She had, however, been failing, and it was evident to Professor "Hy" Wing, her foster father, that it was highly improbable that she would live through another lactation period. A well developed ninety-pound bull calf was born two days before she died.

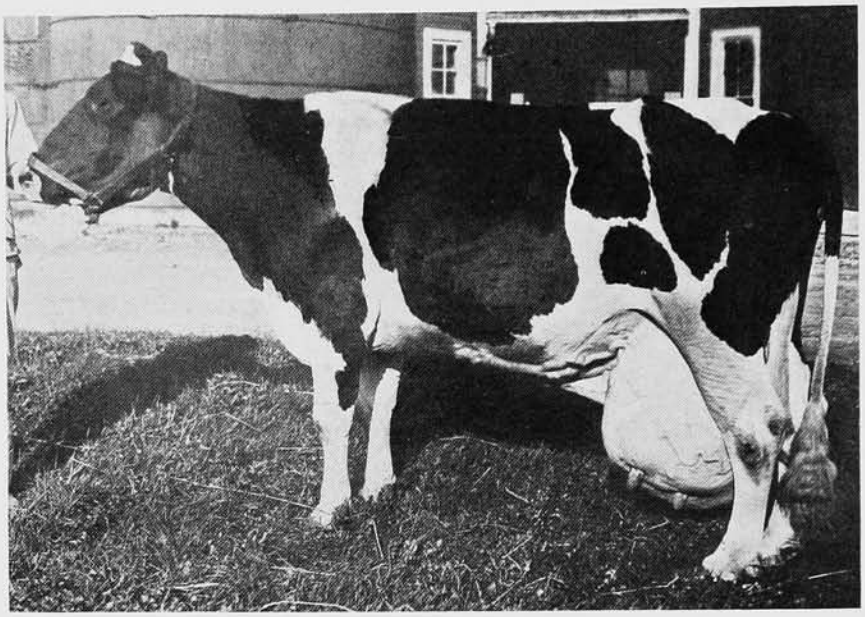
Glista Ernestine did more to make the college known throughout the country than all the rest of the herd combined. The facts of her lifetime production records are on file at the an hus department. The total weight of milk which she produced is 202,005 pounds, over 101 tons, testing on the average 3.63, which amounts to 7,342 pounds of fat, or 9177.5 pounds of butter. The weight of fat in the milk is four times greater than her greatest body weight during her entire life. Ernestine's body and udder capacity enabled her to make high records. After her death the veterinarian severed the udder and found it weighed 193 pounds.

A Few Records

This amount of milk is probably greater than that produced by any other cow that ever lived. It would fill 2,376 forty-quart cans, which would make a line a half mile long or would fill ten and one-half freight cars. During three years she exceeded 20,000 pounds of milk each year, and has averaged 100 pounds for 102 days for two lactation periods. Her greatest yearly record is 23,341 pounds of milk and 1,042.16 pounds of butter. Her greatest work, for which she holds the world's championship, was making seven 7-day records of over thirty pounds of butter. She made her first record when she was four years old and her last at the age of twelve years.

The "grand old lady" has transmitted to her progeny many of her qualities. Glista Fortuna has produced on test 37.86 pounds of butter, the largest amount of butter ever made by a university owned cow. Another daughter, Glista Freedom, has a record of 19.1 pounds of butter as a two-year old.

A large share of the credit for Ernestine's work is due to her managers. Professor H. H. Wing and F. H. Peabody have catered to her whims and fancies throughout her lifetime, and their names will always be linked with that of the great Glista Ernestine.



GLISTA ERNESTINE

IN WHICH WE INTRODUCE ADDITIONS TO THE STAFF

We are pleased to announce the election of H. Wentworth '27, Miss Norma H. Wright '27, and H. W. Beers '28 to the editorial staff, and of V. O. Linderman '27, Miss Y. M. Tyrrell '27, and C. F. Blewer '28 to the business staff of the COUNTRYMAN.

NUTRITIVE RODENT RATIOS FILL RATS WITH VITAMINS

Dr. Adelaide Spohn, who has been in charge of research work for the school of home economics for the past two years, now has an extensive research laboratory equipped for animal experimentation with a complete chemical laboratory supplementing it.

The problems with which Dr. Spohn has been working are the nutritive value of foods, the effect of various methods of canning on the vitamin content of foods, and the relation between the color of foods and their vitamin content.

Dr. Spohn, during her experiments on rats, has worked out a method for providing the animals with plenty of water by means of a bottle fastened on the outside of the cage. A glass tube, tapering to a point, extends into the cage so that water does not flow except when the rat sucks it. This has removed the difficulty of damp cages, and has given more ideal and sanitary conditions for experiment.

Sanitary living conditions of the rats are given special attention. The cages are sterilized in boiling water once a week and the food dishes washed regularly.

SILVER TONGUED ORATORS TO TURN VOICES TO GOLD

Sputtering Speechmakers Spout for Mere Money

Once more has the eloquence of orators burst forth in Roberts Assembly, and this time it was the preliminary tryouts for the fourteenth annual Eastman Stage contest, which were held on December first. Of forty-one students who registered, sixteen were selected for the second preliminary tryouts held on December fifteenth.

The survivals of the first trials were: A. Ackerman '25, Miss J. Fried '25, E. S. Foster '25, J. G. Miller '25, C. E. Paine '25, H. Prytherch '25, Miss H. J. Smith '25, B. Spence '25, H. E. Sutton '25, W. K. Webber '25, R. I. Young '25, H. T. Huckle '26, John Marshall '26, and A. C. Frederick '27.

In the first tryouts the speakers were limited to three minutes to speak on any original subject. The judges were Professors Montgomery Robinson of extension, R. A. Mordoff of meteorology, and O. W. Smith, assistant secretary of the Ag College.

At the second elimination tryouts on December 15, each of these sixteen contestants was allowed to spout for four whole minutes before an awe-inspiring assemblage consisting of Professors Montgomery Robinson of extension; James E. Rice of the poultry department, and G. W. Cavanaugh of Ag Chem.

After some deliberation these capable judges pronounced a verdict in favor of Andrew Ackerman '25, H. I. Frederick '25, Miss J. Fried '25, C. E. Paine '25, Miss H. J. Smith '25, and H. T. Huckle '26, with J. Marshall '26 as alternate.

The final contest will be held during Farmers' Week, when these young orators will try to turn their silver-toned voices into real gold currency to the tune of $100, which will be carried off by the winner, and $20 which goes to the runner-up.

WANDERING LYON RETURNS

Professor T. L. Lyon of the agronomy department returned December 2 after a six months' tour of Scotland and England, where he has been studying agricultural colleges and farming methods. Dr. Lyon spent the greater part of his time abroad at the agricultural colleges of Aberdeen, Glasgow, and Edinburgh.

AXE BREAKERS SATIATE GLUTTONOUS APPETITES

Christmas Banquet of Foresters a Most Enjoyable Affair

All that blue smoke sneaking out through the doorway—where does it come from? With some such apprehension in mind might the uninitiated break in upon a time-honored custom observed in the Forestry building on December 18. The men, who sat about the varnished tables which groaned under the weight of the feast, were members of the Forestry Club and the occasion was the famous annual Christmas party and feast of St. Murphius, patron saint of all Cornell foresters.

But about the blue smoke. The banquet was over, and "Bill" Walling '25, under whose capable hand the gastronomic details of the evening's round of enjoyment were intrusted, was beginning to show signs of mercy towards the unfortunate frosh who served the meal when "Wesel" Rice '25, toastmaster, announced a raffle, the winner of which was to receive a bottle of liquid liquor.

Spurious Liquor

After some delay due to the inability of the committee in charge to locate an impartial and fearless man to draw the numbers, Professor A. B. Recknagel offered his services and was promptly sworn in and set to work. "Weinie" Gabriel '25 was the fortunate forester and received a bottle of creosote for his patience. Speakers for the evening included Mr. Dana, director of the Northeast Forest Experiment Station, "Dick" Wilson '24 and Professor G. A. Everett, who read one of his French-Canadian dialect poems in his usual delightful manner. Professor Recknagel, under the guise of a "pounding Paderewski" entertained the smokers while "Weinie" Gabriel '25 and "Mack" MacKinney '25 gave a couple of banjos a merciless musical beating. St. Murphius then appeared and passed around presents to the professors and seniors, after which the party adjourned.

LOCAL HOTEL MANAGER ADDRESSES YE HOSTS

Leonard C. Reulein, manager of the Ithaca Hotel, addressed the members of Ye Hosts on the evening of December 9. Mr. Reulein spoke of the beneficial effect of prohibition on the hotel in eliminating the inefficient managers and raising the hotel profession to the fourth largest industry in the United States.

Ye Host shingles were awarded to the following honorary members: Professor H. B. Meek, director of the course, Professor Jessie A. Boys, who taught the first class in hotel management, and Professor F. H. Randolph, head of the hotel engineering department.

THATCHER VISITS CAPITAL FOR COMMISSION CONFAB

Explores Potomac in Mayflower With President Coolidge

Dr. R. W. Thatcher, director of experiment stations and member of the new Agricultural Commission, returned to Ithaca early in December after a trip to Washington in connection with his work on the commission.

While in Washington Dr. Thatcher, with two other farmer leaders, was the guest of President and Mrs. Calvin Coolidge on a week end trip down the Potomac in the presidential yacht *Mayflower*. Dr. Thatcher spoke of the interest of the president and his wife in farmers' problems, stating that Mrs. Coolidge was as keenly interested and as ready to discuss these matters as was the president himself.

TO KILL OR NOT TO KILL PROVES MEATY QUESTION

The department of animal husbandry is cooperating with the United States Department of Agriculture in obtaining slaughter records of various breeds of farm animals. The records are obtained for the purpose of study of the relation of size of body and development of organs with the production of the animals. Recently Berta Rosaire, one of our docile Jerseys, submitted to such treatment, but it will be necessary to obtain many more figures before any valuable conclusions can be deduced from the data.

1925

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Published on the first of each month during the school year by THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN, Inc. Contributions should be in the hands of the Editor by the fifteenth of the month previous to the date of issue. Say what you want and sign it, indicating whether you want your real name used, or another one.

Editor
"JIM" REEVES
Associate Editors
"AL" MASON "ART" TAFT

Vol. VI January, 1925 No. 4

OUR PLAYS

Kermis is again occupying the center of the stage in the minds of many of the undergraduates as Farmers' Week draws nigh. In deciding to produce one act plays this year, the managing group has moved in accordance with public opinion. It has been felt for the past few years that the guests themselves would appreciate a group of shorter plays rather than a longer one.

It goes without saying that the average student has his time well occupied during the last three weeks of the term. Producing these one act plays will have the double effect of giving more students an opportunity to display their actorial ability and will not take as much extra curricula time as a longer play.

Right along with this comes the good news that "Doc" Bates, who has long been famous for his Indian pageants, is going to coach the plays. We feel sure that all combined will result in a Kermis which everyone will enjoy.

IN MEMORIAM

Cows may come and cows may go, but that Glista Ernestine breaks and makes world's records forever has become a common statement in the Ag college. That all good things cannot keep on interminably is an oft-repeated axiom and Ernestine is no exception to the laws of nature.

With her passing at the age of sixteen, goes the most unique animal in the Holstein-Friesian world. Age finally took its toll, but even to the last she seemed to recognize her duties as the world's most famous cow and gave eleven pounds of milk the day she died.

Side shows have drawn their crowds but without doubt of all the attractions of Farmers' Week, Ernestine can lay claim to the greatest popularity. She has done more in her long span of life to make the an hus department known throughout the country than any single animal. While there is a feeling of loss, the faculty takes solace in knowing that she has left a capable line of descendants to carry on her work.

ONLY TOO TRUE

A good night's sleep is a good night's sleep and there's an end on't. But a prelim is a prelim and finals, finals as well. Mid-year examinations are only three weeks off, three weeks of prelims. That love (?) of work acquired by the profs during vacation has to be satisfied at any cost, thence the prelims to correct.

However, finals are inevitable things if one would get a college education. We have been enjoying the bloom of education and now for a few weeks we must get right down to the stalk of it. We need now to get the "cold dope," for miraculous gusts of knowledge are not to be depended upon at the final hour.

So let's to work. Those fascinating cross-word puzzles will never "pull an A" in any course. Our first president, Andrew D. White, has said: "Four years of good study in one direction are as good as four years of good study in another. Let's make it four years of *good* study and then we can defy any of our fellow students to outdo us in this business of getting an education.

RESOLUTIONS

Once more it is time to say "Happy New Year" and thoughts of the new year bring thoughts of resolutions. Let us make a few. Let us resolve to consider our profs human beings, not unmitigated bores inflicted upon us by higher powers and borne by us with resignation. Let us resolve to say "Hello" to our fellow aggies when we meet them on the campus, whether we are personally acquainted with them or not. Let us resolve to boost our college by going out and doing something for it. Let us resolve that after all the world is a pretty good place to live in, that Cornell is the best place in it in which to spend four years of a happy struggle for things beyond our comprehension, and that the best place in Cornell is the Ag College.

EASTMAN STAGE

"Many are called but few are chosen," aptly illustrates the feeling of the students who try out for the Eastman Stage. As each year rolls 'round, the popularity and competition for the right to "woo" the judges to sleep during Farmers' Week becomes more intense.

One thing that makes this year's stage of more than ordinary interest is the fact that of the six chosen, two are women. This has happened but once before in the history of the stage. This goes to show that the boys will have to prove themselves real spell-binders if they expect to bring home the "bacon."

THIS 'ERE & THAT 'AIR

One of our esteemed professors has suggested that it would be appropriate to give cross-word puzzle prelims.

The orientation course is doing for the Ag frosh what the weather did to the Kermis posters.

Statisticians tell us that a great deal of food went to waist on Dec. 25.

A co-ed has the right to life, liberty, and the purse-suit of men.

"Scido—scidere—slipti--bumptus," gasped the romance language "stude" as he skidded down the "slope."

Consider the advantage the Ag man has who goes out for the fencing team. Having handled barbed-wire a good deal he ought not to need much attention from the fencing instructor.

The "Campus Farmer", a department in *The Penn State Farmer*, states at the top of its editorial page that it is "Devoted to the Doings and Brewings of Ag Hill." There's frankness for you!

City Chap—"Which is correct, to speak of a sitting hen or a setting hen?"

Farmer—"Don't know and don't care. What I'd like to know is, when a hen cackles has she been laying or is she lying?"

An Eastern farmer, who had moved to California, had heard that his neighbor raised unusually large potatoes, so he sent his hired man over to get a hundred pounds.

"Go right back," said the Californian, "and tell your boss that I won't cut a potato for any man."

Even profs and students like to go back to their childhood days. If you don't think so, ask anyone who attended the Ag Ec department's "little boy and girl" dance which was held at domecon on December 15.

It's a good thing the cold wave didn't hit the Ag campus that night. You knee-dn't believe it, but we're just telling you!

BARNYARD SNAPSHOTS

Although the pig's a dirty beast
He doesn't mind it in the least,
But pokes about
With muddy snout
And roots the choicest fodder out.
And while he stands there chewing bog
I see he eats "just like a hog."

VEGETABLE GROWERS GATHER AT ANNUAL WINTER MEETINGS

Dr. Massey Attends Science Meeting in Capital City

Professors H. C. Thompson of the vegetable gardening department and L. M. Massey of the plant pathology department attended the annual meeting of the Williamson Vegetable Growers' Association at Williamson, New York, December 8. Professor Thompson also attended a meeting of the Association of New York Canners held at Rochester, December 10.

Dr. Massey left just before Christmas to attend the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, held in Washington during the week of December 29. After the meeting he went to the Thompson Institute at Yonkers, New York, on sabbatic leave for one term, to conduct some special research work.

PROFESSORIAL FLAT-IRON SQUASHES SUNDAY SHIRT

Professor H. W. Riley, of the rural engineering department, became so excited over his wife's new ironer that he insisted on doing all the ironing the first week. His engineering skill served him in good stead as long as he confined himself to the sheets and pillow cases. However, when he attempted shirts and other more complicated types of clothing, he obtained some remarkable results. His Sunday shirt was the first victim. When he finished with it, it had that irregular flattened appearance of a chicken that has been bearing exceptionally heavy automobile traffic for at least three days.

POULTRY DISEASE FOUND RUNNING LOOSE IN STATE

Reports have been made of the discovery of a deadly poultry disease. Evidences of the malady have occurred in the large poultry centers of Long Island and Liberty in Sullivan County. The symptoms resemble a disease reported in Europe as far back as 1880 and then called the "Fowl Pest."

Dr. E. L. Burnett of the department of pathology and bacteriology in the Veterinary College is now studying methods of preventing and controlling the disease with the hope of preventing its spread throughout the state.

FACULTY FOWLS

Outstanding among the chaotic clamor of the poultry show were the lusty voices of proud birds exhibited by two college professors—"Bill" Myers of the farm management department, and "Charlie" Allen of an hus. Both had exhibits at the show, and it is rumored that Professor Allen came out with a goodly array of blue ribbons.

SIMPLY SEEDS

Professor H. W. Schneck of the vegetable gardening department spoke on vegetable seeds before a meeting of the superintendents of state institution farms held at Poughkeepsie on Decembers

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"I have been feeding Fleischmann's Yeast for about a year now," writes Frank W. Sault, of St. Albans, Vt., president of the Vt. R. I. Red Club. "Last winter had better fertility in my hatching eggs, with very vigorous chicks."

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SHORTHORNS MATCH WITS AT WEEKLY FREE FOR ALL

Short Course Students Have Hot Time at Club Meetings

Weighty questions are threshed out each week by members of the four shorthorn clubs. Each Monday brings a meeting of the Craig Club, composed of fruit growing shorthorns, and sponsored by Professor Joseph Oskamp of the pomology department. Craig Club members occasionally leave the horticultural field to debate such questions as "City versus Country."

On Tuesday evenings the Stone Club meets in the Forestry Club rooms in Fernow Hall, and the flashes of fire in the cozy fireplace are no more impressive than the flashes of wit in the verbal clashes of members who argue questions that bear on agriculture in general. Weiners or cider and doughnuts usually restore harmony among the debaters. The Stone Club is sponsored by Professor E. S. Savage of an hus.

Poultry shorthorns have recourse to the Rice Club, which meets weekly in the Poultry Building. The Dairy Club is the clearing house of knowledge for the dairy shorthorns.

MANAGER WANTED

The Kermis play committee will open a managerial competition the week of January 5. The competition is open to sophomore men in the College of Agriculture and leads to the position of assistant manager in the junior year and manager in the senior year. The work is general in connection with the production of the Kermis play. The competition runs until the play is given during Farmers' Week.

DEPARTMENTAL DUTCH FOR PLANT PATHOLOGY

Christine Berkhout, who arrived in September from the plant pathology department of Utrecht University, Utrecht, Holland, to assist Professor H. H. Whetzel, is giving a little course of her own which is not listed in the catalog. She is teaching several members of the departmental staff some practical Dutch, fresh from Holland. The students learn by listening to Miss Berkhout's accents and attempting to imitate them. Among her students are Dr. F. M. Blodgett, Dr. Charles Chupp, J. E. Flynn, D. Stewart, and J. S. Wiant, all of the plant pathology department.

CHAIN STORES FOR DAIRY

In addition to the dairy store in Roberts Hall, the dairy department has opened a similar booth in the dairy building, chiefly for the convenience of the short course students. The store is operated by Mrs. B. R. Potter, who usually tempts the students into eating pies, cakes, and ice cream to the extent of nearly one hundred dollars each week.

LATEST SPRING STYLES DIRECT FROM DOMECON

Youngsters Also to Be Remembered on Farmers' Week Program

Daily demonstrations, exhibits, and instruction in the making of house furnishings, a display of new equipment, and the annual fashion show are to be included in the homemakers' program for Farmers' Week.

Children are to be the next important subject on the program. Dr. Nellie Perkins, summer school lecturer in child training and mental health, will return for a series of lectures during the week. A play school will be conducted and a nursery will be arranged where children may be left in competent care. Lectures on child feeding and care will be given by members of the staff of the college.

COCK-A-DOODLE-DOO

A prize winning cockerel served to illustrate Professor L. M. Hurd's lecture on "Selection of Male Birds" in the an hus lecture room on the evening of December 2. Perched on the lecturer's desk, the arrogant cockerel, seemingly conscious of his position, strutted back and forth flapping an occasional challenge to the audience and seconding certain remarks of Professor Hurd with a cluck now and then. He disdained to fly to the nearby skeleton of a horse, but retained his dignified position throughout the lecture.

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Ninety-five percent of all illustrations used today are Photo-Engraved.

PHOTO-ENGRAVED plates are roughly divided into two classifications, halftone and line. The reproduction of a photograph or drawing, in wash or oil, is called a halftone. Line engravings, sometimes called line cuts, zinc etchings and zincs, are reproductions from drawings in pen and ink.

PHOTO-ENGRAVING came into general use about 35 years ago gradually supplanting wood engraving as a means of conveying pictures to the printed page. The process has made wonderful progress and is now the universal means for reproducing illustrations that are to be printed.

ALTHOUGH photographic methods are the basis of the process, it is by no means a mechanical one, and the craftsman who does not possess a highly-developed picture sense will surely fail to reproduce faithfully, the work of the artist or photographer.

IT is by this process that the beautiful color illustrations, and reproductions from paintings, seen in magazines and catalogues, are made possible, and incidentally, this process was invented and developed by Mr. Ives at Cornell University.

THIS is the first of a series of stories about Photo-Engraving. In the next issue we will try to be a little more specific, and tell what a line engraving is, how it is used and how it is made. In the meantime we will be glad to welcome anyone interested at our plant, where he can see the actual operations of this interesting and valuable art.

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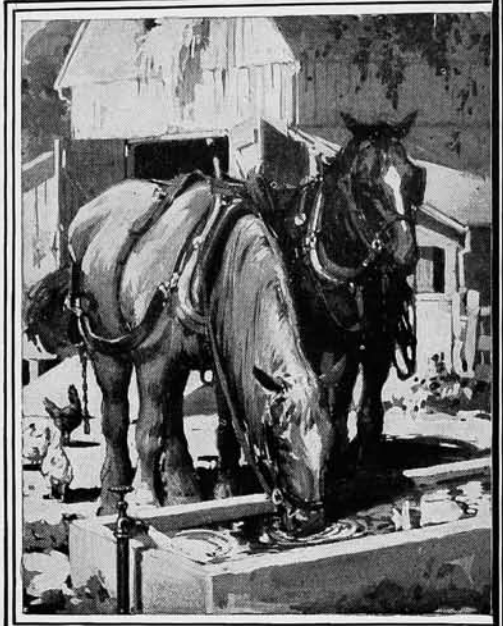

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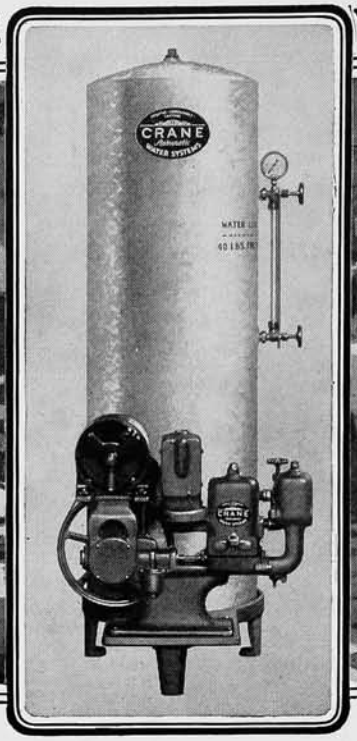

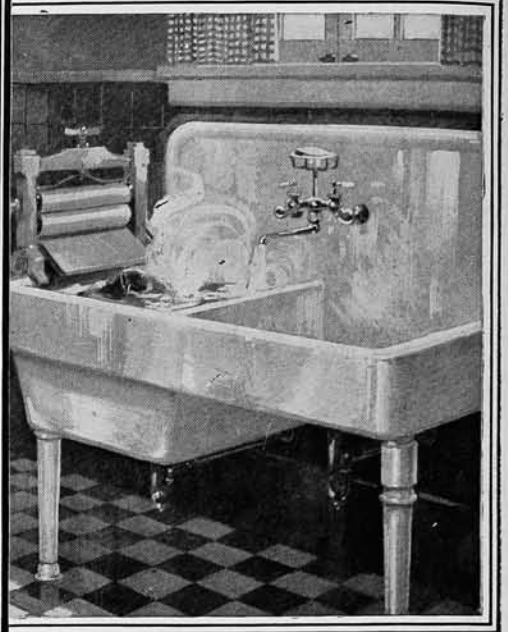

TWO TYPES FOR ORDINARY AND DEEP WELLS

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Superpower *and the* Farmer

Sec'y of Commerce Herbert Hoover

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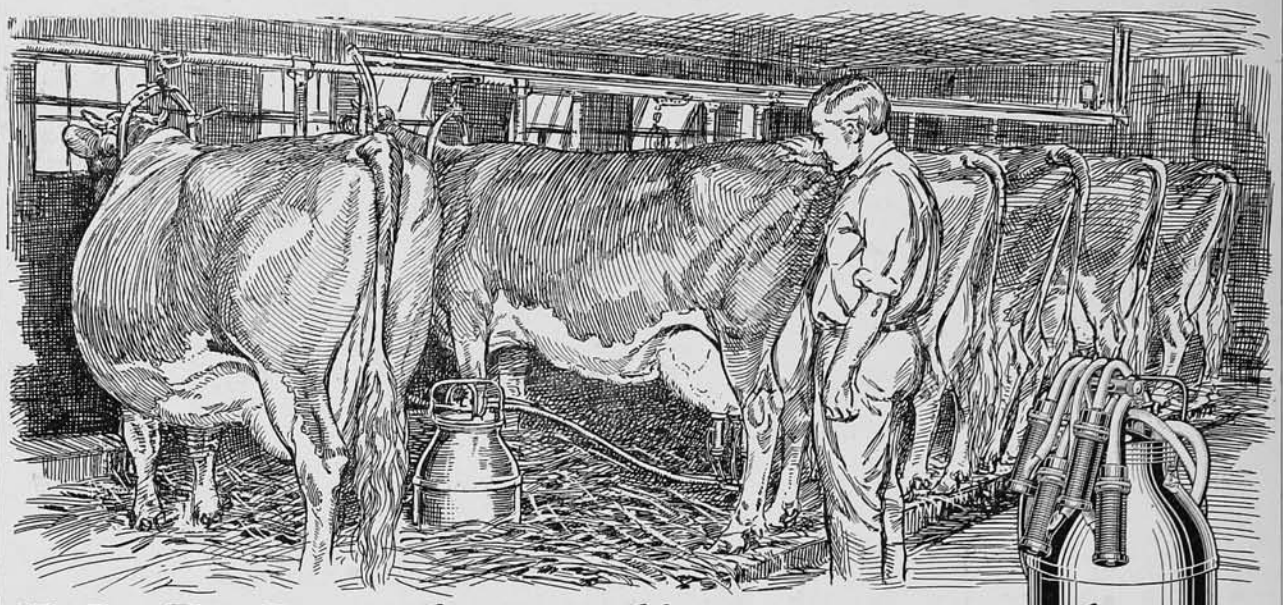

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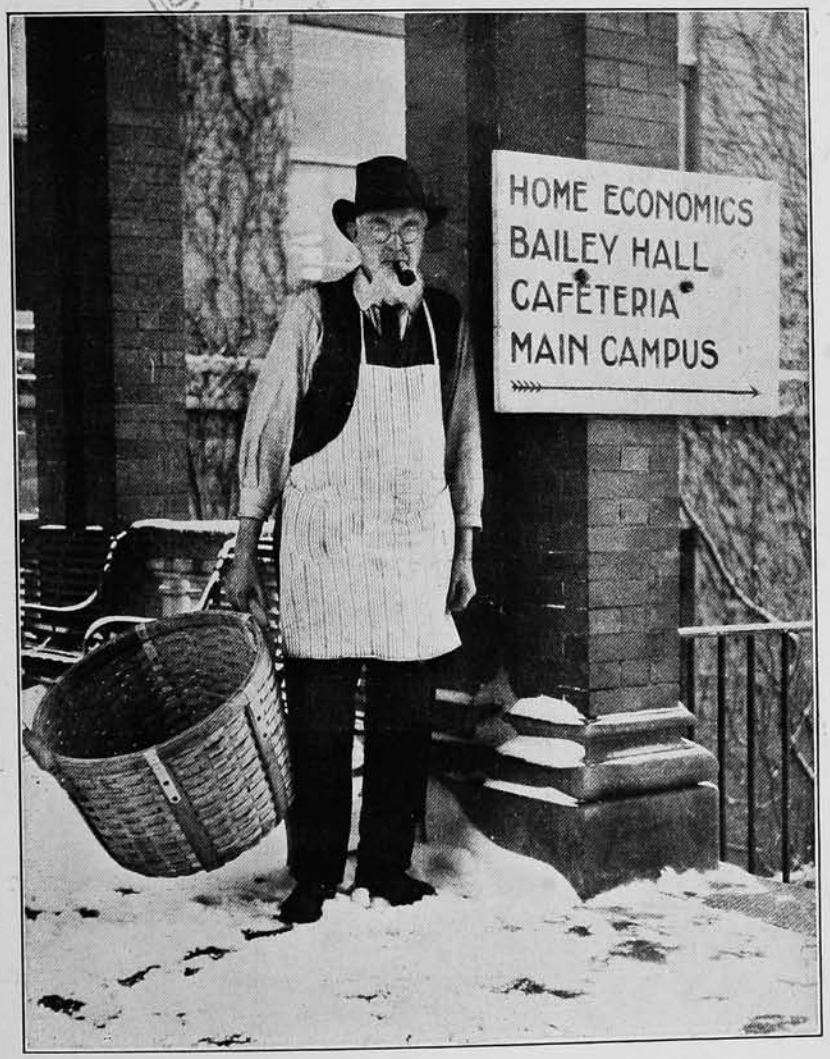

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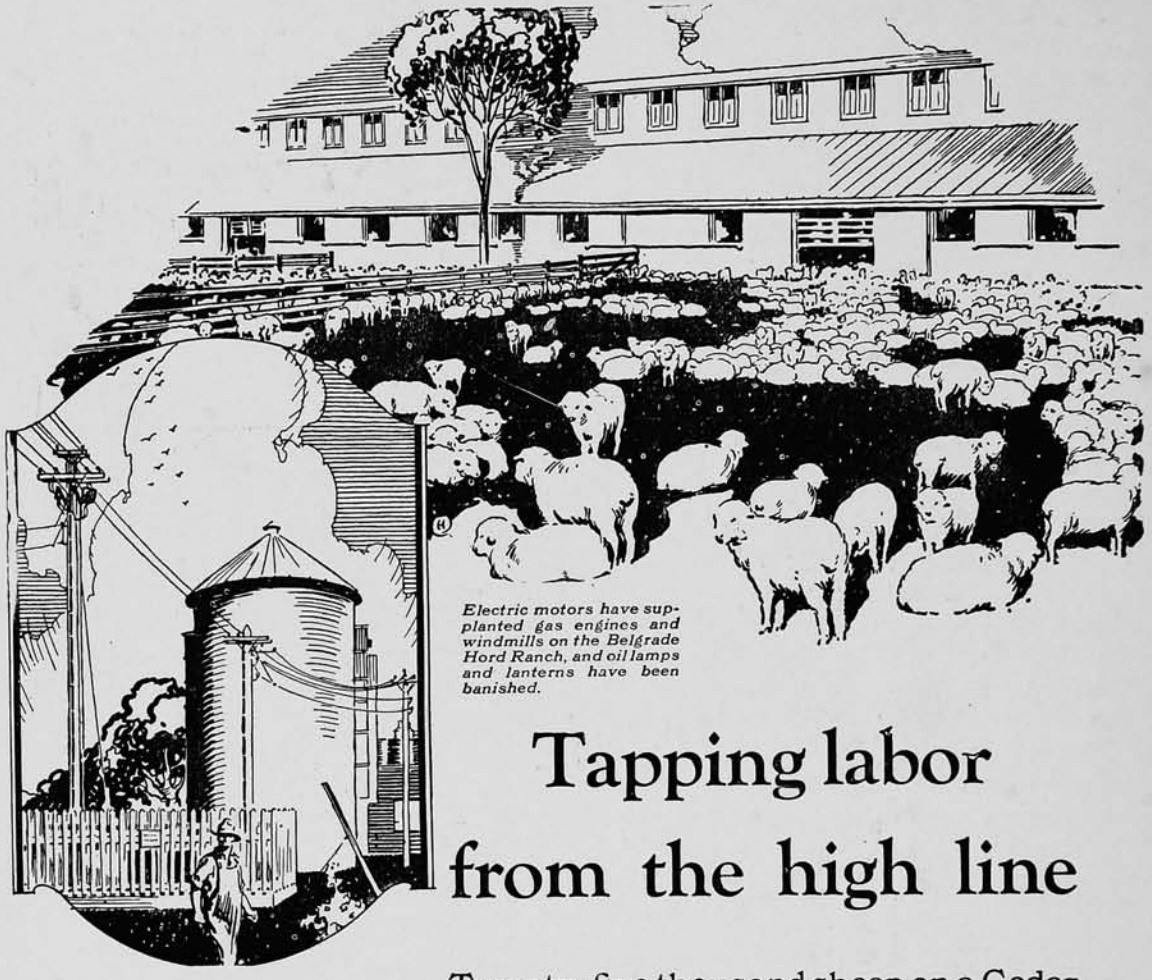

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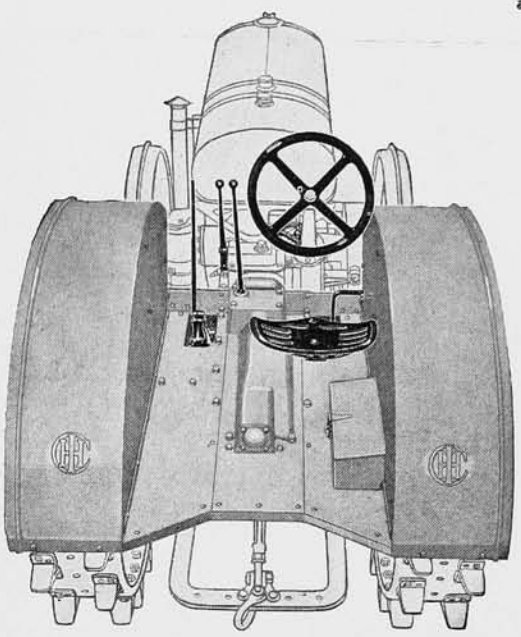
A STUDY IN FARM POWER



Before you are two unusual views of the standard high-grade tractor of the world. Let us call them the BIRD'S-EYE VIEW *and the* X-RAY VIEW. *The first offers just about the prospect the operator has as he steps up on the platform and takes the seat. The second shows you the perfected mechanism that creates abundant power for the farmer of today. To review the details briefly—*

NOTICE the clear view ahead, the handy controls. Make note of the roomy platform, the wide protective fenders, the comfortable seat, the auto-type steering, the brake lever, the tool box, the removable lugs, the drawbar with its range of adjustment, the wide belt pulley and its sensible location.

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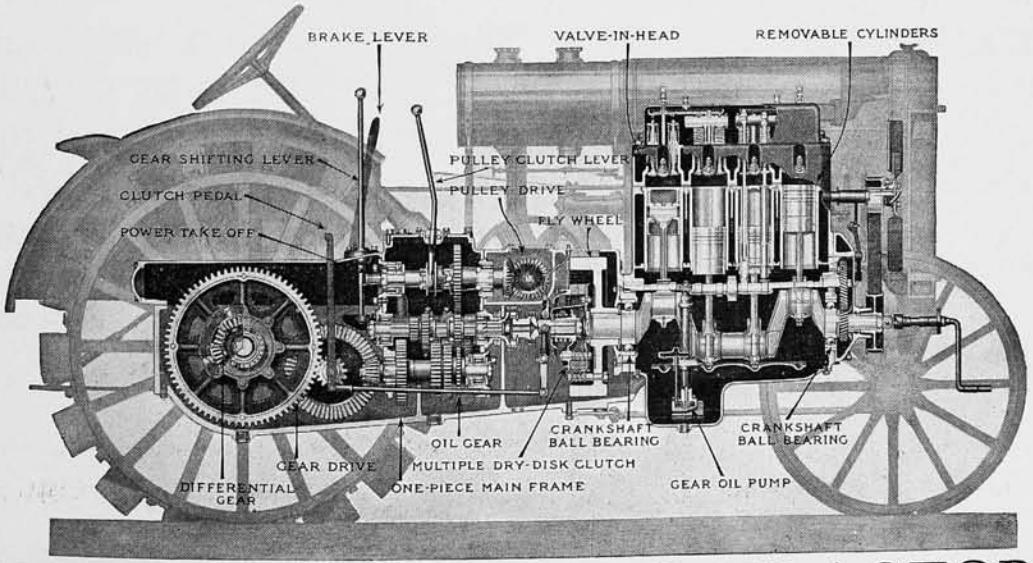

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How many of us as we counted well-remembered faces among our Farmers' Week guests have not paused to wonder at the large number who revisit the College every February? Or, looking at it from another angle, is our annual gathering attracting many new members aside from those who come to attend a specific convention or conference? Evidently the extension department has also done a bit of wondering along this line, with the result that an investigation was made and some interesting and enlightening facts were brought to the attention of "Dave" Cook, last year's editor of THE COUNTRYMAN, which he has correlated in the present article.

A Problem in Money 140

By Miss Ruth M. Kellogg who is an instructor in household management in the School of Home Economics at Cornell. She is a graduate of the Kansas State Agricultural College and has done work both at Columbia and the University of Chicago. She has already contributed to this magazine in two previous issues on the subject of household machinery. This time her topic is of a matter which concerns everyone of us and not housewives alone.

Better Business 141

The papers are full of predictions concerning the new year, and tho we do not like to follow too closely in such a well-beaten trail, but we cannot afford to let this little summary of the agricultural situation in New York state written by A. B. Genung of the farm management department, go by without at least giving our readers a glance at it. It will pay all of us to read what one who is well informed believes to be the future trend of the agricultural market.

Recent Soil Studies 142

By A. F. Gustafson, extension professor of soil technology at Cornell and author of a number of extension bulletins on this subject. Professor Gustafson secured his B. S. degree from the University of Illinois in 1907 and was for a number of years engaged in soil survey work at his Alma Mater. In 1920, he became a member of the resident teaching staff at Cornell and has since then familiarized himself thoroly with the soil experimental work as carried on by the agronomy department.

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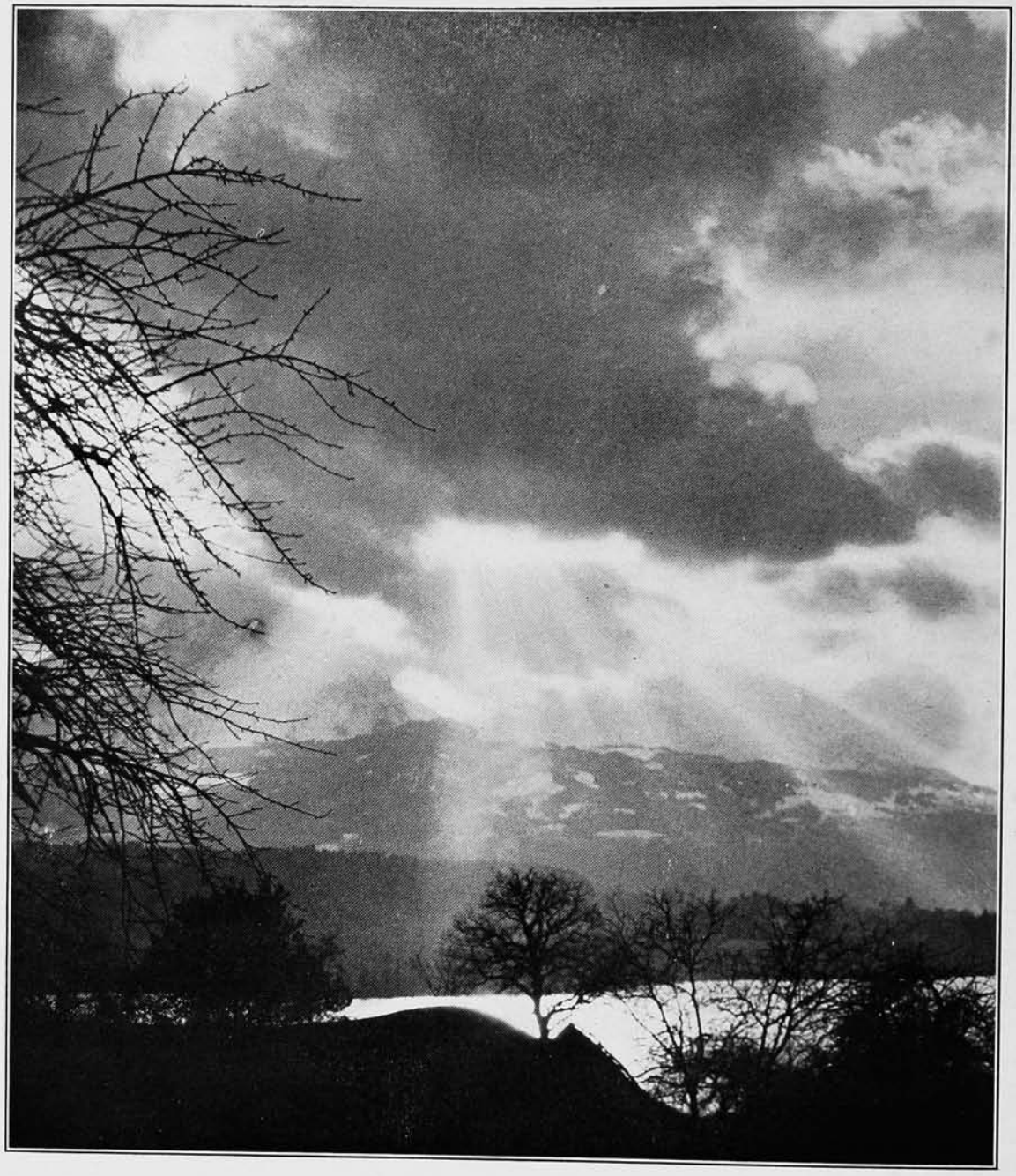


Sunshine and Shadow

"Keen as are the arrows
Of that silver sphere,
Whose intense light narrows
In the white dawn clear,
Until we hardly see——"

From *To a Skylark*
PERCY BYSSHE SHELLEY

The Cornell Countryman

A Journal of Country Life — Plant, Animal, Human

Volume XXII FEBRUARY, 1925 Number 5

Who Comes to Farmers' Week?

By David S. Cook

OPINIONS have been variously given in the past as to the number of people coming to Cornell's annual Farmers' Week who were actually engaged in farming. Some questions have arisen about the percentage of farmers of the "r. d." or "real dirt" variety as compared with the number of "agriculturists" who attended the sessions of the state college's big gathering. Research into the motives that prompted such expressions of opinion would no doubt be both difficult and interesting. Needless to say nothing of the kind was or is likely to be done in that direction.

Recourse was taken, however, to the only known method which has the entire sanction of civilization for settling inquiries and honest differences of opinion, and in the spring of 1924 a survey was taken of the registration figures of the Farmers' Week of that year. As all who have attended these occasions in the past know, everyone, man, woman, and child, is encouraged to register, and the cards provided for the purpose have space for a variety of information. And, speaking as one who knows, if the writer may be pardoned an occasional personal comment, a truly splendid variety of information is sometimes given.

A place is given on the card for the home address of the individual, his classification in the college if he happens to be a former student, his occupation, and his previous attendance. These are the facts with which the survey concerned themselves. In addition to these, the guest may set down his temporary Ithaca address and his telephone number for the convenience of friends who may wish to get in touch with him during his stay in town.

Figures Tell the Tale

It has been rumored about the college that "this Farmers' Week business is getting to be an affair for the city farmers," or that it "just gives the county agents and extension force a chance to get together and chew the rag," or that "the farmers, the real ones, anyhow, are getting fed up on this kind of stuff," or that "the college isn't making any new contacts through Farmers' Week any more—they're all the same old stand-bys that come and warm the chairs because they've got nothing to do in the winter time."

Not all comments on this particular aspect of Farmers' Week have been like these. Fully as many or more have been heard that took exactly the opposite side of the argument, but remarks like the foregoing and a healthy state of inquisitiveness on the part of the extension department, which is really the mainspring of the whole affair, prompted an investigation into the real figures.

Figures—dull and uninteresting figures—become the sinker that carries the line of reasoning to the bottom of the stream and allows intelligent conclusions to be brought up. A clear understanding of the compilations demands that certain allowances and classifications be made before the figures are studied, and to that end a few preliminary calculations are made.

The total registration for the 1924 Farmers' Week was 3,563. In considering first a classification by occupations, 1,103 did not indicate what their business was. That leaves, then, 2,460 as a basis to work on in figuring percentages of persons in different walks of life. Of these, 1,122 men registered as farmers, and 464 women as housewives. Estimating, as seems fair enough in view of the other figures, that half of these latter are from farms, adding 1,122 and 232 gives 1,354 farmers and their wives. There is, of course, always the alarming possibility that it might have been 1,354 farmers and some other farmers' wives, but that danger is always present in statistical compilations, and should be regarded in somewhat the same light as the fallacy to the effect every fifth child born is a Chinese.

New Contacts Being Made

This figure of 1,354, to return from the digression, is 55 per cent of the total number of 2,460 who were thoughtful enough to fill out the blank about their business. This classification probably represents men of the "r. d." type, who actually run farms. It shows rather conclusively that the week is providing something more than "a chance for the county agents and the extension force to chew the rag." Likewise, it rather disproves the idea that the "city farmers" are the ones who are taking advantage of this opportunity to make new or renew old contacts with the college.

Which brings to attention the criticism that no newcomers are attending the affair. Figures, the trusty weapons of the statistician, can again be brought to bear on the problem, and a careful consideration shows that, subtracting from the gross total of 3,563, the 641 who gave no indication concerning previous attendance, 2,936 persons set down information about previous visits. Of these, 2,064 said definitely that they had attended the event in the past,

and the remaining 858 said they had not. This shows that approximately 30 per cent of those who gave information about their previous attendance were newcomers to Farmers' Week, and that new contacts are most certainly being made. Likewise, it may reasonably be expected that a large number of those who gave no information about previous visits were also newcomers.

Of the 858 who came for the first time last year, 268, or 31 per cent, were farmers. This, again, shows that Farmers' Week is really accomplishing its purpose and that at least 268 farmers became acquainted for the first time with Cornell and the library chimes and Glista Ernestine.

Another remark frequently made concerning the attendance figures is that most of those coming in for the week are former students, and that it is chiefly the "college farmers" who swell the registration. The records show a rather surprising tally here, and many people will wonder that only 600 of the throng that crowded the college buildings to capacity last February registered as former students. A fact for further surprise is that of this number only 262 were regular four-year students. The remaining 338 were winter course and special students.

Anything that moves never fails to attract attention at Farmers' Week

These results would seem to indicate that a large part of the 1,122 farmers registered were coming to the college not to merely re-live their undergraduate days or to see their old room-mates, but to seriously get what the institution had to offer. Possibly "seriously" is an ill-advised word in that connection—one of the big aims of Farmers' Week is for everyone to have a good time and forget his troubles, if such there be, for at least the time being. But at any rate, it would indicate that Farmers' Week is being appreciated as such, and is a real help to the state's agriculture.

Many Professions Represented

Now to discuss the already much-discussed county agent-extension group, which some persons rather thought was monopolizing the center of the stage. A single classification was made for extension workers, farm, home, and junior county agents, and representatives of rural cooperative organizations. The total was 127 for last year. Which seems to be such a small and insignificant number when compared to the total registration of 3,563 that the writer believes no further conclusion needs to be drawn. Possibly long experience in their various fields of endeavor has made them well-known, and therefore conspicuous, but the writer believes that a natural tendency to gather in certain spots, such as the center of Roberts Hall, and there discuss weather, crops, relations (business, personal, and fraternal), has made them inevitably a prominent and indispensable part of Farmers' Week.

Another list which was popularly supposed to swell the total figures to unwarranted proportions was the students in both the college of agriculture and the University in general. Only 89 Cornell students registered last year at the desk. It is true that many more were present, for the college is in practically full swing all during the week. All classes in the rest of the university are held as usual, and many of the ones in the college of agriculture. It would be very interesting to know the number of visitors from the lower campus who attend the sessions of the Ag college's display week, but of course no accurate check is possible, as they are not encouraged to register, and many of them merely take in one or two features that are of especial interest to them. A casual estimate would place the number at about five hundred for the week, but that is merely a guess.

A goodly number of the guests last year put down as their occupation "high school student," or "going to school." One lad set down on his card, "scholar." Possibly he was one. Who shall dispute him? Still another said that he was "helping father." There is no doubt that his, at least, was truthful. For the farm boy who does not "help" is a *rara avis* indeed.

A classification which has so much in common with farmers as to come under the general heading of "agricultural" is made up of florists, creamery managers, beekeepers, and similar businesses. They attended to the number of 43 last year, and the general feeling is that they must have received some actual benefit, for many of them were previous visitors, and knew what they were coming for.

A not inconsiderable number of men from the various professions were present last year; 67 registered as doctors, bankers, reporters, lawyers, salesmen, and so on. The reasons for their coming are probably as various as the places from which they came.

Mere circumstances will always bring a certain number of persons to any large gathering, and some of the Farmers' Week visitors last year probably came more than for any other reason just because it happened to be convenient at that particular time to go to Ithaca.

Farmers' Week a Real Benefit

A few general conclusions would seem to be in order as these figures are thought over more or less carefully. For one thing, the writer believes that farmers are not "fed up" on Farmers' Week. Decidedly not. Two facts support this contention; one is that 268 new contacts were made with farmers last February, the other is that 854 farmers thought enough of the value of their previous visits to come again. Looked at from either standpoint, this cannot help being encouraging to the extension de-

partment. Of course, it must be borne in mind that it is perfectly possible that both of these figures, as is the case with most of the other figures submitted in this article, might actually have been larger. The only figures that serve as a basis for calculations are the ones on the total registration, and these are undoubtedly under rather than over the real total.

Another conclusion which may be drawn is that there is a real benefit to and for the rural people of the state in this annual week of profit and pleasure. Times have been none too easy for the farmers of New York during the past two years, so that it really means something for them to make the effort and spend the money necessary to go to Ithaca. For, though everything in the way of entertainment, lectures, concerts and so on at the college is free, with the exception of the Kermis play, which is run by the students, it costs in both money and time to attend, and many make a real sacrifice to come. Carfare, meals, and lodging have to be paid for by the visitors, and for those who come from the extreme eastern or western ends of the state, this is not inconsiderable. And people came from Franklin and Clinton counties, Suffolk, and Chautauqua. There were guests from all but six of the counties, showing the breadth of the invitation and the wide acceptance of it.

These, then, are the folks who attend Farmers' Week. The butcher, the baker, the candlestick-maker, and all the rest come, but by far the greater number are farmers. Whether or not they get what they come for, or whether or not they come for anything at all besides a good time, a change of scenery, and a chance to get away from the chores and the pesky animals that are always hungry, is still another question—and one that does not promise an answer soon. It is the opinion of the writer, however, that if the main purpose of Farmers' Week is to make the people of the state acquainted with the ways their college can serve them, it is succeeding, and the people themselves, by their coming year after year and by bringing their friends and neighbors, have placed their seal of approval on one of the big undertakings of the college.

Oh There's a Battle Ground

Upon a hill there is a light
That burns like thought against the night
And through wild nature's crude domain
Where life has struggled with some gain
In gas and ooze and cells and sods,
In dinosaurs and maybe gods.

The trees are backed against the air;
The groundhog slumbers in his lair;
No wires are here; no wagon cuts
The hilly road in snowy ruts;
The fields are done; the stars are fled;
The world is as a world gone dead.

But this hill flaunts a human light
From mullioned windows on the night:
Someone is planning for the spring,
Or how to vote, or signalling
To Mars; or wrestling some wide thought
That ploughing in the fields has brought.

For Man is life's last pioneer:
As he does now so life will veer
Back to the brutal earth again
Or onward to the godly men;
And where a farmer lives Man's round
Of life, Oh there's a battleground.

Raymond Van Allen

A Problem in Money

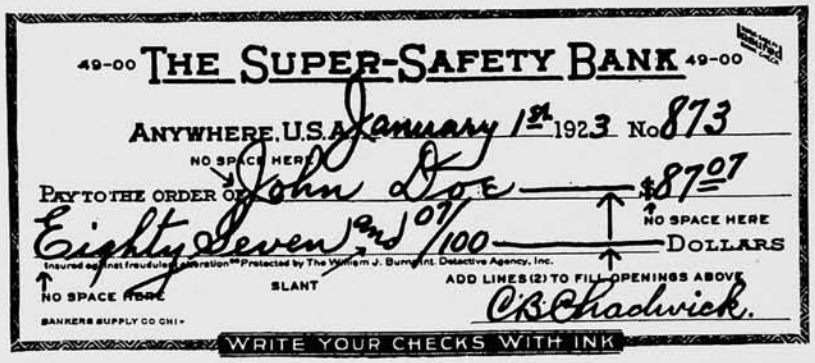
Why We Should Use More Checks, and how to "Check Up" On Them

By Ruth M. Kellogg

NEW YEAR'S is the time-honored date for making new and good resolutions and for turning over new leaves, however; February or any other time is not too late for worthwhile changes or new leaves. The leaves here discussed are those of your check-book and two matters in connection with them.

To many people a checking account in some bank is taken as a matter of course and a necessity. However, some investigational work in New York state reveals the fact that a considerable number are without such a convenience. Altho banks are cordial to their small depositors some may feel they have too little money to start an account. In such a case the first leaf that needs turning is a right about face on this question!

One who has ever used a checking account can hardly imagine himself or herself doing without it; checks may now be freely sent any place in the United States in payment for goods or services and exchange is seldom charged, a cancelled check is always a receipt in itself, it greatly lessens the necessity for carrying money with one, also those who use checks instead of the actual cash fit in better with the whole exchange system under which we now live—that of credit.



The proper way to write a check

The Burns Detective Agency estimates that 99 per cent of the small bank depositors make out their checks carelessly. Banks will tell you something similar. The United States Supreme Court has ruled that if alteration of a check or brand in its use is due to the carelessness of the drawer that the drawer must bear the loss.

The story is told that a certain man in Pennsylvania whom we will call Mr. X, gave his address as such and such a street and number in Pittsburgh, in care of Mr.———. Search revealed the fact that this address was that of the jail and the man in whose care the mail was to be sent was the warden! It seems "Mr. X" has a keen imagination that he uses when serving a sentence. He thinks of an idea of some clever sounding invention, gets correspondence from an unsuspecting authority on the matter, then later, armed with this correspondence he goes forth. He goes to another man, explains that this invention is to be manufactured and that he will have no trouble at all to obtain all the money he wants for this purpose, however right at the moment he needs a few dollars, also he is entirely willing to accept a check. Imagine the discomfiture of the victim when his cancelled check comes back to him for an amount considerably larger than he made it out! Mr. X when again located, is induced to once more take up his residence in the jail. If the victim has been careless in the making out of his check he must stand the loss unless he can recover from Mr. X.

Yet the making out of a check correctly is a simple matter. Also many banks now have their checkbooks made up of "safety paper," so called because it is much harder to erase and remake checks made on such paper without detection. No matter what kind of paper is used, here are several points that should always be observed by each of us as we draw or write a check. Always begin at the extreme left of the line and fill in the line (see cut), write legibly and in ink, use all of the spaces, be sure your signature is always the same using only the one on file with the bank.

It is well to write the first figure of the amount for which the check is drawn so that it actually touches the $ sign, the figures themselves should be sufficiently close that no one else can insert another figure, the latter holds true also for the amount written in words. If you happen to make out a check with the amount in words and figures varying, the amount in words is considered the correct one. The habit of always numbering checks as drawn is a great convenience when checking up the bank statement. If you make a mistake in making out a check always tear it up and start again as you should never alter a check. Any alteration makes its acceptance at the bank questionable.

A check drawn to "bearer" has no place in ordinary usage as it may be cashed, with no fraud whatever, by anyone into whose hands it may fall. A check drawn in pencil may easily be altered by some dishonest person who might secure it. Or if you are careless about the way in which you sign your name. Sometimes signing John Henry Jones, another time John Jones and another J. H. Jones, do not be amazed if sometime someone cashes a fraudulent check using your name. How can you expect the bank to recognize a variety of signatures for you when you have only one signature or file with them? or a similar reason it is most unwise to be erratic in the style of writing you use. A variety of writings can easily lead also to a protested check (the bank's efforts to safeguard your funds) and this proceeding costs money.

We venture to say that tho the per cent of those drawing checks carelessly is rated high, that those who endorse carelessly or incorrectly is even higher. The first endorsement should always appear near the top of the torn edge of the check as you turn it over on its face, each succeeding endorsement appearing directly beneath the one above. Even tho your name is incorrectly spelled or not written as you usually sign it, endorse exactly as your name appears on the face of the check, or if the check has been endorsed to you, exactly as it is written in this endorsement, then in parenthesis beneath this first signature of yours, write your name correctly. The latter is of importance

particularly if you are sending the check to the bank for deposit or are endorsing it to someone else.

In general, there are three methods or kinds of endorsement: (a) endorsement in blank; (b) limited or restricted endorsement; (c) endorsement in full. Endorsement in blank means merely signing your name "John H. Jones" as written on the check. It is the most common and also the most unsafe unless you are already at the bank ready to cash or deposit your check. This type of endorsement makes a check equivalent to a "bearer" check, in case it is lost or acquired by some dishonest person it may be cashed without any fraud whatever, the loss is yours or the one who has accepted it and not the bank.

The second method, usually as indicated above called a limited or restricted endorsement (sometimes called a special endorsement) consists of writing, "Pay to James Brown" and signing your name below it. This limits or restricts James Brown as to its use, he cannot pass it to anyone else, but can only take it to the bank for cashing or deposit. No one but James Brown can cash it without brand, but it may greatly inconvenience him to be so restricted in its use, hence this is not a courteous endorsement.

Endorsement in blank is deservedly considered the best of all for general use. This consists of writing "Pay to the order of James Brown" and signing your name beneath it. This is equally as safe an endorsement as the second method and it also gives James Brown full freedom in its subsequent use. Would that more people would use such an endorsement!

Better Business? Maybe

Some Items in Our Present Agricultural Situation

By A. B. Genung

AGRICULTURE has taken a lot of punishment these last five years, but nobody has had to write its epitaph yet. Stricken with economic paralysis in 1920, operated on by the deflation specialists in 1921, bloated with indigestible crop surpluses thru 1922, revived by a mild injection of income into the cotton belt in 1923 and the wheat belt last season, it still survives and even shows symptoms of convalescence. Many individual farmers go down in the struggle, but farming goes on.

If one makes a brief, bird's-eye picture of the country now, the high-lights appear about as follows: The South has had two successive cotton crops, each worth a billion-and-a-half dollars, cash. Two pretty good seasons, in other words, giving opportunity to pay off most of its pressing debts and putting the cotton belt fairly on its feet. The great central corn belt, following the general collapse in 1920, finally managed to convert a three years' surplus of corn into pigs. It is now just working out from under the resulting flood of hogs. With prices of grain already high and hogs going up, corn belt farmers are more optimistic. The wheat belt has just had a splendid season, after four years on the verge of bankruptcy. In the vast range country of the Rocky Mountain region, the picture holds some contrasts: sheep growers are doing well and are increasing their flocks; cattle raisers are in fair way to being 100 per cent broke; the range cattle industry is in deplorable financial circumstances. The Pacific Coast is in fair shape, though because of drought and frosts, conditions have not improved the past two years.

Nothing in the country-wide production situation has occurred, since 1920, of so much significance as the short corn crop of the past season. The real surpluses still overhanging agricultural markets are those stored on the hoof: surpluses carried along in the multitude of beef cattle, of dairy cattle, of hogs. This short corn crop will operate on those animal surpluses much like a severe coal shortage would upon the metal industries. It is already pressing sharply on hogs, while the estimates are that the corn belt will feed out about 25 per cent fewer beef cattle than last year. The effects of this short corn crop will be felt for a considerable time to come, a harsh but powerful reducer.

As the stagnation in beef cattle is relieved, it will tend to lift one depressing weight from the dairy industry. It is bad enough to have low milk prices, but when cattle almost cease to have meat value as well, the dairyman is up against it all around.

New York, in common with New England agriculture, is under the pressure of a double-barreled difficulty. The poorer and more remote, eastern hill lands have been for years feeling the competition of shifted population and especially of western production. In New England this has reached the point where a considerable area of land formerly tilled has actually gone back into woods. On top of this long-time pressure, which has borne down heavily upon our important lines of production such as butter and grain, have come the post-war difficulties, involving our market milk industry along with the rest. It is a doubly uncomfortable period. Eastern farmers, generally, have their hands full. Many a man is at his wit's end right now to meet this spring's tax and interest payments.

How do things look for the coming year? Slightly better, on the whole. Milk surplus shows some signs of diminishing. The probability is that somewhat larger acreage of grain will be planted and, if the season is reasonably good, grain will be cheaper next fall. There will be a scramble for good seed corn this spring and wise men will get their seed early and test it carefully. If human nature operates as usual, there will be smaller acreages of potatoes and cabbage than last spring. Hogs will be higher priced next winter and an extra sow or two now might be good business on some New York farms. If real liquidation continues in beef cattle as it is now going on, all cattle values will tend to improve by another year. The sheep outlook is good as to wool prices and fairly so for lambs. In apples and high quality eggs, New York producers have splendid advantage of location and their outlook is moderately good. In general, the short-time swings in prices are more violent than before the war. This means even more advantage than formerly to those alert men who are able, at least part of the time, to buy supplies somewhere near the bottom and who occasionally hit a favorable market with something to sell. Good judgment dictated laying in a stock of feed early last summer. Good judgment would seem to dictate quite the opposite course for this spring. However, anyone who guesses on the future will be wrong part of the time.

Fundamentally, the post-war difficulties in agriculture are a product of the period of rapid financial inflation and

(Continued on page 150)

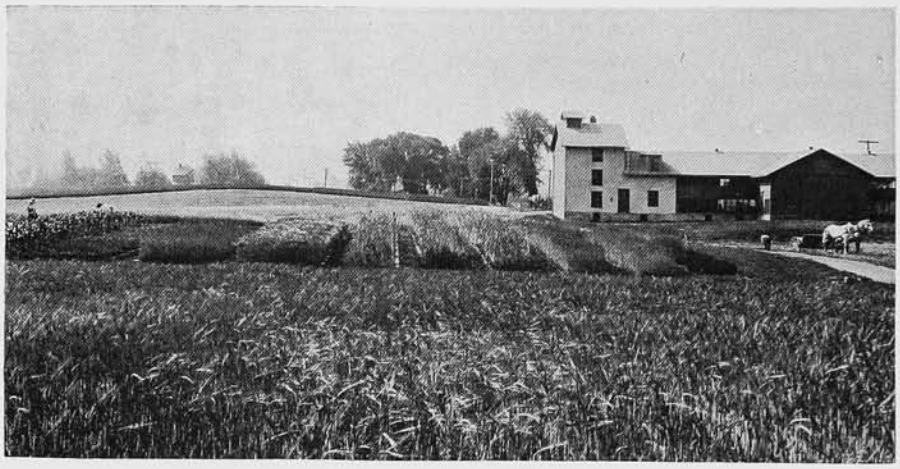
Recent Soil Studies

Some Experimental Work of the Agronomy Department at Ithaca

By A. F. Gustafson

THE department of agronomy now embraces all of the work formerly done by the department of soil technology and a portion of that done by the department of farm crops prior to its division three years ago. At that time a part of the former farm crops work was taken over by the department of plant breeding and another section of it is being carried on by the vegetable gardening department. Much work of interest to every Cornell graduate in agriculture, as well as to farmers in general, is being conducted on Caldwell field and on other nearby experimental plats belonging to the college of Agriculture. A number of these are listed and explained below.

Nitrogen Supplied by Legumes.—The nitrogen balance experiments are conducted in concrete frames because plots did not prove satisfactory for this purpose. In this work all of the legumes regularly produced in the state are being grown in rotation with cereals. The purpose of this work is to learn the comparative effect of legumes and non-legumes on the nitrogen content of the soil and on the growth of the succeeding crops. Red clover, alfalfa, sweet clover, alsike, vetch, field beans and soybeans are being grown. The biennial legumes and alfalfa increase the growth of succeeding cereals much more than do the annual legumes. The latter do not appear to have any advantage over grain crops or timothy in their effect on the growth of succeeding crops. In all of this work potash and phosphorus are supplied liberally since the object of the experiment is to ascertain which legume or non-legume best maintains the soil supply of nitrogen.



A section of the experimental plats at the College

The effect upon the nitrogen content of the soil of leaving alfalfa meadow for different periods is being studied, as is also a similar question in regard to timothy. This work has real possibilities from the farmer's standpoint and in addition is of deep interest to soil scientists.

Nitrogen Supplied by Manures.—Two distinct crop rotations, one with and one without a legume, are being grown and several different quantities of nitrogen are being supplied to each in the endeavor to ascertain whether the use of nitrogen in manures (farm and artificial) is necessary and if so how much should be used.

Experiments With Phosphatic Fertilizers.—Acid phosphate and finely ground untreated rock phosphate, called floats, are used with manure and also with mineral nitrogen and potash. Both of these carriers of phosphorus in normal applications give satisfactory results on the Dunkirk soil of the experiment field. Everything considered, however, acid phosphate at its present delivered cost seems to be the better buy for the farmer.

Timothy Production.—In 1905, plots were laid out to study methods of fertilization of timothy. The rotation was corn, oats, wheat, and timothy three years, six years in all. All fertilizer was applied to the timothy crops as the work was begun, previous to the advent of the motor vehicle, when timothy was still an important cash crop. After three rotations the plan has been changed—part of the fertilizer now being applied for the grain crops. Nitrate of soda, acid phosphate and muriate of potash have produced large increases in yield of timothy. With the present relatively high price of nitrate of soda and the very low field value of timothy it is doubtful whether nitrate of soda can be used with profit in timothy production. Farm manure proved the most economical single fertilizer for timothy. It was not supplemented with phosphorus in this study.

Drainage Studies.—For the past 15 years the losses of lime and plant-food materials that soils undergo by the ordinary leaching by rain water has been under intensive study in the drainage tanks or lysimeters. Data has been secured on the losses of nitrogen, lime, magnesia, potash, phosphoric acid, silica and sulfur from the different soils used in the lysimeters. Of these the loss of lime is of the greatest economic importance when a soil is well cropped.

A study of the utilization of nitrogen from nitrate of soda, sulfate of ammonia and dried blood and of the loss of nitrogen in the drainage from soil receiving these carriers of nitrogen was begun recently.

Effect of Different Seeded Crops in a Crop Rotation.—On other plats crops are grown in rotation continuously without fertilizer. In a five-year rotation of corn, oats, clover with timothy two years as compared with corn, oats, and timothy three years, clover has shown a very marked influence in increasing the growth of timothy the first year and a considerable increase the second year. Where corn and oats are grown with alfalfa three years the legume has had a very beneficial effect on the cereals following it.

Soil Type Studies.—Some of the more important soil types found in New York State have been brought to Ithaca in sufficient quantities to conduct fertilizer studies in galvanized iron cylinders and more recently in concrete receptacles. It is desired to know whether soils of

the same type but from widely separated areas have the same fertilizer requirements. If so the soil survey will be a guide, or partial guide, to the use of fertilizers in the surveyed area.

Field Peas.—A study of field peas is being conducted to find varieties or strains which will mature at the same time as a mixture of oats and barley grown for dairy feed. A strain or variety maturing with a mixture of Cornellian oats and Alpha barley will be of much value and will be welcomed with enthusiasm by New York dairymen.

Grass Studies.—Ten different grasses representative of the important ones grown in the state are being studied. They may be observed at any time by those interested in grasses. Specimens may be brought in for identification. Here are grown the materials used in the crops courses. Farmers may get an idea of the relative value of the different grasses for hay or pasture by seeing them growing side by side. Six varieties and strains of millets and sudan grass are receiving similar attention.

Cereals.—In a similar way the growth habits and characteristics of a large number of varieties and strains of cereals are being studied and may be observed at their respective periods during the summer and early fall. This work includes about one hundred varieties and strains of wheat, six of rye, sixty of oats, fifty of barley and twenty of corn. This includes all types, varieties and strains of importance usually grown in the state and many from outside sources which may be of value here.

Legumes.—In all over 45 varieties and strains of the different legumes are being grown. This includes red, alsike, sweet, white, mammoth and crimson clover together with dalea or wood's clover, and yellow trefoil, in the regular varieties and strains. Red clover is being grown from a number of seed sources. Annual legumes such as soybeans, lupines serradella and cowpeas are included. Kudzu was planted but it did not survive the first winter under our soil and climatic conditions.

Alfalfa.—Twenty varieties and strains of alfalfa are being compared as to growth habits, characteristics, general value and ability to survive our winter climate. Very interesting information is being secured showing which alfalfas are outstanding in their good qualities and which are unlikely to have real value under our conditions. Grimm and Ontario Variegated stand out as excellent varieties while southern grown common strains produce so meagerly as to be of little value even though they may survive a few mild winters.

Much has been said recently in farm papers regarding the effect on the life of alfalfa of two, three and four cuttings a season. These are being studied in a limited way to determine the effect of frequent cutting on the life of the plant rather than the effect on total yield or quality of hay.

Outlying Fields.—In addition to the experimental work in progress here the department operates three outlying experiment fields. The oldest one, a leased field, is located on Volusia silty clay loam near Virgil in Cortland County. The work on this field is of a demonstrational nature, but is carefully conducted and closely checked as to treatment, seeding, cultivation and yields. A three-year rotation of corn, oats, clover is practiced. The first plat receives no treatment, the second an application of six tons of maure every three years on corn; the third, this quantity of manure, limestone and acid phosphate at the average rate of 200 pounds to the acre a year, all applied to the corn crop; and the fourth plat the same quantity of acid phosphate and manure without limestone. This field is located on a very poor phase of this type of soil. None of the adjoining land has been cropped regularly during recent years. As might be predicted the full treatment, manure, limestone and acid phosphate, gives the best results. Yields have been very satisfactory when the rather high elevation and the exhausted condition of the soil are considered.

Two other fields were secured in 1919. One is located in Monroe County about eighteen miles southwest of Rochester, four miles south of Churchville, on Ontario silt loam. This field of ten acres was purchased by the College. The third field is of similar size, located on Volusia stony silt loam in Allegany County near Alfred. The land is leased from the State School of Agriculture at Alfred. Similar fertilizer and crop production studies on separate series of plats are in progress on both of these fields. In the crops work mixtures of oats and barley, oats and peas, and oats, barley and peas are being compared with both oats and barley grown separately. Mixtures of red and alsike clover with timothy are being compared with red, alsike and sweet clover seeded on separate plats and with red and alsike together on the same plat. In the production of silage material corn is planted at different distances apart, alone and with soybeans, and soy beans are drilled solid and in rows 28 inches apart for cultivation. This is a three-year rotation. At Alfred the work is very similar but the rotation has timothy in addition to corn, oats and clover. The oats, barley and pea mixture is very promising, in fact, many farmers are already growing this mixture and find it a material aid in reducing the cash outlay for feed in milk production.

On the fertilizer plats at both Churchville and Alfred acid phosphate in one- and two hundred-pound applications is compared with a complete fertilizer, a nitrogen-phosphorus mixture and a phosphorus-potash mixture. This comparison is made both with and without manure. On the field in Monroe County the rotation is corn, oats, clover (red and alsike) and wheat, the fourth year seeded to sweet clover to be turned under the next spring for corn. At the Alfred field in a dairy section the rotation is corn (silage), oats (seeded to red and alsike clover with timothy) clover third year and timothy the fourth year. This soil is sour so limestone is used to secure a good growth of clover.

On additional plats this rotation is extended to eight years by continuing to harvest timothy hay. Different rates of fertilizing and manuring are being studied to determine their effect on the yield of hay and on the life of the timothy sod. In time the work on these fields will answer some practical farm crops, fertilizer and soil management questions. Similar work is badly needed for the sandy soils about the Adirondacks.

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CATHERINE A. DOYLE

Ithaca, New York February, 1925

THERE is a certain satisfaction which comes from being a party to a job well done—and that in a nutshell expresses our feelings towards Farmers' Week. For seventeen years now we have stepped off the train in Ithaca, found the same familiar hills awaiting us, registered, and found a place to sleep, swapped stories, gained fresh ideas, and attended those same demonstrations which proved so entertaining last year. Not that our big family gathering—for that is in reality just what it is—does not attract new members. There are always many among us who are experiencing for the first time the surprises which have become more or less the order of things to those who have "week-ended" here before—and, therefore, the more thoroly to be enjoyed. Time must inevitably alter the personnel of our big family; it is the spirit which lives on, unchanged and which puts the good old zest into the gathering.

Now were this an open discussion we feel confident someone would rise to remark that we were all wrong, and give as his reason for being at Farmers' Week a convention or conference he wished to attend, some specific demonstration in which he was particularly interested, or even that it furnished a good excuse to see how his boy was behaving himself. We admit the validity of such an argument in a limited number of cases. To determine just how few these instances are, we have but to refer to one of the leading articles in the present issue. The great majority of us like to rub elbows with the crowd now and then; it gives us a different attitude, something fresh to talk about, and an admirable opportunity to get a new perspective on our farm and on ourselves; a chance to glance over things from the other side of the fence. Then too, to most of us, Farmers' Week means a vacation, a chance to cast aside responsibilities, to do just about what we please; it looks to us amazingly like a good chance to play—all together.

Spirit is an intangible thing, as are most of our emotions. We cannot define it, but we feel certain that when some three thousand of our best farmers in New York state get together at the College, there is bound to be some of it floating around loose and everyone will get his share. That's why we just can't help being optimistic about Farmers' Week. And we'll all have a good time whether we attend one day or six—it's the rule in big family gatherings like this.

We are proud to count THE COUNTRYMAN among those who have not missed a Farmers' Week in seventeen years and we have our record to uphold. So altho we have no old stove in the office to gather 'round, we have plenty of good heat and enough chairs for all who would come. Make it a point to drop in and talk things over between times.

THE new 1925 census of agriculture which is at present making excellent progress in the country districts of New York state represents a long and exceedingly important step in the efforts of our government to determine the financial and economic status of the American farmer. A thoro knowledge of the actual conditions existing within the industry is a necessity if Congress is to legislate wisely in matters pertaining to it.

The census is taken by the department of commerce in conjunction with the department of agriculture which will make it the basis for their annual crop estimates. The totals of farm acreage, land utilization, livestock, crops, etc., will give a cross section of conditions during 1924 and will be used in the preparation of estimates for each year until the next census.

It is, to say the least, encouraging that the government has realized the necessity of safeguarding the welfare of the farmers. Possibly we may even yet live to see some of the pre-election promises of farm aid develop as a result of facts brought to light by this census. Who can tell!!

WHICH reminds us that there is at present a tendency to dangle before the eyes of the farmer the vision of "increased production" as a panacea for all their ills. We wonder how much longer it will take some men to realize that increased production without greater marketing facilities is the essence of folly. For most farmers a lean year is a prosperous one, for tho crops are small, prices are high and most everybody is satisfied.

WE ARE in receipt of several excellent pictures loaned to us for reproduction by the Ansco Photoproducts, Inc. The contents cut and the frontispiece in the present issue were secured thru the courtesy of Mr. B. B. Snowden and Ray Thompson of the Ansco staff to whom THE COUNTRYMAN extends its heartiest thanks.

Former Student Notes

Each year when the new editorial board of THE COUNTRYMAN steps into the shafts and draws the traces taut, ideas for a glowing year are uppermost. And that is as it should be. But as time goes on, and the new board grows into the job, the difficulties begin to pile up, and some of that pristine enthusiasm is lost.

But this must concern itself with the alumni notes, so we will make a specific application. The alumni editor really does want to publish for the benefit of your classmates articles about yourself and family. Perhaps this is one of the largest functions of the magazine—just to act as a sort of go-between for you and your classmates, a means by which you may in one letter write to them all. About fifty of you throughout the year write to us and give immediate information about yourselves. The other alumni notes which we publish are gleaned from all possible sources. Perhaps we hear of you through your fraternity, or maybe a member of the teaching staff has been in touch with you recently, or perhaps a chance word dropped during your visit to Ithaca is responsible for the note. At any rate, most of the notes reach us in a very roundabout way, and when one of the former students writes to us, after we have published an article about him, stating that we have called him Robert instead of John, or that we have placed him in the butcher business located in Seattle instead of Akron, we lightly excuse ourselves by the thought that considering the vague source of the note, it really might have been worse. Our intentions are good, but the support, we sometimes think, rather weak.

Now alumni members, and former special students, and winter course men, this is your department in the magazine, and we want to hear from you more often. Here's a plan! Do you suppose that you could drop a letter to this magazine on each of your birthdays, telling us how you are progressing in your old job, or what the new one is, and how you like it, what your wife's maiden name was before she married you a few months ago, or what you have decided to call the new youngster. Maybe you have been elected president of something. Let your classmates rejoice with you.

The editorial board of this magazine passes along into history with the next issue. This is written perhaps to save the new alumni editor the trouble, and perhaps to make a final suggestion to you all. The suggestion then is this—will you write to us on your birthday? Now it's your move!

'01 B.S.A.—Adams Phillips who has recently been principal of the high school and teacher of vocational agriculture at Washington College, Tennessee, is now principal and teacher of vocational agriculture in the new consolidated school at Cranberry, North Carolina. He is also the supervisor of schools of the Cranberry Township. Address him at Cranberry, North Carolina.

'02 Sp.—Lester A. Parke writes that he is still in the same old job, namely, that of selling autos, trucks, tractors and farm machinery, and recent reports say that he is active in farm organization and is president of Cattaraugus County Farm Bureau. He writes that he has "no wife and no kid," but still finds life worth the living. His address is Gowanda, New York.

'06 Sp.—Ernest Kelly is head of the Market Milk Division of the Bureau of Dairying, U. S. Dep't of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

'07 Sp.—The radio editor of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer is Frank A. Buhlert, who writes that the Cornell Club of Seattle is a very active organization and well attended by the alumni.

'07 Sp.—L. F. Strickland is the inspector for N. Y. Dep't of Farms and Markets, Bureau of Plant Industry. He was one of the organizers of the original spraying service in N. Y. State and since its organization in 1917 in Niagara he has each year acted as field specialist in carrying out the work here.

'08 Sp.—R. L. Spaulding is located at Box 653, Asheville, N. C., where he is the special agent for the Commercial Union Insurance Co., Ltd.

'10 B.S.—James H. Rutherford is manager of the Cleveland Agency of the Phoenix Mutual Life Association.

'11 Sp.—Eugene S. Miller is now an agronomist in the extension service of the A. and M. College of Texas.

'11 B.S.A.—William O. Strong has been transferred from Norfolk to Olney, Virginia, where he is connected with the Eastern Shore Experiment Station. He is classed as an assistant entomologist there.

'11 B.S.A.—It is with deep regret that we announce the death of Carlman F. Ribsam, who died in Trenton, N. J., on January 1, 1925. After desperately fighting typhoid-pneumonia for seventeen days, he finally succumbed and was laid at rest on Monday, January 5. While a student here at Cornell, "Rip" was a business manager of the COUNTRYMAN. After graduation he was associated with his father in the seed business in Trenton, and at the time of his death he was treasurer of Martin C. Ribsam & Sons Company. He was always active in Cornell affairs at Trenton, and served at one time as President of the Cornell Club. He leaves a wife and two small boys—living at 20 Dean Avenue, Trenton, New Jersey.

'12 Ex.—I. C. Reed is dealing in the retail meat and milk business at Oakfield, N. Y.

'12 B.S.—Anna E. Hunn is president of the Blue Bowl Cafeteria, Inc.,

at 68 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York.

'12 B.S.—Leon C. Pritchard, a member of the Ithaca automobile firm of J. C. Pritchard and son, recently took over the Buick Service Garage, which he is conducting in connection with the salesrooms of the firm.

'13 Sp.—Allan D. King is the assistant foreman in the milk receiving department of the Hershey Chocolate Co. at Hershey, Pa., where his address is 123 Areba Street.

'13 M.S.—W. Oliver Whitcomb is superintendent of the grain laboratory at Montana Grain Inspection Laboratory, at the Montana Experiment Station, Bozeman, Montana.

'13 B.S.—Dr. George C. Supplee is the director of laboratories for the Dry Milk Company. Dr. Supplee was an instructor in the dairy department, but left in 1919 and went to Adams, N. Y., in the employ of the same company for which he now is director of laboratories. Recently the company built new buildings at Bainbridge, N Y., where Dr. Supplee is now located.

'13 B.S.—A. P. Williams, regional agent of the Atlantic division for federal board of agricultural education and formerly assistant state superintendent of agricultural education, inspected the rural education department on December 15 and 16.

'14 Sp.—Wilber K. Clark is the field representative of the G. L. F. for Delaware County. He is situated at Delhi, N. Y.

'14 B.S.—Thomas A. Baker is professor of animal husbandry at the University of Delaware. He was married on August 11, 1923, to Miss Ruth E. Brown, and Mr. and Mrs. Baker are at present living in Newark, Delaware.

'14 B.S.—John Cuddeback is farming, and obtaining most of his profits from the soil which he sells in the form of sand. Address: Port Jervis, New York.

'14 B.S.—H. B. Allen, now head of the department of agricultural education at the University of West Virginia, will take graduate work for his doctor's degree at Cornell during the second semester.

'15 B.B.—Mr. and Mrs. William D. Chappell announce with pleasure the arrival of a daughter, Catherine Marie, on January 11, 1925.

'15 B.S.—James B. Clark s a florist at Pasadena, Cal. He does business under the name of the Clark Chrysanthemum Gardens.

'16 B.S.—Harold E. Tenny is manager of the Sylvan Orchards, Inc., at Rock Tavern, N. Y. He and his wife have a son, James Harold, born on December 14, 1923.

'16 B.S.—Frank M. Tibbitts, who has been for the last two years the western manager of the *Dairymen's League News*, has recently become business manger of the paper, with address at 120 West 42nd Street, New York City.

'17 B.S.—Harold D. Macy is still chasing "bugs" he says, and is assistant professor of dairy bacteriology at the University of Minnesota. He writes that he took unto himself a wife, on September 20, 1924, formerly Miss Rachel Nelson of Minneapolis. They are living at 2176 Scudder St., St. Paul, Minnesota.

'17 B.S.—Seth Parsons is "farming it" at Sharon Springs.

'17 B.S.—Helene Tompkins is still teaching Home Economics in the high school at Norwich. Her address is 11 Maple Street.

'17 B.S.—V. J. Ashbaugh has been with the Dry Milk Company for several years and is now at Bainbridge, N. Y., in the capacity of assistant production manager. The company manufactures powdered milk, casein, etc., in three different factories.

'17 Ex.—Volney A. S. Avery is a

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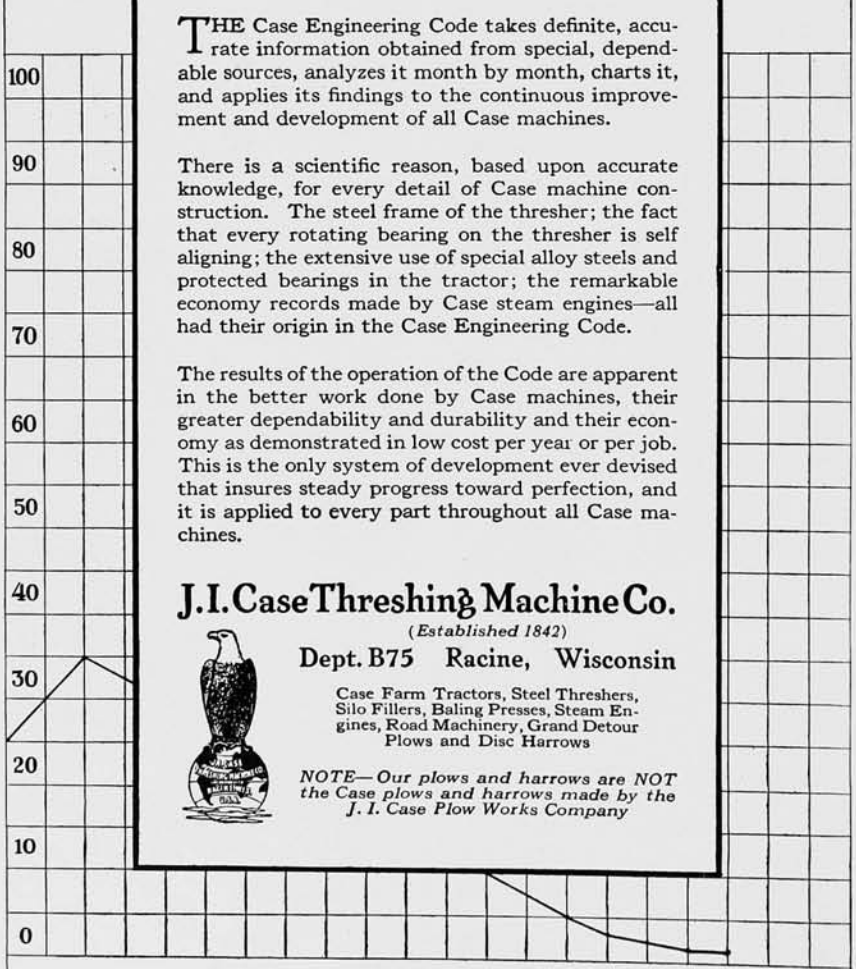

J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co.

(*Established 1842*)

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Case Farm Tractors, Steel Threshers, Silo Fillers, Baling Presses, Steam Engines, Road Machinery, Grand Detour Plows and Disc Harrows

NOTE—Our plows and harrows are NOT the Case plows and harrows made by the J. I. Case Plow Works Company

florist at the Linwood Gardens, in Quinton, N. J.

'18 Sp.—H. Herbert West has been elected a member of the New Jersey State Assembly. He ran as a Dirt Farmer candidate, and carried the vote quite decisively. Since leaving Cornell, Mr. West has demonstrated his ability as a farmer, besides conducting a real estate and insurance business which bears his name. He can be addressed at Allentown, N. J.

'18 B.S.—James D. Tregurtha is a chemist with the Newark Milk and Cream Company, 20 Bridge Street, Newark, N. J. He lives at 68 North Fifteenth Street, East Orange, N. J.

'18 B.S.—George T. Dibble is teaching accounting in the Armstrong Schools of Business. Write him at 1008 Spruce Street, Berkeley, California.

'18 B.S.—J. Ernestine Becker is doing experimental work in nutrition at the Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health in Baltimore, Maryland. She should be addressed in care of the Johns Hopkins School, Wolfe and Monument Streets, Baltimore.

'18 B.S.—Richard F. Lieke is an instructor at the Textile High School, 124 West 30th Street, New York City, at which address all of his old friends may locate him.

'18 B.S.—Alice A. Boynton and Archie O. Vaughn '22 W. C., were married in November. They are living on West State Street in Ithaca. Mr. Vaughn is employed in the Dairy department.

'19 B.S.—F. C. Deitz, erroneously dubbed "Beitz" in the December COUNTRYMAN, is head of the horticultural department in the State School of Agriculture at Farmingdale, L. I. Until recently, he held a similar position in the State School of Agriculture at Cobleskill.

'19 B.S.—Julius ("Dutch") Parsons is teaching agriculture to aspiring youths in the high school at East Aurora.

'19 W.C.—Edward J. Albert has accepted a position as superintendent of the poultry department at the Virginia Polytechnic Institute. His new address is Blacksburg, West Virginia, Gen. Delivery. Mr. Albert has recently been associated with the American Incubator Manufacturing Company at Richmond, Virginia.

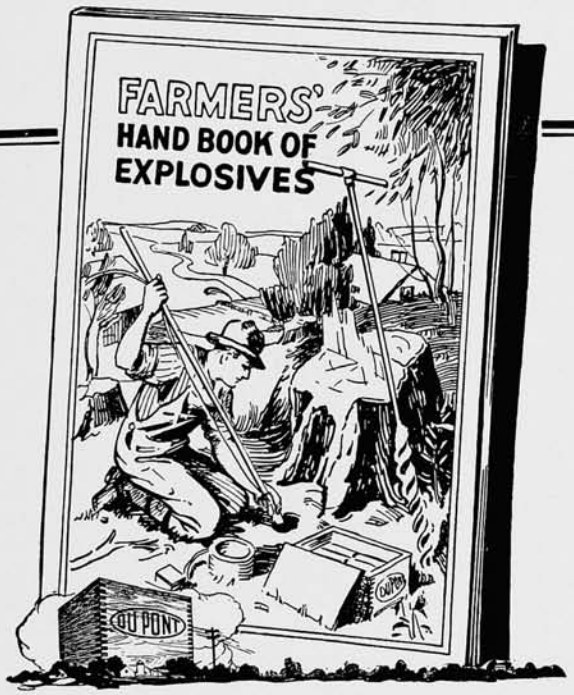
'19 B.S.—Percy L. Dunn, who has been an instructor connected with the extension department at Cornell University since graduation, has accepted the office of scout executor for Steuben County. He will be located at Hornell, and will take over the work about February 1. "Perc" says that this is more in his line.

'20 B.S.—Frederick E. Kast is government inspector for the United States Department of Agriculture. His office is located at 102 Warren Street, New York City.

'20 B.S.—Clarence Johnson is County Club agent in Ontario County. He can be addressed at Canandaigua, New York.

'20 B.S.—Edward C. Knapp is travelling for the Agency Department of the Aetna Casualty & Surety Company, of Hartford, Connecticut. "Ed" succumbed to matrimony on July 12, 1924, when he married Annabelle M. Zumkley, of New York City. Mr. and Mrs. Knapp are now living in Hartford, Conn.

'20 B.S.—Jesse T. Van Doren was recently appointed supervisor of the agricultural census to be taken in the



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The handbook is a textbook on the use of explosives on the farm. It is authentic, comprehensive, profusely illustrated and it gives you complete information on the selection and application of dynamite to land-clearing, ditching, drainage, planting and cultivating trees, subsoiling, and for other purposes on the farm.

Dynamite does all these things easier, quicker, better and cheaper. It is the *modern* form of power for certain farm work. You are vitally interested in efficient and economical farming methods. The Farmers' Handbook is packed full of interesting and instructive facts that will enable you to use explosives efficiently and safely.

Don't fail to send for your free copy today. Just ask for the "Farmers' Handbook" and, as a favor to us, please mention this publication. You'll get your copy by return mail.

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DU PONT

Probably Your Prof. . . .

has some cows of his own. If he has, you can bet he's feeding them for the largest milk production consistent with good health and economy.

Because he knows how to feed cows, the chances are that his grain mixture is getting considerable protein from one or both of these economical sources:

Diamond Corn Gluten Meal and Buffalo Corn Gluten Feed

Ask him anyway. When you're an alumnus, with your own milking herd, you'll do well to follow the feeding methods your Prof. uses now.

40% Protein

IN

EVERY LIVE DEALER'S STOCK

AND

EVERY GOOD DAIRY RATION

Corn Products Refining Co.
New York Chicago

23% Protein

Fourth District, State of New York, which includes Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Warren, Herkimer, Hamilton, St. Lawrence, Lewis, and Jefferson Counties. He states that in 1920 there were 29,102 farms in this district, which is the largest and most difficult in the state to enumerate at this time of the year. His address is Three Mile Bay, N. Y.

'20 B.S.—W. A. Rodwell, ex-service man, who has been teaching agriculture at Chateaugay, New York, has been ill since early in the fall. He reports that he is slowly recovering and will soon be able to resume his position.

'20 B.S., '22 M.S.—Charles H. Merchant and Katherine C. McAllister of Ithaca were married December 31, 1924, in Ithaca. They will reside in Orono, Maine, where Mr. Merchant has a position on the college faculty.

'21 B.S.—Albert M. MacDonald is with the American Agricultural Chemical Company (crocker works) located at Buffalo. His address is 102 Anderson Place, Buffalo, New York.

'21 B.S. — F. Jean Bright is head of the clothing department of the High School at Plainfield, N. J. Her address is 103 East Seventh St.

'21 B.S.—Eugene Drake is with the Cudahy Packing Co., at Omaha, Neb. Since graduating, "Gene" has put in two years teaching at the University

Hammond's Slug Shot
Grandfather used it for potato bugs. Father uses it. Mother uses it on her roses. This year I am using it in my garden.

"HAMMOND'S SLUG SHOT"

Used from Ocean to Ocean

A light, composite, fine powder, easily distributed either by duster, bellows, or in water by spraying. Thoroughly reliable in killing Currant Worms, Potato Bugs, Cabbage Worms, Lice, Slugs, Sow Bugs, etc. and it is also strongly impregnated with fungicides. ☞Put up in Popular Packages at Popular Prices.

Sold by Seed Dealers and Merchants

HAMMOND'S SLUG SHOT WORKS, BEACON, N. Y.

HAMMOND'S SLUG-SHOT
AN INSECTICIDE FOR GARDEN USE
USED SINCE 1880

of Wisconsin at Madison, and one year at the University of North Dakota, at Fargo.

'21 B.S.—Ruby Odell has left Rochester, where she was formerly Assistant Dietitian in the General Hospital. She is now a dietitian in Hilton.

'21 B.S.—Samuel L. Althouse is copy editor for the *Poultry Item* at Sellersville, Pa. This is the magazine which does business under the slogan: "Where the Rooster Crows, the *Item* Goes." A letter addressed to Sellersville, Pa., will reach him.

'21 B.S.—Oliver E. Everett is western manager of the *Dairymen's League News*, with headquarters at 160 LaSalle Street, Chicago. Previously Mr. Everett was a member of the eastern advertising staff.

'21 B.S.—Alfred C. Lechler is in the real estate and construction business at Huntingdon Valley, Pa.

'21 B.S.—James C. McGahan is proprietor of the McGahan Parmley Co., who are florists in St. Petersburg, Fla.

'22 B.S.—Nathaniel A. Talmage is manager of a two hundred acre potato farm on the north shore of Long Island, at Riverhead. Part of the farm is his home farm, and the remaining fifty acres is land which he recently purchased. His address is Riverhead, New York.

'22 B.S.—Henry Schultheis writes in to tell of the removal of the landscape architectural offices of Bryant Fleming '01, to Ithaca; they are now located in the old Corson home. The change in headquarters arranged by Mr. Fleming brought two other Cornellians back to familiar scenes, John V. Larkin '20 and Walter A. J. Ewald '22. Schultheis is living at 403 College Avenue.

'22 B.S.—William H. Hutchings and Esther Davis '23 B.S. were married last July. At present they are making their home at Hamondsport, where Mrs. Hutchings is teaching Domestic Science while "Bill" is assistant sales manager of the Buffalo division of the Ralston Purina Company.

'22 B.S.—Forrest B. Wright is an instructor in the department of Rural Engineering at Cornell. He is also selling life insurance.

'23 B.S.—Cary Hartman is salesman for the Purina Mills of St. Louis, Missouri. He can be located at 225 E. Jefferson Street, Butler, Pa.

'23 B.S.—"Al" John is at present with the United States Forest Service at Safford, Arizona.

'23 B.S.—Ralph Slockbower is a supervisor in the commercial department of the New York Telephone Company and is living at Ramsay, N. J.

'23 B.S.—Gertrude Mumford is teaching home economics in the high school at Lynbrook, Long Island, and Lilian J. Roberts '23 B.S. is teaching at Farmingdale, Long Island.

'23 B.S.—Elsie Krey is teaching in the public schools of Washington, D. C. Her address is 917 Sixth Street, N.W.

'23 B.S.—Many will be interested in knowing what the Hower twins are doing. Lela L., who has recently been teaching in the Hazletown, Pa., schools, is at present at home, and is planning to go to Florida in the near future. Irene L., is teaching Home Economics in the high school at Lake Mahopac, N. Y., and managing the school's cafeteria. She is working for her master's degree at the Teacher's College. She can be addressed at Lake Mahopac.

'24 Ex.—Lyman A. Page, formerly a member of the editorial staff of this magazine, and Marian Schofield, of Jackson, Michigan, were married on December 18, 1924, at St. John's Epis-

KEYSTONE COPPER STEEL

Apollo

Rust-resisting Copper-Steel

For Culverts, Tanks, Flumes, Gutters, Silos, Roofing, Siding, Etc.

Apollo-Keystone Copper Steel galvanized gives unequaled service, above or below the ground.

APOLLO is the highest quality galvanized product manufactured. When Copper Steel is used it assures maximum rust-resistance. Time and weather prove it lasts longest. Sold by weight by leading dealers. KEYSTONE quality is also unequaled for Roofing Tin Plates. Send for booklets.

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It Leaves No Film

You would not varnish your skin nor smear your body with foreign substances as a substitute for a bath in pure water with a free rinsing cleaning material.

Yet whenever dairy utensils are washed with a cleaner containing a soapy base a thin and often invisible veneer of unrinsed grease is left on the supposedly clean surface eventually to be absorbed by the clean sweet milk with which it will come in contact.

Wyandotte Sanitary Cleaner and Cleanser

is an effective dairy cleaner not only because it is greaseless and free rinsing, but also because it leaves all washed surfaces virgin clean, pure and sweet smelling.

Wyandotte Cleans Clean

On the twenty-eighth anniversary of the birth of the parent Wyandotte Product it today requires the services of over 2,500 distributors whose stocks are further supplemented by over 700 factory storage supplies as an organized representation in 20 foreign countries.

The J. B. FORD COMPANY
Sole Mnfrs. Wyandotte, Mich.
Offices in Principal Cities

How to get a 25 per cent Greater Hatch

One of the country's greatest poultry experts announces surprising results of recent tests

Harry R. Lewis, former Professor of Poultry Husbandry, New Jersey State University and one of the best known authorities in the country, is also a successful commercial poultryman. He uses his own flock for studying important problems of breeding, feeding, and flock management.

When Fleischmann's Pure Dry Yeast was finally put on the market, in response to a demand for a Yeast for animals, Prof. Lewis determined to see for himself just what it would do in increasing fertility and hatchability during both normal and unnatural breeding seasons.

TWO tests have been completed at Lewis Farms, Davisville, R. I., with startling results.

The first test was made during March and April, 1924. Two pens, each of 320 Single Comb White Leghorns, all the same age and quality, were used. Both pens were fed the New Jersey laying mash and scratch feed.

The only difference was that one pen was fed Yeast, according to directions, in both wet and dry mashes. Yeast feeding was started two weeks before eggs were saved for hatching.

Results Are Conclusive

Out of 9,800 eggs saved from the non-yeast fed pen, only 59.5 per cent hatched. But out of 10,300 eggs *from the Yeast-fed birds, 74 per cent hatched!*—conclusive proof of the value of Yeast.

But like most other poultrymen, Prof. Lewis has had difficulty in getting eggs for hatching during the fall and early winter when production is generally low and conditions are most adverse. What would Fleischmann's Dry Yeast do under these conditions?

Two pens of 300 pullets each were selected from birds hatched February 9, 1924. Both pens were put under lights October 1, and forced for egg production. The same feeding methods were followed as before, with one pen receiving Yeast from the start.

Nearly Doubles November Hatch

Out of 600 eggs saved for hatching from the birds not receiving Yeast, only 29.3 per cent hatched. But out of 750 eggs saved from the Yeast-fed pen, 54.5 per cent hatched! *This was a 25.2 per cent greater hatch from the Yeast-fed pen—almost double* the hatch of the pen not fed Yeast! This showing was made even after 5 weeks of forcing, and despite the fact that it was late in November, an unnatural breeding season.

A complete report of these tests for increasing the fertility and hatchability of eggs, as carried out by Professor Lewis at his farm, has been prepared. Send for a copy—it's free. The Fleischmann Company, 701 Washington Street, New York N. Y.

THE FLEISCHMANN COMPANY, Dept. D-44
701 Washington St., New York, N. Y., or 327 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., or 941 Mission St., San Francisco, Calif., or 314 Bell St., Seattle, Wash.

Please send me your new bulletin on increasing fertility and hatchability.

Name .....

Address .....

Dealer's Name and Address .....

.....

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copal Church, in Ithaca. After a few weeks spent in New York, the couple will leave for a wedding trip abroad.

'24 M.F.—W. B. MacMillan is a "scrub" professor in the Penn State Department of Forestry. His address is 250 South Burrows Street, State College, Pa.

'24 B.S.—Elizabeth Brown is teaching Home Economics at Burgettstown, Pa.

'24 B.S.—Alfred A. (A1) Doppel is an assistant instructor in the forestry department at Cornell. He is also taking graduate work in the department.

Better Business? Maybe

(Continued from page 141)

still more rapid deflation, with their violent disruption of price relationships. Incidentally, the situation is aggravated by a hundred and one factors—tariff rivalries, resistance of organized industry and labor, high freight rates, European poverty, and so on. This deflation malady is a very deep-seated disease, so much so that it has resisted all cures and has almost defied diagnosis. The political doctors have thumped the tom-toms and made big medicine, but taxes and interest go right on regardless. The reassuring fact in all this trouble is that the business of farming can not be closed down. As Professor Warren says, every farm will continue to be owned by somebody. The problem is to hang on.

This FREE book tells how

Raise HEAVY LAYERS
—in five months' time

Kerr's special mating Lively Chicks are sired by birds raised on our own breeding farms. Pullets of these strains have just won high honors for us in the Vineland and Bergen County Egg Laying Competitions.

Kerr's utility Lively Chicks are pure-bred born egg producers. They have a long ancestry of heavy producers back of them. 100% live delivery of sturdy, vigorous chicks *guaranteed* on every order.

Lively Chicks will lay in five months' time. Our book, "How to raise baby chicks—and make them lay in five months," tells you how to start profitable laying—and keep it up. Write for it, together with "The Poultry Outlook for 1925" and our low prices—*Free.*

The Kerr Chickeries, *Inc.*

(Member International Baby Chick Assn.)

Newark, N. J.—Box No. 87
Frenchtown, N. J.—Box No. 87
Springfield, Mass.—Box No. 87
Syracuse, N. Y.—Box No. 87

We are all interested in the same thing

THE very reason that the Purina Mills are employing agricultural college graduates and co-operating with hundreds of county agents is that these men understand the necessity of supplying farmers with rations that will cut their cost of producing milk, eggs, pork and beef.

It is to Lower the Farmer's Production Costs

Every man has his "hunch" as to the economy of commercial rations. But you as a scientific man know that it is a matter of plain commonsense to use whichever ration is going to lower your cost of production. If you can be convinced, *by actual test,* that home grown feeds balanced with a commercial feed can lower your cost of production more than your home grown feed *alone*—then it is a simple matter of economy and good business to use the commercial feed.

Every checkerboard bag of Purina Chows is sold upon that basis. Record sheets are distributed *free* by Purina Mills and milk scales are supplied at *cost.* Every Purina feeder is instructed to keep daily records of his production and of his feed cost.

If home grown feeds balanced with Purina Chows did not pass this test, Purina Mills would never have grown to its present proportions.

Purina Chows are made by a 30-year old organization of scientific men like you, who realized the advantages to the farmer in having central mills for mixing, cleaning and balancing ingredients—central laboratories for testing and analyzing—central buying organizations for securing the finest ingredients at reasonable prices. Purina Chows are the product of these centralized plants. They are the very mixture each scientific farmer would make at home if he had the equipment and *all* the ingredients of tested quality.

We extend to you an invitation which we earnestly hope you will accept. It is an invitation to visit one of the busy mills of an organization which is *applying* the principles of feeding which you are studying at Cornell.

PURINA MILLS, 966 Gratiot Street, St. Louis, Mo.

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Fort Worth, Texas

Nashville, Tenn.
East St. Louis, Ill.
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Manufacturers of Cornell Poultry Appliances

designed and recommended by the

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We cordially invite you to inspect our New Building

Make this your headquarters while down town. Visit our various departments of agricultural and poultry appliances. Rest room for the ladies with every facility for rest and comfort. There is no obligation to buy. We hope we may welcome you here.

TREMAN, KING & CO.

One of the Finest Hardware Stores in America

Devoted to Local Events

The Campus Countryman

Around the Top of "The Hill"

Volume VI | Ithaca, New York, February, 1925 | Number 5

DEPARTMENT PROGRAMS VIE FOR FARMERS' WEEK HONORS

Numerous Attractions to Amuse Each and Everyone

Faculty and students of the Ag College are busy completing their plans for the eighteenth annual Farmers' Week, which it is believed will be the biggest and most successful ever held.

An appalling array of noted personages has been secured to speak. Among them are Dr. Liberty Hyde Bailey, former dean of the College of Agriculture, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, leader in welfare work and prominent in the passage of the suffrage amendment, Dr. G. F. Warren, foremost authority in this country on farm management and agricultural economics, Dr. G. A. Works, head of the department of rural education—and a host of others.

Unique Program Planned

Every department is planning a unique program of lectures, demonstrations, and discussions which no one can afford to miss. The student livestock show promises to be the center of attraction of the animal husbandry department on Thursday. The Eastman Stage oratorical contest has long been a drawing card on Thursday evening of Farmers' Week.

The annual Kermis offers two charming plays, which will attract the usual crowds to Bailey Hall on Friday evening.

The school of home economics has planned a program which will surprise and delight the home folks.

As usual, student committees will make the visitors feel at home—will find them rooms to live in while here, register them in Roberts Hall, guide them about the campus, feed them, give them reliable information on any topic, and do the many little things which will help our guests to enjoy their visit to the Ag College and will make them want to come again next year.

Students Feed Guests

Feeding the hungry multitudes that come for Farmers' Week has always been a problem, and with indications of a larger attendance than ever before, the students have again been called on for help in handling the situation.

Three lunch rooms, besides the domecon cafeteria, will be open every day except Wednesday. Frigga Fylgae will have a lunch counter in the basement of Roberts Hall, which will be open all day for those who wish to appease their appetites. The Forestry Club will run its usual eating place, and further spread its fame for hot waffles and maple syrup. The Round Up Club will run a restaurant in the animal husbandry building for the benefit of those who happen to be out near Varna around meal time.

On Wednesday the annual get-together luncheon will be held in the old armory. Arrangements have been made to feed at least three thousand people. Large placards will guide visitors to their own county tables.

PHILLIPS CONDUCTS COURSE FOR ADVANCED BEEKEEPERS

Noted Authorities on Apiculture Speak to Short Course Men

Professor E. F. Phillips, head of the apiculture department, spent two weeks of January at the Ontario College of Agriculture at Quelph, Ontario, where he took part in a short course in beekeeping. He returned to Ithaca to direct the short course for advanced beekeepers which opened January 13.

The department of entomology gave a short course in advanced beekeeping during the week of January 25. Professor E. F. Phillips had charge of the course.

Lectures and demonstrations were given by several noted authorities in apiculture: Professor J. G. Needham, of the entomology department, Cyrille Vaillancourt, apiculturist of the department of agriculture at Quebec, C. P. Dadant, editor of the *American Bee Journal*, E. R. Root, president of the largest beekeepers' supply corporation, George S. Demuth, editor of *Gleanings in Bee Culture*, and N. E. Phillips, extension specialist in apiculture from Pennsylvania State College.

SPECIAL RAILROAD RATES TO ITHACA FARMERS' WEEK

Nine New York railroad companies have followed their custom of previous years in reducing the rates for visitors coming here for Farmers' Week. With the exception of the Long Island, New York, and Putnam division of the New York Central, round trip tickets from any point in the state will be sold for three-fourths of the usual price.

These reductions will be in effect from February 8-14 only, with the return limit to the original starting point not later than February 18. The reduced rate will help many farmers considerably in financing their trip to Ithaca.

NEWSPAPER MEN CONFER

The fifth annual newspaper conference will be held on February 9 and 10 in conjunction with Farmers' Week. Daily and weekly papers will be judged on make up and contents, and awards will be made.

The annual banquet for members of Sigma Delta Chi, national journalistic fraternity, and for the students in the journalism courses will be given on Monday night.

KERMIS CASTS SELECTED FOR ANNUAL PRODUCTION

Students to Stage Comedy Dramas in Bailey Hall

The Kermis plays will be given Friday, February 13, which goes to show that in this enlightened age there are a few people who are not superstitious. In fact, the committee in charge expects that these plays will creditably uphold the high standard established by the Kermis plays in the past. Contrary to the usual custom of giving one three act play, the committee this year presents two one act comedy dramas. This was finally decided upon after much criticism both pro and con, and after due consideration of the many suggestions offered.

The Plots

The scene for "Old Things," by Judson Genung '27, is laid in a small New England village. The action takes place in a quaint tea room, which displays for sale curious "antiques," manufactured in the cellar by the old man who runs the place. An interesting situation is created by "sponging" relatives, but the old man settles all difficulties in a very unexpected manner.

The action for "Such Is Life," by Ruth Northrop '25, takes place on a truck farm in southern New York. A College graduate, in the guise of a "hobo," falls in love with the farmer's daughter. Quarrels about who shall use the family car provide many laughable situations. A thrilling automobile accident contributes a touch of real drama.

The Casts

The cast for "Old Things": "Aunt Flora," with taking ways, Ellen Wing '25; "Harvey Thompson," Aunt Flora's husband, H. R. Makuen '25; "Agnes," a pretty young waitress, Norma Wright '27; "Mr. Clay," a dealer in home-made antiques, G. W. Sullivan '26; "James," Mr. Clay's nephew, H. M. Summers '26; "Winnie," a precise old woman, Miss C. B. Culver '26; Aunt Flora's meek little son, C. F. Blewer '28; "Mrs. Winch," who bought one of the "Antiques," Miss I. B. Pasco '26.

The characters in "Such Is Life" are: "Billy Davis," interested in journalism, H. I. Frederick '25; "Ella," his fianceé, Catherine MacLeod '28; "Johnny Bingham," an educated hobo, William Georgia '25; "Helen," the farmer's sweet young daughter, M. Humeston '28; "Mr. Bingham," Johnny's genial father, G. C. Strong '25; "Mr. Davis," Billy's father, D. H. Krouse '25; "Jimmy Davis," the black sheep, J. A. Clark '28; "Howard Davis," Billy's young brother, P. E. Spahn '25; "Mac," a hired man, G. Hansel, W. C.; "Polski," a Polish farm hand, J. E. Frazer '26; "Hank," a good natured teamster, L. R. Blanding '27.

KING OF FRUITS DISCUSSED BY STATE APPLE GROWERS

Information for Horticulturists by Tree and Plant Experts

The seventh annual meeting of the New York State Horticultural Society was held in the Exposition Buildings in Edgerton Park at Rochester on January 14, 15, and 16. Large attendance and unusual interest in the many talks and discussions made this a most successful meeting. Experts in tree and plant diseases and in all phases of horticulture were in attendance with the latest information for the fruit-grower. There was an unusual opportunity for obtaining this valuable knowledge in regard to the growing, packing, and marketing of fruit, and also the inspiration of association with men whose problems were similar.

Six Minute Men Talk

One of the main features of the program was the six minute rapid-fire talks by various men noted in their special lines of work. Besides these short talks there were the customary longer addresses. One of the speeches which created the most favorable comment was given by Professor H. H. Whetzel of the plant pathology department of the college on "Apple Scab and Its Control." Other speakers were, Professor W. I. Myers of the ag ec department of the college, Dr. R. H. Roberts from the University of Wisconsin, one of the foremost horticultural scientists in the country, and Hon. Seymour J. Lowman, lieutenant governor of New York. These were some of the headliners of the affair. Besides the many lectures the usual discussions, question and answer, periods were held each afternoon.

The fruit exhibit was above par this year both in quality and quantity. The industrial exhibit of spray engines and other farm equipment assumed greater proportions than at any of the previous meetings, and attracted no little attention.

STATE EGG RAISERS EXHIBIT AT FARMERS' WEEK SHOW

As a feature of Farmers' Week the poultry department will hold an egg show, which will take the place of the exhibit heretofore held at the poultry production show in the fall.

It is open to all poultrymen in New York state, and three general classifications will be made, general, junior, and student classes. The last class is open to all students who have taken or are taking work in the department.

The prizes to be given include twelve white leghorn baby chicks, twelve American breed baby chicks, subscriptions to poultry magazines, and a silver cup for the sweepstakes. Officials of the poultry department hope that through shows of this kind they can bring about a more economic production of eggs as well as better sorting, packing, and grading. The judging, which will be done by members of the poultry department staff, will be conducted in such a manner as to give both producers and consumers a better understanding of eggs and their qualities.

THE STAFF

Top row—La Mont, Zautner, Taft, Britt, Mason, Blanchard
Center row—Belden, McMillan, Chappell, Clapp, Ham
Bottom row—McNeil, Reeves, Ackerman, Bump, Webber, Richman

PROFS' PRANKS

Professor P. J. Kruse, of the rural education department, will be on sabbatic leave during the second semester. He plans to do some studying and writing while visiting Harvard and Columbia Universities before returning to Cornell for summer school.

Assistant Professor T. J. McInerney, of the dairy department, who will be on sabbatic leave during the coming term, expects to do research work in the chemistry department with Dr. F. R. George.

Assistant Professor Claribel Nye went to New York, December 29, for a meeting of the executive committee of the New York State Home Economics Association, of which she is the legislative chairman.

Professor George A. Works, of the rural education department, spoke to the agricultural teachers of Chautauqua County at Jamestown on January 17.

Professor J. M. Sherman, head of the dairy department, has been re-elected secretary of the American Bacteriology Society.

Professor J. E. Rice, of the poultry department, addressed a meeting of poultrymen at Trenton, New Jersey, on January 15.

Professor Heinicke, of the pomology department has returned from his recent trip to Europe to resume his duties in the college the second term.

TWO AND ONE

Three new babies, the youngest two weeks old, have been brought as "cases" for the senior class in nutrition in domecon. The students are directing the diet for the babies as a problem in infant feeding under the direction of Miss Helen Monsch.

PLANT PATH PROFS PLAN BETTER CHINESE CROPS

As a part of the famine prevention program in China, a project has been drawn up involving the cooperation of the University of Nanking, the International Education Board, and Cornell University, for the purpose of furthering the plant breeding work at Nanking. The officials of the Nanking institution feel very strongly the need for crop improvement and have asked for assistance from the department of plant breeding here.

Under the proposed plan, which has been approved by the three cooperating agencies, members of the plant breeding staff will spend their sabbatic leaves at the University of Nanking and will thus have active supervision of the plant breeding work with many of the important food crops.

Professor H. H. Love will be the first to go from Ithaca, leaving here early in March. He will spend at least six months at Nanking and will organize the work for the first year. Professor C. H. Myers will follow Dr. Love, and will have charge of the planting and harvesting for the crop season of 1926. Other members of the plant breeding staff will continue the work in following years.

One of the main purposes, in addition to the actual improvement of crops, is the training of a local staff of workers at Nanking to continue the work in the future. The cooperation will extend over a period of from five to ten years or until such time as this local staff is able to take it over without further help.

CANNERS CAN KNOWLEDGE

Sixty members attended the school for canners and canners' field men held here on January 6-9. These four-day schools were started last year for the purpose of giving the canners' field men up-to-date material on cultural methods of growing canning crops and an appreciation of the farmers' problems.

Acting Dean Cornelius Betten opened the school with an address of welcome. From then until the last day the students had a full schedule of labs and lectures.

FRIDAY THE THIRTEENTH

Lucky Night to See

"SUCH IS LIFE"

by RUTH A. NORTHROP '25

"OLD THINGS"

by JUDSON W. GENUNG '27

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Friday, February 13, 1925

STUDENTS' LIVESTOCK SHOW RIVALS THE INTERNATIONAL

Exhibition Develops Into a Matter of Personal Pride

The most important feature of the an hus department's program for Farmers' Week is the students' livestock show, which will be held on Thursday, February 12. Each year this exhibit is the center of attraction, and this time, judging by the enthusiasm shown by the students, it bids fair to be better than ever.

The show is essentially a student affair, put on for the entertainment and instruction of the guests of the college. So much interest is shown by the students that it always develops into a matter of individual pride to fit the animals. More animals are being fitted this year than ever before. The men draw their animals by lot a month before the exhibition, and immediately begin scrubbing and brushing them into shape. Each day they are cleaned and trained, that they make the best impression on the judge. Many a tedious hour is spent making some wily calf lead well or stand squarely.

Dr. Gay to Judge

Dr. Carl W. Gay '99 will handle the judging part of the show. He is a graduate of the Veterinary College and for many years has been the head of the an hus department at the University of Ohio.

The usual livestock judging contest for high schools and state schools will be held on Thursday morning. The younger members of the state's farming communities show great interest in this feature of Farmers' Week and many schools are represented by teams each year.

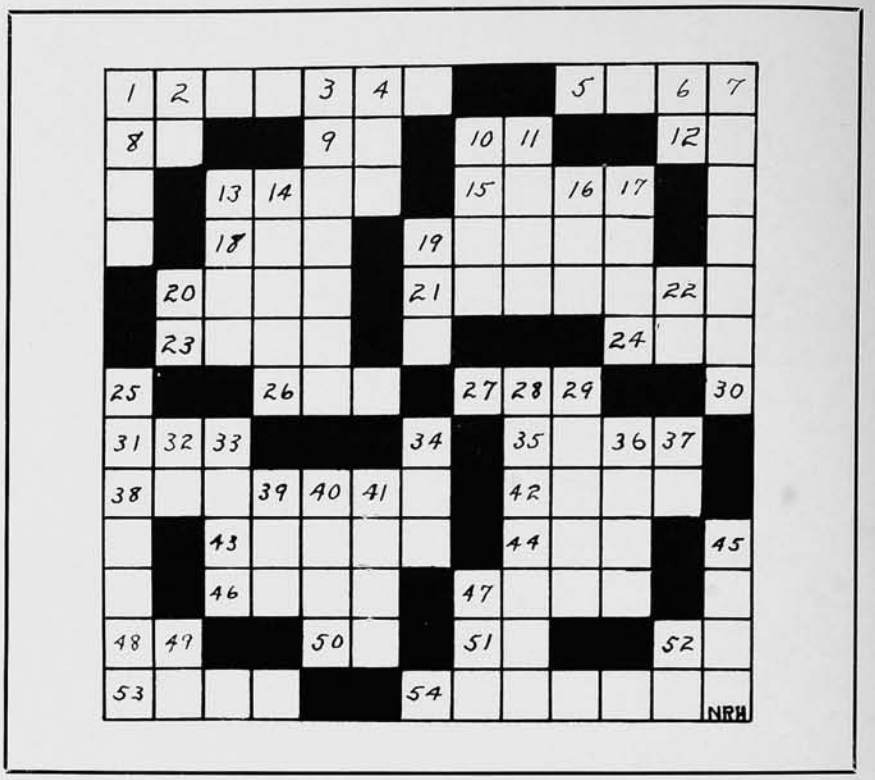
EASTMAN STAGE ORATORS CHOOSE TIMELY TOPICS

The Eastman Stage Prize Speaking Contest will be held in Bailey Hall on the evening of February 12, during Farmers' Week.

At this time six would-be Daniel Websters will spit smoke and fire to the visiting farmers and incidentally to the listening judges. The orator with the most smoke receives a little token of victory amounting to one hundred dollars to be exact. The students participating and the subjects of their respective speeches follow: A. Ackerman '25, "Do We Want Another War?"; H. I. Frederick '25, "The St. Lawrence Ship Canal"; Miss J. Fried '25, "The International Spirit in Agriculture"; C. E. Paine '25, "Must We Lose the Country Church?"; Miss H. J. Smith '25, "The Rural School"; H. T. Huckle '26, "The Farm Bureau."

NOTED FORESTER SPEAKS

Dr. Carl A. Schenck, Forstmeister of Darmstadt, Germany, formerly director of Biltmore Forest Academy, and author of many books on forestry, addressed the Forestry Club at its meeting January 12. His topic was "Present Conditions in European Forests."



FARMERS' WEEK ATTRACTIONS

(Horizontal)

1. Those who till the soil.
5. A part of a year.
8. A preposition.
9. Ah!
10. A degree conferred by the Engineering College.
12. The twentieth letter of the alphabet.
13. A decorative vessel.
15. Three in German.
18. Appropriate; suitable.
19. A West Indian shrub; source of indigo (pl.).
20. A dairy product spelled backwards.
21. Used loosely to represent bacteria.
23. A plateau.
24. Greek goddess of dawn.
26. The elements composing nitric acid.
27. The last three letters of the alphabet when the alphabet is recited backwards.
30. Something you can get along without.
31. Tear or rend.
35. A net or network.
38. Slang for farmer's daughter.
42. Verbal.
43. Precious stones.
44. A man's nickname.
46. Swine (pl.).
47. Objective case of thou.
48. In regard to.
50. A point of the compass.
51. Us.
52. Father.
53. Delves.
54. An eastern university.

(Vertical)

1. The number of sons a farmer needs.
2. Indefinite article.
3. Donator of a prize for public speaking.
4. Cereal grass.
6. Conjunction (Lat.)
7. A six letter word enacted Farmers' Week.
10. A woman's name.
11. A man's name.
13. A valley.
14. Ape-like.
16. Nick-name of an eastern university.
17. An island.
19. The nick-name of a famous president.
20. Knights of Malta (abr.).
22. Behold!
25. Fruit trees.
28. A relative.
29. Eagle's nest.
32. Name of a state (abr.).
33. A support.
34. Trade name of a well known adhesive tape.
36. Domesticate; subdue.
37. Elevated railway.
39. Abr. for never perform idiotically (unofficial).
40. Cigarettes.
41. Other.
45. Calf.
47. One less than a crowd.
49. East Indies (abr.).
52. Place (abr.).

LOOKIT!

To the first five boys or girls under ninety years of age who send to us the correct solution of this puzzle, solved under the Honor System with a time limit of one lecture period, we promise one licorice gum-drop. Go to it, Kiddies!

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Published on the first of each month during the school year by THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN, Inc. Contributions should be in the hands of the Editor by the fifteenth of the month previous to the date of issue. Say what you want and sign it, indicating whether you want your real name used, or another one.

Editor
"JIM" REEVES
Associate Editors
"AL" MASON "ART" TAFT

Vol. VI February, 1925 No. 5

FARMERS' WEEK

There are few things that one can be sure of in this world of ours, but one of the few things is that Farmers' Week comes the first part of February. This year is no exception and every department is making plans for the biggest and best week ever. The students are preparing for it as well, in their Eastman stage, Kermis, and various committees.

Now right along with this comes the thought, "just what is our duty as students to Farmers' Week?" To many of us it means a week of leisure while to others it is a week of responsibility. It should be a week of responsibility to all of us, for by our attitude and actions during this week are we judged by our guests. Many do not yet seem to realize that these people who come to our college for a short week in search of knowledge in some form or another are really our guests and should be shown all the courtesy due a guest.

It is true that they will have some difficulty in finding the right lecture at the right time, but not a bit more so than some of us did as frosh, and one of the least things that we can do is to help them find their way around to the different buildings and lectures. In other words help to make them feel at home and that we care whether they have a good time during their stay here.

OUR ANNUAL BANQUET

It is high time to begin to think about attending the Ag Banquet, which will be given about the middle of March. Interest in this traditional affair has not been keen for the past few years, but it is hoped this year to revive the real old-time Ag sociability.

The first Ag banquet was given on June 11, 1891. The food served, with the exception of sugar, salt, and spices, was grown on the university farm and gardens. The program had a cover of oak, cut on the university farm. Therein we read a message which reflects the spirit of those days, and which should re-awaken in us that just enthusiasm and pride in our college:

"The students of agriculture in Cornell University give this entertainment and banquet in honor of the promoters of agricultural education and in testimony of their belief that a world of usefulness and pleasure awaits the educated farmer. We must tell our friends of our enthusiasm for the generous life of the country. We must say that we believe in our ability to make good use of every lesson which the university has given us. We must say to every man that our first love is steadfast, our hopes are high, and our enthusiasm is great. Our hearts are so full that we must celebrate!"

A COOL RECEPTION

According to the weather bureau we have been having some quite cool weather recently. Nevertheless, anyone who has attempted to finish reports or other work in one of the college buildings after nine o'clock sure didn't have to look at the weather bureau report to realize it. We recognize the fact that it is too much to expect that all of the buildings be kept warm enough to enable one to study comfortably throughout the evening, but it most certainly would seem advisable to keep some of them warm, especially those where adding and other calculating machines are available.

It is practically impossible for all of the students to plan their work and be through before this time and it makes it a real hardship for those who must study later in the evening. Even the Ag "libe" is not exempt from the "cooling zephyrs" of winter evenings and it is with difficulty that one concentrates while combating such bodily discomforts. This is even more so when one realizes that it might be easily remedied.

REFUSE

One often wonders as he passes back and forth to classes and on other errands around the campus and sees the numerous posters "stuck up" on the various bulletin boards just what function to attend. But on closer examination he discovers that about two-thirds of the meetings, lectures, etc., have already taken place anywhere from two days to three weeks ago.

It is true that they serve a real need in bringing announcements of forms of recreation and improvement before the students, especially lectures and departmental club affairs. But it surely goes without saying that they rapidly lose their value from an artistic point of view as well as advertising. So why in the world can't those who so willingly and zealously spend their time and energy in placing the signs and posters around reserve a bit of it and accept the responsibility of taking them down? It most assuredly would add to the appearance of the campus and would be appreciated by all.

THIS 'ERE & THAT 'AIR

A champion bossy was Glista,
'Till she aged so they had to assista
To turn on her side;
She then up and died,
And all of the dairymen mista.
Ed Ible

In the meeting did he meet her, and was information bent—
'Cause she looked so neat and pretty; and so before he went,
By class he tried to place her,—asked her, "Are you '26?"
I'll not repeat the answer, but—it made a pretty fix!
Inosense A. Broad

The most noteworthy eclipse of the sun in this age took place on Saturday morning, January 24. It was staged by the meteorology department, to whom much credit is due for its success. If convenient they will plan another one as a special attraction for Farmers' Week.

BETTER COME!

Crank up the Liz, look up the trains,
Hitch up the mare, grab up the reins,
Join in the crowds who yearly come
To Farmers' Week, where things are done
From pruning trees to culling hens,
Or filing saws an' fountain pens.
Don't hesitate, your friends are here,
Females and males from far and near.
There's good things here for both, you bet,
No one has e'er regretted yet,
That he or she a week had given
To learning ways for better livin'.

GRANDAD

My Grandad is a queer old geezer, he wears a coonskin on his beezer. Each morn behind the door he roots, until he finds his old felt boots. Upon the woodbox edge he leans to stick his legs in home-made jeans. He talks a lot on conservation of all the waste heat of our nation; no body heat has Grandad lost since last September's early frost, for he wears his flannels week-days and Sundays, since Ma sewed on his heavy 'undies.' And yet he seldom goes outdoors 'cept t' help my Pa do chores. He'd rather sit by the kitchen fire and smoke cut-plug in his corncob briar. I like t' visit with Grandad then; I ask him why, an' where, an' when. "You should primp up," I said one day, "And change your old, moth-eaten way." This kinda riled him up I reckon, he looked at me fer half a second, and then this homely speech he made, which in my head has always stayed: "A cedar chest I never saw; the moths get in my burey draw. But if I was your age, boy, by Jed, I'd slick my hair down on my head, an' buy a swaller-tail er two, an' strut my stuff with the best o' you. For that's the time o' life to prance; hit the line hard, and dance, boy, dance!"

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MISS DOMECON DRESSES UP FOR FARMERS' WEEK GUESTS

Several Well Known Speakers Are on Program

The school of home economics is confident of putting on a good Farmers' Week program when it can promise such speakers as Carrie Chapman Catt and Dr. Nellie L. Perkins.

Mrs. Catt is nationally known as a leader in many lines of women's endeavor. She is noted for her part in the recent campaign for woman suffrage, and much of the credit for its success is due her.

Kids Can Come

A good part of the program will be given to the subject of children. There will be a nursery where the children may be left in competent care. Dr. Nellie Perkins, noted specialist in child psychology and training, will give a series of lectures on the training of children and the development of character. A nursery school will be conducted under her supervision in which visitors at Farmers' Week may have the opportunity of observing the methods used with the children. Special problems in child feeding and care also have places on the program.

Daily demonstrations of some of the more difficult features of food preparation will be given. Making bread of whole wheat flour, using garnishes, and the pastry tube to encourage appetite will be included. The household art department of the school of home economics plans a fine exhibit of home made furnishings. Demonstrations and talks will be given on the selection of suitable colors and designs for rugs, hangings, curtains, and wall coverings.

Extensive exhibits of tested household appliances will be open to visitors at all times, and talks will be given on different kinds of household equipment.

MANAGER OF HOTEL ITHACA PLAYS HOST TO YE HOSTS

Leonard C. Reulein, manager of the Ithaca Hotel, played host to "Ye Hosts" in the Dutch Kitchen on the evening of January 13. Harmonious entertainment was furnished by a sextet from the Glee Club.

Ring W. Lardner, the noted humorist, contributed to the occasion a letter of advice to prospective hotel managers. Another letter was read from J. S. Warren, editor of *Hotel Management.*

Mr. Reulein led the students on a trip of inspection through the hotel, after which coffee and sandwiches were served in the Dutch Kitchen.

ANOTHER FARMERS' WEEK

Professor Martha Van Rensselaer gave two lectures at the annual farmers' week of Purdue University. She was entertained at a Cornell dinner given in her honor.

DALTON CROWNS ALFALFA QUEEN OF LEGUME FAMILY

Encourages the Growing of Alfalfa on New York State Farms

Assistant Professor L. A. Dalton, of the agronomy department, is working with the county agents in putting on an alfalfa campaign in New York state, for the purpose of increasing the acreage of alfalfa where it is especially adapted, but where not enough is now being grown. Work has been started in Seneca, Livingston, Monroe, and Orleans Counties.

The campaign will probably run for several years. In the spring, farm visits will be made, and in the summer demonstrations and tours will be conducted.

In line with this work, Professor Dalton gave a talk from WGY January 12 on "Alfalfa, Queen of the Legume Family."

"HY" WING DRINKS TOAST TO BLACK AND WHITE KINE

The New York State Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association held its annual meeting at the Yates Hotel in Syracuse on January 13.

In the morning Professor "Hy" Wing, of the an hus department, did some instructive judging in the coliseum. He was toastmaster at the annual banquet at the Onondaga Hotel in the evening. Professor E. S. Savage gave the gathering a few ideas on "The Dairyman of the Future."

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J. F. FARRAR '25

I. DOMONKOS '26

GUTHRIE FINDS VARIATIONS IN BUTTER TESTING METHODS

Publishes An Article on the Question Upholding Both Sides

Several times within the past few years government officials have condemned carloads of butter which have proved to be up to standard by tests of the owners. In order to determine the cause of the different results in testing the butter, Professor E. S. Guthrie, of the dairy department, has done some experimenting on the methods of sampling the product.

As a result of his experiments, Dr. Guthrie has published in the *Journal of Dairy Science* an article entitled "The Trier Compared With the Wedge Method of Sampling Tub Butter." He has found great variations in the results of the tests with different samplers, and is working to obtain a uniform method of sampling by all dealers and officials.

MODEL FARM SHOP

Owing to the rapid decrease in the number of rural blacksmiths and carpenters, it has long been advocated by the rural engineering department that every farmer have a shop as well equipped as the size of his farm warrants. To impress this upon the students and upon our Farmers' Week guests, Assistant Professor L. M. Roehl is building a model farm shop in the rural engineering laboratory.

The shop is being equipped with all ordinary carpentry tools, a bench, a home made anvil, saw horses, and a forge. It will be exhibited during Farmers' Week.

SHORTHORNS PLACED ON DIET IN PREPARATION FOR DEBATE

Wary shorthorns have shied at the prospect of a shorthorn banquet this year. As the result of action taken by the Stone Club at a meeting on January 13, the customary annual shorthorn feed will be dispensed with, and shorthorn minds have turned to preparations for the debate and speaking contest which is an annual feature of Farmers' Week. This debate has always been one of the hottest specials of the week, outside of the cafeteria soup served in Domecon. This is one of the last chances the men have to argue with each other, and consequently make the most of their opportunity.

The debating teams are busily occupied and loquacious individuals are being groomed by their respective clubs for the crucial test which will take place in Roberts Hall during Farmers' Week.

DOMECONERS DINE OUT

Each domecon family at the lodge goes out for dinner once during its six weeks of practice housekeeping. Hotel Ithaca was selected for the January party. Mrs. J. A. Boys and Miss B. Hunter, assistant professors of the domecon staff, were guests.

PROFESSOR J. H. COMSTOCK ON GLOBE TROTTING TRIP

Recently Sailed With Party of Friends on Tour of World

Professor and Mrs. J. H. Comstock were members of a party which started recently on a trip around the world. They sailed from New York through the Panama Canal to San Francisco, and from there to Honolulu. They expect to visit Kobe, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Manila, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa, and Marseilles before returning to New York.

The other members of the party were Professor Simon H. Gage '77, Dr. Mary Gage-Day, and Miss Belle Sherman of Ithaca.

REFORESTATION EXHIBIT SHOWN COLLEGE GUESTS

Pictures and charts from the forestry department's State Fair exhibit, showing the way in which the Cornell woodlots have been managed with profit by the forestry department, will be shown to Farmers' Week visitors.

The exhibits will stress reforestation as advocated in the department's extension project for the past three years. Miniature forests, planted to scale, showing the varieties suitable for reforestation, will be the center of the exhibit. Besides this there will be the usual lectures by the members of the department staff on practical farm forestry.

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TWO HOTEL STUDENTS WILL STUDY IN EUROPE

Will Observe Continental Methods of Managing Hostelries

The first graduates of the hotel management course are A. W. Dunlap, of Philadelphia, and W. R. Needham, son of Professor J. G. Needham.

They have finished their studies in Cornell, but not in hotel management. Both have decided to learn how the Europeans hop bells and take tips. They expect not only to learn new ideas in institution management, but incidentally to find a wife apiece to keep them in good spirits.

After their graduation this month they will leave for Europe on the *George Washington*, February 11, to continue their studies in the leading continental hotels.

Their work will start in Nice, well known French winter resort. At the close of the season in southern France, they will study at the Crillon and the Vendome hotels in Paris, the Adlon in Berlin, the Grand Hotel de Russie in Rome, the Suvretta House in St. Moritz, the Hyde Park and the Savoy hotels in London, and several other of the best known European hostelries.

CONFERENCE CLAIMS EXPERTS

Assistant Professors Lucile Brewer and Flora Thurston, and Misses E. Hollen and D. Sonnenday of the home economics staff, will attend the Eastern States Extension Conference of specialists in nutrition and dairy husbandry in New York, February 24-26. Miss Thurston is chairman of the nutrition section. The purpose of the conference is to discuss methods used in the various projects.

KAMPUS KOLLOQUIALS

At the annual meeting of the American Society for Horticultural Science, held at Washington, D. C., Professor H. C. Thompson, of the vegetable gardening department, was elected president, and Professor A. J. Heinicke, of the pomology department, was elected vice-president for the coming year.

Dean Veranus A. Moore '87, of the Veterinary College, is credited with the discovery of the cause of the serious disease of poultry, for combating which Congress has appropriated $100 000. Dr. Moore has discovered most of the facts which are now known about the disease.

Members of the home economics staff broadcast from WGY at Schenectady on the second Monday of each month. On January 12 Assistant Professor Helen Canon spoke on "What Uncle Sam Offers Home Makers."

T. W. Gerity, of S. W. Straus & Co., recently lectured on stocks and bonds to Miss R. Kellogg's class in economics of the household.

ALLEN AND SAVAGE ROUSE ENTHUSIASM AT ROUND UP

Members of Club Choose Animals for Farmers' Week Show

The most enthusiastic meeting of the Round Up Club this term was held in the meeting rooms in the an hus building on January 6.

President "Bob" Mitchell '26 introduced Assistant Professor "Charlie" Allen, who gave some sidelights on the coming students' livestock show during Farmers' Week. Professor E. S. Savage talked on "The Creation of Enthusiasm."

The members of the club drew for the animals which they are to show during the exhibition.

President Mitchell announced that a representative of some seaport concern would lecture on the benefits of fish meal at the next meeting of the club.

GROWERS ARE ENLIGHTENED BY VEGETABLE GARDENERS

At a meeting of the New York State Vegetable Growers' Association in Albany on January 13, Professor Paul Work, of the vegetable gardening department, talked on "Greenhouse Tomatoes"; Professor H. W. Schneck spoke on "Celery and Asparagus"; and Professor E. L. Worthen, of the agronomy department, discussed "Fertilizer Practices for Vegetable Growers."

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* * *

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"SECRETS"

* * *

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Readers of the Countryman

are likely to be in Ithaca to get new ideas and to see old friends at

Cornell's Farmers' Week

There's no use urging Countryman readers to meet at Ithaca, they come anyhow. But the college would like to ask them to constitute a committee on hospitality to invite

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February 9 - 14, 1925

New York State College of Agriculture
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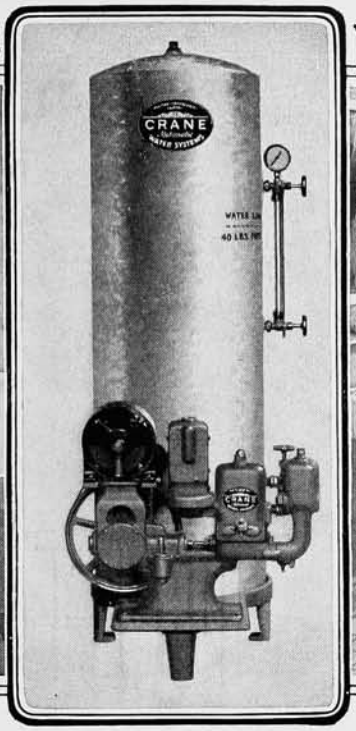

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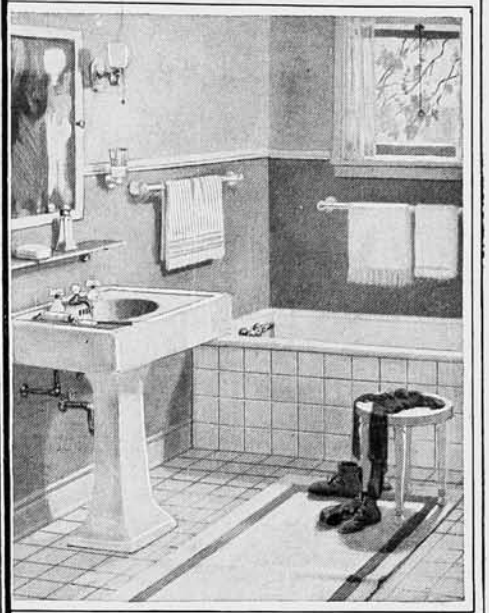

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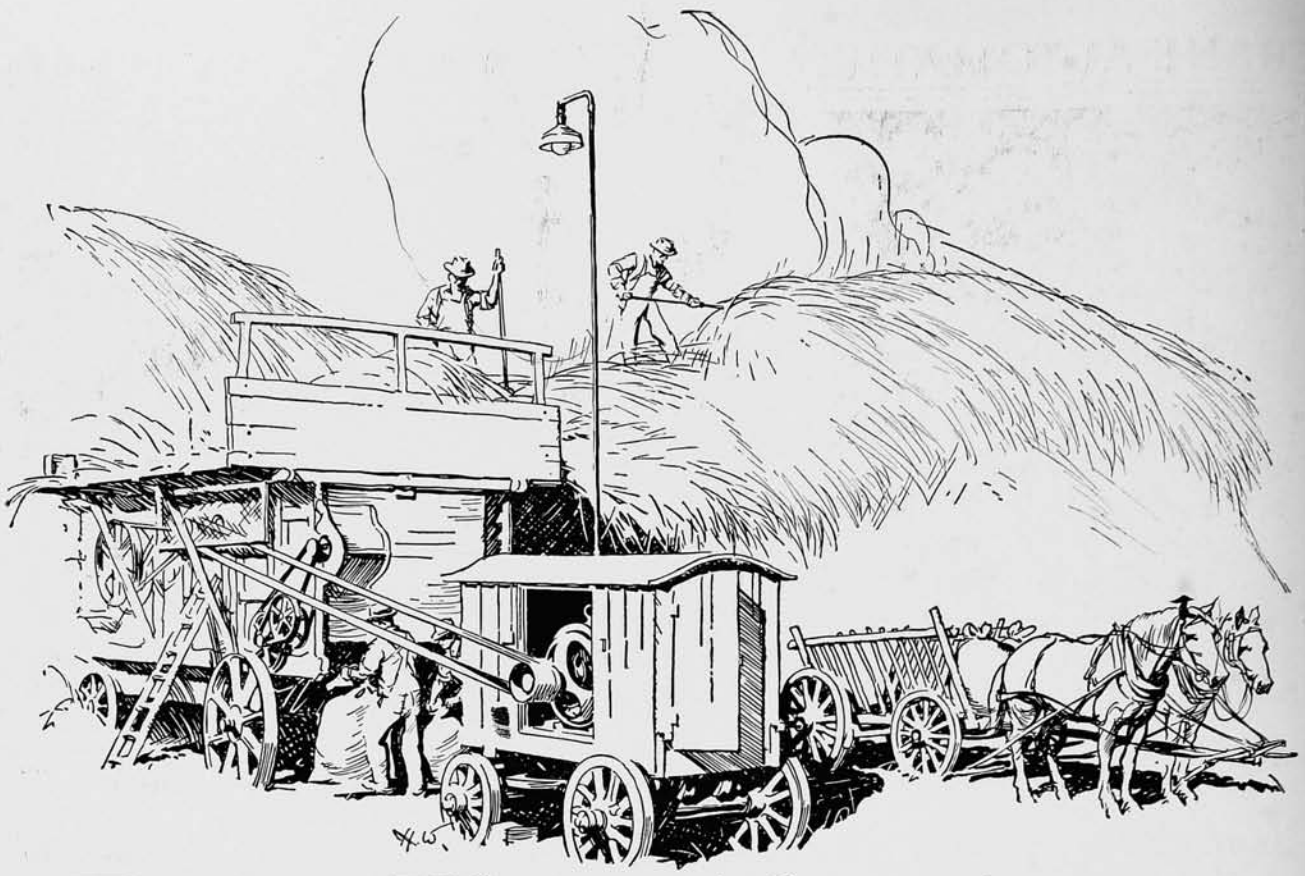

Farm Electrification

a challenge and a responsibility

The problem of electrifying the farm is a challenge both to scientific agriculture and to electric engineering. With agriculturists and engineers joining forces in solving this problem, the possibilities of farm electrification are limited only by man's ingenuity.

This splendid opportunity to serve the farm and benefit the entire country is not being overlooked either by the agriculturists or others interested. A committee composed of eight great organizations has been studying and carrying on experiments seeking solutions to these problems.

This general committee and local committees in twelve states have before them, among others, the problems of:

The lowering of farm production and marketing costs by the wholesale application of electric power.

The raising of the farmers' standards of living by the introduction of electrical conveniences.

The closer relation of the farmer to industry and transportation through the interconnection of electrical distribution systems and the wider use of electric power.

These studies and the solutions which are expected to result must have a profound effect upon every community.

Write for the attractive booklet on farm electrification which will be mailed to you without cost. Read it and pass it on to your neighbor.

The committee mentioned above is composed of the American Farm Bureau Federation, National Grange, American Society of Agricultural Engineers, U. S. Departments of Agriculture, Commerce and Interior, Farm Lighting Manufacturing Association and the National Electric Light Association.

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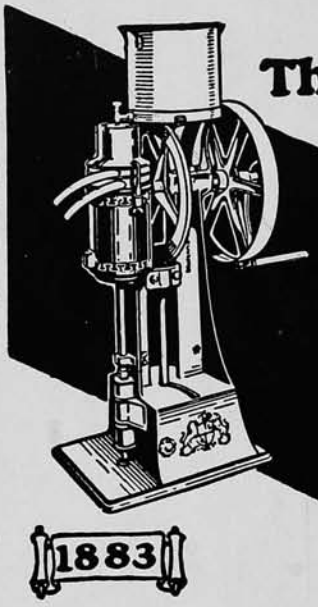

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The present model De Laval is the crowning achievement of all. It has the wonderful new self-centering bowl which runs smoother and easier, eliminating vibration and thus making it skim better and cleaner, run easier and last longer.

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San Francisco, 61 Beale St.
Send catalog checked—Separator ☐ Milker ☐
Name.....
Town..... R. D.....
State..... No. Cows.....

See and Try an Improved De Laval

The Atkinson Press, Ithaca, N. Y.

The Cornell Countryman

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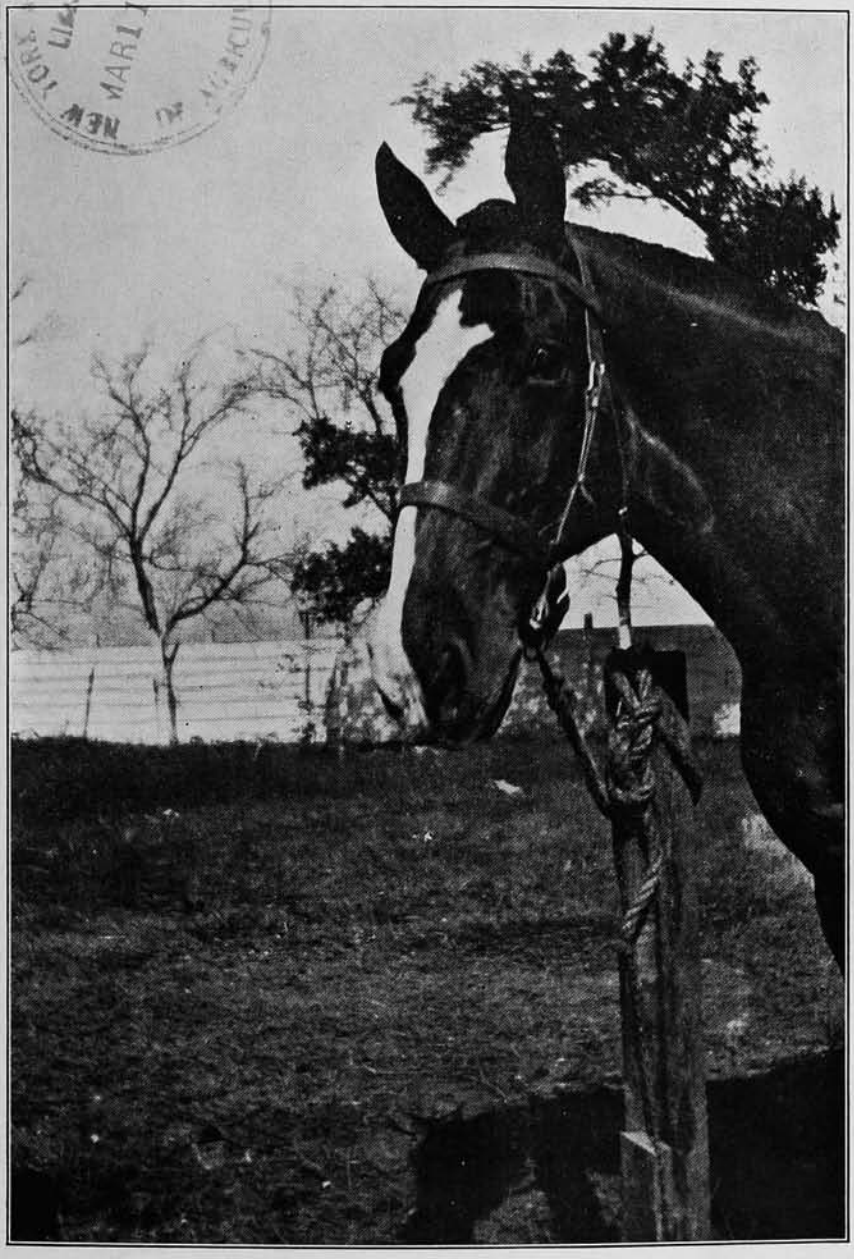


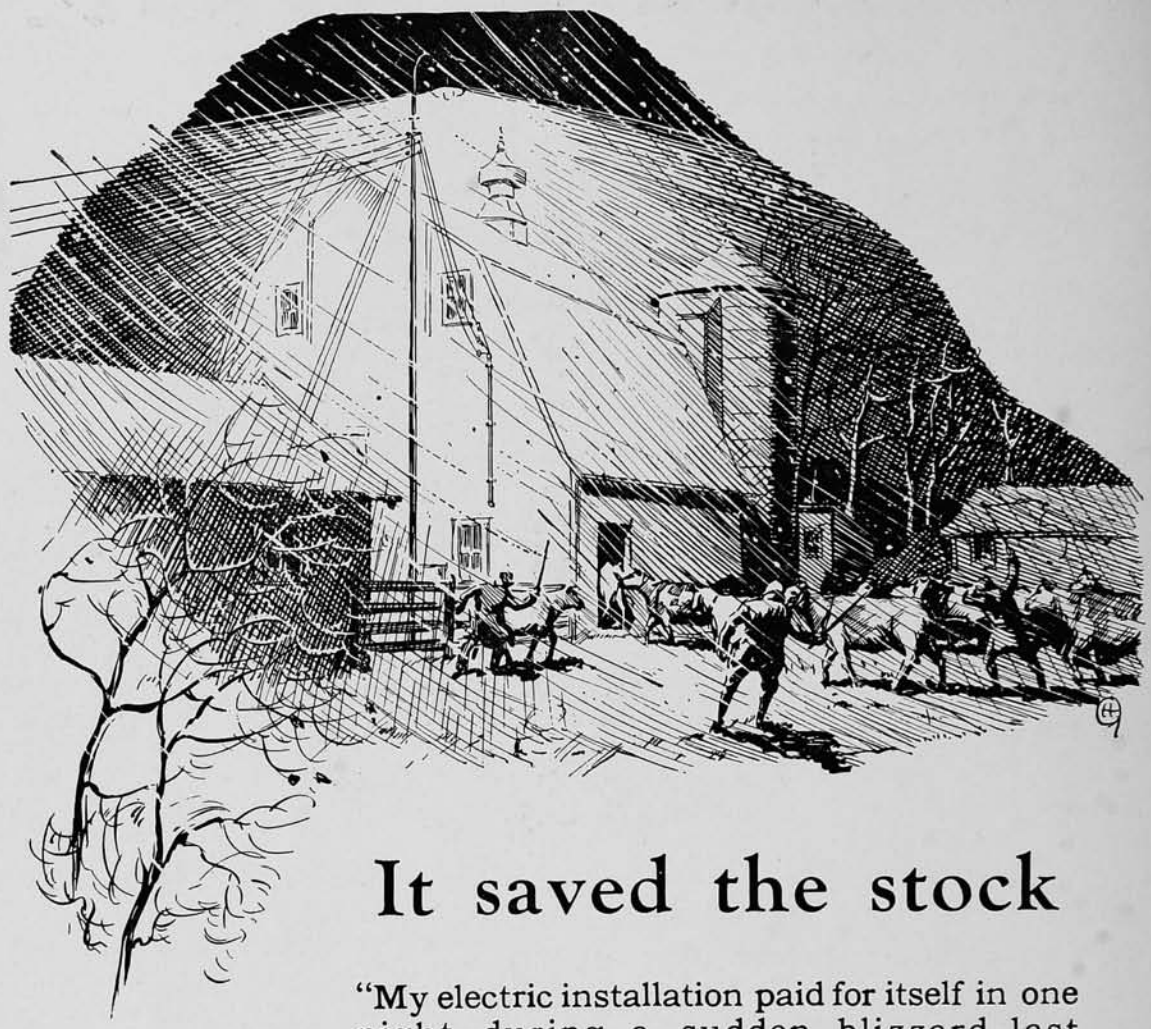
MARCH

1925

Member Agricultural College Magazines Associated

Volume XXII

Number 6



It saved the stock

"My electric installation paid for itself in one night during a sudden blizzard last winter," says an Ellis County, Kansas, farmer. "The big light on a high pole near the barn helped us to drive all the cows and calves to shelter. Without it many would have been frozen to death."

Electric power on a stock farm will economically pump water, cut ensilage, grind feed and do other jobs, as well as light the home and the farm buildings.

Whether it is a big light in the barnyard or a little one in the automobile headlight, a MAZDA lamp made by the General Electric Company has been designed for just that use.

GENERAL ELECTRIC

Eliminate Waste!

Text of Secretary Hoover's Statement to the President's Agricultural Committee

"The elimination of waste is a total asset. It has no liabilities"

According to Mr. Hoover, waste is one of the most important problems facing Agriculture today. In his statement he cites numerous cases of waste, both on the farm and elsewhere, that affect seriously the financial condition of the present-day farmer. Undoubtedly Mr. Hoover's deductions are correct; we could point out hundreds of instances where inefficient equipment alone continues to curtail farm earning power year after year.

Probably the most glaring example is the waste of cream due to hand skimming, water dilution separators, out-dated cream separators, etc. Such waste of valuable butterfat is especially to be regretted, inasmuch as it is so easily eliminated through the use of a thoroughly modern centrifugal cream separator such as the McCormick-Deering Primrose.

Doubtless in your classroom work you have had an opportunity to examine and study the McCormick-Deering Primrose Ball-Bearing Cream Separator. You may have observed it in actual operation in your dairy department. In any event, you are well acquainted with the practical utility of this machine. There can be no doubt in your mind but that centrifugal separation with such modern equipment is the logical method with which to combat and eliminate cream waste on the farm.

Some day you may have an opportuity to prove the wisdom of cream conservation, by way of the McCormick-Deering Primrose, in the daily operation of your own farm. In the meantime why not resolve to pass along the benefits of your liberal education by spreading the gospel of centrifugal separation of cream with the best possible cream separator? A word dropped here and there in your home community, or elsewhere, may be the means of helping to eliminate cream waste on the farms of some of your friends. Remember, "The elimination of waste is a total asset. It has no liabilities." The McCormick-Deering Primrose Ball-Bearing Cream Separator is designed especially to put more money in farm pockets through the saving of the last drop of butterfat.

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Agricultural Books

A carefully selected list is found in our Agricultural booklist. The better books are indicated by heavy type. We do not select the books so indicated but ask some of our friends in the College.

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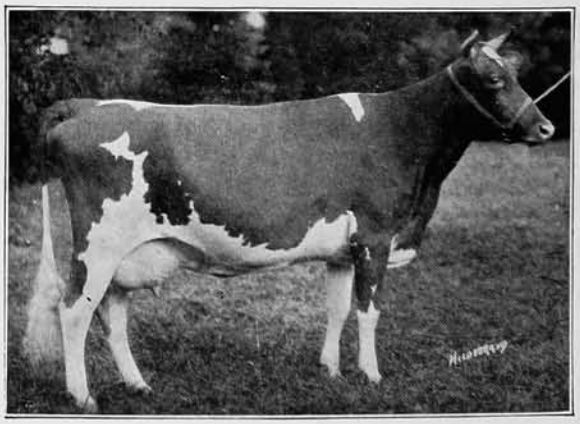
Sugared Schumacher Feed is being fed to many of the good breeding herds of the country. The Emmadine Farm is one of them. Owned by J. C. Penny and operated by Jimmy Dodge the Emmadine Farm made these wonderful records in 1924.

1. 28 prizes at New York State Fair.
2. 42 prizes at Eastern States Exposition, losing only one first.
3. Both Grand Champions at the National Dairy Show.
4. Is making world's production records.

"THE QUAKER OATS CO.,
Chicago, Ill.

It will interest you I am sure to know that we are large feeders of Sugared Schumacher Feed, making it the base of our dairy ration and fitting ration. This should be of special interest to feeders and fitters because of the record our show herd made in 1924. We won Grand Champion Bull and Grand Champion Cow at the Eastern States Expositon and The National Dairy Show. We have had 36 cows finish A. R. records here on the farm, averaging 11,461 lbs. milk, 588.67 lbs. fat.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) JIMMY DODGE, *Mgr.*"
EMMADINE FARM,



Mixter May Princess 124204 Grand Champion at Eastern States Exposition and National Dairy Show

What better evidence can be presented to you of the economic value of Sugared Schumacher Feed?

CHICAGO **The Quaker Oats Company** ILLINOIS

Courtesy Tennessee Farmer

Contents and Contributors

March, 1925

On Counting Chickens Before They Are Hatched 173

By Roy L. Gillett, agricultural statistician in the New York state department of farms and markets. Along with the increased interest in the marketing of crops, there has been developed a system of forecasting production and demand of farm products which is both state and nationwide. There is little of picturesqueness in the parts played by those who gather this important information, but every now and then something entertaining turns up. The author of this article is a graduate of Cornell in the class of 1917 and served for three years as instructor in the department of farm management. With such a recommend, we need only to add that the article is extremely readable and carries a deal of interesting information for the most of us.

A Message 175

By Dallas Lore Sharpe, author, editor, and naturalist of note. Mr. Sharpe is active in furthering the conservation movement, which has gained tremendously in popularity thruout the country during the past ten years. The present article was first printed in *The Nature Magazine* and it is thru their courtesy that we are able to pass it on to you.

Which Grade of Milk Would You Buy If You Lived in Our City? 176

By J. W. Brew, professor of dairy extension at Cornell. Professor Brew has a few constructive criticisms to make on the way milk is graded. Long association with milk producers, creameries, and city boards of health has given him full right to speak with authority and insures close attention from all who are at all interested in milk production and marketing problems.

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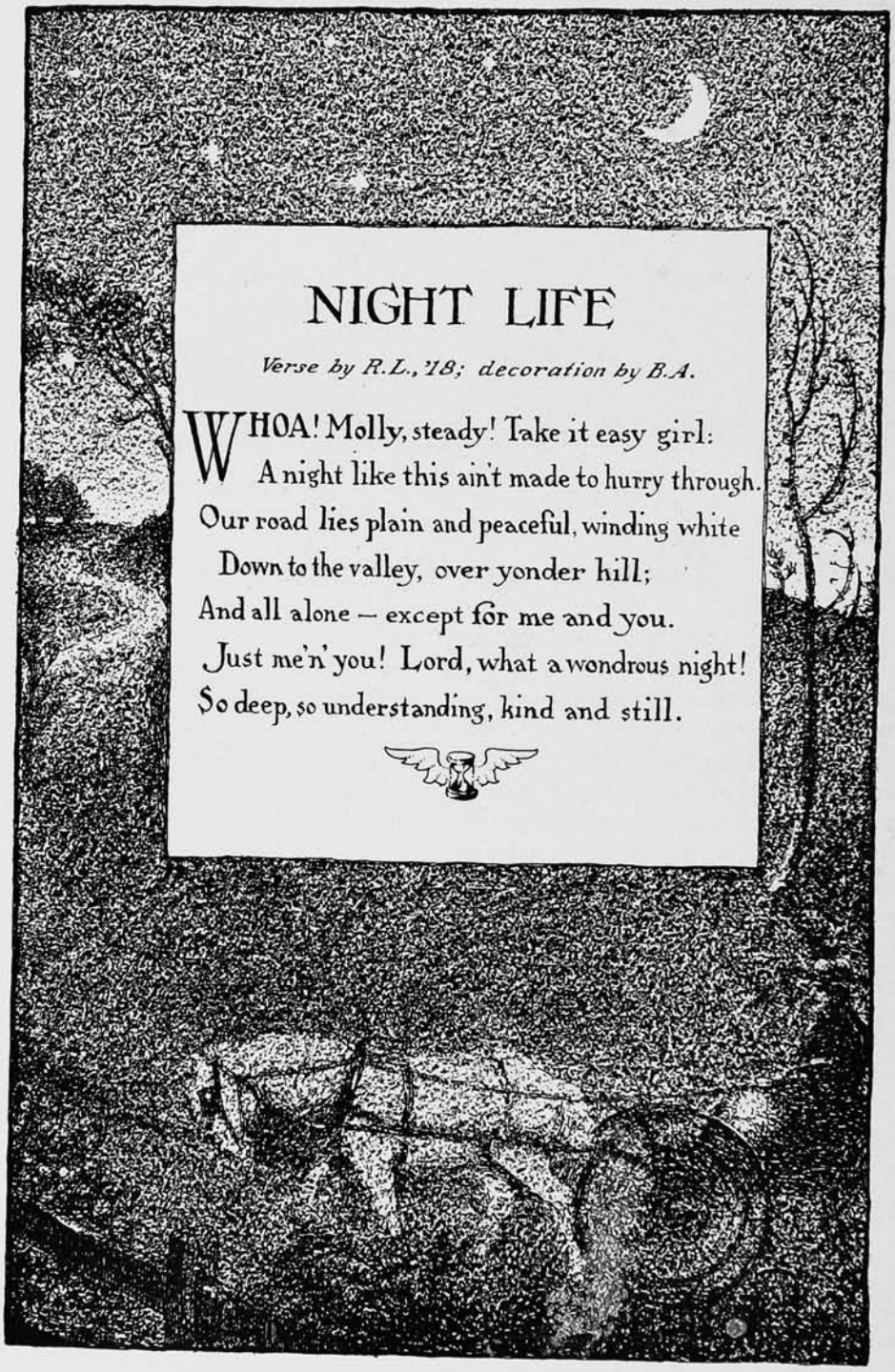


NIGHT LIFE

Verse by R.L., '18; decoration by B.A.

WHOA! Molly, steady! Take it easy girl:
A night like this ain't made to hurry through.
Our road lies plain and peaceful, winding white
Down to the valley, over yonder hill;
And all alone — except for me and you.
Just me'n' you! Lord, what a wondrous night!
So deep, so understanding, kind and still.

The Cornell Countryman

A Journal of Country Life — Plant, Animal, Human

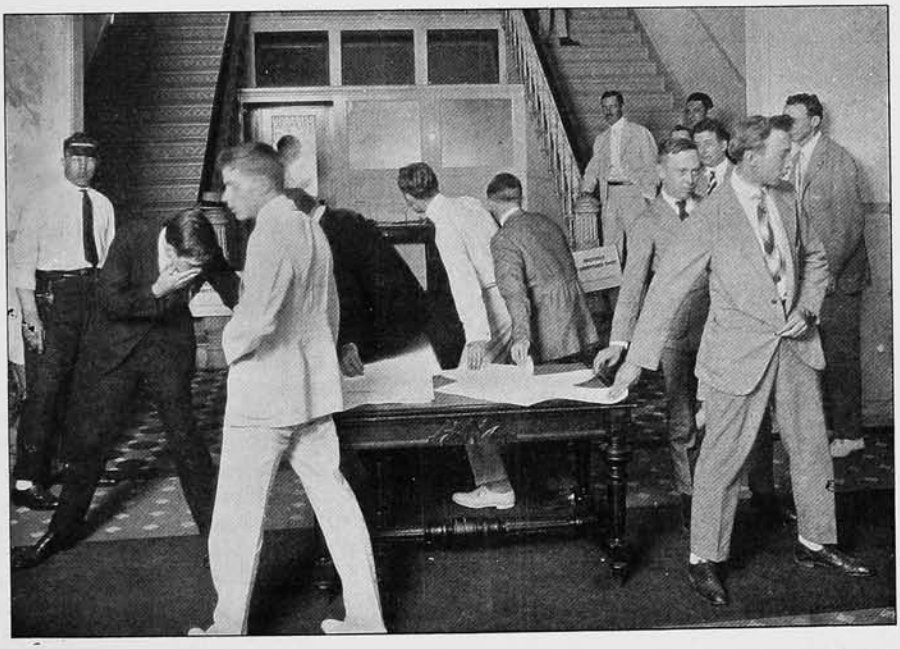
Volume XXII | MARCH, 1925 | Number 6

On Counting Chickens Before They are Hatched

The story of how modern methods have disproved an old proverb and served the farmer in the crop forecasting game

By Roy L. Gillett

TOES on the mark! bodies forward! arms poised! then, as the second hand of the clock marked the exact hour, the snap of a finger and the sharp command, "Go!" and they are off. "The beginning of an intercollegiate race?" you ask. No, the regular release of a crop report in the room in Washington set aside for this purpose by the United States Department of Agriculture. The men so eager to go are telegraph operators and other correspondents for the newspapers, the press associations, and other interested agencies; their goals are several telegraph and telephone instruments a few feet away, with wires open to all parts of the country. On the stand, beside each instrument, the official in charge has placed, face down, a sheet containing the crop report, with the most important figures and statements underscored in red. At the exact second for release, scheduled months in advance, the news of the crop is flashed all over the country. Afternoon newspapers of the same day, if the report is released in the morning, or of the following day if released in the afternoon, give a record of the price fluctuations that take place when the news is received at the important market places throughout the land. The eagerness with which these reports are awaited, and the prompt dissemination of the news is a source of renewed wonder each time one witnesses the release.



At the moment the report is released, newspaper men rush to telephones and telegraph the results to press associations, various exchanges and to the leading newspapers thruout every state

People have always been concerned with the quantity of food produced. Perhaps we should not call it crop forecasting, when Joseph in Egypt dreamed his dream of the seven years of drought and famine to come after seven years of abundance, and so wisely convinced Pharaoh of the wisdom of storing grain, which ultimately saved the people from starvation.

Accurate knowledge concerning food supplies, both present and prospective, was particularly valuable during the World War, when at times it appeared that the questions of sustenance were more important than those of munitions and men.

The every-day peace-time uses of agricultural statistics are too numerous and too varied to be discussed here in detail. As a guide to farmers for increasing or decreasing acreage and in deciding whether to hold or sell crops, they are used continually. Speculation is reduced by an increased certainty of supply which stabilizes prices. Railroads are constantly interested from the standpoint of car supply and distribution; banks, in planning their need for funds and their extension of credit; and manufacturers, business men of all kinds, students, and consumers in ways as varied as their individual interests dictate.

As long ago as 1821, New York State began to collect census statistics relating to agriculture; while, in 1840, questions of this sort were embraced in the regular decennial federal census.

Crop reports have been issued by the United States Department of Agriculture continuously since 1866. Since that date, a gradual increase has taken place in the scope and accuracy of the work, until now it covers monthly reports on all the major crops and most of the minor ones, with considerable data on livestock, dairy production, and other questions relating to farming.

In a country like the United States, with its wide range of climatic and agricultural conditions, varying from the humid climate along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts to the arid atmosphere of the western intermountain region, a wide variety of reports are necessary, and a great diver-

sity of local conditions must be considered in preparing them.

The crop reporting work is national in scope. This makes possible the preparation of reports in a uniform manner as between various states, and provides for definite release dates. There are, however, branch offices located in each of the important agricultural states or groups of

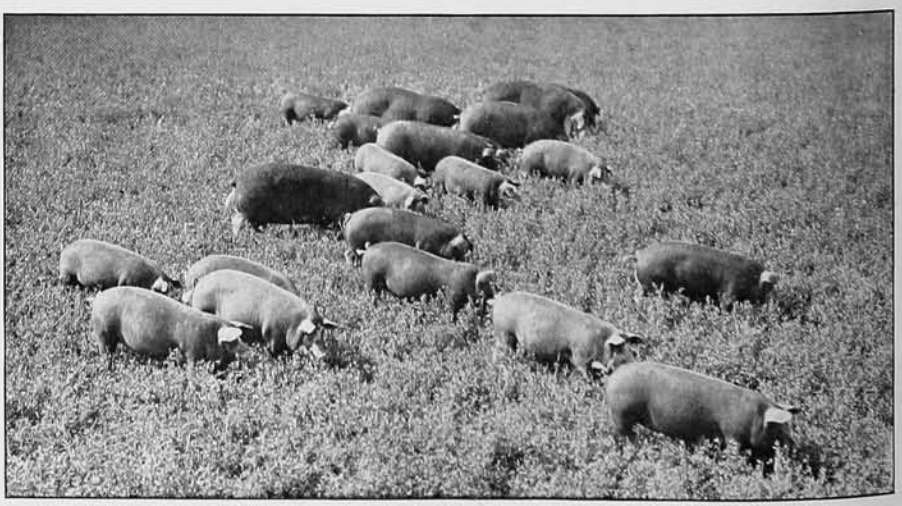
states in charge of statisticians who are ordinarily residents of the states in which they work, and who are familiar with conditions within the states. It may be well to mention here that the employees in this service are selected under civil service rules, after an exacting examination as to training and experience, both in statistical methods and in agriculture.

In New York state, the branch office at Albany is maintained cooperatively by the New York State Department of Farms and Markets and the United States Department of Agriculture. Similar arrangements are in effect in many other states. Such cooperation makes possible the elimination of duplicate efforts which might otherwise result, and contributes materially to the effectiveness of the work, and to its continuity year after year on a substantial basis.

It is, however, to farmers themselves that the credit must be given for making possible the development of this work. Thousands of loyal volunteer crop reporters give liberally of their best thought and observation to make accurate reports for their own farms and their communities. It cannot be emphasized too strongly that crop reports are primarily the reports from farmers themselves, simply translated into quantitative terms by using such statistical methods as experience has shown to be most satisfactory. Efforts are constantly being made to improve the methods, both from the standpoint of the farmer who reports, and from that of the statisticians who compile the results. Such problems as the wording of questions, the mechanical arrangement of the schedules, and the natural psychological bias in answering certain types of inquiries, are constantly being studied and experimented with. The variations in the weather from year to year, with consequent acceleration or retardation of growth, plant diseases, etc., offer many other obstacles to be attacked. With the increased interest now generally evident in agricultural statistics, we can look for fairly rapid progress in their improvement.

Among the men who have reported on crop and livestock conditions during the past years, many have been outstanding persons in the field of agriculture, and this is the case today. It will be of particular interest to Cornellians to learn that in the 80's our own Professor I. P. Roberts acted as county reporter for Tompkins county. Three men in various parts of the county sent reports to him, and he in turn summarized and sent them on. Professor H. H. Wing, then beginning his long teaching career at Cornell, was given the responsibility of seeing that this was properly attended to each month. Many of the graduates who are now farming are also crop reporters.

The general method of compiling these reports may be best understood by taking the regular report for one month, say August. In New York state, schedules containing the questions, with return envelopes, are sent from Albany about July 25, to the regular monthly reporters, who make returns to the state office. These reporters are well distributed in every county of the state. A set of similar schedules are sent from Washington to another list of men. In addition to the above, the Albany office sends out a set of special schedules to commercial fruit growers, since the fruit industry of the state is specialized in certain rather limited areas, and hence the number of regular reporters to report on commercial apples, peaches, or grapes will be more limited than on such universally grown crops as oats or hay. The questions are so worded that answers can be given in figures; comments on conditions in the neighborhood are also requested. The schedules are filled out on the first day of August and returned. They are promptly tabulated, and averages are worked separately for each set of reports. These are "weighted" by the importance of the crop in each part of the state. The comments are also carefully read and summarized. After studying all the data, the statistician compiles his report, giving a summary of all the material which he has received, together with a discussion of conditions which have been favorable or unfavorable for each crop, and makes his recommendations. These are forwarded by special delivery mail, or by telegraph in special code, to the crop reporting board at



Washington. Reports from some of the far western states are sent by air mail. Thorogoing precautions are taken to prevent "leaks" of information during the preparation of the reports.

The crop reporting board, which includes seven men—five from the Washington staff, designated by the Secretary of Agriculture—the other two being state statisticians, goes over these reports from the field, also the data compiled independently in Washington, and any other data that are available. On the basis of all the evidence, a decision is made as to a figure for each commodity in each state. As soon as this is done, the necessary computations to show the forecast of production, if the growing season has not closed, or the estimate of actual production if it has, are made by a force of skilled clerks. (The technical questions of making and applying "pars," and other statistical methods are too involved to be discussed here). The figures as adopted are mimeographed or multigraphed and a copy is prepared for the signature of the members the board and the Secretary of Agriculture. Telegrams are also prepared to be sent to each state statistician, showing the final figures as adopted for his state, for other important states, and for the United States as a whole. The work on "report" day is done in a suite of rooms into which the workers are locked, with shutters at the windows and telephones disconnected. At the time set for release, the scene described at the beginning of this story is enacted in another room in the Department.

As soon as the state statistician receives this coordinated report from Washington, he writes up the significant features of especial interest in his own state, and gives them circulation thru the wire service of the various press associations, mimeographed news stories to the newspapers, and more detailed reports to crop reporters and other interested people. The reports for each state are also published each month in "Crops and Markets."

Not only are regular crop reports issued, but there are many special reports on a wide range of subjects.

The present crop reporting system is the outgrowth of many years of experience and hard work, combined with the splendid loyalty of many men who have contributed of their best efforts. The field is large, and tho much progress has been made, much is still to be accomplished.

A Message

Reprinted by permission of Nature Magazine, Washington, D. C.

By Dallas Lore Sharp

THE moon was up, the winter winds, too. We were returning home through the narrow woodroad when, as we swung into the driveway, the headlights picked out a half-dozen strange shapes under the lee of the stone wall. Fox hunters, bundled up against the weather, lying here out of the wind, listening to the baying of the hounds! The pack was a mile away among the quarries. No man of them had a gun—only the white moon, the scudding sky, the wind in the elms, and the far-off rise and fall of the baying, the elemental music of the chase.

These men were of all sorts, but all of them members of a local fox-hunting club, numbering, I have heard, more than a hundred strong. I doubt if there are ten foxes this fall in all of this neighborhood, a shot for ten of the hundred hunters. And after that no more sweet baying of the pack beneath the watching moon, no line of sharp tracks across the snow, no lithe red form, keen faced, brushy tailed, trotting under my lower meadow bars!

Here is a fox club which has learned to hunt without a gun, else it could not hunt at all. A live fox in the woods is good hunting so long as he is alive. A gray goose honking down the sky is better sport than the same thing trussed upon a table.

STOP killing and start creating. Stop cutting and start planting. Stop wasting and start saving. Stop hunting and start watching. Stop hating and start loving. These are the ten commandments of conservation for each of us within his own dooryard and neighborhood, over his own ranch and farm; a sower of seed, a planter of trees, a nourisher of life, where heretofore we have each plucked and burned and slaughtered.

> If you are one of those acid minded individuals who was soured long ago by hard work, don't read this, or you are likely to spoil a perfectly healthy appetite for supper.

Whoever pollutes a stream poisons a people, no matter how many wheels the water turns, how many mouths the mill may feed. Mill-dam and fishway can be built as one piece, a corporate part of a single undertaking for a life that is lovely, and a living that is more than bread.

For every stick of timber cut a seedling can be planted. And even if, in the wiser future, we can declare the open season on certain forms and in certain places, every thoughtful sportsman knows that today, should the shooting he desires for himself be claimed by us all, it would make a wild-life morgue of America before the pup he is training has been broken to the gun.

We still need legislation for the saving of wild life. Yet salvation is not in the law. It is in love. The law protects; the same law prescribes. We must abide by, but we dare not abide in, the law. Both right and wrong bear the name of the law. Love runs ahead of law, requires no law, and not only protects but plants and makes alive. We shall aways need the law, but at this moment we need love infinitely more.

Let us enact conservation legislation at Washington. Meanwhile, in every schoolroom up and down the land, and across from shore to shore, let talk about birds and beasts and flowers and trees be started, let tramps afield be taken, and so, in every school-child's heart let love be planted, till knowledge of conservation be next to reading, writing and arithmetic, and love of nature next to love of God and neighbor. That for the future.

FOR the imperiled present what am I and my town doing? You and your town? Hingham has a three-thous-

(Continued on page 186)

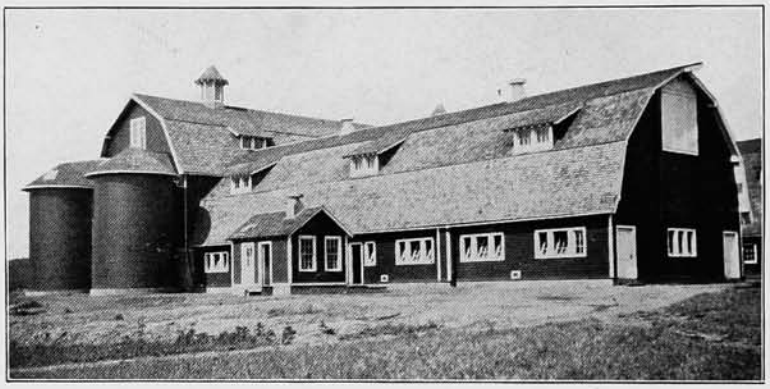
Which Grade of Milk Would You Buy if You Lived in Our City?

A pertinent discussion of present and possible rules for the grading of milk

By J. D. Brew

THE title of this paper is a favorite question asked at group meetings of city consumers or by individuals met on the street or in the home. The questioner expects a disinterested answer based on facts, and the questions that follow clearly indicate that the average consumer is much confused regarding the meaning of the several "grades" of milk.

A business man in a western New York city frankly stated before a meeting of Rotarians that his conception of grade A and B milk was that a cow must give eight or ten quarts of good milk and a quart or so of poor milk and that there was some way whereby the two grades could be separated. This man was raised and lived in an apple country and had heard about the picking of several barrels of "firsts" and a barrel or so of "culls" from the same apple tree. The natural thought was that the same principle applied to the grading of all our milk.



In barns of this type 90 per cent of our milk is produced

My thought was for some time that this man's conception represented an exceptional and extreme point of view. But after having had an opportunity to discuss city milk control before a good many consumers, both individually and in groups, it has become clear that there is a fundamental reason for the confusion among the rank and file of consumer.

To use the word "grade" suggests at once a sorting out according to actual differences in quality based upon certain inherent and outstanding characteristics that lend themselves to measurement. The coarse wool for instance can be separated from the fine; or the large, smooth, plump, apples from the small, scabby, wormy, ones; or the white eggs from the brown. So the consumer of milk instinctively compares, in much the same way, two bottles of milk bearing different grade labels, and is unable to understand the meaning of the labels because the milk in both looks and tastes alike.

A relatively small number of consumers purchase grade A milk in preference to grade B purely on faith thinking that the letter "A" stands for better quality than the letter "B", but they do not know just how nor why.

Those consumers most interested in the quality of the family diet occasionally find in leading magazines, popular articles on the problem of city milk control. These articles are usually written by professional story writers from the point of view of the labor and expense involved in producing what is known as certified milk; or in producing milk on the farm of some wealthy owner who lives in the city. These stories are usually misleading because they do not portray the actual conditions under which at least 95 per cent of any milk supply is being produced, or ever will be for that matter. These expensively maintained barns will never be any more typical of the conditions under which the vast percentage of the milk consumed each day is produced, than will the millionaires' homes on Fifth Avenue be typical of the average American home.

The barn that costs originally $2,000 to $4,000 to build and located on a farm that represents a total investment of a few thousand dollars, and owned or leased by a man who has no other source of income than that earned by his own efforts, constitutes one of the most important problems in city milk control. Here we have limited capital; a yearly labor income of only a few hundred dollars at best; an inadequate labor supply—practically all of the work being done by the proprietor and his family, who have very little appreciation of the bacteriology of milk. It is under such conditions as this that the vast bulk of our daily supply must always be produced.

So whenever a consumer reads these popular stories on what is involved in the production of safe milk, there still remains unsatisfactorily answered some of the real questions on his or her mind.

Any attempt to define the grades meets primarily with two fundamental obstacles: first, the Health Department's conception of grades of milk as defined in the ordinace, conforms only in a very slight degree, if at all, to the consumer's conception of the meaning of grades, and second the use of the word grades implies sorting out the good from the bad, and everyone knows that the chemical and biological relationship of milk are as to make this impossible.

Let us go back to the question asked in the title, and consider, first, what is meant by grade A and B raw. The outstanding factors that determine these two grades as stipulated in the state sanitary codes are as given in Table I.

THESE differences can be given in answer to the question in the title, but when the questioner asks for further information regarding the actual significance of each of these requirements, the difference is reduced to zero with one exception. The consumer is told that in the A milk the bacteria count must be under 60,000, but 200,000 is allowed in the B milk. Then she immediately asks, "Why allow 200,000?" This is a pertinent question to ask, too; especially when one considers the fact that the bacteria count of the so-called B raw milk averages in many cities as low as that of the A raw. Bacteria in milk is merely a question of cleanliness and proper cooling, and the producer of

B milk knows he must satisfy his customer.

There is not space to go into a detailed discussion of the original intent and significance of the barn score. The barns are inspected and given a numerical score which is fallaciously used as a basis for grading milk according to quality. Grading of anything according to quality is based on certain inherent characteristics in the thing being graded. Is a barn "an inherent characteristic" of milk? Who would think of judging the quality of the meals prepared in all homes according to the score of the kitchen in which they are prepared? The cakes my mother used to make were always grade A, but the kitchen in the old farm home was poorly equipped and unhandy, and would score low if kitchens were scored as are dairy barns.

Many low scoring barns are managed by clean-men who can get little or no credit for their efforts under the present artificial scheme of grading milk.

If these two grades of milk are compared as sold upon the street, the only difference that can be defended is the tuberculin test of the cows from which grade A milk is produced. This, I believe, is sufficient to justify advising everyone to purchase the A instead of the grade B milk. However, it should not be forgotten that neither of these grades are safeguarded from the standpoint of possible infection by other disease organisms, that occasionally get into the milk. The new model milk ordinance eliminates grade B raw and is in this respect a step forward.

There are two so-called grades of pasteurized milk based on the factors printed in Table II.

	Grade A Plan	Grade B Rate
1. Permit	Required	Required
2. Health of cows	Tuberculin Test	Physical Examination
3. Bacteria count	60,000	200,000
4. Barn score	75	60
5. Time of delivery	36 hours	36 hours
6. Grade label	A—printed in black	B—printed in green

TABLE I

The difference between these two are even less than between the two grades of raw milk. The barn score has been discussed. The difference between 200,000 and 300,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter in the milk previus to pasteurization falls within the range of experimental error in the methods of estimating the numbers of bacteria. In other words, counts made on duplicate samples of milk would vary as much as or more than 100,000. In placing a maximum limit of 30,000 and 100,000 bacteria in the grade A and B respectively, after pasteurization, the dealer in B milk is "allowed" to be more careless in the process of pasteurization. The labor involved in pasteurizing is not different for the B than for the A grade.

AS far as the farmers, who produce grade B milk for pasteurization, are concerned, the general quality of the milk they deliver to the fluid milk plants in many communities is just as high as that delivered by those bringing the so-called grade A milk to the plant. This is one reason why the consumer is unable to note any difference between these two grades, and she is justified in purchasing the B pasteurized milk in preference to the A pasteurized.

There is no hope of eliminating the confusion in the minds of the consumer just as long as we persist in maintaining a control which arbitrarily establishes grades that are remotely, if at all, related to the milk. Not until it is possible to measure quickly and practically the inherent characteristics that determine the milk quality, can milk be graded. Not until then will it be possible to sort out daily the good from the poor.

It is possible, however, to classify milk as certified, inspected raw, and inspected pasteurized. Such labels would have a more definite meaning to the consumer and would more truly express what is actually being done at the present time.

	Grade A Pasteurized	Grade B Pasteurized
1. Permit	Required	Required
2. Health of cows	Physical examination	Physical examination
3. Bacteria count previous	200,000	300,000
to heating	30,000	100,000
5. Barn score	68	55
6. Time of delivery	36 hours	36 hours
7. Grade label	A—printed in black	B—printed in green

TABLE II

Spring Rains

I love you on a day of pelting rain,
When we two in the old familiar room
Have scattered everything about,
And on the floor lie heaps of books
Which we discuss, and more
The castles which we build;
The things we see-O friend,
Watching the fire-logs flame,
The embers die.
Some people think it's stupid when it rains,
I wonder why?

M. L. Gardiner

Through Our Wide Windows

The Cornell Countryman

Founded 1903 Incorporated 1914

One of the Agricultural College Magazines, Associated; finances controlled by an incorporated board of professional and business men of which J. B. Taylor is president. The subscription rate is a dollar a year; published monthly from October to June; single copies fifteen cents; advertising rates on application.

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CATHERINE A. DOYLE

Ithaca, New York March, 1925

THE constant and steady exchange of population between city and country which goes on at all times does not worry us a great deal. Perhaps that is because we are young and inexperienced in the world's affairs. Perhaps there is also a touch of youthful optimism born of an inherent confidence in those who till and reap. At all events we cannot feel that it is abnormal. It was duly predicted and has come about due to economic and living conditions in rural communities.

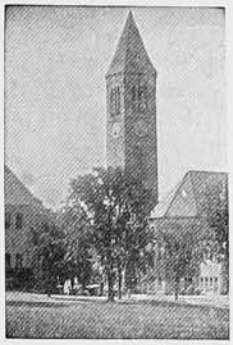
COUNTRY people, like all other people, crave certain things. Of work as a means of obtaining a living they are not afraid. Long hours of hard labor do not daunt them. All they ask for is a fair return for the energy used; some recognition of the fact that they have not worked overtime in the broiling sun for a mere pittance. Likewise they seek a certain bit of companionship with those about them; they long for modern comforts and conveniences. They would have a "full and comfortable living from the land; a rural civilization which would be as complete and satisfying as any other civilization."

FARMING was a great game as long as it fulfilled these conditions. And when a change came about in their life, were the farmers prepared to meet it; to advance their prices to keep pace with the steadily rising costs of labor and of production in the city; to install into their home many of the modern conveniences now common elsewhere? The old order changed but slowly and then not without many misgivings. Most farmers found it difficult to adjust themselves to a world in which they were the goat. Most of them were behind the times without realizing it. The trouble was that the individual farmer was unable to adapt himself to a new set of conditions.

IT WAS then that the first big drift of the people from the city to the country began. They went in search of a full and a comfortable living and many of them found in the confines of the city a greater satisfaction in life than they had known on the farm. Some missed the quietness and companionship and the warm feeling which welled up within them as, standing on their own doorstep, they looked over their broad acres and realized that all this belonged to them. And gradually there came into rural life a change. Prices of farm products rose more nearly to the level of those of other goods; gas or electricity and running water were installed in many homes; telephones made life on outlying farms more livable. Better methods of farming reduced the amount of labor necessary to run the farm, and as the effect of this change became more marked—and the transformation is by no means complete as yet—more people found—and are finding—a comfortable living on the land. More are returning from the city every year to those farms which can be profitably worked.

Have we not a right to be optimistic?

THERE is another problem about which we are not as optimistic, tho possibly more thoughtful. We have heard it discussed many times by professors, by business men or whoever our associates may be. Students with whom we have frankly discussed what was on our mind, have had too little in the way of experience on the merits of the problem, to pass judgment. We have tried to keep an open-minded attitude on the whole question. We are thinking in terms of a trio of over-worked words—success, satisfaction, and happiness (Continued on page 186)



Former Student Notes

The sixteenth annual meeting of the Alumni Association of the New York State College of Agriculture was held on Wednesday evening of Farmers' Week in Prudence Risley dining room. This was also the occasion of the annual banquet in accordance with the plan authorized last year of having the annual meeting at the banquet and thus insuring a larger representation of alumni.

There were one hundred ninety-six alumni, faculty members, and friends present. The business meeting consisted chiefly of reading reports and the election of officers, with an invitation from President Toan to any alumni who had suggestions for the work of the association to take them up with the executive committee.

Following the business session, Director of Extension Ladd, Charles H. Tuck, Jared Van Wagenen, Jr., E. R. Eastman and Professor John L. Stone were called on for a story or brief remarks. Acting Dean Betten gave a clear and interesting account of recent and proposed developments at the College, which was in line with the talks Dean Mann has formerly given at our afternoon meetings. President Farrand who was our guest for the first time spoke of influence of the college and the importance of definitely keeping in mind the constituency it is to serve.

The following were elected officers of the Association for 1925-1926:

President, L. W. Crittenden, Cobleskill.
1st Vice-President, A. W. Gibson, Ithaca.
2nd Vice-President, Mrs. A. M. Goodman, Ithaca.
3rd Vice-President, Hattie M. Barnes, Ithaca.
Secretary-Treasurer, J. B. Kirkland, Ithaca.
Executive Committee:
Carl E. Ladd, Ithaca.
I. C. H. Cook, South Byron.
T. H. King, Jr., Trumansburg.

'03 B.S.A., '05 M.S., '09 Ph.D.—Professor George F. Warren was recently chosen president of the Tompkins County National Farm Loan Association by the directors. At the same meeting the annual reports were given showing that a total of $55,000 in loans were closed in the county, making a total of $427,000 loaned to date through the Federal Land Bank. The following directors were also named for 1925: F. C. Patmore, vice-president; H. C. Baldwin, secretary-treasurer, and C. E. Ladd, G. W. Tailby, Jr., Grant Halsey, and W. I. Myers.

'06 W.C.—Harry W. Middaugh is superintendent of dairy manufacturing in the department of dairy industry at Cornell. His home address is 130 College Avenue.

'07 Sp.—H. Seymour Merry is superintendent of the Deis-Fetrig Dairies Company, Dover, Ohio, which owns and operates three modern, up-to-date cheese factories. This company, last year, won first prize on Swiss cheese at the National Dairy Show, and first and second prizes at the Ohio State Fair.

'08 B.S.—M. C. Burritt of Hilton, formerly director of extension at the College of Agriculture, has been appointed comptroller of the G. L. F. Exchange, the largest farmers' co-operative buying organization in this country. Mr. Burritt will have full responsibility for carrying out financial policies of the board of directors. The exchange has 35,000 farmer shareholders in New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, and is doing an eight million dollar business yearly. It operates the American Milling Company's big feed plant in Peoria, Ill., a poultry feed plant in Buffalo, a seed warehouse at Syracuse, and a fertilizer plant at Baltimore, Md. Mr. Burritt has a wide experience with the problems of the farmer and farm bureau system in this state, and has been prominent in several co-operative movements. He will continue to live on and operate his fruit farm at Hilton.

'08 W.C.—We are indeed sorry to learn of the accidental death of Earl F. Fowler, who has been the president of the Cornell Dairy Students' Association. While pheasant hunting, Mr. Fowler accidentally discharged his rifle, and the shot entered his chest. He was for many years manager of the Irving Dallaye Vann Farms, which are located near Baldwinsville, and was making good at it. His death is surely a distinct loss.

'09 W.C.—Arthur F. Grant is manager of the dairy plant of the Luray Ice Company, at Luray, Virginia.

'10 B.S.—Roy J. Shepard dropped in to see Professor Savage during Farmers' Week in search of a suitable ration for feeding his flock of lambs back home at Batavia, N. Y.

'11 B.S.—Arthur K. Getman, supervisor of agriculture in the state department of education, was one of our many former students who was back for Farmers' Week.

'11 W.C.—Clarence M. Gere is with the Kraft Cheese Company, at Broadhead, Wisconsin.

'13 B.S.—"Chet" Austin was here last week telling us about an experiment he expects to make in Montgomery County in which he will try a ration of peas, oats, and barley with a little oil meal against purchased feeds for milk production. His address is Fonda, N. Y.

'13 B.S., '18 Ph.D.—Frans E. Geldenhuys was recently named by the Minister of Agriculture in South Africa as chief of a new division of agricultural economics and markets in the Department of Agriculture. He is located at Pretoria. Prior to his appointment he was for six years editor of an agricultural paper, *Die*

Landbauweekblad, and also took a prominent part in the promotion of agricultural education in the school system of South Africa.

'14 B.S.—Glenn J. Wright, who is at present teaching agriculture at Canandaigua, returned to his Alma Mater for a brief stay during Farmers' Week.

'15 W.C.—Julian Adair is living at 555 W. Second Street, Lexington, Kentucky. He is with the Burley Tobacco Growers' Cooperative Association, which is probably the largest of the cooperatives that market this popular weed. Their warehouses are spread over five different states and have an aggregate value of six million dollars. Our alumni editor, A. W. Gibson, who is also in charge of the former student records of the college, sent him a questionnaire in regard to his address and occupation. This Adair promptly returned along with a large bundle of natural leaf tobacco. Needless to say, "Gibby's" office has been popular ever since.

'15 W.C.—Maurice A. Mereness is superintendent of the Borden's milk plant at Youngs, New York.

'16 B.S.—Harvey McChesney is now superintendent of the Elbert H. Gary estate at Jericho, N. Y.

'16 B.S.—Roy W. Harmon, who was formerly a salesman at Delhi, is now teaching agriculture at Canaan. "Roy" was also one of the many former students back to renew acquaintances with his Alma Mater, and incidentally to attend Farmers' Week functions.

'17 B.S., '18 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. Edwin I. Kilbourne (Elizabeth Alwald '18) are still living in Santo Domingo. Kilbourne was recently appointed manager of Consuelo, the largest sugar estate on the island, and he writes that with their two children, Philip, aged three, and Edwin, aged four, they are enjoying life immensely on the estate. Their address is Ingenio Consuelo, San Pedro de Macoris, Santo Domingo.

'17 B.S.—Dr. and Mrs. Sherwood W. Shear (Fera E. Webber '16) have announced the birth of a daughter, Fera Lee, on December 8, 1924. They live at Davis, California.

'17 Ph.D.—Dr. Josef C. Bock and another member of the faculty of Marquette University are credited with having discovered a process whereby a complete blood analysis of a man can be made with a subsequent loss of blood to the patient of not more than six drops.

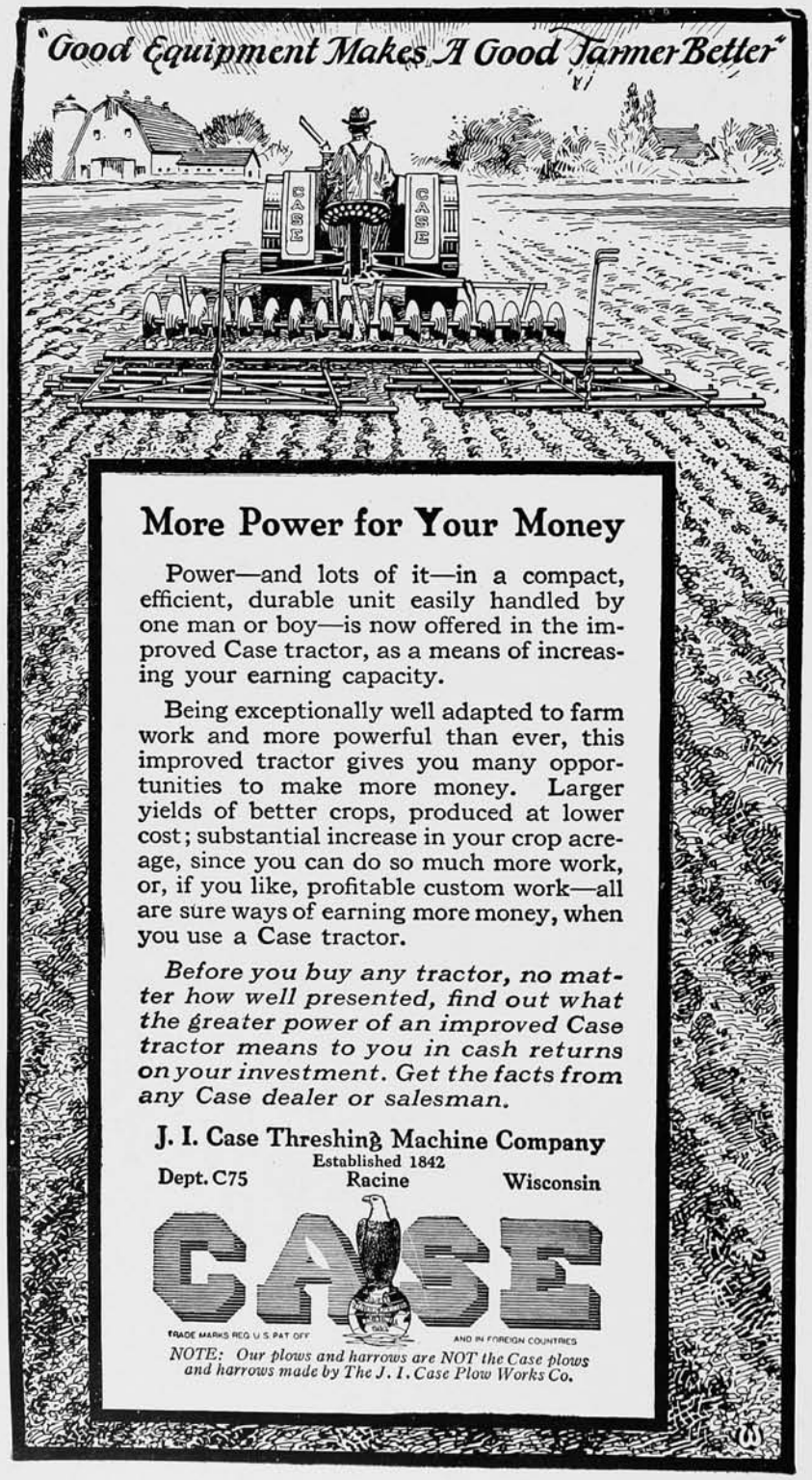
'17 B.S.—Stanley H. Sisson and a partner recently purchased a timber tract of 2,500 acres near Norwood, N. Y. Their move is understood to be the forerunner of the formation of an organization which will lumber the tract and start work in the spring. Until recently, Sisson was with the Raquette River Paper Company.

'18 B.S.—J. Brackin Kirkland, commonly known as 'Big Kirk,' has come back to the college, in the capacity of instructor in extension and is doing the work previously handled by Percy Dunn. "Kirk's" home address is Ithaca, R. D. 3.

'18 B.S.—Bennet E. Rose is a farm guard on the penitentiary farm at East View, Westchester County.

'18 Ex.—Herbert J. Metzger is an assistant extension professor of animal husbandry at Cornell. He lives at 404 University Avenue.

'18 M.S.—W. J. Weaver, assistant supervisor of agriculture in the state department of education, was back here for Farmers' Week.



'19 B.S.—A son, James Joseph, was born on September 29 to Mr. and Mrs. Ralph G. Palmer of 8 Hazard Parkway, Albion, N. Y. Palmer is manager of the Orleans County Farm Bureau with headquarters in Albion.

'19 B.S.—Henry H. Luning, who has been working for the G. H. Hammond Company, a subsidiary of Swift & Company, in its beef cutting department, has been transferred to Swift & Company's London office to start a sales campaign in England and on the Continent. He sailed from New York the week of February 8 to be gone for three years. Just before leaving, he announced his engagement to Miss Euphemia Aicken, of Chicago.

'19 Ph.D.—Sarkis Bohnakian, formerly a teacher of agriculture at the Farmingdale Institute of Agriculture on Long Island, is now in geologic work in Venezuela, and is making a study of soils adapted to certain types of agriculture and horticulture.

'19 B.S.—Gladys Kitchin is assistant director of lunch rooms in the public schools of Minneapolis, Minn., and living at 2820 Girard Avenue, South.

'20 B.S., '21 M.S.—R. G. Knapp was in Ithaca for Farmers' Week. He is farming at Port Byron and raising grapes as a specialty.

'20 B.S.—Mrs. Donald S. Brown (Ruth H. Nye), who was home economics editor of THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN in 1920, spoke on January 15 before the freshman class in orientation in Roberts Assembly. Her talk was on the opportunities for service in teaching home economics.

'20 B.S.—After being associated with Swift & Company for five years in the general offices of its beef department, Harry J. Borchers, Jr., is to sail for Montevideo, Uruguay, late this month. He will assist in the preparation of South American cattle for European consumption. He expects to be gone for three years.

'20 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. James E. Montgomery (Cornelis A. Munsell '20) announce the birth of James M. at 701 The Shelburne Apartments, Seventeenth and S Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C.

'20 B.S.—"Jim" Beiermeister has recently been promoted to sales manager of the Park and Pollard Feed Company, Buffalo, N. Y.

'21 B.S.—Lloyd E. Howland is assistant superintendent of the Dairymen's League plant at Utica, New York.

'21 B.S.; '22 B.S.—Announcement has recently been made of the engagement of Milton P. Royce to Ruth S. Van Kirk ('22 Arts). "Milt" is an enthusiastic purebred Guernsey breeder and is farming in the Inlet Valley near Ithaca, N. Y.

'21 B.S.—Mrs. Edward F. Graham (Frances Mathews) is Home Demonstration agent in Cattaraugus county. Mail reaches her addressed, c|o Home Bureau Office, Salamanca, New York.

'21 B.S.—A daughter, Helen Elizabeth, was born on January 9 to Mr. and Mrs. Ralph L. Cook (Elizabeth L. Wolf '21) of Newark Valley, N. Y.

Don't Wait—
Prevent Trouble!

Dipping Potatoes

You prevent potato diseases by applying proper treatment—before trouble starts. Are you just as careful of your teeth?

"Let's see your teeth"

Science says "Prevent Tooth Trouble"

Use Colgate's

It *removes causes* of tooth decay

Good teeth, good health and good looks are closely related. Keep your mouth clean and healthy and safeguard your health and personal attractiveness.

Preventive dentistry is the new idea in dental science for better health on the farm. This movement is sweeping the country—and with it Colgate's Ribbon Dental Cream is closely allied. Dentists recommend Colgate's because it is a preventive dentifrice—because it *removes causes of tooth decay.*

Colgate's cleans your teeth in the common sense way. It "washes" and polishes them—does not scratch or scour. Use it after every meal—it cleans safely and you will like its delightful taste. A large tube costs only 25c.

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Truth in advertising implies honesty in manufacture

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199 Fulton St., New York City

Please send me, free, a trial tube of Ribbon Dental Cream.

NAME

ADDRESS

This offer good only in U. S. A.

'21 B.S.—Helen H. Glasier has been employed as dietitian in the Deaconess Hospital, 563 Riley Street, Buffalo, N. Y., since last August.

'21 B.S.—Marie Stanbro, who was formerly teaching home economics in the high school at Harrington, Delaware, has now accepted a position as dietitian in the sanitarium at Dansville.

'22 B.S.—Leland C. Tyler is representing *The American Agriculturist* in Orleans, Genesee, and Niagara Counties in New York State. He can be reached through the office of the paper at 158 East State Street, Ithaca.

'22 B.S.—George Lechler is manufacturing and selling gas water heaters. His address is Huntington Valley, Pennsylvania.

'22 B.S.—Lewis E. Fitch is an adjunct professor in the division of agricultural engineering in the University of Georgia, at Athens.

It's up to college men

COLLEGE MEN are the prophets of better farm conditions. They learn modern farming methods. They know modern equipment. If life on the farm is to be worth living, they must carry with them the message of modern light.

Too many farm children grow up with defective eyes. Too many farm women work themselves into premature old age. Too many farmhouses are perpetually in danger of fires started by overturned kerosene lamps.

Colt Light means relief from such conditions.

Colt Light has been scientifically tested and proved the nearest man-made approach to sunlight. Colt Light is endorsed by authorities on fire-protection. Colt Light brings health and happiness to the farm.

Yet—though it is the greatest single improvement a farmer can make in his living conditions—Colt Light, installed on the average farm, costs less than the cheapest automobile!

Write to the nearest branch for the new free book
"Daylight 24 Hours a Day"

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'22 B.S.—Ellery R. Barney is teaching animal husbandry in the State School of Agriculture at Delhi, N. Y. Last fall he judged the cattle at the Elmira, Walton, and Delhi fairs.

'22 B.S.—John R. Fleming is extension news editor at the College of Agriculture and an assistant professor of journalism in the College of Commerce and Journalism at Ohio State University. He is living at 2344 Neil Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

'22 B.S.—Announcement has been made of the engagement of Edward B. Giddings of Owego, N. Y., to Miss Camilla Hugg, daughter of Postmaster and Mrs. Charles B. Hugg of Cazenovia, N. Y. Giddings is now in charge of junior extension work in Tioga County, New York.

'22 B.S., '22 A.B.—Mr. and Mrs. James F. Sumner (Alice K. Birchfield) have been living in Chicago until recently, while Mr. Sumner was playing in "The Beggar on Horseback." They are now in Philadelphia, and will be there for a few months before returning to their home at 99 No. 19th Street, Flushing, N. Y.

'23 B.S.—Homer L. Hurlbut is married and is now farming with his father at Interlaken, New York.

'23 B.S.—Gertrude Mathewson is a district visitor for the East New York District of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, and living at 33 Richmond Avenue, Arrochar, Staten Island, N. Y. She writes: "Having acquired some forty odd families since June, I feel capable of offering advice on almost any problem. Two of my families were among the New York *Times* 'Hundred Neediest Cases' this Christmas, but I do not think I am entirely to blame. It is wonderfully interesting to have a finger in such a large number of pies and to have friends from Sing Sing to Fifth Avenue."

'23 B.S.—Glen L. Werly is employed by the Standard Oil Company in Syracuse.

'23 Ph.D.—Dr. A. E. Lundie is now in charge of beekeeping work (a very sweet job, to say the least) in the Union of South Africa, with headquarters at Pretoria. He has been very successful conducting schools for beekeepers there. The thesis for his Doctor's degree was "The Study of the Flight Activities of the Honey Bee," and it has since been published by the Bureau of Entomology.

'23 B.S.—According to latest reports, "Ted" Baldwin lived through his trip around the world, which he took in the capacity of able-bodied seaman. "Ted" was seen back on Long Island last spring.

One Pound Better Than Three

Due to the ability to provide desired conditions economically American industries each year are replacing many pounds of unsuitable supplies with a comparatively few pounds of effective material.

As sanitation is of basic importance in handling milk food products the Dairy Industry has long since realized the extravagance of using unsuitable and ineffective cleaning materials.

Dairymen the world over in steadily increasing numbers are standardizing the use of

Wyandotte Sanitary Cleaner and Cleanser

because it economically cleans clean, freely and quickly rinses, and leaves all washed surfaces sweet smelling and odorless.

Wyandotte Cleans Clean

To keep both the customer and the manufacturer informed as to the latest advances in economical cleaning a large force of Wyandotte Service Men — Cleaning Doctors—work from 27 District Offices, in conjunction with the salesmen of over 2500 distributors.

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How to cut down mortality of Baby Chicks

and build up greater vitality and disease-resistance

Following last month's announcement of the startling results secured in increasing fertility and hatchability by feeding the breeders Fleischmann's Pure Dry Yeast, Professor Harry R. Lewis now makes another announcement of equal interest and benefit to all poultrymen. It is on the results he secured in cutting down the mortality of baby chicks.

Professor Lewis, formerly Professor of Poultry Husbandry, New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Stations, is one of the best known authorities in the country and a successful commercial poultryman as well. He is interested both in the scientific and in the "dollars and cents" solution of vital poultry problems.

WHEN careful tests made with Fleischmann's Pure Dry Yeast for increasing fertility and hatchability showed an increased hatch of 25.2 per cent under most unfavorable conditions, Professor Lewis was completely convinced of the benefits to be gained from feeding Dry Yeast to his breeding stock.

Mortality Cut In Half

Then he determined to carry these tests even further, to see what the effect of feeding Fleischmann's Dry Yeast to breeders would be on the vitality and disease-resistance of the baby chicks hatched—and on the rate of mortality.

The result of these tests for cutting down mortality was startling.

A total of 556 chicks were placed in brooders. 408 of these were hatched from eggs from Yeast-fed breeders while the remaining 148 were hatched from eggs from breeders that *had not* been fed Yeast. The chicks were handled and fed exactly the same.

In all, 19 of the 148 chicks from non-yeast fed breeders died during the first three weeks—a mortality of 12.8 per cent. But only 22 of the 408 chicks from Yeast-fed breeders died during the same period—a mortality of only 5.4 per cent—*less than half the mortality rate of the others!*

The benefits from feeding Dry Yeast to breeders are not only transmitted to baby chicks through the eggs, but the yeast may be fed to chicks as soon as they start eating, being added to the regular scratch, or dissolved in water or milk. Dry Yeast not only contains Vitamin-B, the vitamin of growth, in its most concentrated form, but promotes better assimilation of food and has laxative qualities of definite value in building vitality and disease-resistance in baby chicks.

A complete report on the tests carried out by Professor Lewis at his farm, Davisville, R. I., has been prepared. Send for a copy—it's free. The Fleischmann Company, 701 Washington Street, New York, N. Y.

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701 Washington St., New York, N. Y., or 327 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., or 941 Mission St., San Francisco, Calif., or 314 Bell St., Seattle, Wash.

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.....

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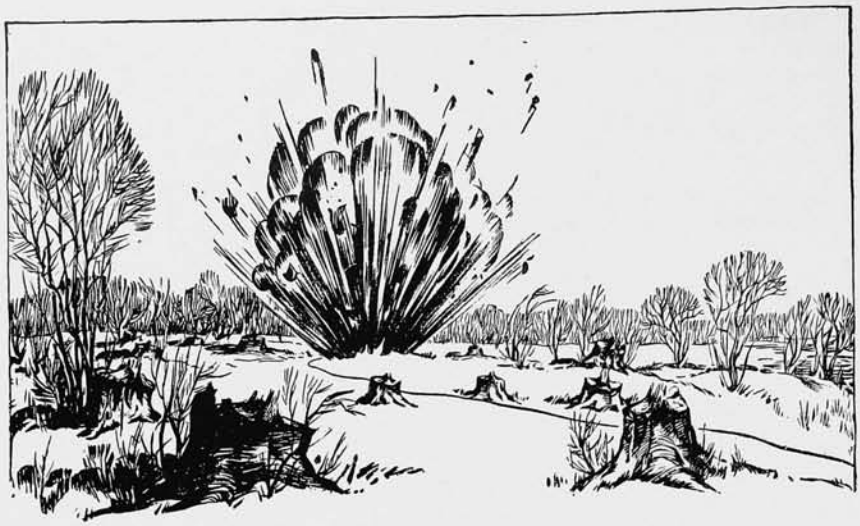

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Well, that's what every farmer needs to do with the stumps and boulders on his land. These "loafers" occupy space that should be replaced by growing crops They are the cause of accidents to the farmer and breakage to harness and implements. They are breeding places for crop-destroying vermin as well as weeds and briars.

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'23 B.S.—Announcement has been made of the engagement of Donald D. Whitson of Afton, N. Y., to Miss Cornelia H. Ireland, of the same place.

'23 M.S.—Henry G. Good is an associate professor of entomology at the Alabama Arts and Mechanics University.

'23 Ph.D.—William P. Hayes, formerly professor of entomology at Manhattan, Kansas, has recently accepted a position as professor of entomology at the University of Illinois.

'23 Ex.—J. C. Curtis, who is connected with the Jones-Russell Company, one of the largest floral concerns in Cleveland, Ohio, was back for the Junior Week activities.

'23 B.S.—O. Lindsay Clarkson is manager of the Beverly Nurseries at Edgewater Park, N. J.

'23—N. H. Simpson has opened a retail flower shop in connection with his greenhouse at Logan, West Virginia. The store is called the Logan Flower Shop.

'23 B.S.—George Lord Burrows, 3rd, is working on his father's dairy farm near Saginaw, Mich. They have thirty-five head of cattle, some of which are prize-winners.

'23 B.S.—The marriage of Hazel Heacock '24 (B.S.) and Donald Knipe took place on November 12 in the Central Congregational Church, of Philadelphia, Pa.

'24-'23 B.S.—Gladys Bretsch and Homer Odell were married in July at Hastings. They live on Long Island, near Mineola.

'24 Ph.D.—C. L. Wilson, who instructed in Botany here last year, is now at Dartmouth.

'24 B.S.—Blanche E. Moran is teaching Home Economics at the high school in Zebulon, North Carolina.

'24 B.S.—The engagement of Jenny Curtis and Robert Pinney Nick '25 (E. E.) has recently been announced. Miss Curtis is at present doing Child Welfare work in Cleveland, O.

'24 Ph.D.—Mr. Haber has an assistant professorship in Zoology at State College, Pa., and Mrs. Haber, also Ph.D. '24, has an instructorship in the same department.

'24 B.S.—Hilda Karnes is an assistant in the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences Museum. Her work includes collecting specimens and instructing children in nature study.

'24 B.S.—Bill McWilliam was married to Miss Lily Ey of New York City in June. They spent their honeymoon on an automobile trip through New England. Bill's present address is 1218 Fourth Avenue, Long Island City.

'24 Marion Salesbury and Mildred Neff are both engaged in social service work. They are at present working on a public health clinic in Rochester, and may be addressed at Kent Hall.

'24 B.S.—Charles J. Peckham and his Ford are scouring the country in search of adventure and gasoline. Each of his letters bears a different postmark, and he states that he has been engaged in every kind of avocation—from "punching cattle" to working as a concrete mixer. In his last letter he was temporarily located in Los Angeles, California.

'24 B.S.—Julia E. Lounsbery is teaching Home Economics in the high school at Odessa, N. Y.

'24 B.S.—The Home Economics Cafeteria of the University of Minnesota has obtained a new and valuable assistant—Helen Belden.

'24 B.S.—John E. Gilmore wrote that news of Farmers' Week made him a little homesick, but that when he thought of our howling winds, he was glad that he was still in Florida. He had just finished planting four hundred acres of spuds and was getting ready to harvest his beans and peas. Gil has a garden that contains everything from strawberries on through pineapples and bananas, to sunflowers. His address is Box 15, Star route, West Palm Beach, Florida. Gil seems to be more than satisfied with his life as manager for a land development company. He says that he would greatly appreciate hearing from some more of his old friends.

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'24 B.S.—Gertrude Jordan, who has been teaching clothing in the High Schools at Passaic, N. J., has resigned her position, and will do substitute teaching in Foods, in the New York City High Schools.

Editorials

(Continued from page 178)

Sometimes we wonder what those farmers who move into the city and never return, those men from the towns, who, seeking after happiness, look for it in the furrows and the hay, are finding in the everyday duties which make life well worth living. It is a purely personal interest which spurs us on. We have come to that point in our education where we must look some job squarely in the eye, nor flinch at what we see. Twenty years ago, ten, or only last month, perhaps, you stood as we are standing, perplexed, undecided. "Is money a measure of success?" you may have thought, "Is fame? Is all this talk about serving others, pure bunk? Or is there after all something to be said for the farm, with its cows and its hogs, with the long hours of hard work and short pay demanded of those who live there? Is happiness to be acquired thru matters of money or methods of living?"

It is a problem we must settle for ourselves. Opinions vary as the winds of March. Personally we have not solved it but we have reached a conclusion, and with it has come a greater peace of mind. We shall not try to measure our success in dollars but rather in days of happiness—charms which the acquisition of mere money seldom seems to bring. We love to watch the sunrise, the hogs crunching their corn, and the cows as we turn them out to pasture. And who can buy with money the peace that steals over us at twilight as we rest "weary and content and undishonored" on our own doorstep, our hard work done for another day? Yes, who can?

A Message

(Continued from page 175)

and-acre wild life sanctuary, a town forest, an after-church field club, a garden club, a chapter of the D. A. R. making conservation a major theme, and of beekeepers and bird-lovers not a few. And I have a seven-acre woodlot, deeded in my name and dedicated to trees and all wild neighbors; to be willed to them, their heirs and assigns to grow and nest and den thereon in perpetuum.

Seven all-but-useless acres that cost three hundred and fifty dollars—a year's fee for the country club! Seven acres in twenty-year-old growth of gray birch, red and white oak, maple, ash, hickory, flowering dogwood and pine! A rocky, irregular piece, full of rabbit, skunk, and woodchuck dens! A piece that last season was a home for one precious partridge nest, one cuckoo, one turtle dove, and at least one red-eyed vireo nest! Seven acres of growing trees, future timber, that would have been felled last winter had I not ransomed them. Seven acres of thinning, trimming, and trash-wood for kitchen stove and fire-place! Seven acres of leafy shade, and leafy smells, glorious in the spring with white dogwood, gorgeous with burnished colors in the autumn, and lovely in every slender trunk and budded twig standing etched against the wintry hillsides in the snow! Seven acres of work and watching and wealth—if joy is wealth, and health is wealth, and 6 per cent on your investment is wealth, which is a low rate to reckon the trash-wood returns! Seven acres left wild for all wild things—that is my small contribution. But oh, the difference to the landscape, to the woodchuck, and to me!

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What Some Agricultural College Graduates are doing for American Farmers

YOU know of the excellent work that many agricultural college graduates are doing as county agents and government experts. But do you know of an equally important service to the farmer that many other graduates are performing?

Employed by the big mills that supply thousands of farmers and dairymen with Purina Chows is a staff of scientific men like yourself. These men understand the importance of lowering the farmer's cost of production—and they are helping him *do* it.

Some of them in the chemical and research laboratories of Purina Mills developing the very newest thoughts on animal nutrition. Some of them making actual tests on poultry farms, dairy farms and feed lots—proving by practical comparison the relative values of various rations. Some of them working *with* farmers and dairymen—helping them weigh their milk, cull non-producers, keep milk records and egg records, and records of their feed costs.

The Purina Mills are doing more than furnishing the highest grade concentrates for balancing home-grown feeds. They are teaching the farmer to realize that the most economical, efficient and *profitable* ration is not necessarily the one which costs him the least. It is the one which produces the most milk, eggs, pork and beef at the least cost per pound!

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The Campus Countryman

Around the Top of "The Hill"

Volume VI | Ithaca, New York, March, 1925 | Number 6

C. E. PAINE WINS FIRST PRIZE AT EASTMAN STAGE CONTEST

Frederick Takes Second in Close Finish of Well-received Program

About fifteen hundred people, a considerable number of whom were Farmers' Week visitors, listened to the sixteenth annual Eastman Stage contest held in Bailey Hall the evening of February fourteenth. The stage was very closely contested and the awards made after long deliberation. The judges, F. L. Strivings, master of the State Grange, H. B. Knapp, director of the State School of Agriculture at Farmingdale, and H. P. King, president of the Seneca County Farm Bureau, gave the first prize of one hundred dollars to C. E. Paine '25, the second prize of twenty dollars to H. J. Frederick '25, and an honorable mention to Miss H. J. Smith '25. Acting Dean Betten presided and introduced the speakers of the evening.

The Country Church

"Must We Lose the Country Church?", was the subject so ably discussed by Paine. "Due to an aftermath of the war the Church always conservative, has been slow in readjusting itself to a change in conditions," was the text of his speech. Only twenty-six per cent of the nation's population is in the rural districts, and the number of churches in the country in proportion to the population is much too large. This more or less accounts for the inefficiency of the country church, and is the biggest reason why it is impossible for country ministers to receive larger salaries since each pastor is only supported by a small congregation. Sectarianism is another great obstacle to the country church. His speech ended with an eloquent appeal for the perpetuation of the time-honored institution—the country church.

The St. Lawrence Canal

Frederick spoke on "The St. Lawrence Ship Canal." He stood opposed to the proposed canal because of its great cost, and since it would be icebound for practically five months of the year, and also because of the high insurance rates on shipping in the North Atlantic and in the canal itself.

Miss Smith's talk on, "Is the Rural School Good Enough?", received honorable mention by the judges and much applause from the audience. She pointed out the district school has done much for the nation in the education of the country boy and girl in the past, but that it is very inadequate to meet the needs of the present generation.

In his speech, "The Battle Front," Andrew Ackerman '25, discussed war as it affects the farmer, and what can be done to prevent it. An eloquent appeal for the support of the Farm Bureau was made by H. J. Huckle '26 in his speech, "A Decade of the Farm Bureau." The final speech of the evening was given by Miss Judith Fried, who in her talk on, "The International Agriculture," pointed out how we might promote better international relations by sharing our modern agricultural methods and inventions.

The members of Heb-Sa and Helios acted as ushers at the affair, and Professor H. D. Smith, university organist, played several selections on the organ.

STUDENTS EXHIBIT ANIMALS AT FARMERS' WEEK SHOW

Scrub Brushes and Students Work Overtime on Prize Winners

The Students' Livestock Show, given in the judging pavilion on Thursday of Farmers' Week, was a welcome change from the lectures and demonstrations.

Dr. Carl W. Gay, professor of animal husbandry at the University of the State of Ohio, judged the exhibit. He stated that it ranked well with livestock shows of other state universities.

As usual, there were several outstanding individuals in the show. G. H. Cowles, W. C., exhibited the Grand Champion, Colantha Aggie Pontiac Lad, the college's Holstein herd sire. The world's champion Guernsey, Triple Query, owned by the college, received second choice. She was shown by C. P. England, W. C. The Junior Champion was a young bull handled by Frank Wilcox '26. H. V. Carrere '25 exhibited several animals. He won the Grand Championship in the sheep classes by making a creditable showing with a fine Shropshire. The champion horse, a spirited Belgian mare, was shown by Jane G. Coxe, W. C.

Considerable credit is due to members of the an hus department and officers of the round-up club in assisting and advising the contestants previous to the exhibit. The show seemed to have more spirit than in previous years and was thoroughly enjoyed by some eight hundred spectators.

COLLEGE FEED SPECIALISTS CONVENE IN BIG CITY

The second annual meeting of the College Feed Conference Board was held at the Pennsylvania Hotel in New York on February 27-28. Professor H. B. Ellenberger of Vermont is president of the Board and Professor E. S. Savage is secretary.

The work of the board is to furnish formulas for ready mixed feeds to the G. L. F. Exchange, and other cooperative feed handling organizations, that may ask for help.

SURPRISE CELEBRATION GIVEN HOME ECONOMICS PROFESSOR

Martha Rensselaer Completes 25 Years of Service for Cornell

In celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the beginning of her work at Cornell, Professor Martha Van Rensselaer was paid a fitting tribute on Thursday afternoon of Farmers' Week.

The occasion was a complete surprise to Miss Van Rensselaer. Practically every woman's organization in the state was represented. Acting Dean Cornelius Betten introduced many distinguished speakers, among whom were President Livingston Farrand, Liberty Hyde Bailey, Mrs. Thomas Powell, president of the New York State Federation of Home Bureaus, Miss Myrtle Caudell, president of the Home Economics Association of the state, and Mrs. William Brown Meloney, editor of the *Delineator*.

Congratulations Numerous

Congratulatory telegrams were received from Herbert Hoover, who lauded Miss Van Rensselaer's work in the field of conservation, Baron de Cartier, the Belgian ambassador, who spoke of her work in Belgium, Sarah Louise Arnold, dean of Simmons College, the United States Department of Agriculture, the chief of the Home Economics bureau at Washington, and many former students.

The department of home economics was started twenty-five years ago, when Miss Van Rensselaer took charge of the "Farmers' Wives Reading Course." From that time the department has grown to its present size under the joint directorship of Miss Van Rensselaer and Miss Flora Rose.

It was announced that Miss Van Rensselaer's many friends are to have her portrait hung in the home economics building.

KIDS SYMPATHIZE WITH EVE AT POMOLOGY APPLE SHOW

Apples—tiny and huge, red, and yellow, and green; one hundred varieties of them! The pomology fruit show held during Farmers' Week would have been no place for Eve; she could not have resisted the temptation.

All but ten of the varieties shown were represented by specimens grown in the college orchard. About fifteen varieties of pears were shown. In connection with the show there were exhibits of the effects of thinning apples, and proper methods for packing and sizing.

Professor D. B. Carrick of pomology is back on duty after a two months' sojourn in North Carolina.

KERMIS PLAYS PLEASE BIG CROWD IN BAILEY

One Act Comedies Are Well Presented Before Enthusiastic Audience

Friday evening, February 13, was a big night for the Farmers' Week guests, for it was then that the annual Kermis plays were given in Bailey Hall before a capacity house.

The evening's entertainment started off with some excellent syncopation by the Serenaders. Following this came the first play, "Old Things," by Judson Genung '27. The setting was a typical small New England tea room and antique shop. Mr. Clay (G. W. Sullivan '26), proprietor of the shop and manufacturer of the antiques, decides to run away and get married, but finds that he is too old and comes back home after prying and sponging relatives have been disposed of. Aunt Flora, a gushing old lady, was excellently portrayed by Ellen Wing '25. James, Mr. Clay's nephew (H. Meade Summers '26) supplied the humor of the situation, while the part of Agnes, the pretty maid, was well done by Norma Wright '27.

"Such Is Life," by Ruth Northrop '25, kept the audience in peals of laughter throughout. The biggest hit of the evening was an old-fashioned pump which actually brought forth real water.

Acting Is Good

The action takes place on a vegetable farm in southern New York. Billy Davis, who is anxious to leave the farm and go to the city, was well acted by Harold Frederick '25, while D. Krouse '25 as Billy's father created much amusement every time he appeared on the stage. Willard Georgia '25, as Johnny Bingham, the hobo farmhand, falls in love with the farmer's pretty daughter (Margaret Humeston '28), and after a series of conferences, including dishwashing, romantic singing, and a review of life in general, decide that the farm is the best place to live after all. Johnny's father (C. N. Strong '25) appears at the opportune time to insure Billy of a chance in the city and to induce Mr. Davis to take a much-earned vacation.

The rest of the cast showed excellent adaptation to their parts, and too much credit cannot be given to A. E. Milliken '24, who coached the plays.

The ushers were members of Omicron Nu and Sedowa, senior honorary societies in home economics.

ANOTHER FEATHER IS ADDED TO CAP OF JUDGING TEAM

Another feather was added to the cap of the poultry department by Cornell's showing at the Intercollegiate Poultry Judging Contest at Madison Square Garden, on January 23.

The Cornell judging team, composed of Glenn M. Bass '26, Leslie E. Culver '26, Hoke S. Palmer '25, L. M. Leik '27 alternate, and Coach G. O. Hall, took second place with a total of 1911½ points out of a possible 2400. Of the six colleges participating, Connecticut State Agricultural College walked off with the coveted first honors, getting 61 points more than Cornell.

PROFS PROVE PROFICIENT IN SNOW HEAVING CORPS

One of the first roads to be opened in Ithaca after the big snow storm of January 29 was the Forest Home drive. Necessity was the mother of invention on the part of Professor 'Doug' Fairbanks. Professors Asa King, Ralph Wheeler and B. B. Robb went to him on Saturday, January 31, to induce him to design a snow-plow. This 'Doug' did successfully. His plow was designed to be attached to the side of a pair of bobs, which in turn he planned to weight down with barrels of feed, oil, or other similar liquids. Here he made a mistake which nearly proved disastrous. When the plow finally went into action, many of the professors objected to riding on a sleigh which also carried barrels for fear that they would be picked up by federal agents. The problem was finally solved by the spirit of cooperation that pervaded the whole gang of faculty volunteers. Each of the professors felt that he would rather cooperate by lending his avoirdupois to hold down the sleigh than to work independently with a shovel. Consequently, they dispensed with the barrels in favor of the disseminators of knowledge.

THE CRUSADERS

Over the Top

The power to haul the outfit was supplied by Professor Robb, in the form of a little caterpillar tractor, which was held squarely on the ground by the stalwart form of Professor 'Goody' Goodman, astride the radiator. The accompanying picture shows the professorial forces lined up ready for action. There were over thirty members of the faculty and Forest Home townspeople out that Saturday afternoon.

DEATH PENALTY IMPOSED ON BEAUTIFUL SLACKERS

Judge Hall Sentences Loafers to Headless Fate

Death, to be inflicted by severing the head from the body, was the sentence imposed by Judge G. O. Hall after an impartial jury had returned a verdict of guilty in the case of the New York State poultryman vs. a slacker hen and loafer male, tried during Farmers' Week.

The eloquent plea of H. S. Palmer '25 failed to impress the jury with the theory that a hen's beauty is of more value than her utility. The prosecution, led by Attorney G. M. Bass '26, brought out evidence to show that the defendant hen would rob her owner of $1.65 within three years, and that a flock of 100 such hens would steal $165 in the same time. A hen with a good record was introduced as a character witness, and it was shown that in a three year period this hen would put $11.36 in her owner's purse, or that 100 birds of her type would insure a profit of $1,136 in the same time. The evidence was overwhelming, and swept aside all arguments for the defense.

In interpreting the decision, Judge Hall said to the 260 persons in the crowded court room, "A sound breeding program should begin with well bred birds, and since the average farmer and commercial poultryman keeps hens for the eggs and meat they will produce, we should therefore give first consideration to the development of productive qualities, and then, by the process of elimination, fix the finer points of breed characteristics."

DAIRY LURES DR. SHARPE INTO DEPARTMENTAL FOLD

The dairy department has been exceedingly fortunate in acquiring the services of Dr. Paul F. Sharpe, who will be a research professor in dairy chemistry for the coming term.

Dr. Sharpe comes to Cornell from the Montana Agricultural Experiment Station, where he has been doing work in dairy chemistry. He secured his Ph.D. after graduate work in biological and physical chemistry, at the University of Minnesota. Dr. Sharpe has made many worthy contributions to the field of physical and colloidal chemistry.

ANOTHER DOMECONER

Dr. Faith Williams, of New York City, has been appointed assistant professor in the school of home economics. Dr. Williams will give two lectures a week on economics of the home, and will spend part of her time in research in cost of living in the state.

NATURAL GARDEN OF EDEN DISCOVERED NEAR ITHACA

Nature Preserve Given to University by C. G. Lloyd for Safekeeping

A wild flower preserve of about 436 acres has recently been purchased by C. G. Lloyd of Cincinnati, and is to be put in the charge of the trustees of Cornell University for safe keeping. This area, about a mile and a half north of Slaterville, is to be called The Lloyd-Cornell Wild Flower and Nature Preserve. It is a natural woodland area, well covered with trees of even larger growth than at the McLean Reservation, and is well stocked with native flora, almost unmolested except for the many beech trees. The preserve includes almost every possible physiographical variety, from the highest of hills in this part of Tompkins County, to low-lying swampy places, rock-walled gorges with every exposure, dry walls, dripping ledges, and a confluence of four or five streams which lie near the source of Six Mile Creek. These streams are all spring-fed, woods-bordered, well stocked with native life, and inhabited by native trout.

BIRDS GET CREDENTIALS

Over 38,000 birds were certified during the past year by the New York State Cooperative Poultry Certification Association, according to Professor G. F. Heuser of the poultry department.

SOLUTION TO LAST MONTH'S PUZZLE

Vertical		Horizontal	
1.	Five	1.	Farmers
2.	An	5.	Week
3.	Eastman	8.	In
4.	Rye	9.	Ay
6.	Et	10.	E. E.
7.	Kermiss	12.	Te
10.	Edna	13.	Vase
11.	Eric	15.	Drei
13.	Vale	18.	Apt
14.	Apish	19.	Anils
16.	Eli	20.	Klim
17.	Isle	21.	Bacilli
19.	Abe	23.	Mesa
20.	K. M.	24.	Eos
22.	Lo	26.	H. N. O.
25.	Orchard	27.	C. B. A.
28.	Brother	30.	S.
29.	Aerie	31.	Rip
32.	Io	35.	Rete
33.	Prop	38.	Cornfed
34.	A. D. S.	42.	Oral
36.	Tame	43.	Opals
37.	El	44.	Tim
39.	N. P. I.	46.	Pigs
40.	Fags	47.	Thee
41.	Else	48.	Re
45.	Veal	50.	S. E.
47.	Two	51.	We
49.	E. I.	52.	Pa
52.	Pl.	53.	Digs
		54.	Cornell

Dorothy Kennedy '27 was married to C. C. Jamison of Bay Shore, New York, on January 3, in Scranton, Pa.

KEEP CHICKS WELL OILED IS NEW POULTRY SLOGAN

Experts Advise Generous Use of Cod Liver Oil

Are babies and chicks alike? They are in at least one respect, according to the poultry department, which has made its new slogan, "Cod Liver Oil."

Specialists have long realized the value of cod liver oil in supplying vitamins in the rations of human babies; now the poultry department comes forward with a demonstration of its vitalizing effect on baby chicks.

Farmers' Week visitors had the opportunity of observing two experimental pens of chicks, one of which had been given cod liver oil, while the other had not. The birds that had been fed the oil were noticeably larger, more vigorous, and without any rachitic tendencies, while the birds of the other pen were afflicted with rickets to a considerable extent.

Have the baby boy and the baby chicks had their cod liver oil today?

REDDICK RETURNS

Professor Donald Reddick, of the department of botany, who has been on sabbattic leave since last April, has returned to the college. He visited institutes of plant pathology and botany in Denmark, Germany, Holland, Belgium, France, Switzerland, Austria, Italy, Halle, and Strasbourg.

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THE CAMPUS COUNTRYMAN

Devoted to Neighborhood Happenings at the Top of "The Hill"

Published on the first of each month during the school year by THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN, Inc. Contributions should be in the hands of the Editor by the fifteenth of the month previous to the date of issue. Say what you want and sign it, indicating whether you want your real name used, or another one.

Editor
"JIM" REEVES
Associate Editors
"AL" MASON "ART" TAFT

Vol. VI March, 1925 No. 6

THINKING IT OVER

Another Farmers' Week has passed on into history. We trust and really believe, from the many conversations that we have had with our guests, that the farmers who were here did get much in the way of information and inspiration from the week. To all who have a deep interest in the welfare of the college, the success of each Farmers' Week, measured in terms of the satisfaction and pleasure of our guests, has a real meaning.

The question that arises in our mind is just this: can we not as students, get a great deal out of each Farmers' Week besides a sense of satisfaction which comes from work well done? It might be said that we live in an atmosphere of science and theory, tempered and made practical only by our extension men and the farm background of our faculty and students. This sounds as if we had all that could be desired in the way of the practical elements. However, those of us who are fortunate enough to have a farm to return to over vacations, know that many of the ideas we have built up and cherished here will not rate a 'P' when we subject them to Dad for criticism in the light of his life time of experience. In a way, our Farmers' Week guests give us a chance to try out our ideas in a very economical way, if we will but make more contacts with them. Perhaps some of our theories have an element of value in them which our friends can use. These farmers, with their close contact with practical problems, can sift out from our air castles whatever we have in the way of workable plans. Our guests are to us an example of what we some day hope to become: progressive, optimistic, and upright farmers. They remind us that we are not here merely to pile up a mass of facts, but to learn to think, not to develop our minds only, but to learn something of that intangible thing, 'human nature.' Let's make more contacts with our Farmers' Week guests, both for the greater success of each Farmers' Week to come, and so that, when we join the great rank of the alumni, we will make better farmers and better citizens.

THE AG ASSEMBLY

The Ag Asembly was established in 1904, when the college was small, for the purpose of bringing the students and faculty together on common ground. It served a real purpose then and fostered the spirit of the Ag college and the university. Now the college is so large and unwieldy that it is questionable whether it does serve any definite purpose. A meeting each month is too often for the officers and their committees to do justice to the program. What do you think? Is the assembly of any value or interest to you?

Our opinion is that the assembly has outlived its usefulness. In other words, since its establishment it has changed little, while the college has changed immeasurably. In the old days the students really met the professors, but how many "profs" do you see at an Ag Assembly at present? They just don't come and one can't blame them.

Now, the different departmental clubs have developed so that they perform the same services as the old Ag Assembly except that they are confined to their own department, instead of taking in the whole college. Well, how many of you have been to an Ag Assembly this year? The attendance at these affairs is like the congregation of the country prayer meeting, merely a gathering of "all ye faithful," while the rest of us drop in whenever there is a dance.

SPRINGTIME

Once again the gently thawing rays of "Old Sol" are daily becoming more and more pronounced. As always with these slowly appearing signs of the passing of old man winter comes the desire to get back on the solid earth again. This is a fine idea and shows the true spirit of the agriculturist, but we wonder what the grass on the campus would have to say about it. The turf does look more inviting than the common cinder path, but at this time of year with the daily freezes and thaws the grass is living under difficulties.

It seems that a little foresight now would help a great deal, so why not give the grass at least half a chance to add to the beauty of our campus. A student's carelessness now may mean many days before the turf is normal again. These bare spots around the campus are a decided eyesore. We are proud of our campus, so how about a little cooperation in keeping it in the best of condition?

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We would acknowledge our indebtdness to Neal R. Hamilton '25 for the fun provoking Farmers' Week crossword puzzle that appeared in the February issue of the CAMPUS COUNTRYMAN.

THIS 'ERE & THAT 'AIR

EXCERPTS FROM FARM PRACTICE REPORTS

"—wheeled in hay and piled it in a bin for two hours."

"—making up horses' beds for one hour each day."

"—successfully ran an incubator, which gave birth to 29 chickens."

"—in the way of wages, I received nothing, when I worked and hell when I didn't."

"—in the way of manual training, I am an experienced waiter and bellboy and am accomplished in the preparing of mayonnaise and french dressing."

"—we used mowing machines to cut the potatoes."

"Yes," said the professor, "we have several plants and flowers named with the prefix 'dog.' Of course, the 'dog-rose' and the 'dog-violet' are well known to you all. Can any of you tell me others?"

For some seconds the class remained silent, then a bright idea illuminated the face of one of the students, and up went his hand.

"Collie flowers, prof.!"

During the recent eclipse it is said that the hens kept by the poultry department went to roost; afterwards they woke up thinking it was a new day, and laid an extra batch of eggs! Due to the wide area in several states darkened by the shadow, there was an unexpected increase in egg production. This may be reflected in the price level, but the poultry profs flatly refuse to corroborate any of these statements.

Judge—"What is your occupation?"

Hobo—"I used to be an organist."

Judge—"A man of your talents come to this! Why did you give it up?"

Hobo—"The monkey died."

My wife kneads dough to feed to me,
I need the dough she kneads for me,
But that don't meet my needs, by gee!
I need the dough that's called mon-ey!

Rumor has it that our animal husbandry judges would much prefer that a fair young damsel look at the judge instead of the animal while showing.

Many a hired man is fired with enthusiasm.

How in heck do you expect us to fill this column? The bulk of the stuff that was handed in this time we have seen before; the remainder, we haven't seen yet.

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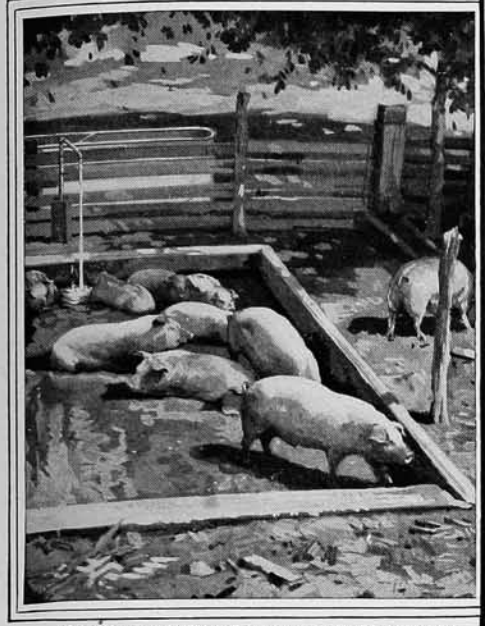

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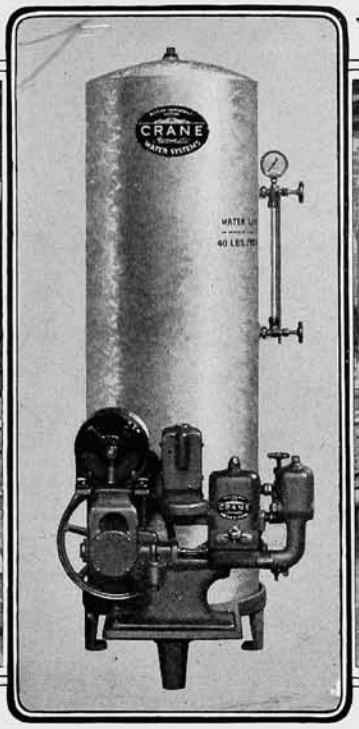

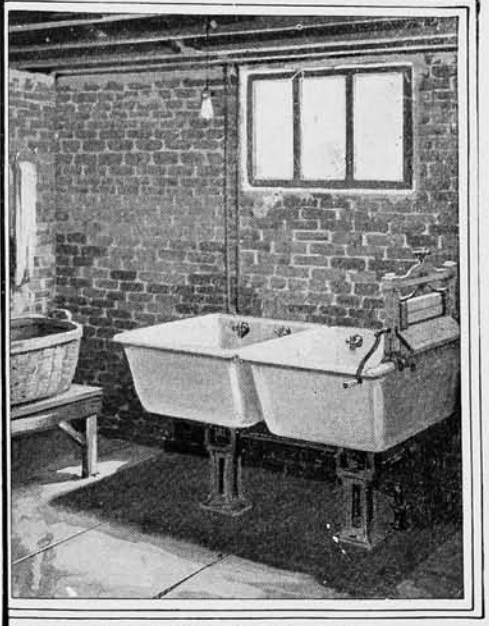

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Systematic Research —*the Only* Solution

THE case of farm electrification was summarized as follows in a report presented at the eighteenth annual meeting of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, by Mr. R. W. Trullinger, Specialist in Rural Engineering, Office of Experiment Stations of the U. S. Department of Agriculture:

> "The convenience, safety, ease of control and general flexibility of electrical power are such great arguments in its favor as to justify the most extreme efforts to extend its use generally to agriculture.
>
> "To do this profitably it must be done intelligently. To do it intelligently all the facts regarding the exact requirements of agricultural processes and practices must be known.
>
> "Since it is obvious that these facts are not generally known with reference to the use of electricity as the source of energy, the only solution is to resort to systematic research and investigation following a rational and intelligently prepared program."

The National Committee on the Relation of Electricity to Agriculture has framed a program along these lines calling for experimental research in farm electrification. This work already is under way in thirteen states, each of which has a committee composed of farmers, farm experts, electrical engineers, agricultural engineers and others.

The Committee on the Relation of Electricity to Agriculture is composed of economists and engineers representing the United States Departments of Agriculture, Commerce and the Interior, American Farm Bureau Federation, National Grange, American Society of Agricultural Engineers, Farm Lighting Manufacturing Association, and the National Electric Light Association.

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EVERY student should have, among his text-books, a copy of "Land Development with Hercules Dynamite". This is a seventy-six-page volume that tells you how to blast stumps and boulders, how to drain swamp land by propagated blasting, how to dig holes for trees, and how to break up hard-pan, with Hercules explosives. Write for a free copy.

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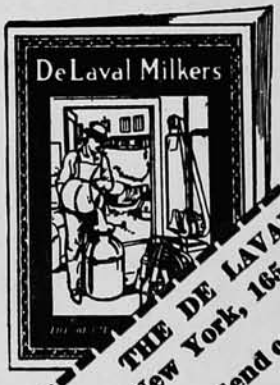

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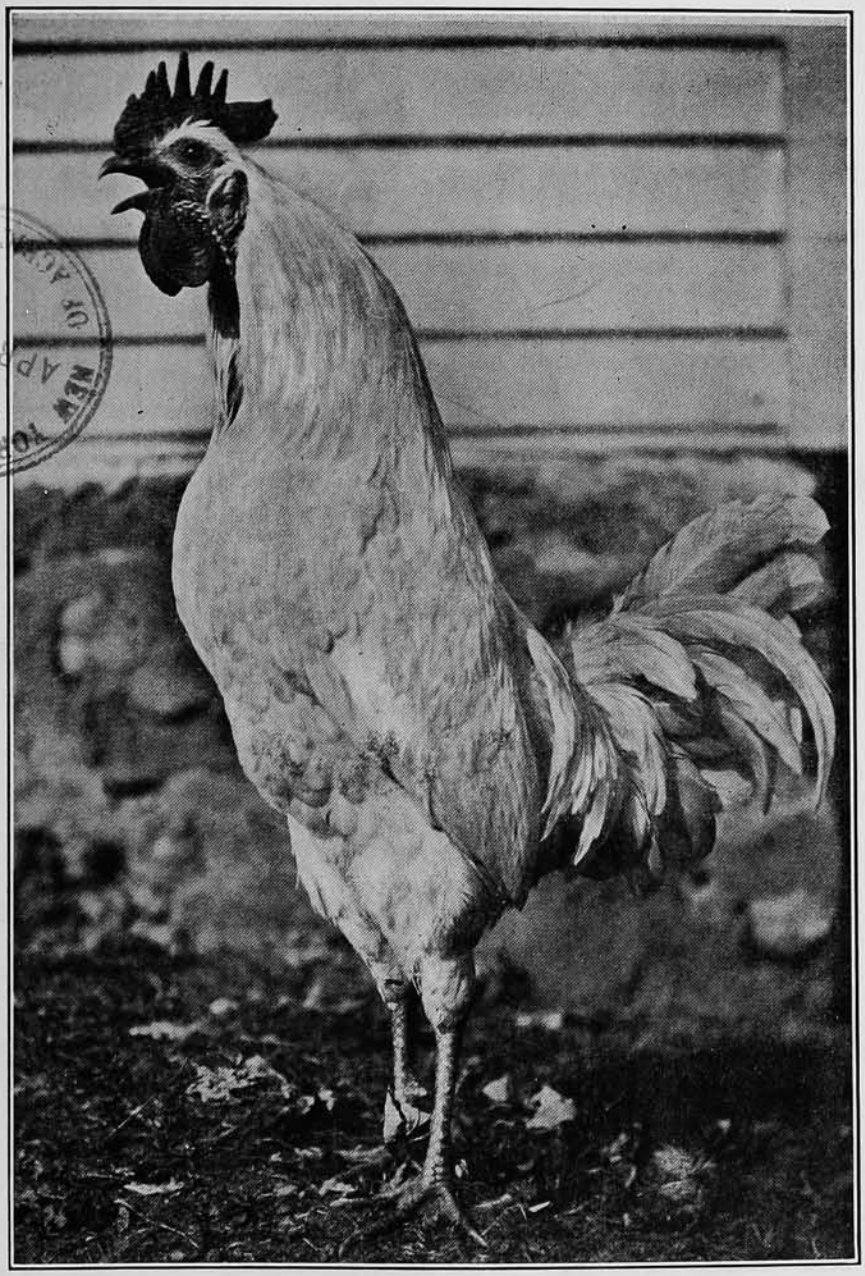
The Cornell Countryman



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Member Agricultural College Magazines Associated

Volume XXII

Number 7

Electric milkers have come to stay

Milking machines, the Department of Agriculture finds, save $1\frac{1}{4}$ hours of labor a day with a herd of 15 cows and $6\frac{1}{2}$ hours a day with a herd of 50 cows.

Electric power takes the drudgery out of milking, and is a boon to the dairyman burdened with an exacting labor problem.

And most of the other work in the dairy can be better done by electricity.

The General Electric Company provides for agriculture little motors that do the farm chores and great ones that operate mammoth pumps to irrigate vast stretches of arid valleys. There is a G-E motor for every farm use.

GENERAL ELECTRIC

BEN FRANKLIN *said:*

"The Safest Investment *is a deposit of fertility in the soil bank; it is surest and pays the best.*"

BEN FRANKLIN bequeathed us many pearls of wisdom and the above advice ranks with the soundest of them all. Yet the science of soil fertility is still in its infancy. Authorities have estimated that from ⅓ to ½ of all our barnyard manure is absolutely wasted, the annual loss totaling about $800,000,000. This loss is not alone on poorly managed farms but it includes many that in all other respects are operated efficiently.

McCormick-Deering Manure Spreader *features:*

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10. Two Sizes

Numerous possibilities lie ahead for the man who studies this problem in laboratory and field. The modern farmer will combine science and practical method to put full richness back into the hard-worked soil.

It is not enough to put manure on the fields. The simple work of spreading is not so simple when analyzed. A Nebraska farmer who kept a careful 3-year record on two 6-acre fields planted to corn reported a difference of 252 bushels in favor of a field spread with a correctly designed manure spreader over a field spread by hand.

The International Harvester Company aids the farmer to follow Franklin's advice by building for him a thoroughly efficient means of manure distribution. We recommend to the student a study of McCormick-Deering Manure Spreader design. The McCormick-Deering is restoring the fertility on thousands of farms today and will help *you* to greater success in the future.

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There is a great deal of discussion regarding the present farm situation. This book gives accurate information which you need. Let your opinion be based on facts. You are an aid then in your community.

Cornell Co-op. Society

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STRONG BONES—SWIFT GROWTH

Chicks fed on Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter live and grow---for the nutritious oatmeal base plus the cod liver oil content means sunshine every day, rain or shine.

Every poultry raiser knows the uncertainty he faces each season with every brood of early chicks—the possible, even probable loss of ten, twenty, up to fifty per cent.

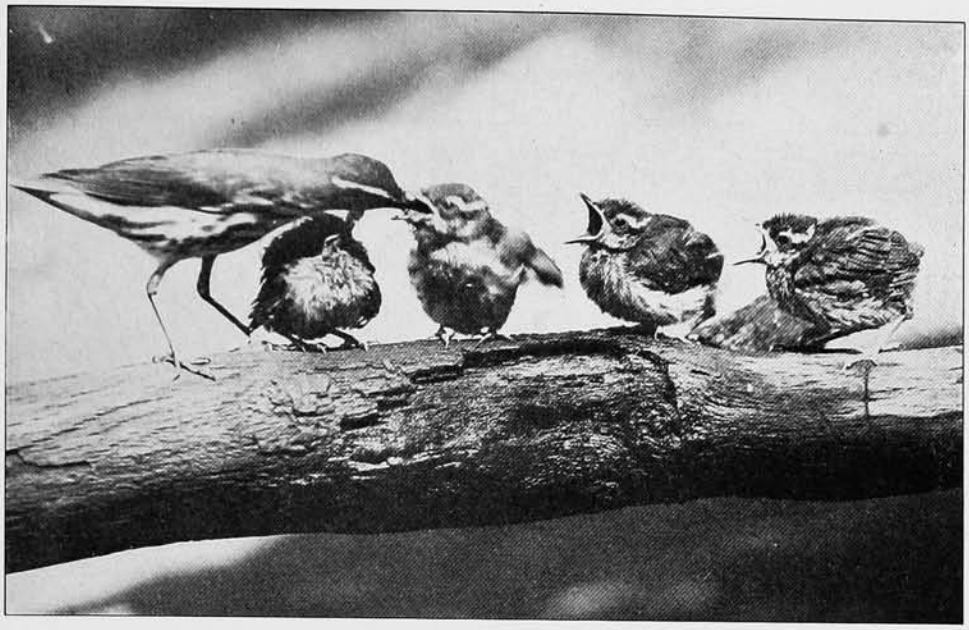
Last winter and spring, on every side, you heard the constant complaint of farmers and poultrymen everywhere—"a bad season for chicks."

Yet on hundreds of farms where Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter was fed to baby chicks, the losses were less than 3% and as low as 1%—a total saving of millions of chick lives.

Season, weather, climate could not wipe out these chicks—for Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter, made of nutritious oatmeal base with the cod liver oil compounded right into it, provided six solid weeks of sunshine fed right into bones and tissues.

The Quaker Oats Company

CHICAGO



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By Dr. G. F. Heuser, professor of poultry and secretary and treasurer of the International Poultry Association. He graduated from Cornell in 1915 and received his Ph. D. in 1918. Last spring Dr. Heuser represented the College of Agriculture at the second World's Poultry Congress, held in Barcelona, Spain.

Homesteading in Porto Rico 203

By H. H. Whetzel, professor of plant pathology. Professor Whetzel received his A. B. from Wabash in 1902 and his M. A. in 1906. He was head of the plant pathology department at Cornell from 1906 to 1922, when he retired from his administrative duties. In 1916 he went to Porto Rico to investigate fungi and plant disease. His sabbatic leave in 1921 and 1922 was spent as plant pathologist for the Bermuda department of agriculture. Last summer he again went to Porto Rico to collect fungi for the Porto Rican government.

Development of the Home Bureau 205

By Claribel Nye, assistant professor of extension in home economics. Miss Nye began junior extension work in home economics immediately following her graduation in 1914. During the war she helped organize emergency work in food conservation in the counties of New York state. Since 1918 she has been assistant state home demonstration leader and has helped in the organization and supervision of a large number of county home bureaus. Her wide experience in home bureau work makes her well qualified to write on this subject.

National Standardization of Eggs 206

By Roy C. Potts, chief of the Division of Dairy and Poultry Products, of the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This is an extract from an address which Mr. Potts gave during Farmers' Week.

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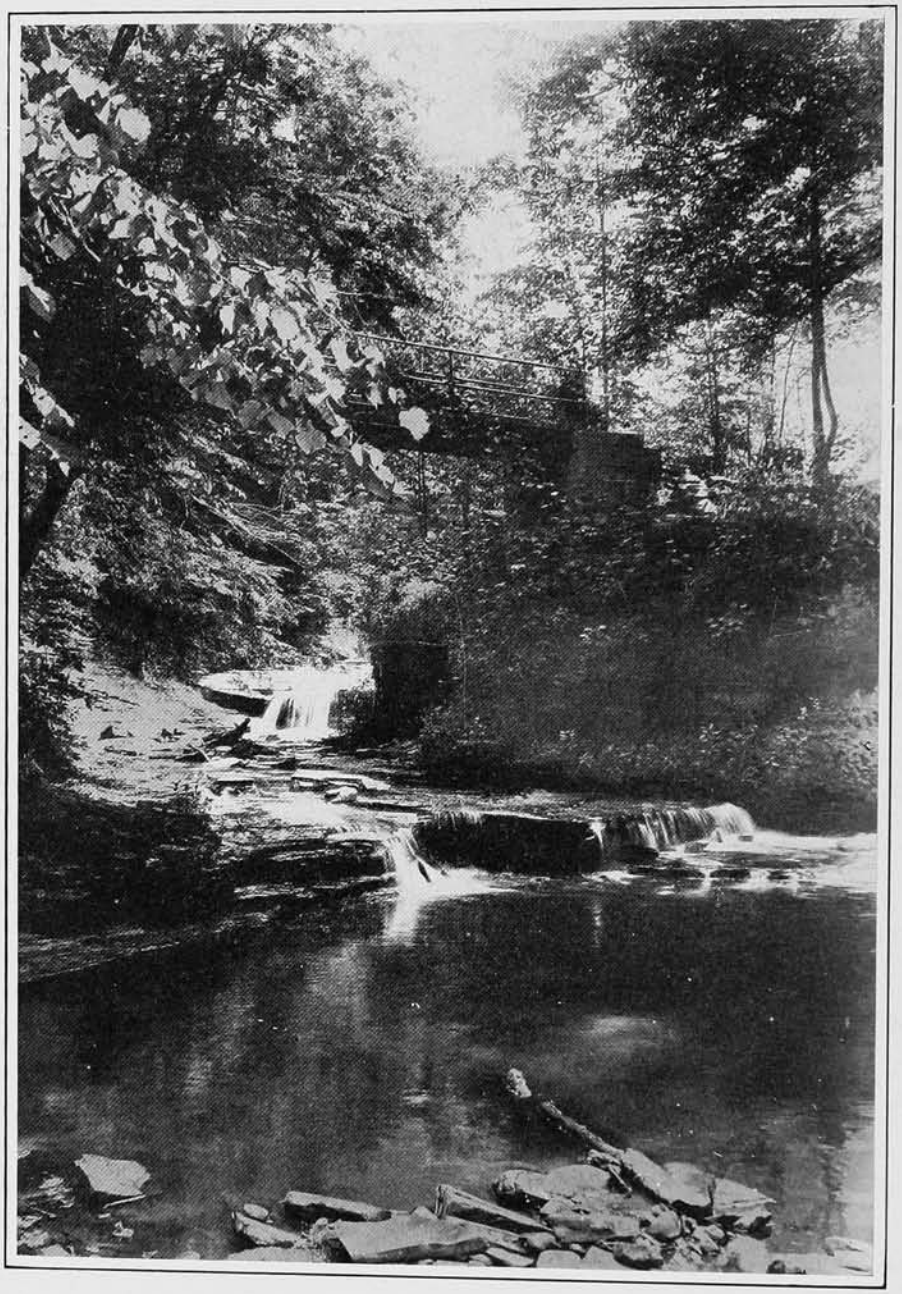


Brown, brown are the rocks,
And the water is green between,
And the ledges are bright, and the falls are white,
And the pool below serene.

—*Raymond Van Allen*

The Cornell Countryman

A Journal of Country Life — Plant, Animal, Human

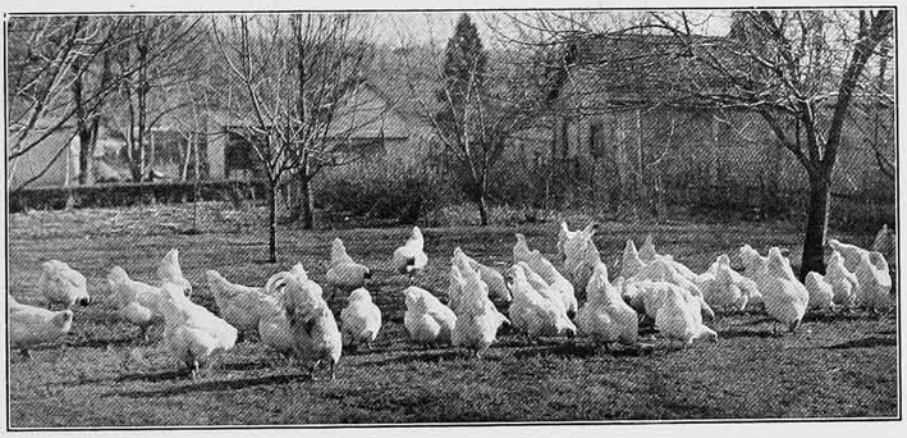
Volume XXII APRIL, 1925 Number 7

Factors for Success in Raising Chicks

By Dr. G. F. Heuser

THE renewal of the flock is not only one of the poultryman's big problems, but an expensive part of the business as well. This calls for the utmost care in handling the young stock. Every loss materially increases the cost.

In order to insure a good start for the chicks they must be hatched from strong eggs that can be produced by hens that are given the proper management. For example, the birds that are in good health and condition, that have plenty of body pigment, that have had sufficient rest to store up body reserves previous to the hatching season and that are given the proper feed and conditions during the time eggs are saved for hatching will give strong chicks in large numbers.



A Farm Flock of Standard White Plymouth Rocks

The breeders must be fed a ration that includes milk and plenty of green food. They should be given access to the ground and to direct sunshine (not through glass) at all times. It has even been found beneficial in many cases to include cod liver oil in the ration.

In the care of the young stock the ration is very important, but even with good feeds one cannot expect to obtain the best results unless other conditions are favorable. Sufficient chance for range on clean soil with available green feed, shade, and protection are essential. An ideal place to furnish this is an orchard seeded to alfalfa or clover.

In the feeding, milk has been shown to be superior to other animal proteins such as meat and fish products. Also green food has valuable properties in supplying the vitamins. A good ration including yellow corn, and the other feeds commonly used, bone meal, milk, and green feed will supply all the essential elements during the natural rearing season when the chicks are outdoors a large part of the day in direct sunshine.

When chicks are necessarily confined or when much sunshine is not available, as might be the case in early and indoor brooding, the chicks are likely to be affected with rickets or leg weakness.

This is caused by a lack of vitamin D in the ration or a lack of the antirhachitic factor. When this factor is deficient the chicks do not develop normally. In external appearance they do not make sufficient growth, the feathers become ruffled and the birds have an unthrifty appearance. Depending upon the extent of the deficiency they will show leg weakness at from three to six weeks. The first noticeable external appearance is a swelling and inflammation of the hock joint followed by a stiffness in walking. This condition gradually becomes worse until the loss of the use of the legs becomes complete. In the advanced stages the birds lose weight and finally die.

Internally the chief result is a lack of calcification or hardening of the bones. One of the first noticeable symptoms is an enlargement or "beading" of the ends of the ribs. Later the ribs become thickened and show characteristic "bending." All the bones are softened and hemmorhagic. The spine often becomes curved and the breast bone remains soft and becomes crooked.

This condition of rickets can be prevented, however, by an abundance of direct sunshine, treatment with ultra-violet rays, and feeding of egg fat or cod liver oil. At the present time the cod liver oil feeding seems to be the practical method. Mixing one per cent of medicinal cod liver oil in the mash will prevent this condition. Where chicks are actually affected with the rickets it can be relieved in one or two weeks' time by increasing the cod liver oil to five per cent.

As an example of a good ration the following is recommended by Cornell:

GRAIN MIXTURE No. 1

5 pounds cracked corn (fine).
3 pounds cracked wheat.
2 pounds pinhead oats, steel-cut oats, or oat flakes.

GRAIN MIXTURE No. 2

6 pounds cracked corn (medium).
4 pounds wheat.

GRAIN MIXTURE No. 3

500 pounds cracked corn.
200 pounds barley.
200 pounds wheat.
100 pounds heavy oats.

If heavy oats (40 pounds or better) cannot be obtained, omit the oats.

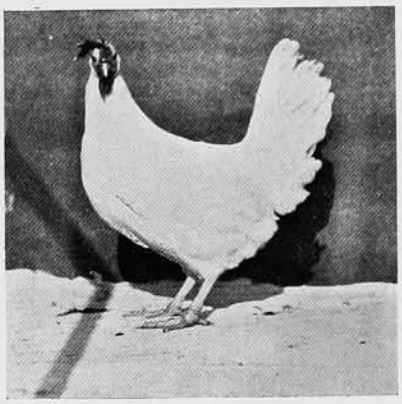
MASH MIXTURE

25 pounds yellow corn meal.
20 pounds wheat bran.
20 pounds flour wheat middlings.
10 pounds fine ground heavy oats.
10 pounds fine ground meat scrap (50-55 percent protein)
5 pounds bone meal.
10 pounds dried milk products (use part buttermilk).
½ pound fine salt.

If reground heavy oats cannot be obtained, omit them and increase the corn meal from 25 to 35 pounds.

The above ration calls for the dried milk products in the mash. However, where liquid skimmilk or buttermilk is available as a drink, or where the chicks have access to condensed buttermilk, the dried milk products can be omitted from the mash.

In studying the requirements of the growing chicks it will become evident that there are probably three distinct periods in which the essentials are similar, namely, the first few weeks, which might be considered a starting period, the next six to eight weeks, which represent a rapid growing period, and the last three months, which comprise a slower developing or finishing period.



In order to meet the changing needs of these periods it is necessary either to change the feeds or to make adaptation in the method of feeding. With the Cornell ration, which consists of one mash mixture, it is necessary to follow the latter method. Therefore during Period I more grain should be fed than mash; during Period 2, the mash should be increased and fed in larger proportions than the grain; during Period 3, the grain should again be fed in larger proportions than the mash.

During Period 1 (third day to second week), grain mixture No. 1 should be fed in litter three times a day—morning, noon, and night. Mash Mixture should be moistened with sour skimmilk or buttermilk and fed twice a day, between grain feedings. Chopped green food should be combined with the mash after the first week.

During Period 2 (second to eighth week), grain should be fed in litter twice a day—morning and night. Begin this period with Grain Mixture No. 1, and gradually change to Grain Mixture No. 2 when the birds are large enough to handle it. This will usually be when they are from four to six weeks of age. Mash Mixture should be moistened with sour skimmilk or buttermilk and fed once a day—at noon. Also Mash Mixture (dry) should be available from four to six hours a day at first and gradually increased until it is always available.

During Period 3 (eighth week to maturity), grain should be fed in litter twice a day—morning and night. A light feeding of grain can also be given at noon. Grain Mixture No. 2 can be changed to Grain Mixture No. 3 after the birds are three months old. Mash Mixture (dry) should be always available in hoppers, troughs, or boxes. One meal of moist mash may be fed if rapid development is desired.

Chicks should not be fed until about forty-eight hours after the hatch is completed. The grain mixtures should be fed with bran and grit in a trough or in shallow pans or on a board on the first day that the chicks receive feed. Afterwards grain may be fed alone in the litter.

These further suggestions should also be observed to get the best results:

1. Infertile eggs can be used to advantage. Mix them in the moist mash at the rate of 1 egg a day to from 40 to 50 chicks.
2. Provide fine grit and oyster shell from the start.
3. Keep the water fresh and clean.
4. Make all changes gradually. This is especially true of methods of feeding.
5. Give grass range or plenty of green food.
6. Get the chicks outdoors as soon as possible.
7. It is advisable to change from the growing to the laying mash a week or two before moving the birds to winter quarters.

The pullets must have a reserve of fat when put into winter quarters. A good practice is to feed all the grain they will consume for a month before taking them from the range.

For those pullets that are still immature, due to late hatching, slow development, or unfavorable rearing, the growing rations will need to be continued. It might even be necessary to introduce some wet mashes to hasten their development. If the short days still find them unprepared for production, the days can well be lengthened by the use of artificial illumination, to give them an extended length of time in which to grow, and thus hasten the time of maturity.

Bacchanalia

Whirl with the winds, ye maples;
Throw your tresses free,
For the sun comes up and the hilltops gleam,
And the winds are fresh from the sea.

And the downy clouds fly westward,
And the risen lake gulls soar;
Whirl with the winds, ye maples;
Daylight comes once more.

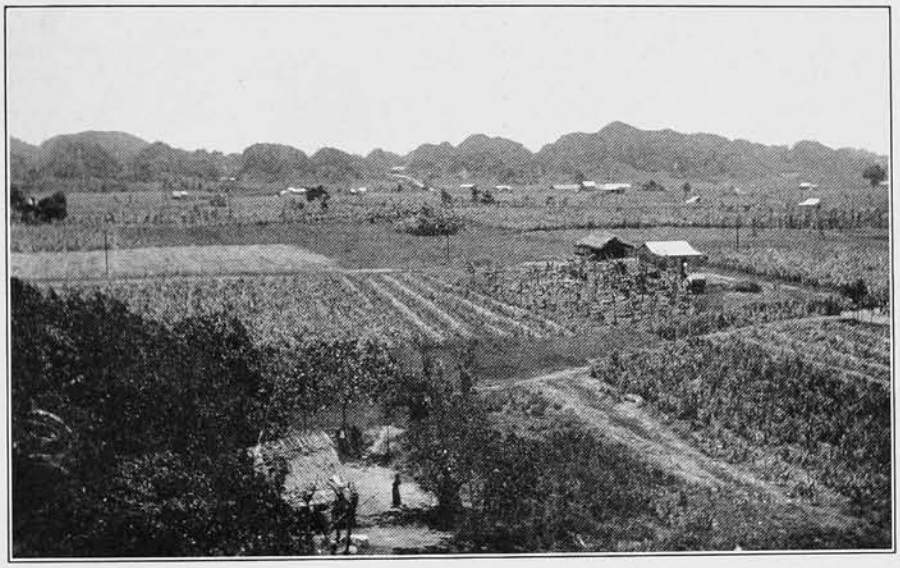
—Raymond Van Allen

Homesteading in Porto Rico

This story of government promotion of small farm ownership in one of our tropical possessions should be of interest to every Cornell man pondering the problem of corporation farming versus individual farm ownership and operation

By H. H. Whetzel

PORTO RICO, the one tropical portion of the United States of any considerable size on the Atlantic seaboard, is probably the most densely populated agricultural area of equal size in our commonwealth. Picture if you can this mountainous island approximately one hundred miles long and thirty miles wide with a population of nearly one and a half millions, of which around one million live upon and cultivate the land, a land which from sea coast to mountain is under cultivation, practically every square foot of it covered with sugar cane, coffee, tobacco, citrus, cotton, corn, fruits, and vegetables. Over one thousand miles of fine stone auto roads now connect practically every village in the island.



A part of the homestead area; the limestone hills in the distance

How homesteading then, you demand. Ah, that's the interesting story. Although a million peons cultivate, few own the land on which they live and toil. Porto Rico is largely a country of great plantations, owned by absentee landlords or agricultural corporations. Uneducated and exploited for generations under Spanish rule, the peon responded with enthusiasm to the opportunity for education afforded under an American government. Within 25 years literacy in Porto Rico has jumped from almost nothing to over 50 per cent and schools cannot be provided fast enough to accommodate the children who cry for education in spite of the fact that the country spends nearly half its annual income on education.

With education has come the vocalization of that land hunger which the agricultural population of every country seems to have. The rising tide of clamor for land ownership threatens the civil peace of this tropic paradise. It feeds the fires of social unrest and has been one of the chief factors in the growth of radical socialism among the agricultural population of the island.

Realizing the necessity of doing something to meet the situation the legislature in 1921 enacted the law creating a homestead commission, which, acting through the commissioner of the interior, was given the power under well-defined limitations to provide houses for working men in the cities and farms for agricultural laborers in the country. Some plans for developing homestead sections for working men in certain of the larger cities were promptly undertaken and by 1923 some progress had been made.

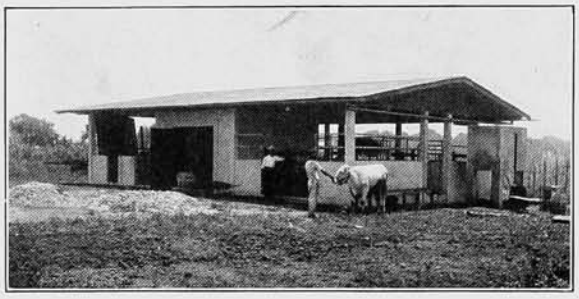
On the agricultural side, however, little was done. The law was a dead letter so far as the land hungry peon was concerned. Then came the man. Always it is so. Laws without leaders avail us nothing. With the appointment of Governor Towner after the turbulent political reign of Mont Rieley, came a new spirit into the administration of the island's affairs. The governor called to his cabinet a number of young Porto Ricans as well as continentals. For his commissioner of agriculture and labor he chose the young plant pathologist of the Insular Experiment Station, Carlos E. Chardon. Although but 27 years of age, and but two years before graduated with his master's degree from Cornell University, Chardon had already in these two years won for himself an enviable reputation among the sugar planters of the island for his practical work on the mosaic disease of sugar cane, a malady which at that time threatened the major industry of the country.

Chardon is a Cornell man of whom his alma mater may well be proud. Descended of French and Spanish parentage of long residence in the island, he represents the finest type of young Porto Rico, educated under the school system introduced with the passing of the island under American tutelage. Coupled with his exceptional ability is an unusual enthusiasm for sustained industry and devotion to duty. To a charming personality he adds a democratic simplicity and sympathy that at once makes him at home with peon, planter or politician. He talks little and thinks much. When he talks of his work and plans for the farming folks of his native land it is with an earnest enthusiasm and a soundness of judgment that bespeaks the patriot and statesman. When offered a place in the governor's cabinet he had to choose between a modest salary in the service of his country or a handsome one in the employ of one of the larger sugar centrals on the island. He chose service rather than personal profit and his country is the gainer thereby.

One of the first undertakings of the young commissioner after reorganization of the government's agricultural service along modern lines, was the establishment of demonstra-

tion farms throughout the Island and the development under the homestead act of land ownership by peon farmers.

Space permits of but the outlines of his first homesteading project, a project unique so far as the writer knows in the history of densely populated tropical lands. As a member of the homestead commission, he obtained control of some 430 acres of rich agricultural land near Vega Baja on the north side of the island. This is one of the numerous parcels of Spanish crown lands which became the property of the people of Porto Rico when the island was ceded to the United States. It is a level, roughly circular tract surrounded by low limestone hills. It was dotted over with the dilapidated palm-thatched huts of peon squatters or renters, from whose labors the government obtained an uncertain and trifling income.



The model barn at the demonstration farm, Vega Baja

Proceeding under the terms of the homestead act the commissioner had the land surveyed and divided into plots or farms of 3 to 5 acres each, retaining near the center a 12-acre tract for a demonstration farm. A well 300 feet deep was sunk and a reservoir built on top of one of the limestone hills into which water is pumped from the well, stored and piped to a centrally located public fountain, affording a constant supply of pure water for the little community. A fine stone road connecting the demonstration farm with the main highway was built.

Any person of good moral character, a citizen of the United States and having an annual income not exceeding $1,500, without other property in Porto Rico or elsewhere of a value in excess of $300 might apply for one of these farms. Preference was given to those already occupying the land and only married men with families were considered in this first allotment. Agricultural experience and industry were also required. Having received a plot of land, the farmer is required to build a house thereon within three months, with latrine and other sanitary features, on plans approved by the homestead commission, and of a value of at least $100. A rental of $22 per year in monthly instalments must be paid to the Department of the Interior for a period of ten years. He must also have at least one-third of the tract under cultivation at the end of 24 months and continuously thereafter for ten years and he or his family must live on the farm. During this time no taxes may be assessed against the land nor may it ever be mortgaged or sold. Failure to meet these conditions makes the farmer liable to ejection from his homestead without return of any investments or payments made thereon.

Having faithfully fulfilled his obligations to the government for ten years the farmer then becomes full owner and receives from the commissioner of the interior deed and title to it, subject to the limitations as to sale and mortgage above indicated. On death or removal of the owner from his farm it may be transferred to his heirs or other applicant with the approval of the homestead commission, but it may not be sold.

At the time the writer inspected this project seven months after its initiation, the demonstration farm was in effective operation with model barns and poultry houses, fully stocked with thoroughbred animals and birds. A neat modern cottage for the farm superintendent was built and occupied by an experienced graduate of the College of Agriculture at Mayäguez who had been an agricultural agent. Among the interesting things we saw here were 250 varieties of sweet potatoes in the farm test plots. Many new farm houses were already completed while others were in the process of building. A four-room community cement school house was already planned to be erected near the demonstration farm, while a public dispensary with a trained nurse in charge will be shortly provided for the community. The farmers are free to grow such crops as they choose and will have the advice and assistance of the young farm superintendent. Plans for community marketing and transportation of crops are under way.

The commissioner was also planning other similar homestead communities to be established on government lands in other parts of the island. By the terms of the act, private property may be purchased for homestead purposes, the government if necessary instituting condemnation proceedings in order to obtain it.

As the young commissioner unfolded his plans for the expansion of land ownership during the next ten years he paused and smiled. "Of course it all depends," he said, "I may not long be commissioner. My position is after all a political one, you know, and one can never tell here in Porto Rico." Well who can tell in any democracy? At the recent election the people returned the Union Party again to power with a tremendous majority, and Chardon continues in his post. His efforts for Porto Rican agriculture seems to have won the approval of the dominant party, and also the socialist minority as well.

Cottage of the superintendent of the demonstration farm

Development of the Home Bureau

By Claribel Nye

TWENTY-FIVE years ago extension service in home economics in New York state began with a bulletin on *Saving Steps*. Two thousand women, wives of farmers already receiving bulletins from the College of Agriculture, sent for this new bulletin which was written for the home maker. Other subjects were discussed in later bulletins—*Saving Strength, Household Bacteriology, The Kitchen Garden*—and the mailing list quickly grew to sixty thousand.

Soon women began to organize clubs for the study of the bulletins. Nearly one hundred and fifty clubs were formed with a membership of between three and four thousand.

From these beginnings the service has grown until at the close of 1924 the records for the field organization alone show that 420,074 persons were reached, 25,063 home makers living in 996 communities were actively engaged in receiving, practicing and spreading in the community improved practices in some phases of homemaking, and forty-eight persons with a college training in home economics were in permanent positions in these counties, representing both the women and the college. Of these home makers, 6,368 are active local leaders or officers of the home economics extension organization in their communities. The local leaders have received training from specialists, and stand in their communities as sources of information and material in the subject in which they have been trained, and as the link between the community and the subject matter department at the college.

Twenty-five years ago there were no appropriations for extension teaching in home economics, and no College of Agriculture. The educational service to farm women began on the faith of Dean Bailey and Uncle John Spencer—on their belief, furthermore, that the farm home is a part of the farm, and educational work for the farmer's wife is as important as for the farmer himself. In 1924 boards of supervisors appropriated $134,664 for home bureaus, the county extension service in home economics. Federal and state funds turned over to counties to be spent there, dues for membership, and money raised locally brought the total to approximately $163,827.

It is not the purpose of this story to report in detail the achievements of the county home bureaus or to attempt to justify them as an educational organization whose program is instructive and preventive, in contrast with the many agencies in a county which are made necessary because of ill health, broken homes, and lack of adjustment of the family or the individual to their neighbors and the community. Such a statement, however, is becoming each year less difficult to prove as home economics subject matter begins to function throughout communities. The records reported by women themselves on the results of the nutrition program show that 15,757 people benefited in health last year and these people have the information and skill which enable them to continue better food and health practices and which prevent the many illnesses that are related to food and health habits.

An outstanding development of the last year has been training schools which teach administrative leadership for local officers, project leaders, and county executive committees. At these training schools the women are given information on the cost of maintaining the county extension service in home economics. A member of the county committee explains the county home bureau budget. Contributions made by all the cooperators are discussed in order that the women may know the place of the United States Department of Agriculture, the State Agricultural College, the State College of Home Economics and its representatives, as well as the obligations of the women coperators in the communities.

In order to distribute the necessary administrative work of the local extension organization so neither home demonstration agent nor local chairmen will be overworked, a suggested division of responsibility is presented and the duties of each office are explained. An important phase of these training conferences is help on the history of the extension service in each community. More than 900 communities now use a uniform system of record and reports. It should be possible to find in any of these 900 communities a record, although rather meager for the earlier days, of the home economics extension service carried on there.

While qualitative and quantitative progress has been made consistently during the year, there are still many puzzling problems to be solved. How many people can ten specialists serve? At the present time ten specialists are attempting to work with forty agents, serving 25,063 women in thirty-seven counties and three cities. If ten more counties should organize during 1925 how much service could the College of Home Economics give them through the extension members of its staff? Can the service be organized in such a way that ten specialists can serve more people, or is the solution more specialists? If the home bureaus of the state should learn some morning that twenty specialists instead of ten were available they would feel that most of their problems were solved.

Membership is always a popular subject for discussion. Is a large turnover in membership necessarily a serious situation, or is it possibly a desirable state of affairs? How can the time spent in membership work be reduced even more than at present? Vice chairman from the local communities are this year receiving instruction on membership work, and

the whole responsibility of membership is now in their hands. Membership is no longer a goal. Emphasis is increasingly placed on a strong program based on the interests and expressed needs of the homemakers. People reached, changes in practices in homemaking, changes in attitudes toward homemaking are more fundamental measuring sticks and quite as measurable as membership. Where the program is satisfactory the membership is high.

In the home bureau much more than in the farm bureau the short term of office of the agent is a problem. When the home demonstration agent marries she gives up her work; when the farm bureau agent marries he can be counted on to stay with at least a degree more certainty than when he was bachelor.

Salaries offered by the counties are not high compared with salaries of many high school teachers of homemaking who are employed five days a week for ten months or less than a year with several short vacations during the school year. The home demonstration agent works six days a week and many evenings, has two weeks' vacation and a possible two weeks' sick leave. There is an increasing tendency, however, on the part of county executive committees, to pay whatever is necessary to keep their home demonstration agent.

If as much progress is made in the next few years as has been made in the last five or ten, every home in every county will be reached by some form of extension service in home economics, and the technique of extension work will be greatly enlarged. At present local leaders, agents, and specialists are reaching large numbers of people through discussions, home demonstrations, and printed matter. In some communities all the homes that can now be reached have been reached. Perhaps the goal of reaching every home will have to come through studying the people who have not been reached, knowing better what kinds of folks they are and why extension service has not been able to serve them.

National Standardization of Eggs

By Roy C. Potts

EGGS as a commodity are unquestionably more widely produced than any other farm product. The standardization of eggs and of commercial egg grades probably touches directly more farmers and at least as many customers as the standardization of any single farm product. Eggs are produced on most farms, and many back yard poultry flocks are to be found in every city, town, and village. Producers, as well as consumers, have an interest in egg standardization. In fact, it would be difficult to determine which has the most interest, the producer or the consumer.

Standardization of eggs in its broadest sense implies the establishment of standards for the determination of commercial quality. Standardization of commercial egg grades implies the establishing of grades which are clear and definite as to the quality of the eggs in each established grade, with sub-classifications as to color of shell and size or weight. National standardization implies national adoption and use of the established standards and grades. It means the establishment of uniform standards and grades, resulting in a common language which producers, dealers, distributors, and consumers may use in describing the quality of eggs, whether it be a single egg, a dozen, a case, or a carload.

The importance of standardization will be evident to anyone who considers the problem of establishing market values or quotations and of conducting marketing on an intelligent basis.

In the absence of national standards and grades for eggs, it has been necessary for the trade in each of the larger wholesale markets to establish their own grades. These grades have not been uniform for the various markets and consequently there has been much confusion, misunderstanding, and considerable dissatisfaction. This has not been limited to the dealers in the markets, but has been quite as much of a puzzle to the shippers in the country. The lack of definite and uniform standards and grades has tended to restrict trading to known brands, thus handicapping free distribution and increasing the buyers' risks and the costs of distribution. Anything which will improve present conditions will benefit egg marketing, and whatever benefits egg marketing will benefit egg producers. It is therefore quite clear that national standardization is of distinct importance to egg producers.

Coming now to a more detailed consideration of egg standardization, we will attempt to analyze some of the problems of egg standardization. In this we will begin with the individual egg, for the quality of any lot of eggs depends upon the quality of the individual eggs in the lot. In order to establish standards of quality for individual eggs we must decide what factors comprise egg quality and how these factors shall be considered. In fact, this is the first step in egg standardization. Perhaps I can best make clear to you how this may be done by showing you what was done by the United States Department of Agriculture in formulating the tentative standards of quality for individual eggs.

These standards recognize three classes of eggs from the standpoint of condition of the shell: (1) Sound, clean shell. (2) Sound dirty shell, and (3) Checked or cracked shell.

The interior quality of eggs is considered from the standpoint of the size of the air cell, the condition of the yolk and white, and the development of the germ. Four standards of quality for clean, sound shell eggs are provided: U. S. Specials, U. S. Extras, U. S. No. 1's and U. S. No. 2's. Two standards of quality for sound dirty shell eggs are provided: U. S. No. 1 Dirties and U. S. No. 2 Dirties, and one standard for checks and cracks, U. S. Checks. When one has learned the four standards for clean sound shell eggs, he has learned all the standards, for the standard for U. S. No. 1 Dirties is the same as U. S. No. 1's except that the shell is dirty. The same is true also for U. S. No. 2 dirties which corresponds to U. S. No. 2's.

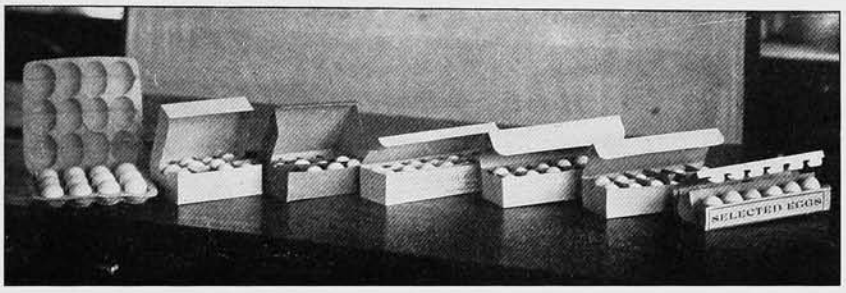
It is proposed that all eggs of the standard quality of Specials and Extras shall be sweet and clean in flavor; U. S. No. 1's must be reasonably sweet, and U. S. No. 2's may be off flavor and slightly stale, but must be palatable.

The four standards of quality for sound clean shell edible eggs represent

four distinctly different degrees of quality which can be determined by candling. The size of the air cell, the condition of the yolk and white, and the development of the germ indicate the edible quality, and by candling they can be definitely determined. The freshest laid egg of highest quality corresponds to the standard for U. S. Specials. Not all freshly laid eggs will grade specials. Ordinarily they would grade extras or better, but if the white should be weak and watery as is likely to occur under conditions of forced production, even freshly laid eggs may not grade higher than No. 1. This may seem like unfair consideration of a fresh, sweet, good egg. But, let us consider what we would have if we were to put 30 dozen or a case of weak bodied watery eggs into storage for six months. How would they show up when taken from storage? Many would not grade better than No. 2, and that is a very poor quality egg, hardly fit for table purposes and usable chiefly for baking. Surely such eggs should not be graded extras or specials even though many are absolutely fresh and not more than one day old. Thus, in working out the specifications for each standard quality, those conditions in each quality factor were selected for each standard which represented a recognized commercial value. Thus Specials are in general the best grade of nearby hennery eggs; Extras are the best grade of fresh gathered farm flock eggs; No. 1's are ordinary to good fresh gathered eggs, and No. 2's are an inferior grade of edible eggs which could hardly be considered of good table quality.

The next step will be to formulate grades which may be adopted and thus established as national grades for eggs. The standards of quality for individual eggs were adopted by the industry at a meeting held in Chicago on January 19 last. This meeting was composed of representatives of the United States Department of Agriculture and representatives of every branch of the industry, including poultry producers' associations, state agricultural college poultry officials, state marketing officials, egg buyers and shippers, wholesale market receivers, jobbers and distributors, the market trade organizations, and the poultry press. That action marks an important event in the history of the egg industry for now the egg industry has established for the first time standards of quality for individual eggs which may be used as a basis for the establishment of grades.

In this next step, the establishment of grades, it is the purpose of the department to cooperate closely with the egg trade, for if the grades are to serve any practicable utility they should be such that they will be adopted by the trade and become the commercial trade grades, else the trade will ignore them and they will serve no useful purpose. Fortunately the egg trade has an organization which quite completely represents all branches of the industry. This organization is the National Poultry, Butter and Egg Association. Its members represent organizations of egg producers, country buyers and shippers, terminal market receivers and dealers, the wholesale egg trade organizations in the larger markets, and affiliated interests such as cold storage warehousemen and transportation agencies.



The excutive committee of this association has appointed a committee of seven men to work out definitions for the present commercial grades in the Chicago and New York markets, the grades to be defined in terms of the United States standards of quality for individual eggs. It also will seek to establish greater uniformity in the commercial grades on these two markets. It may be necessary to establish two or more grades of Extras and of No. 1's as, for instance, Choice or No. 1 Extras might be a grade in which 80% of the eggs would meet the quality standard of individual eggs of the quality of Extras, the remainder to grade No. 1 quality with a tolerance allowed for checks, cracks, dirties and loss. Another grade of Extras might be called No. 2 or Good Extras. Such a grade of Extras might contain a minimum of 70% Extras and the remainder to grade No. 1 quality with a tolerance for checks, cracks, dirties, and loss. A third grade of Extras might be called No. 3 or Fair Extras by requiring it to contain 60% of Extras with the remainder of No. 1's and such as would be permitted in a tolerance.

Of these three grades of Extras, No. 1 Extras might be the Exchange trading grade from February 15 to May 15; No. 2 Extras from May 15 to October 31; No. 3 Extras from October 31 to December 31, and No. 2 Extras from December 31 to February 15. For trading purposes it would be necessary to specify a minimum weight requirement for each grade. The rules of the exchange should specify the flavor required, and also state what shall constitute good delivery when the loss or checked and cracked eggs exceeds that specified in the tolerance for each grade.

By similar procedure, grades for eggs of No. 1 quality might be established also for No. 1 and No. 2 dirties. Similarly, also, grades for Specials or eggs of fresh hennery quality can be established. With some slight variations in each grade of fresh gathered eggs, it is possible to establish grades for storage packed and refrigerator eggs. In fact, now that standards of quality for individual eggs have been established, it is a simple matter to establish grades for eggs no matter what the blend or mixture of the eggs may be, for, any lot of eggs packed by a firm which is seeking to produce a uniform quality in its pack, will have 50% or more of the eggs of one standard of quality, and the remaining eggs in the lot may as Specials, Extras, No. 1's or No. 2's, be included in the next lower standard of quality and the tolerance. Thus every lot of eggs may on inspection be placed in its proper grade.

It is quite likely that if the exchanges specify only one weight and one grade of extras for their trading grade of Extras, that not all eggs which come within the several grades of extras will be accepted in the trading grade. But that would not be different than under present conditions, for not all (probably only 30 to 40%) of the eggs received on the markets make the grade of Extras and similar percentages are graded Extra Firsts and Firsts, with more of a higher grade occurring during the early spring than at any other season.

In this work, the department is trying to serve every part of the country.

Through Our Wide Windows

The Cornell Countryman

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Ithaca, New York April, 1925

WITH the present issue the joys and problems of editing THE COUNTRYMAN fall upon the capable shoulders of a new editor, A. V. Taft, and his associates. We have no hesitation in making our bow and stepping aside in favor of the incoming board. If THE COUNTRYMAN has accomplished little else during the past year, at least it has materially increased its circle of friends and its financial stability. With good men coming along all the time, a year is long enough for one editor to serve.

WITH this introduction, the new board steps in, rolls up its sleeves, and starts to work. We expect to be very busy during the next year, trying to make THE COUNTRYMAN even better than it has been in the past, but we shall never be too busy to read your letters of criticism or to talk things over with you if you will drop in when you come back.

You will notice one change in our personnel. We are going to try getting along without a *Campus Countryman* editor, and have made our managing editor in function as well as in name. His job will be to have charge of the former student notes and the *Campus Countryman*, superintending the work of the junior board members, who will take turns editing these two departments.

THE farmer is a true lover of nature, even though he does not tell everyone about it. He is a farmer because he loves it—loves the smell of the fresh turned earth, the green of growing crops, the satisfaction of the harvest.

True, he does not tell everyone about it, for he is not a nature gusher. Nature to him is a religion—too sacred to talk about. Perhaps he does not fully realize it himself, but down in his heart he knows that he is a farmer because he loves the soil better than anything else.

The farmer loves the freedom, the independence, which comes to one who can look over his broad acres and know that truly he is ruler of all he surveys. Quite different, this, from the city, with its dingy apartments, its smoke laden air, its hot pavements.

The farmer knows that in his work lie health and happiness; health and happiness to himself, yes, and to the whole world, for he feeds the world, and in his service to others lies happiness.

Let us help our children to love the soil, to love nature, as we do. Then they, too, will be good farmers. They, too, will go on feeding mankind, spreading their health and happiness throughout the world. Then we shall not have to worry about our country boys leaving the farm.

WE take this, the first opportunity, to correct a regrettable mistake in Professor Brew's excellent article, *Which Grade of Milk Would You Buy If You Lived in Our City?* which appeared in the March issue. The title to the picture of the dairy barn on the first page of the article should have read: "In barns of this type *less than 10%* of our milk is produced." We are glad to say Professor Brew was in no way responsible for this slip.

Former Student Notes

'92 W.C.—William J. Hall, who has been farming at Lockport, New York, is now president of the Western New York Cooperative Fruit Packing Association, Incorporated. His office is 419 Triangle Building, Rochester, New York.

'93 Sp.—Thomas Brill has purchased a 485-acre dairy farm. His address is Cortland, New York.

'02 W.C.—La Mont Austin is farming at Mahopac Falls, New York.

'07 W.C.—Emery M. Grout has been manager of the Orchard Lawn Farms at Kennedy, N. Y., since leaving Cornell. This establishment, situated in Chautauqua County, specializes in raising Guernsey cattle in connection with growing apples.

'08 B.S.—Andrew W. McKay is a marketing economist with the division of agricultural cooperation, U. S. Department of Agriculture. His home address is 612 Van Buren Street, northwest, Washington, D. C.

'09 B.S.—George H. Miller is general field manager of the Western New York Cooperative Fruit Packing Association, Incorporated. His address is Albion, New York.

'09 B.S.—Fred E. Robertson has just moved on a large farm at Savannah, New York, which he recently purchased. The farm contains, besides seventy acres of muck, one hundred and eighty acres of tillable upland. Mr. Robertson previously was manager of both the New York Sheep Growers' Cooperative Association and the Maple Growers' Cooperative Association.

'11 B.S.—With deep sorrow we learn from a letter from the Cornell Club of Trenton of the death of Carlman F. Ribsam. Mr. Ribsam was very active in undergraduate affairs; in his senior year he was business manager of the COUNTRYMAN and president of the agricultural Honor System. He was manager of the Martin C. Ribsam Son's Company when he died.

'01 B.S.—Harry M. "Bully" Knox has charge of the central New York territory of the Larrowe Milling Co., Detroit, Michigan. It will be remembered by some, that after leaving Cornell, Mr. Knox became a well known dairyman at Canton, N. Y. After building up an excellent herd of purebred Holsteins, on the Success Stock Farm, it became necessary, because of the death of his father, to dispose of the herd, and of the cows which had made world's records. He maintains his interest in the Holsteins, however, and has been recently appointed to the list of Holstein Friesian judges. His address is 824 W. Onondaga St., Syracuse, N. Y.

'12 W.C.—John W. Ackerman is running a dairy farm and retailing his milk. His address is Box 416 Avoca, Steuben County, New York.

'12 B.S.—Lawrence D. Bragg is manager of the Owentsia Pear Orchard at Melford, Oregon.

ing at Union Hill, New York. It is rumored that he drives an average of one hundred miles per day superintending his various farms.

'13 Sp.—John F. Chapin is selling Oliver plows. His address is Hammondsport, New York.

'13 B.S.—E. Victor Underwood, with his wife and son have been spending the winter in Los Angeles, Calif., where he has been temporarily associated with his father in the real estate business. About April 1 they expect to return to Ithaca and Underwood will resume his work as secretary of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation.

'14 W.C.—Harmon B. Gray is breeding purebred Percheron horses and Holstein cattle on his three hundred acre farm at Lima, New York.

'14 B.S.—We have recently received a letter asking for the address of G. R. Attride. If anyone knows anything of his whereabouts we would greatly appreciate hearing from them.

'14 B.S.—The Educational Director for the Connecticut General Life Insurance Company is L. B. Hendershot. He is living at 64 Pearl Street, Hartford, Conn.

'14 B.S.—Mr .and Mrs. Jacob J. Pollock of 1362 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., have announced the arrival on January 6 of a daughter, Julia Livingston.

'14 B.S.—J. Judson Swift, in a letter written recently to the Niagara *Herald*, expressed some very frank and striking views on cooperation, declaring that cooperation, as it now exists, discourages individual effort by putting keen, business-like farmers on the same level with the shiftless ones who are never able to drive a good bargain. In the early part of his letter, Mr. Swift points out that the farmers of Niagara County have had numerous disappointing experiences with cooperation and that "a conservative estimate of the cost of cooperative effort to the farmers of Niagara County would be half a million dollars."

Mr. Swift then adds that he believes that "as long as the member of a cooperative association does not receive as good or a better price for his product than his neighbor who does not cooperate, the organization is doomed to failure, as it is human nature to be dissatisfied if your neighbor gets more without an investment than you do with one."

He goes on to say that as far as he has been able to determine there are "very few cooperative organizations that are securing on an average as good a net price for farm products as is received by the successful, business-like, individual farmer."

Mr. Swift believes that farmers have rushed into co-operation too

quickly under the advice of the agricultural colleges, farm bureaus, farm press, granges, and other agencies, and that the time has come for these organizations to come forward with a new, constructive, and conservative program.

As an undergraduate, Mr. Swift was prominent in extra-curricular activities; he served as business manager of the COUNTRYMAN, president of the Agricultural Association, and made the Eastman stage. Since graduation, he has become a very successful fruit farmer at Middleport, Niagara County, New York.

'14 Sp.—E. Curry Weatherby, formerly with the G. L. F., who is now circulation manager of the *American Agriculturist*, has been critically ill since last November with typhoid fever and pneumonia, since December, but he is getting better now. Mr. Weatherby's address is 306 Elm St., Ithaca, New York.

'15 B.S.—For the past three years Charles B. Heartfield has been in the insurance and bond contracting business in New York City with offices at 135 Broadway. He lives at 96 Wadsworth Terrace.

'16 W.C.—John H. Austn is a silver fox rancher at Spencer, New York.

'16 B.S.—Loren W. Gebo is preparing to take a Civil Service examination this spring for Forest Assistant. His present address is Au Sable Forks, New York.

'16 B.S.—On January 1, Lloyd G. Grinnell was transferred from the piano to the duo-art department of the Grinnell Brothers music house in Detroit, Mich., one of the largest music houses in the world. His address is 105 California Avenue.

'16 B.S.—Albert Hoefer is county club agent in Rensselaer County, N. Y., and lives at Lake and Warren Avenues, Troy. He is also secretary of the Troy Kiwanis Club and chairman of the New York District Committee on Agriculture for the Kiwanis organization.

'16 B.S.—Mrs. M. G. Lewis (Gertrude M. Button) is living at 10 Jordon Street, Lexington, Virginia. Mr. Lewis is county agent in Rockbridge County.

'16 B.S.—Mrs. A. R. Reilly (Cathrine VanOrder) has recently moved into her new home at 115 Longacre Road, Rochester, New York.

'16 B.S.—Frank H. Thomas is still with the W. A. Harriman Company, Inc., Philadelphia, but his business address is now the Franklin Trust Building. He lives at 115 Kenmore Road, Upper Darby, Pennsylvania.

'17 B.S.—Mrs. Randolph Cautley (Marjorie L. Sewell) has just completed the preliminary plans for Roosevelt Common, a thirty-acre community park for the town of Tenafly, N. J. The lay-out comprises a first class athletic field with quarter-mile track, football, and baseball fields, outdoor theater, skating lake, game grounds, school gardens, picnic grove, woodlot for Boy Scouts, and demonstration center for Girl Scouts. The park will also serve as an arboretum of native plants. Its development will take several years and Mrs. Coutley is now preparing working drawings for grading and drainage.

'17 Sp.—Harry G. Chapin is a produce dealer at Lyons, New York. Mrs. Chapin (Helen Adams B.S. '17) was in Ithaca, February 17-24, resting up after having her tonsils removed.

'17 B.S.—H. S. Mills, instructor in

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vegetable gardening, is being transferred to the Long Island research farm at Riverhead, where he will take up his residence April 1.

'17 B.S.—May Evelyn Niedeck was married on March 7 to Matthew George Hanson of Philadelphia, Pa. Mrs. Hanson has been employed for the past few years by the H. K. Mulford Company at Glendolden, Pa. Mr. Hanson is a graduate of the Army Medical School and is now superintendent of the acidophilus work at the Mulford plant. They are making their home at Morton, a suburb of Philadelphia.

'17 B.S.—The engagement of Elbridge S. Warner to Miss Hilda E. Leisy of Cleveland, Ohio, has been announced.

'17 Sp.—W. I. Roe, formerly county agent in Jefferson County, is now in charge of the feed and seed departments of the A. H. Herrick Company at Watertown, New York. In this position, he has been very successful, and the company is planning a new department, handling fertilizer in addition to feed and seed.

'17 B.S.—Laurence G. Wygant is engaged in general and dairy farming at Cream Ridge, N. J.

'18 B.S.—Mary K. Fennell is with the publicity department of the G. L. F. and is stationed at Ithaca. Her address is 514 Wyckoff road.

'19 B.S.—Percy L. Dunn, in his recent position as chief scout executor of Steuben County, with the help of J. A. Cope of the forestry department, has secured a donation to the scouts of 30 acres of land to be known as the Martin A. Tuttle Reservation for camping and reforestation. He has also gotten a lease of 270 acres of forest land for use of the scouts.

'19 B.S.—Frederick E. Pfordte is convalescing at his home in Cairo, New York. He has just undergone an operation to remove his left leg above the knee. "Fritz" would probably appreciate some letters from his old college classmates and friends.

'20 M.S.—Vigfus S. Asmundson is a professor of poultry husbandry at the University of British Columbia, Vancouver.

'20 M.S.—William H. Brittain is provincial entomologist with headquarters in Truro, Nova Scotia.

'20 B.S.—Bryant D. Dain recently left the Forest Products laboratory to accept a position with the Union Lumber Company. Bryant's new work is that of handling sales in secondary wood using industries, with headquarters at the London Guarantee Building, Chicago, Illinois.

'20 B.S.—Leo C. Norris is conducting some research work in poultry nutrition at Cornell. His address is 108 Elston place, Ithaca, New York.

'20 B.S.—E. Earl Harding is running his general and fruit farm at Albion, New York.

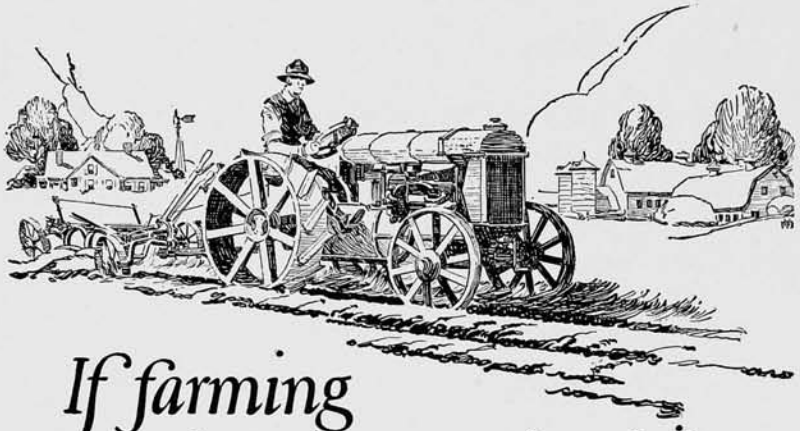
'20 Ex.—Fletcher H. Woodcock, who was raising foxes at McColloms, New York, has returned to Ithaca, and is working for Treman, King & Co.

'21 B.S.—H. Burr Button is now married and living at 1136 Regina Boulevard, Far Rockaway, New York. Burr is in the service department of the Western Electric.

'21 B.S.—August Weber is with the Edward Hines Lumber Company, Chicago, Illinois.

'21 B.S.—August W. Rittershausen is principal of the High School at Delanson, New York.

'21 B.S.—Frederick R. Undritz is a 1st Lieutenant in the 57th Infantry



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and is stationed at Fort McKinley, Philippine Islands. "Freddie" was managing editor of the COUNTRYMAN in '20.

'21 B.S.—"What is a womerah and what are its uses?" Do you know the kind of animal that lives in the sea and looks like a shredded wheat biscuit?" These are some of the questions with which school children in Grand Rapids, Michiagn, after a half-day spent with Frank L. DuMond, curator of education at the Kent Scientific Museum.

After leaving Cornell in 1921 "Spuds" studied a year at Yale as the holder of the first graduate scholarship to be given by the Yale Forest School. During 1922-23 he was back at Cornell as an extension instructor in forestry. In October, 1923, he went to Grand Rapids where he has since been making real to children the natural wonders of this country and of plant and animal life.

Grand Rapids papers are publishing photographs and articles about his work in which everyone seems to be interested. In his few years since graduation, "Spuds" has certainly made an enviable record.

'22 B.S.—Lester C. Anderson has just become county agent in Seneca County, with headquarters at Romulus, New York.

'22—Clifford M. Carpenter is assistant manager of a nursery and florist business at Chittenango, New York.

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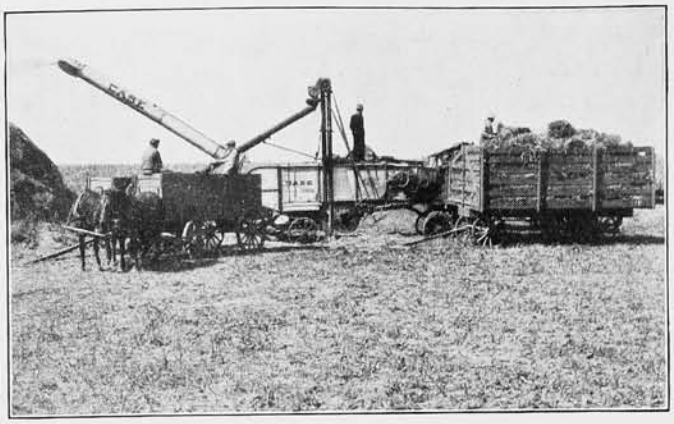

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'22 B.S.—F. H. Bond has resigned as county agent in Wayne County to take up farming for himself at Miton, N. Y.

'22 B.S.—Joseph O. Eastlack is statistician for the Maryland State Dairymen's Association. His office is 810 Fidelity Building, Baltimore, Maryland.

'22 B.S.—William P. Goetz, is starting a summer camp in Canada. His forwarding address is 159 College Street, Buffalo, New York. "Bill' was formerly "queen of love and beauty." For further information, recall the '22 Spring Day.

'22 B.S.—Chan Sung Liu is in charge of the forestry department of the Fungtien Mining Administration in the wilds of Manchuria. He should be addressed in care of the Administration at Mukden, China.

'22 B.S.—Elizabeth Pratt is travelling through the west in dramatic and social service work. Her permanent forwarding address is 33 Pine Street, Wellesley Hills, Massachusetts.

'22 B.S.—Eleanor R. Putnam is teaching home economics at Bath, New York.

'23 B.S.—Gladys Barkley and William Wigsten were recently married and are living at Horseheads, New York. Mrs. Wigsten is still home demonstration agent in Chemung County. "Bill" is running his father's farm at Horseheads.

'23 B.S.—H. G. Becker resigned as county agent in Allegheny County and plans to take up farming at Gowanda, New York.

'23 B.S.—Evelyn G. Coe is dietitian and assistant manager of Hagarman's Restaurant at Albany, New York.

'23 B.S.—Mildred L. Colton is teaching home economics at Greene High School at Greene, New York.

'23 B.S. — Walter R. Dann is in the commercial department of the Southern New England Telephone Company at New Haven, Conn., and lives at 204 Canner Street. On March 9 he was transferred to the general offices of the company and became a commercial engineer at Room 1009, Powell Building.

'23 B.S.—William L. Davidson is teaching vocational agriculture and science and also supervising a large commercial flock of hens at the Watkinson School for Boys at Hartford, Conn.

'23 B.S.—Elizabeth Fenn is teaching in the Senior High School at Schenectady, N. Y., and living at 605 Crane Street.

'23 B.S.—Wright Johnson is managing the farm owned by the Ahwago Hotel Corporation. The products of the farm are used almost entirely by the two hotels owned by the corporation. His address is Owego, New York.

'23 B.S.—In a letter Henry G. Ha-

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(Special to the Class of '25)

They were among the most ambitious men in their class.

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mann states that he is in the service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. He continues, "I have been with the Bureau since January 15 and like the work immensely. Have been out to Minnesota and was also out at Chicago at the standardization conference at which time I saw "Les" Card '14 and Professor E. Lewis '12. Also spent a week at Portland, Me., with the Maine Poultry Producers' Association."

'23 B.S.—The engagement of Chilson H. Leonard and Miss Edith W. Parrott '23 A.B. was recently announced. Miss Parrott is teaching English in the Ithaca High School, and "Chil", who was formerly editor-in-chief of the COUNTRYMAN is now an assistant in the English department where he is taking his graduate work.

'23 B.S.—Francis I. Righter is now with the United Fruit Company in the capacity of superintendent of one of their sugar plantations. His address is Guara, Oriente, Cuba, c|o United Fruit Company. "Pete" enjoys his work greatly, but his letters indicate that he would appreciate hearing from his friends.

'23 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. O. R. Robson (Winifred Bly '23) announce the arrival of a son, John Gardner, on March third. Mr. Robson is now running his general farm of 200 acres, which he devotes largely to seed growing. He is also very active in the New York State Seed Improvement Association.

'23 B.S.—Emma Roseboom was married on February 21 to Harold Bentley. They are now living at Westford.

'23 B.S.—Caroline Slater will take charge of the Cornellian Council drive in New York City. Her address is Room 1308, 140 Cedar Street, New York City.

'24 B.S.—George F. Brewer is in marketing work in New York City. His address is 428 West 154th Street.

'24 B.S.—David B. Cook has just accepted a position as forester for the Adirondack Power and Light Corporation. His address is Schenectady, New York, c|o the above company.

'24 B.S.—James E. Davis and Alfred A. Doppel sailed from New York, March 28, with a group of fifteen forestry students. The party is on a two months' trip through Germany and Switzerland to study forestry conditions. The excursion is conducted by Dr. Schenck of Darmstadt, Germany.

'24 B.S.—Dorothy Larrabee and Harold J. Palmer '24 A.B. were married March 7th at the home of her parents in Binghamton. They will live at Elizabethtown, Pennsylvania.

'24 B.S.—Clinton S. Maldoon has just accepted a position as manager of the Windswept Farms, at Henderson, Jefferson County, New York. His present address, until he takes his new position on July 1st is Perry, N. Y.

'24 B.S.—John C. Pearson is with the Bureau of Fisheries, Washington, D. C. Mail will reach him addressed c|o this bureau.

'24 B.S.—James L. Sears has just returned from a Pacific Coast expedition. "Jimmie" is now content to settle down and work his father's farm at Baldwinsville, New York.

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The time to prevent trouble is before it starts—not after. You put chains on your tires to prevent skidding. Preventive measures are just as necessary to keep tooth trouble away.

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It is safe, effective and pleasant to use. It "washes" your teeth thoroughly clean—does not scratch or scour them. The combined action of its soap and chalk gently removes clinging food particles. Causes of tooth decay are thus safely removed by Colgate's.

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Around the Top of "The Hill"

Volume VI | Ithaca, New York, April, 1925 | Number 7

HOME ECONOMICS COLLEGE CREATED BY LEGISLATURE

Child Training and Nutrition Research Added As New Functions

The School of Home Economics has been designated by the Legislature of the State of New York as the New York State College of Home Economics, the bill having been signed by Governor Smith recently. One reason for the change is that Home Economics calls for the service of persons of very different and specialized training, and the institution has gradually become departmentalized. This follows the history of agriculture, engineering, and medicine, which have become colleges after a period of development as departments of the University.

Already Well Organized

The College of Home Economics, although one of the more recently developed institutions of Cornell has a total of 554 students. The departments already organized with department heads are foods and nutrition, textiles and clothing, design, housing, household management, institution management, and family life.

On the staff of home economics courses there are seven professors, eleven assistant professors, six instructors, two assistants, ten specialists in extension, five administrative officers, eight administrative extension officers, and two junior extension specialists, together with a clerical staff.

More recent activities engaged in by the home economics staff are the establishment of child training made possible by a grant for four years made by the Laura Spellman Foundation, and the courses in economics of the household with special reference to family expenditures and a study of incomes.

History of Department

Research in nutrition has rather recently been added to the work of the college with the establishment of a research laboratory in human nutrition. Research will be more and more considered a part of the college work as it can be developed. Extension in home economics in New York State proceeding from the New York State College of Agriculture and the New York State College of Home Economics has steadily acquired a well established program with very effective cooperation with the women of the State, who are looking to the College for further study in reference to the management of their homes.

The change from a school to a college has been without additional expenditure because of the plan to utilize the same offices of administration for extension work, library facilities and bookkeeping for both the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics.

MEMBERS OF THE FACULTY OF THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

1925 Who's Who

Dean A. R. Mann, Dr. R. W. Thatcher, Professors I. P. Roberts, J. H. Comstock, L. H. Bailey, W. H. Jordan, Mrs. A. B. Comstock, H. H. Wing, T. L. Lyon, J. E. Rice, H. H. Whetzel, G. F. Warren, W. A. Stocking, W. M. Wilson, R. S. Hosmer, J. G. Needham, R. A. Emerson, H. H. Love, D. Reddick, G. A. Works, Miss M. Van Rensselaer, J. A. Bizzel, G. W. Herrick, H. E. Ross, S. N. Spring, K. M. Wiegand, A. B. Recknagel, M. W. Harper, E. S. Savage, E. A. White, A. C. Beal, O. A. Johannsen, Bristow Adams, D. J. Crosby, L. Knudson, E. G. Davis, J. R. Schramm, H. O. Buckman, P. J. Kruse, J. E. Boyle, E. D. Sanderson, W. J. Wright, J. E. Butterworth, J. C. Bradley, A. J. Eames, H. D. Reed, E. L. Palmer, and Assistant Professor A. H. Wright.

The department of home economics was organized here in 1907, but the year 1900 marked the real beginning of home economics instruction at Cornell, when Professor Martha Van Rensselaer was brought to the college of agriculture. Miss Van Rensselaer started the reading course for farmers' wives as a part of the early agricultural extension teaching, which has gone through a gradual evolution into the present resident and field instruction in home economics. In 1920 the department of home economics was made the school of home economics, with the rank of a professional school in the state college of agriculture.

The new college will be on an equal footing with the other colleges in Cornell University and will be directly comparable in administration and support to the New York State College of Agriculture and the New York State Veterinary College.

LIBRARY SWAMPED WITH RING PRIZE ASPIRANTS

Extra help has been obtained at the "libe" to handle the rush of horticulture fans, who are preparing essays reviewing literature on floriculture, pomology, or vegetable gardening. The Ring Memorial essay contest, which will close May 1, offers a first prize of $30 and $20 for second choice. The essays are judged on the ability of the writer to evaluate the scientific evidence as well as the literary merit which they possess.

PROFS AND STUDENTS UNITE TO REVIVE OLD SPIRIT

H. J. Huckle '26 Arranges Live Program for Big Assembly April 21

At the next Ag Assembly on Tuesday, April 21, the special committee appointed at the last Assembly is going to put on a real old fashioned, sure enough, live entertainment.

Professor "Mac" MacDaniels is taking care of the faculty end of the show. He hopes to revive the faculty quartet and develop a few extra stunts, which he promises to be "humdingers." A strenuous effort is being made to get the professors to attend the meeting and thus restore to life the old tradition of the assemblies.

Peppy Program Planned

"Dot" Weaver '25 is organizing a girl's orchestra that shows fair promise of producing some real harmony. Anything concerning girls and harmony ought to be "worth its salt." "Judy" Fried '25 has worked up a playlet that will make the Dramatic Club's comic productions blush with envy, while "Ed" Foster '25 is arranging several stunts by the Savage Club. "Zack" Brown '26 will put on a sketch that is guaranteed to make your sides ache for a week. "Berry" Huckle '26 is chairman of the committee and is staking his last red cent that every part of the entertainment will be "up to snuff."

The Domecon girls are going to make a desperate attempt to reach the "assemblymen's" hearts via the stomach.

At the last meeting of the Assembly, the advisability of continuing the gatherings was seriously debated with the result that the special committee was appointed to revive the "goodfellow" spirit between the faculty and the students. The committee is doing its share; the faculty will do its bit; it's up to the students to complete the happy combination.

LOVE IS SENT TO NANKING TO IMPROVE CHINESE CROPS

Professor H. H. Love, of the department of plant breeding, left March 11 for San Francisco on his way to the University of Nanking, China. Professor Love is going to China to start the crop improvement, which is a cooperative project with the Nanking University, the International Educational Board, and Cornell University. The aim of the work is to teach the Chinese nation new methods in agriculture.

Professor Love will return to this country next November, when his work will be taken up by Professor C. H. Myers.

HEAD OF RESEARCH TELLS OF WORK OF LATE CONFERENCE

Congress Appropriates Money to Investigate Freight Rates

Speaking before the research council of the College of Agriculture on March 18, Dr. R. W. Thatcher outlined the recent activities of the president's agricultural commission of which he is a member.

The conference, in carrying out their study, first considered existing agencies for rural relief, then measures that might be taken up from an educational standpoint later on. A careful study was made of the cattle situation with the result that the conference decided that the deflation now going on should be encouraged up to a reasonable point.

Dr. Thatcher said that one of the main things accomplished was the appropriation of $70,000 for the interstate commerce commission to investigate the freight rates of the country with particular reference to agriculture.

This agricultural conference was made up of nine men representing three different branches of agriculture: the colleges and experiment stations, farmers' cooperatives, and commercial agricultural organizations. President Coolidge, in addressing the conference said that the industry as a whole seemed to be suffering most from alternating periods of inflation and depression, and that he hoped that the conference would bring in some recommendations of a definitely stabilizing nature. The next meeting of the conference will be held in April to study various agricultural industries, such as livestock, dairying, and the extension of other specialized branches.

BISHOPP STARS IN RELAY AS AG WINS CLOSE RACE

The annual indoor intercollege relay race held in the Drill Hall, March 21, in connection with the dual track meet with Yale was another victory for the Ag College runners. The team was composed of M. J. Firey '28, J. W. Gatling '28, Captain R. Forschmiedt '25, and "Bill" Bishopp '26. The old ag spirit to fight to the last was demonstrated in the splendid performance of "Bill" Bishopp, who after receiving the baton some twelve yards behind the leading Arts College runner started out with a long sprint on his half-mile run and succeeded in nosing out the leader for first place in the last few yards of the race.

INDIAN REQUESTS BULLETINS TO AID HINDU FARMERS

One of the most unique requests for extension service bulletins is from K. R. Sankar of Pudukotah, India, who wants them for translation into the Tamil dialect. Mr. Sankar is organizing secretary of the Farmers' Association of Triumayan, Pudukotah, India. He wants two copies of each bulletin to be sent in English, and he will have them translated and published in a Tamil journal for the use of the members of the association who are non-English speaking people.

Also, a few weeks ago, a request for bulletins came from the United States consulate in Peru.

FAIR FROSH FAN FLAMES OF MASCULINE AFFECTION

Volunteer for Five Weeks in Lodge Under Experienced Seniors

The senior girls in home economics, recognizing their own faux pas in past years, decided that it would be advantageous to the freshman girls in domecon, as well as to certain members of the male sex, to train the girls early in their college career to wash dishes, sweep, wheel perambulators, find the way to a man's heart through his stomach, etc. As a result of this decision an experiment is being tried on the domecon freshmen. The first group of six freshmen have recently entered the lodge for a five weeks' period.

If you ever have any difficulty getting in touch with certain representatives of the hardier half of co-education, you had better try the lodge.

AG ENGINEERS MEET HERE TO ORGANIZE NEW BRANCH

The whole eastern section of America, from Virginia to Quebec, will be represented at a meeting in Ithaca on April 10-11, of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers. The representation will be through the various agricultural colleges and experiment stations of the territory, and the United States Department of Agriculture. The purpose of the meeting is to discuss the advisability of organizing a North Atlantic section of the society. On the list of speakers are Dr. R. W. Thatcher, director of research, Dr. C. E. Ladd, director of extension, Professor T. H. Eaton of the rural education department, and Professor B. B. Robb of rural engineering.

POLISH PROFESSOR HERE TO STUDY AG COLLEGE METHODS

Dr. Josef Milulowski-Pomorski, Polish agricultural expert, came to Ithaca on March 15 and is studying the methods of instruction in the College of Agriculture. Dr. Pomorski is a professor of agricultural chemistry and former minister of public instruction for Poland. He is here on a grant from the International Educational Board.

Dean Mann met Dr. Pomorski during his recent stay in Warsaw, and it is largely through his recommendation that the Polish professor is visiting the College.

"KEEPING KOW BARN KOMFY" FEATURING DOUG FAIRBANKS

Ventilation Data Penetrates When Paraphernalia Is Shown

Supported by a formidable array of hydrometers, recording thermometers, barometers, and fuming acids, Professor F. L. Fairbanks of the rural engineering department lectured to the members of the Round-Up club on the subject of "Barn Ventilation," on March 16.

During the past two winters, Professors Fairbanks and A. M. Goodman have been in many parts of the State recording temperature and humidity readings in barns with different types of ventilating arrangements. They have concluded that the best type is one in which the air supply enters the building near the ceiling and the outlet flues almost reach down to the floor. With this arrangement it is possible to keep a fairly even temperature in the barn, even though the outside temperature may vary 45 degrees, and still supply the proper amount of oxygen. One skeptical farmer, whose barn was always damp and "highly perfumed," continually wore a heavy coat while working, but after he had installed the recommended type of ventilation, soon began to work in shirt sleeves, since the barn was warm and dry at all times. This is only one example of the work the rural engineering department is doing.

Vice-president "Happy" Sadd '26, announced that at the next meeting of the club the officers for the following year will be elected. As has been the club's custom for several years, the usual (and unusually) big feed will be given at this meeting, the last one of this term.

POSIES TO HAVE NEW HOME-WORK WILL BEGIN SOON

Bids for the new green houses to be built on the knoll north of the dairy building were opened March 31, and work will begin in the near future. The new green houses will take the place of the present units, which occupy the site of the future plant industry building.

The new plant will accommodate the departments of floriculture, ornamental horticulture, and vegetable gardening. Its equipment will consist of a head house with a large working laboratory, on the south of which a 12-foot hall will extend toward the dairy building for a distance of 200 ft. On each side of this hall there will be six green houses.

PROFESSOR RETURNS

Professor F. O. Underwood, who has been spending the past semester in graduate study at the University of Chicago, resumed his duties in the department of vegetable gardening April 1.

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Basketball

Baseballs, 20c. to $2.00; Bats, 25c. to $2.50; Gloves, 65c. to $9.00; Mitts, $1.25 to $14.00; Shoes, $4.00 to $18.00; Uniforms, $3.00 to $26.00 Masks, $1.50 to $13.50; Protectors, $4.00 to $7.50. Every accessory for the game

Golf

Clubs, $2.50 to $14.00; Bags, $1.50 to $18.00; Shoes, $3.75 to $11.00; Golf Balls, 25c. to $1.00; Hose, $1.00 to $9.00; Jackets and Sweaters, $5.00 to $18.00.

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ASSEMBLY SHOWS STUFF IN A LIVE WIRE MEETING

Existence of Time Honored Custom Justified by Close Debate

At the last meeting of the Ag Assembly held in Roberts Hall, George Webber '25, president of the association "took off" Cass Whitney '13 in leading the old-time songs which preceded the debate arranged for the evening.

Before introducing the debaters, the president publicly questioned the advisability of continuing the regular assemblies, stating that it is not fulfilling its original purpose and has degenerated into a tradition—not an active, beneficial organization. He suggested substituting sings, plays, and dances for the present monthly meetings.

The debate "Resolved that the Ag Assembly is a functionless tradition and should be abolished" aroused a great deal of enthusiasm among the hundred and some odd students attending the meeting. The affirmative composed of W. K. Webber '25, "Jim" Reeves '25, and "Bill" Gaige '25, presented arguments supporting the president's opening statements. The affirmative based their arguments on the failure of the assemblies to promote the right sort of relations between the profs and students, and to entertain its members. They claimed the attitude of the professors was such that it was impossible to "pry" them away from their pipes, books, and home firesides, and that he students refuse to listen to long-drawn lectures.

Negative Opinions Aired

"Berry" Huckle '26 voiced the opinion of the negative speakers by citing the Cornell crew and its tradition as an example of student support. "The crew," he stated, "has not been exceptionally successful during the last few years, yet no one would dream of abolishing it." He urged the students to carry on the work of the Assembly and not let down unless they considered themselves unable to keep the meetings up to the standard set by students for the past twenty years. The other negative speakers were "Andy" Ackerman '25, and "Bud" Davis '25, who stressed the importance of committee work in arranging the program and advertising the assemblies.

An open forum following the debate showed the members were in favor of continuing the assemblies. "Berry" Huckle was appointed by President Webber to arrange the program for the next meeting to be held after the close of the Easter vacation.

Shin-Digging Follows

Well known selections by the popular Professor "Mac" MacDaniels on his guitar were followed by the "universal dish"—ice cream. The energy of the members was then directed from the buccal cavities to their pedal extremities, when they were induced to indulge in some real old-fashioned "shin-digging" in the domecon building. Suffice it to say, they needed but little encouragement—some of them being real experts in the game. By the end of the hour, when the "stags" were called off and the lucky (?) boys were allowed to dance the last few minutes to the familiar tune of *"Home Sweet Home,"* the destruction was complete. Statistics gathered by a disinterested reporter reveal the following:

Number of "goils" attending..... 43
Number of bottles of liniments, foot easers, etc., in local drug stores before the "rassel".....1053
Number of same after.....1010

Good work, boys! 100% true "Cawnell-yans."

COPE COPES WITH PLANS FOR FORESTRY EXTENSION

Tree Train Ends Three State Tour Makes Fifty-two Stops

Professor J. A. Cope, of the forestry extension department of the College of Agriculture, aided in the preparation of the forestry demonstration train which was recently run over the Erie Railroad. It made stops in fifty-two towns in New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey through areas which are badly in need of reforestation. Lectures and moving pictures were given in specially equipped cars, and many varieties of trees were exhibited with information as to their planting and care. Five hundred thousand trees were ordered to be planted in communities where no reforestation had been done. The Cornell forestry department, the United States Forest Service, and other similar organizations cooperated with the Erie Railroad development service in preparing and running the train.

POMOLOGY PROFS SPEAK

Professor G. W. Peck of pomology addressed the meeting of the Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association early in March, while Professor Joseph Oskamp spoke to the members of the Maryland Fruit Growers' Association.

AERIAL MAPPING DESCRIBED FOR FORESTRY STUDENTS

Mr. Ellwood Wilson, manager of the woodlands of the Laurentide Paper Company of Quebec, spent four days in Ithaca during the early part of March. While here he gave two public illustrated lectures on aerial mapping and photography and spent one evening with the Forestry club. His talks dealt, in a comprehensive way, with the history of aerial work in forestry, the details of taking photographs and making maps therefrom, and the uses to which they may be placed. A general discussion of the use of airplanes in fire control was also presented. The talks aroused a great deal of interest among the foresters.

BEE BOOKS BEING GATHERED FOR APICULTURE LIBRARY

Beekeepers of State Aid in Founding Reference Library on Bees

An apiculture library has been established in connection with the library of the College of Agriculture through a gift of the A. I. Root Co., publishers of "Gleanings in Bee Culture," which is one of the leading bee journals in the United States. Exchanges, which will be bound and sent to Cornell, will be made with everyone of the 128 bee journals in the world.

The volumes will be placed in the new Apiculture Library as a memorial to Amos Ives Root who founded "Gleanings in Bee Culture" 52 years ago, who is the author of the "A B C and X Y Z of Bee Culture" and founder of the A. I. Root Co. The firm has also donated all the bee journals of foreign countries now on hand.

In order to make the new library one in which the state beekeepers will have an interest, the department has asked them to donate the proceeds from one colony of bees, which will be put into an endowment fund for the purchase of books. Mr. Walter Severson of Albany has donated five rare old bee books toward the library. Old files of bee journals have also been given by several beekeepers in the State.

Every effort is being made to complete the collection, and maintain it so as to provide a satisfactory periodical and textbook library for students in apiculture.

DEAN MANN WRITES OF TRIP

A letter was recently received from Dean A. R. Mann who is studying agricultural conditions in Europe with the International Education Board. The letter was written when he left Esthonia to sail across the Gulf of Finland to Heligfors.

In the letter the Dean sketched the itinerary of the party since leaving Rome. They went first to the ancient Universities of Padua and Ferrara, in Italy. After a short stay in Austria and Czechoslovakia they came to Germany. From Germany they travelled over to Poland, then to Latonia and Esthonia where they visited the University of Riga, which was established only six years ago and now has a registration of over six thousand students.

Since this time, the party has been travelling, observing, and studying the agricultural education in the Scandinavian countries.

BIRTHDAY FEED

Frygga Fylgae celebrated the birth of the New York State College of Home Economics with a luncheon in Domecon on March 21, when Miss Flora Rose explained the status of the new college.

Have you a good sized appetite?
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Published on the first of each month during the school year by THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN, Inc. Contributions should be in the hands of the Editor by the fifteenth of the month previous to the date of issue. Say what you want and sign it, indicating whether you want your real name used, or another one.

Editor for this Issue
"BOB" ZAUTNER
Associate Editors
H. W. BEERS N. H. WRIGHT

Vol. VI April, 1925 No. 7

PASSING THE BUCK

In this modern, most practical world of ours, we are continually searching for the best possible means of serving mankind. Thus, it is with our own endeavors in putting forth this magazine. Its publication has a twofold purpose: first, to interest, instruct, and carry the news of "the top of the hill" to its readers; secondly, like most student publications, to afford the students an opportunity to gain some first hand experience in the field of journalism.

It is with this second object in mind that "the old order changeth" with the initial offering of the new board. To provide the greatest benefit to every member of the board, it has not been deemed advisable to elect a permanent *Campus Countryman* editor for the entire year, but to shift the responsibility with each issue. Similarly, the former student note work has been taken from the managing editor's hands and two different members of the staff made responsible each month. Both departments, however, are under the control and guidance of the managing editor.

It is only reasonable to believe we can fulfill our first purpose most efficiently and effectively by giving heed to the requirements of the second. This we are attempting to do.

WHEREIN WE PART

"Well sir, they've gone and done it, by gad, jist ez sure ez preachin'. Them wimmen kinder seem to git what they go after, don't they, boys?" So spoke one of our friends on the janitorial staff of the College the other day, and we heartily agreed with him. They vote and hold office, smoke an occasional cigarette, wear men's clothes from pants to cravats, fill our barber shops with sweet conversation and silly laughter, and what's more, they are quite proud of their accomplishments.

Yes sir, they are becoming more and more independent; in fact, our domecon friends are no longer in the Ag College. Of course not, they are now in the College of Home Economics at Cornell University.

Congratulations, girls, we always thought you would make better housewives than farmers anyway. We realize that all housewives are not farmers' wives, but nevertheless, my dears, remember please, that we reserve first choice.

Our latchstring is out; come over and visit your former college occasionally. More power to our budding home-makers!

WHY NOT THE FACTS?

The minority leader recently made a suggestion on the floor of the New York State senate that should be either substantiated with facts and figures or explained for the record. There was more than an inference that the sums appropriated for the destruction of tubercular cattle are peddled around among a favored list of political contributors.

It is unfair to the farmers of the state that the people of the state should be allowed to get such an impression unless the impression is backed by more than Teapot Dome hearsay and generalities. The farmer and the dairyman depend on the state to carry on the work of ridding their herds of tubercular cattle. The milk consumers of the larger and the smaller cities are entitled to the full protection intended by the legislation which makes this possible. The public officials entrusted with the work are entitled to the full confidence of both the farmers and the people who consume the milk. And the people of the state of New York are entitled to full assurance that the work is carried on as they believe it is carried on.

Anything tending to destroy such confidence, even though used for purely political purposes, is dangerous. If the minority leader of the senate or any other person has any information indicating that the destruction of tubercular cattle is made a matter of politics the state has the full right to all the facts.

PROPAGANDA NEEDED

Agricultural colleges are coming to realize more and more the value of farm experience in education for farming and allied professions. The boy who gets the most out of this technical training is the one who has a good background of practical experience. On this background he sees the silhouettes of the theories and ideas of his scientific training, each in its proper proportion. Inasmuch as farming is an art and an applied science, his training is half completed when he starts college. Yet in another sense it is not half finished, for his college training really develops him much farther because of the foundation of experience and practical knowledge with which he starts.

His work on the farm, much of which he has done alone, has devel-

(Continued on page 226)

THIS 'ERE & THAT 'AIR

SPRING DREAMS

I will build a little house,
Beneath the apple trees;
Where bees are busy all the spring,
With nectared mysteries.

I will fill a shining pool,
With lilies in the sun;
Where I may watch them smile at me,
When morning's tasks are done.

I will heap a pile of logs,
That they may flame and glow;
To cheer my heart on snapping nights,
When winter stores run low.

And I will live there more content,
Than any king can be;
For I will build a little home,
To house my dream and me.

According to a forecast issued to students in Met. 1, if the sun continues to shrink at its present rate, it will be half gone in another 5,000,000 years.—Cold wave coming!

A GENTLE HINT

Please knock! We will be glad to show visitors through the apartment at any time! ! ! ! !—Line forms to the right.

We are passing this on from the "Widow" to any of our alumni who file successful petitions for the use of their progeny.

To the Faculty of the
College of Agriculture.

Gentlemen:—I, Willit Grow, respectfully ask permission to register for the second term of this year in the College of Agriculture.

I have growed thin with worry this term, but I just couldn't help it. As soon as I left the farm last fall the horse died and a bad wind got up one night and blew the barn over. Then someone stole our pigs, and Skunk, my dog, got run over by a bootlegger. Along in November my extra shirt and heavies got lost in the mail so I missed classes for a week. Then I got a letter from Paw saying that our cow had fell off from a rafter and busted a leg. I didn't know how Tulip, our cow, got on the rafter, but it worried me sick. I found out since that he meant my cat. Paw never could spell cat. Please give this data special consideration and oblige me and the family.

Coach "Jack" Moakley advises all candidates for the cross country team to take pomology I for spring workouts in covering the Dunkirk mud of the College farm in record-breaking time.

1877 1925

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CORNELL TO BENEFIT FROM FEDERAL RESEARCH GRANT

By the Prunell Bill, which was recently passed by Congress and signed by the President, this state will receive twenty thousand dollars a year for research work with an annual increase of ten thousand dollars until a maximum of sixty thousand is reached. This aid will be used for research in agricultural economics, home economics, and sociology, specifically leaving out production, which is already adequately cared for. This will increase research in the above lines just as the Hatch and Adams Bill increased research in production in the early days.

The state legislature will probably grant this money to Cornell and it will undoubtedly be distributed as the Hatch and Adams funds; one-tenth to be used at the Geneva Experiment Station and nine-tenths to be used at Cornell.

FOOD SPECIALISTS CONFER

Miss Sonnenday and Miss Hollen, nutrition specialists, and Miss Brewer, food specialist of the College of Home Economics, attended the conference of nutrition specialists engaged in extension work held in New York. Professor Flora Thurston, in charge of home conomics extension work in nutrition in New York was chairman of the conference.

EDITORIALS

(Continued from page 224)

oped in him a healthy initiative, a depth of character, and an original and critical outlook on new facts and ideas. He studies and reads "not to believe and accept but to weigh and consider."

We are addressing this message primarily to the alumni and all who are interested in the ag college and the best development of our farm boys. At the present time all agricultural colleges have a problem that deals with registration, probably on account of the great depression through which we have been passing. However, the problem here is not primarily that our registration is too light, but rather that we have too few farm reared boys. Of the farm reared boys who graduate, about forty per cent go back to the farm and from eighty-five to ninety per cent go into some form of agricultural work. While of the boys entering with no actual farm experience, only ten per cent go back to the farm and fifty per cent into agricultural work. Obviously, the farm boys are the better investment for the state.

When we examine our registration lists still further we find that only about twenty-five per cent of our boys are farm reared. Here is where each alumnus can help; by interesting more farm boys in the college and showing them the value of their farm experience when rounded off by four years at Cornell.

ELECTRIC FANS INSTALLED TO COOL FEVERISH SPUDS

We have seen electric fans in homes, in offices, in Glista Ernestine's box-stall at the dairy barns, but never in green houses. Assistant Professor F. M. Blodgett is using a large automatically controlled fan to keep some potatoes cool in the green house. A certain leaf - curling disease called Mosaic is carried over in the seed potatoes. To eliminate this trouble one eye from each potato, which will be planted in the seed plot this spring, was planted in small pots. Any potato whose eye shows the disease after sprouting will be discarded in the spring planting. The fan controls the temperature of the house to provide the best conditions for the appearance of the disease.

CUPID STEALS SOPHOMORE

Marie S. Parkhurst '27 was married January 17, 1925, to Kenneth P. Wills at Pulaski, N. Y. Their present address is 74 Salina St.

HOME EC ON THE AIR

A series of talks on clothing, house furnishings, instituion and household management by members of the home economics staff will be broadcast from station WGY, Schenectady, during the coming months. Two talks will be given each week on Mondays and Thursdays at 2:15 P. M.

A Book of Views of CORNELL UNIVERSITY

This book of views of Cornell University contains 132 of the photographic masterpieces of Mr. J. P. Troy. They include the important buildings on the Campus, and most of the glens, gorges, and waterfalls in and around Ithaca. It shows the University in Autumn, Winter, Spring and Summer. It pictures students including athletic teams inaction.

The cover, embossed on brown art leather has been prepared by Professor Christian Midjo, who recently won first prize at the Chicago Norwegian Club in competition with other artists from all over the country.

The photographs are reproduced by a new process on handsome Alexandria Japan deckle-edge paper. This process preserves all the details of the original photographs. Each page has a decorative border, also designed by Professor Midjo.

A small group of Alumni have superintended the production of this book in the belief that such a compilation of views will be a distinct asset to the University. The entire task has been a "labor of love" by these alumni, one of whom, Ray Verne Mitchell '07, President of the Harris Automatic Press Company at Cleveland furnished the presswork free of charge, and this makes it possible to sell the book at actual commercial cost. Ordinarily such a book would command a price of from $10 to $12, but it will cost much less.

While the price has not yet been determined it will be so inexpensive that every student, every member of the faculty, and every alumnus may have one of these books in his home.

The edition is limited to ten thousand copies. Orders to have copies reserved should be addressed to the Book of Views, Cornell University, 32 Morrill Hall, Ithaca, N. Y.

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PHOTO-ENGRAVED plates are roughly divided into two classifications, halftone and line. The reproduction of a photograph or drawing, in wash or oil, is called a halftone. Line engravings, sometimes called line cuts, zinc etchings and zincs, are reproductions from drawings in pen and ink.

PHOTO-ENGRAVING came into general use about 35 years ago gradually supplanting wood engraving as a means of conveying pictures to the printed page. The process has made wonderful progress and is now the universal means for reproducing illustrations that are to be printed.

ALTHOUGH photographic methods are the basis of the process, it is by no means a mechanical one, and the craftsman who does not possess a highly-developed picture sense will surely fail to reproduce faithfully, the work of the artist or photographer.

IT is by this process that the beautiful color illustrations, and reproductions from paintings, seen in magazines and catalogues, are made possible, and incidentally, this process was invented and developed by Mr. Ives at Cornell University.

THIS is the first of a series of stories about Photo-Engraving. In the next issue we will try to be a little more specific, and tell what a line engraving is, how it is used and how it is made. In the meantime we will be glad to welcome anyone interested at our plant, where he can see the actual operations of this interesting and valuable art.

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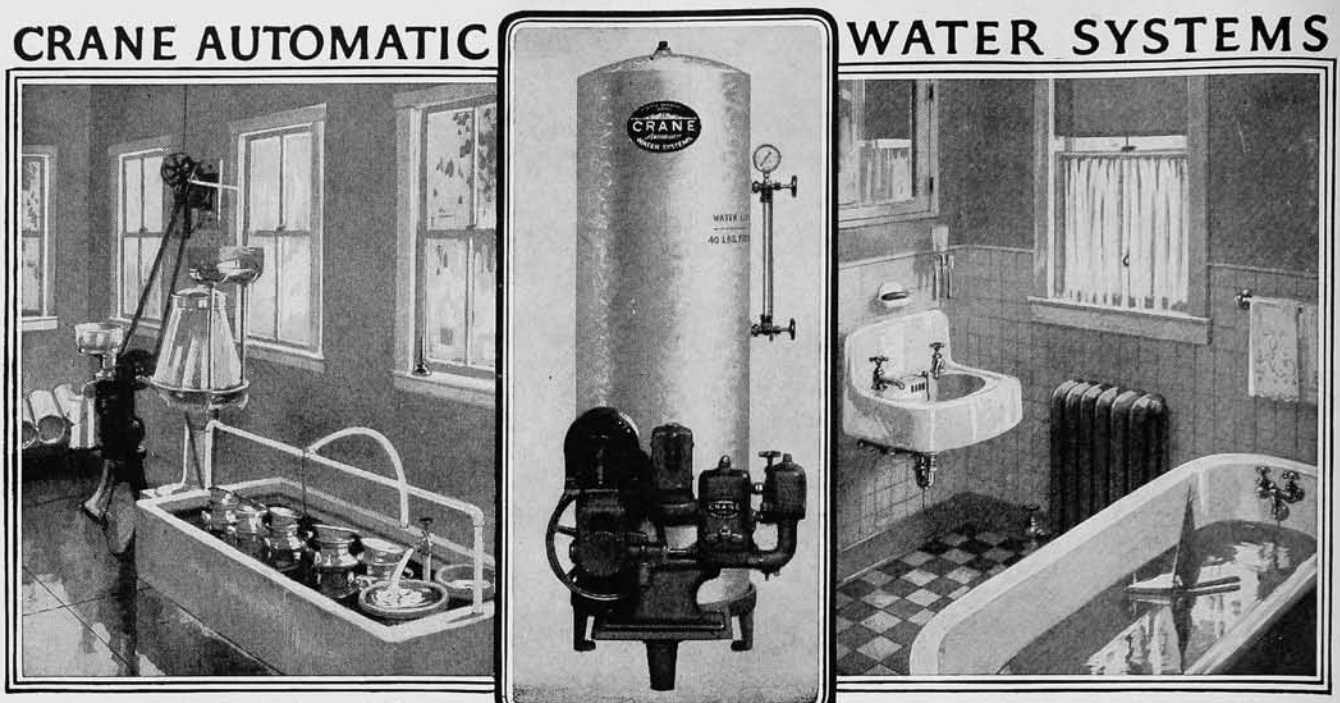

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GOOD SOIL alone won't grow a crop. It must be plowed and harrowed, seeded and cultivated.

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Today, representing ninety per cent of the nation's electric service, three hundred committees are engaged in studying the needs of their communities and the problems of the industry as a whole. In its cooperative program with the Farm Bureau Federation, National Grange, American Society of Agricultural Engineers, Power Farming Association, and the U. S. Departments of Agriculture, Commerce and the Interior, the National Electric Light Association is able to speak for a united industry engaged in working out a practical way of serving that larger group of "farmers" on whom the prosperity of the nation must always depend.

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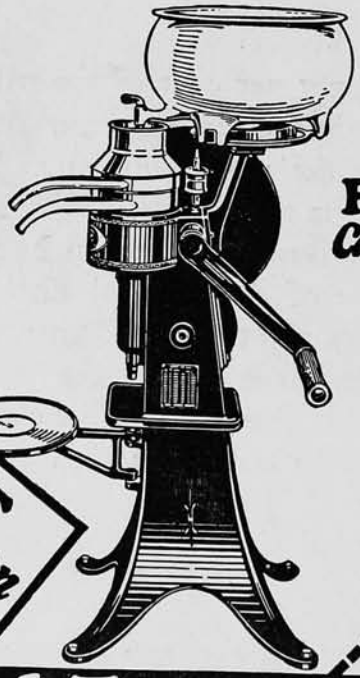

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The Cornell Countryman

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Volume XXII

Number 8

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GENERAL ELECTRIC

THE lines at the right have appeared in a number of farm papers. They are addressed by this Company to the fathers of boys on the farm.

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BOYS are well-known. You don't have to go to far lands or to the County Fair to look upon them. Wherever there are people it is still the style to have boys.

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No one knows what they are—just as no one knows what electricity is, or what Radio is. But we know what they do.

Just as we know that electricity provides light and heat and power—just as we know that Radio transmits sound half way round the world—we know that the cod liver oil content of Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter contains two properties that we call Vitamins—Vitamin A and Vitamin D—which build strong bones and promote swift growth.

These Vitamins in Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter do what sunshine does in reducing chick losses to a minimum, and raising husky, strong-boned, fast-growing chicks. They do it indoors, or in the dark, regardless of season, climate or weather.

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By H. C. Thompson, head of the department of vegetable gardening. Professor Thompson graduated from Ohio State University in 1909. He was assistant professor of horticulture at Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College and later professor of horticulture at Clemson Agricultural College. For seven years he had charge of truck crop production investigations for the United States Department of Agriculture. In 1918 he came to Cornell as a professor of vegetable gardening, and has been head of the department since 1921.

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By Arno H. Nehrling. Professor Nehrling graduated from the Shaw School of Botany and Missouri Botanical Gardens in 1909. For four years he was an instructor in floriculture at the University of Illinois. He was head of the department of floriculture at the Massachusetts Agricultural College from 1914 until 1917, when he became president of McDonald and Company, florists, of Crawfordsville, Indiana. Since 1921 he has been professor of floriculture at the College of Agriculture.

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Mary Eva Duthie is a graduate of Michigan State Normal at Kalamazoo. After her graduation she engaged in boys' and girls' club work in Michigan, specializing in recreation. Later she went to Czecho Slovakia, where she spent two years in Y. W. C. A. work. On her return to America, she continued her Y. W. C. A. work in South Dakota. Miss Duthie was an extension specialist at Penn State for a year before she went to Teachers' College, Columbia University, where she graduated in 1923. Since then she has been doing extension work in rural dramatics in the department of rural social organization.

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By E. L. Worthen, extension professor of agronomy. Professor Worthen graduated from the University of Illinois in 1904 and received his M.S. from Cornell in 1908. He was scientist of soil surveys for the bureau of soils of the United States Department of Agriculture from 1906 until 1909, when he took charge of soil investigations for the state of North Carolina. In 1912 he became assistant professor and later associate professor of agronomy at Penn State. He was made professor of soil technology in the College of Agriculture in 1919, and since then has been engaged in soil extension work.

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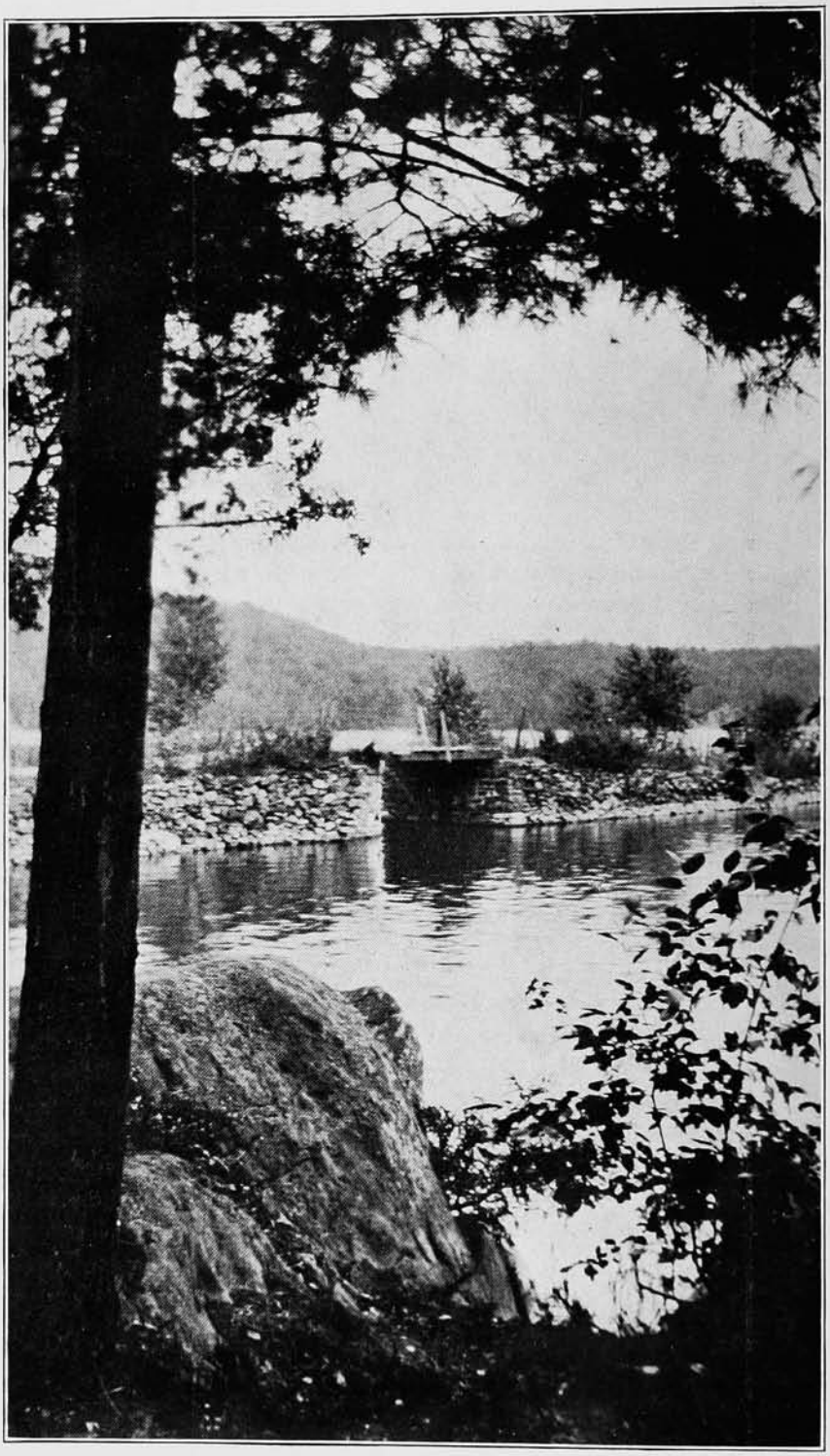


The restless city far beyond the hill
Still vainly seeks the peace that ne'er appears,
While here the tree, the pond, the summer sun
Have known the secret for a thousand years.

Helen Martha Peavy

The Cornell Countryman

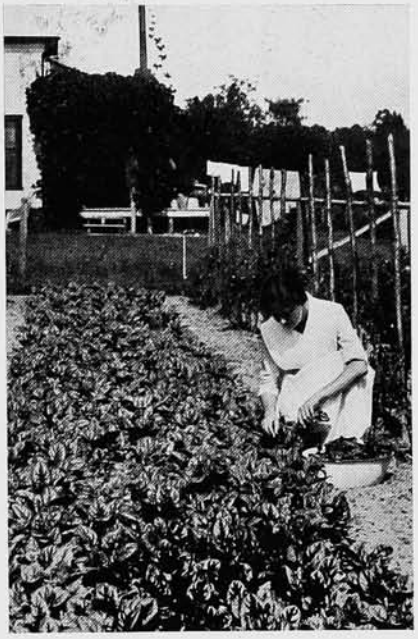
A Journal of Country Life — Plant, Animal, Human

Volume XXII | MAY, 1925 | Number 8

Vegetable Growing on General Farms

By H. C. Thompson

OF THE 193,000 farms operated in New York in 1919, about 75,000 grew potatoes for market and 35,000 produced other vegetables for sale. In addition to this, over 163,000 farms had farm gardens. While there are fewer farmers in New York now than there were in 1919, the number producing vegetables has probably increased, due to the desire to diversify and to grow some cash crops. From the beginning of the so-called agricultural depression, there has been a desire on the part of many farmers to change their systems of farming, and vegetables have been considered by many. Perhaps this is due to the fact that the general farmer knows little about vegetable growing and has been influenced by some of the glowing accounts of a man here and there making a lot of money on a few acres of land. Of course these accounts are usually exaggerated, and even if entirely true, they are exceptions rather than the rule.



The Farmer's Best Vegetable Market

While it is probably true that the vegetable grower has suffered less during the past few years than most other farmers, conditions have not been very rosy. Many vegetable growers have lost money on some crops some years, and even on all crops some years. In general, however, the vegetable grower does not suffer loss on all of his crops the same year. Because he usually grows several kinds of vegetables, he is more likely to come through the year in a sound financial condition than the farmer who depends mainly on one or two crops, or on one livestock enterprise. The general farmers and dairy farmers in some sections of the state have apparently reached this conclusion for they have gone into the production of vegetables as a side line to their regular business. The dairy farmers in sections of Madison County have gone into the production of peas for market, and in parts of Delaware County they have developed a cauliflower industry. In many other sections of the state, general farmers have gone into special crops for market or for the canning factory. In fact, a large part of the sweet corn, peas, tomatoes, and beans grown for canning is produced by the general farmer and not by the specialized vegetable grower. This type of production is better suited to the general farmer than to the specialist, because it is extensive rather than intensive.

The kind of diversification mentioned is probably sound, if the production of specialties is not carried too far. There is danger, however, in the situation, because with many perishable products it is a very easy matter to overstock the market, resulting in loss not only to the new men, but also to those whose income is derived entirely from vegetables. If all dairy farmers in Delaware and adjoining counties should engage in the production of cauliflower, even with a very small acreage on each farm, there would be such over-production that no one would make any money on the crop. The same thing is true of peas or practically any other vegetable crops grown in the state.

Another danger lies in the fact that general farmers starting into the vegetable business are likely to be plungers, plunging in one year and out the next. It invariably happens that a plunger plunges in when he should have stayed out and stays out when he should go in. This makes it very difficult for the regular gardener to plan his cropping system satisfactorily, for he cannot predict what the other fellow is going to do. The successful gardener usually does not vary his acreages of the various crops to any considerable extent from year to year. He realizes that the weather conditions have more to do with the fluctuations in total yield than the acreage planted by the regulars. The plunger is the disturbing element on the acreage side and the weather on the yield per acre.

No general farmer should go into the production of vegetables for market until he has assured himself that there is a market for what he intends to grow. He should not only find out that there is a market for more of the crop or crops he is to grow, but he should be sure that he can produce it at a time when the market is not fully supplied. The farmer should study his conditions to see if he can grow satisfactorily the crops for which there seems to be a demand. In fact, the general farmer cannot expect to compete with the specialist unless he has some especially favorable condition, as a favorable climate or soil. The cauliflower growers in Delaware County have a favorable climate where cauliflower can be produced earlier than in the other producing sections of the state. The climatic and soil conditions in sections of Madison County are well suited to the production of peas at a time when they are not produced satisfactorily elsewhere. The muck soils in various sections of New York are so admirably suited to the production of celery, lettuce, onions, and carrots that upland growers are at a disadvantage in producing these crops in competition with the muck men. Unless the general farmer has some special advantage in growing the crop or in supplying a

special market, he need not hope to be successful. The larger markets are well supplied with most vegetables for a large part of the year, and the New York farmer must compete with other farmers in the various states. There are, however, smaller markets, especially those too small for car lot shipments, that are not well supplied with vegetables. These often are the very best markets, and farmers suitably located would do well to take advantage of such opportunities. Here there is no complicated marketing machinery to master, no transportation problems to study, and no icing and commission charges to pay.

The best market the farmer has for vegetables is his own household, and this should be well supplied before he considers growing vegetables for sale. The figures quoted at the beginning of this article indicate that most farms have a home garden, but they do not tell how many of these are real gardens. A relatively small percentage of farmers grow all the vegetables that are needed by their families even though they produce practically all that the family consumes.

Most farmers should always grow the vegetables needed at home because it is very difficult if not impossible to buy fresh vegetables in country communities, and the family, especially the children, need them. Very few cross-road stores keep fresh vegetables, and even if they did, it would require considerable time and effort as well as cash for the family to get them. Some farmers argue that they can buy vegetables cheaper than they can produce them. The writer does not believe that this is true in most instances and still less true now than normally. As a matter of fact, if the farmer does not grow his own vegetables, the family usually does without them, especially the more perishable vegetables. And it is some of these perishable kinds that are most important in the diet.

I have intimated that it is especially important for the farmer to grow his own supply of vegetables this year. It would seem that he can seldom afford to sell at wholesale and buy at retail, because of the spread between these two prices, but there are times and conditions when this might be good business. It is not very good business for most farmers to do this at this time because of the difference in price levels. Figures compiled by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics show that the price paid New York farmers for farm products in February, 1925, was only 36 per cent above the average price for the corresponding month of the five pre-war years, 1910 to 1914. On the other hand, the wholesale prices for food products in cities were 55 per cent higher in February, 1925, than the five-year average, 1910 to 1914. The retail prices in cities were 56 per cent higher. In other words, the farmer who buys vegetables instead of producing them is selling his other products for 36 per cent above the pre-war price and using part of his money to buy vegetables at 56 per cent above the pre-war level. If he buys from the city the same products he sells, he is losing the difference between 36 and 56 or 20 per cent. This disparity is due largely to the increase in cost of labor in cities and in industrial work. The wages paid factory workers in New York in February, 1925, for example, were 120 per cent above the pre-war wage level for the same workers. The farmer receiving a return only 36 per cent above the 1910-1914 level cannot afford to buy products, into the handling and transportation of which he pays his share of this 120 per cent increase, if he can produce these things economically at home. Enough kinds of vegetables can be so produced on a large percentage of the farms in New York to meet the needs of the farmer's family.

The Farm Garden

Even if it were not desirable from the economic standpoint for the farmer to produce vegetables for home use, there are still many reasons why he should do so. It has already been suggested that unless they are produced at home, the family does without them. Vegetables brought direct from the garden and prepared for serving immediately are much better than those shipped in or even those hauled from a nearby garden and exposed in stores for a few hours to a few days. Some vegetables, as peas, sweet corn, asparagus, string beans, and others, lose quality very rapidly when exposed to dry warm atmosphere in stores. In addition to these things, many of our commercial varieties are inferior in quality to those that should be grown for home use, for commercial varieties are selected because they will hold up in transit and on the market and they may or may not be of good quality. And last, but not least, when the vegetables are grown at home —near the kitchen—the housewife does not have to worry about what she is going to get for dinner.

From the deep beauty of the dying day
That flamed its embers o'er the western hills,
And stained them on the waters as they lay
In quiet resting;
From the singing of the wood thrush in the deep
Recesses of the darkening wood,
And the peaceful brooding of the pines, asleep
In sombre greenness, where they stood
Against the crimson western sky;
From the silent fullness of the sunset hour;
From all I drew a song, that with the power
Of soothing calmed my restless soul.

Frederick H. Lape

How the Florist Farms Under Glass

By Arno H. Nehrling

A RECENT census report shows 3,800 acres devoted to glass farming with crop returns amounting to 77 million dollars a year or about $20,000 per acre. The latter figure shows an enormous crop value, also a large amount of capital invested and an exceptionally high production cost. It takes three or four men to operate an acre of glass, depending upon the crop being grown, and it requires from 250 to 300 tons of coal to maintain an acre of glass at the required temperature. In making a comparative study of the flower crops being grown we find roses at the head of the list with carnations, chrysanthemums, sweet peas, and violets following in the order named.

The development of this great industry in the United States dates back to the eighteenth century. About that time the wealthier citizens of Boston, Philadelphia, and New York began to cultivate gardens around their residences, usually arranged in terraces after the English style of that period. The revolutionary war stopped progress for a time, but when our new government became established the work continued on even a greater scale. The progress has been remarkable. In no phase of horticulture have the advances been as great as in gardening under glass, or floriculture.

A Modern Flower Farm

The growth of the cut flower industry the past twenty-five years has been phenomenal. The past decade has also witnessed great advances in the production of ornamental plants of all kinds, in fact, the growing of flowers and plants under glass, which was originally a luxury of the wealthy, has developed into a very important profession.

In the earlier days of the industry, greenhouses were very primitive. With production on a larger scale new methods were developed and new equipment came into use. In the character of the greenhouses wonderful advancement has occurred. Twenty-five years ago houses eleven feet in width, covered with sash and heated by hot air flues were considered quite up-to-date. Then came houses from 30 to 60 feet wide, and today we find a number of houses in use over 100 feet in width and 1,000 feet long. The methods of construction and heating have of course also been improved.

When considering the advancement we must not overlook the wonderful development that has occurred in the commercial crops. The rose has been much improved in size of flower and length of stem, and the carnation has been increased in size from that of a half dollar to blooms approximately four inches in diameter. One of the most phenomenal improvements that has been made in any flower has been made in the chrysanthemum, which has been developed to such an extent that one who knew it twenty-five or thirty years ago would hardly recognize the immense blooms of today. Great improvements have also been made in other cut-flower crops as well as in the so-called potted plants.

The splendid glass structures which shelter the products of the commercial florist of today, as well as those of his wealthy amateur neighbor, represent years of close investigation and study. One of the best evidences of the stable character and dignity which the floral industry has attained is the confidence displayed and the capital which is being invested in new greenhouse construction. It seems almost impossible to further improve, but no doubt the next few years will see continued advancement, for we have every reason to believe that the plant, flower, vegetable, and fruit forcing industry is in its infancy and no business offers fairer inducements for the employment of capital and labor. We have not reached the end and we have reason to expect as much advancement in the future as has occurred in the past.

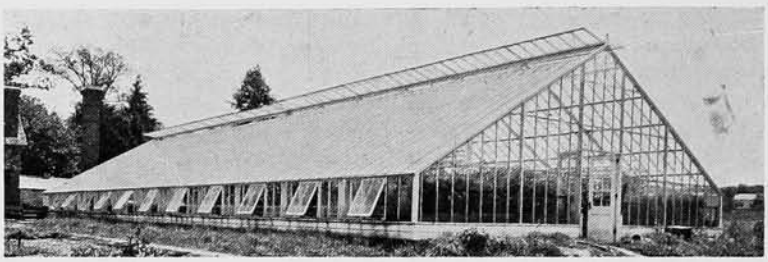
The men engaged in the industry in New York state have since its infancy contributed materially toward the progress that has been made. The first greenhouse in this state was erected in Buffalo in 1855 by Frederick A. Lord, who later founded the Lord & Burnham Company. This firm today is one of the largest firms in the country specializing in greenhouse construction. Only a few weeks ago this firm signed a contract with the J. W. Davis Company of Terre Haute, Indiana, for the erection of the largest range of greenhouses that has ever been built at one time. This range will consist of eighteen greenhouses each 36 ft. x 704 ft. and two propagating houses 36 ft. x 500 ft., making twenty houses in all, covering approximately twelve acres of ground and doubling the glass area of this firm. To give some idea of this undertaking, it may be stated that 1,300 boxes or 22 carloads of glass and twenty-five tons of putty will be required. If the sash bars were placed end to end they would reach for a distance of ninety miles and the heating pipes for an additional distance of seventy-five miles.

The first flower market in this country was established in New York City about 1870. This phase of the business has developed to immense proportions due to the concentration of wealth in this locality which also insures the grower the highest price possible for his product.

Peter Henderson, who came to New York from Scotland in 1843 and who in 1871 established the seed flower and plant business known as Peter Henderson & Company, deserves much credit for developing and improving the in-

dustry not only in this state but throughout the entire country. Among the other pioneers who have done much to further floricultural work are James Vick, George Ellwanger, Patrick Berry and Grant Thorburn.

Along the educational lines the work of Liberty Hyde Bailey, the dean of American horticulture, will be felt for generations to come. He has had much to do with the development that has occurred in ornamental horticulture and floriculture and is responsible for much of the success of the men engaged in many phases of horticultural work today. His interest in the development of floriculture dates back to 1887, when he became a member of the Society of American Florists, an organization which has done much in furthering the interests of men engaged in this industry. As early as 1893, nearly one-third of a century ago, in a speech which was printed and widely distributed, he said: "One division of horticulture has been entirely overlooked in educational institutions. This is floriculture, which is probably expanding more rapidly as a business than any other agricultural occupation. Two years ago, nearly 20,000 people were engaged in commercial floriculture, chiefly under glass, and the value of the product was over $26,000,000. It is an industry to which women are especially adapted, and about 2,000 women were engaged in it in the census year. Moreover, the amateur interest in flowers and ornamental gardening is enormous, probably even exceeding that of fruits in the eastern states. Yet there is no school in North America to which the florists can turn for professional instruction. The Society of American Florists, which is the strongest agricultural organization in America, has repeatedly urged the importance of floricultural education. There is probably no class of our population of equal extent which is entirely without the means of higher education. Here is unexampled opportunity to make a signal departure in educational institutions. Shall Cornell first enter the field?"



A Small Commercial Greenhouse

Although a few courses in floriculture were included in the curriculum of the College of Agriculture, it was not until 1913 that the dream of Dean Bailey came true. In that year Professor E. A. White, at present head of the department of floriculture, was called to Cornell from the Massachusetts Agricultural College to organize the first separate department of floriculture in the United States. The department has developed rapidly under his direction and is proud of its many successful graduates in the field. In 1923 the scope of the department was widened when the plant material phases of landscape architecture were taken over under the heading of ornamental horticulture. The facilities at the disposal of the members of the staff due to the rapid development have not been adequate, however, with the erection of the Plant Industry Building and the new range of greenhouses this difficulty will be overcome. The new greenhouses, for which bids were opened last month, will be located on the knoll north of the new Dairy Building and will replace the present range. It will be modern in every respect and will give Cornell one of the finest equipped laboratories in the country for the study of floriculture.

The Leetle Yaller Cat

Last spring our brindle tabby
Brought us seven crawlin', flabby,
Kickin', squirmin' yellin' bits of would-be cat.
And I hadn't heart to drowned 'em,—
Her so proud like when I found 'em,—
So I let 'em live and yawl an' put on fat.

Then a neighbor took the tiger
And another one some like her
And a couple more jest sudden disappeared;
But a leetle playful feller
Fat an' sleek an' striped with yaller
Won the whole blame' fam'ly jest as I'd afeared.

Wa'al, no work would ever fret him
Fer they'd pamper him and pet him
'Till you couldn't step fer treadin' on his toes.
So he kept agettin' fatter
'Till they'd spiled him fer a ratter
And he'd set behind the stove all day an' doze.

Waal, I'd learned to meekly suffer
Till the dawggoned little duffer
Started what would drove a bloomin' saint to swore.
He would camp on the verandey
When the folks inside was handy
Then he'd mew an' howl an' yell outside the door.

Then the wimmin folks'd go dashin'
In a wild an' headlong fashin
Fer to let the gol blamed little beggar in.
Waal, he'd sniff around the larder
Then he'd start to beggin' harder
An' to yawlin' fer to let him out agin.

Waal, I swore he'd start me drinkin'
When I sudden got to thinkin'
That the leetle cuss jest aped his human kin.
Don't we yell to git to somewhere
But the minnit that we've come there
Don't we yawl to have 'em let us out agin?

Helen Martha Peavy

Dramatics in the Rural Community

By Mary Eva Duthie

"SAY, IS that Little Country Theater goin' to be here next year? If it is, this is no place for me." The manager of a side-show on the midway of one of our county fairs is reported to have asked this question as he watched the crowd surging into the Little Theater tent and compared it to his own meager group of patrons. And well may he watch the Little Country Theater with apprehension, for it has come to stay.

What is this Little Country Theater? It is a step toward the reclamation of the county fair by the people of the county. It had almost seemed the time was past when the family could spend a wholesome day at the county fair. Careful mothers were reluctant to take the children, knowing the type of entertainment that was likely to fill their day. True, there were still the exhibits of school work and Junior Project work as well as the biggest "punkin" in the county, but there was also the probability that the shows on the midway that the youngsters would want to patronize were anything but the ones she would choose.

The Little Country Theater at the State Fair

But a change is on the way. In 1921 and again in 1922 the Cornell Dramatic Club, under the direction of Professor A. M. Drummond, demonstrated at the State Fair in Syracuse the feasibility of high class entertainment. With the simplest equipment, but giving true Cornell Dramatic Club quality, one act plays were staged at frequent intervals throughout the day during the entire week of the fair. Thousands visited the performances. Here was a show worth while.

The demonstration was so successful that one by one the county fairs are taking up the idea. In each case so far the project has been led by the home bureau, but in many cases the grange has lent its able assistance, and the fair boards, often pressed to their financial limit by the exigencies of bad weather and other unavoidable causes, have been most generous in their support. Tents, old dining halls, any available place has been used. A rude stage and the simplest of scenery has sufficed, and with stout hearts and the strongest forces that could be mustered, the cast has striven manfully to be heard, even competing with the merry-go-round and the bally-hoos when the management had placed them too near.

And so the Little Country Theater is coming to take its place as one of the regular features of the county fair.

The whole family from father down to little Billy can start off for the fair secure in knowing that in addition to the exhibits they are all interested in there will also be a show on the midway that all can enjoy and that will be worth seeing.

But better than the better show aspect, is that of the community exhibit. The plays put on in the Little Country Theater are given by community groups from various parts of the county not as a money making scheme, for the financial return is rarely more than enough to cover expenses, but as a community contribution to the improvement of the county fair. Often the play is one which has been successfully given in the local community.

At one of the fairs last fall, I heard a man ask of the woman selling tickets, "Is the Avoca Grange on this morning?" She replied that the Avoca Home Bureau was "on" that afternoon. "Oh," said he, "I'll be back." And he was. He had doubtless seen the play in his own community, but now that his group had launched out into a broader field he wanted to see how they would fare. This was his community exhibit and just as he was sure to visit the corn he was showing and the canned fruit that was his wife's contribution, so he also wanted to visit his community's exhibit, the play in the Little Country Theater.

The Little Country Theater movement has stimulated a great interest in dramatics as a community activity throughout the state. Home bureaus, granges, lodges, and churches are finding the value of dramatics as a wholesome phase of recreation that brings a group together not only for their own good times but for the benefit of the community as well. One act plays are found to be capital material for the grange lecturer's hour, and the Ladies' Aid Bazaar is not complete without one.

The problem in this particular community activity, as with all others, is that of leadership: where to find the person to coach this simple play and take the place of the coach who used to come from outside, work everybody hard for two weeks, put on an elaborate production and go away taking half the proceeds and leaving the town to a bad case of dramatic indigestion; where to find the

(Continued on page 251)

Concentrated Fertilizers

By E. L. Worthen

THE farmer's fertilizer problem has been further complicated this season by the appearance on the market of several grades of concentrated mixed fertilizers. These mixtures are not the high analysis fertilizers which have been advocated so extensively the last few years. They are even more concentrated. Their manufacture necessitates the use of chemicals not commonly employed by the industry in the manufacture of mixed goods. While these ultra-high analysis mixtures may never entirely replace those manufactured with the old standard chemicals such as acid phosphate, nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia, animal tankage, and the common potash salts, there is every reason to believe that they will remain on the market and their use will in all probability increase.

To class as high analysis a fertilizer must contain 14 per cent or more of plant-food expressed in terms of the chemical compounds ammonia, phosphoric acid, and potash. Where the old standard materials have been used exclusively, 20 units, or per cent of plant-food, represents the approximate maximum concentration of factory-mixed goods. Only high potash mixtures exceeded this concentration. Most grades have contained 16 per cent or less, while many with 10 and 12 per cent of plant-food have persisted on the market.

The Result of An Experiment

These new concentrated mixtures contain from 30 to 40 per cent of available plant-food. They have the same ratio of ammonia, phosphoric acid, and potash as occur in standard high analysis grades. The 4-16-20 is simply a double concentration 2-8-10; the 8-16-8 is twice the strength of the old 4-8-4; while the 6-18-6 contains the same ratio of the three plant-food constituents as the 3-9-3 and 4-12-4. The only real difference is in concentration secured through the use of chemicals containing a higher percentage of the plant-food constituents.

In these new concentrated mixtures, double super-phosphate is used instead of the common acid phosphate. This more concentrated phosphatic material is like acid phosphate, manufactured from phosphate rock. By the elimination of gypsum—which constitutes approximately 50 per cent of acid phosphate, a concentration of 30 to 45 per cent of available phosphoric acid is secured. This phosphoric acid is largely in the water-soluble form of monocalcium phosphate the same as in ordinary acid phosphate.

Several new concentrated nitrogenous materials have appeared on the market since the war. They are the result of advancement in the commercial manufacture of synthetic nitrogenous compounds. Urea is an example of such a material. Nitrogen and phosphorus have been combined into a concentrated compound known as ammonium phosphate or ammo-phos. Potassium nitrate may be used as a combined source of ammonia and potash. By employing these and other concentrated chemicals, it is not difficult to secure a fertilizer containing 30 to 40 per cent of plant-food and still possessing good drilling qualities.

The introduction of these concentrated mixtures has raised the question of possible crop injury due to the excessive concentration of soluble salts in the immediate vicinity of the plant roots. Experiments, while perhaps inconclusive, indicate little if any injury where the fertilizer is well mixed with the soil. While some additional precaution may be found necessary in the method of application, it is safe to assume that the use of these concentrated mixtures will not be dependent on any temporary "burning" of the plant. Any such injury can readily be avoided through proper methods of application.

The real determining factor in choosing between mixtures of different composition is price. Unless these concentrated mixtures offer plant-food at a lower price than the ordinary high analysis goods, their use can not be justified. The fact that gypsum and other impurities in fertilizers have some value should not be overlooked. The delivered price of the desired plant-food should in general be the determining factor in choosing between factory-mixed goods, irrespective of their concentration.

Based on this season's prices, these concentrated fertilizers have offered no real saving in price when compared with the New York's High Five mixtures, particularly the 5-10-5 and 4-12-4. The former mixture contains the same proportionate amounts of ammonia, phosphoric acid, and potash as the 8-16-8. The price of the 5-10-5 is actually lower on the basis of the plant-food content than the 8-16-8. The 4-12-4 mixture is of exactly the same composition as the 6-18-6 except it is only two-thirds as concentrated. The price at which the 6-18-6 is offered will not justify its use in preference to the 4-12-4.

The important point is that the price of these new concentrated mixtures has not been worked out on the same basis as that of ordinary high analysis fertilizers. The additional plant-food furnished is not offered at the equivalent price asked for the extra plant-food secured in the ordinary high analysis mixture over that in fertilizers of low analysis. Nor is it offered at a price comparable with that of additional plant-food secured through the more concentrated of the high-analysis mixtures up to those containing a total of 20 per cent of the plant-food constituents.

At this season's prices these new concentrated mixtures offer little saving over the high-analysis goods commonly used. When compared with the high-analysis mixtures which have been recommended in New York state, the price

is fully as high on the basis of plant-food content. In fact, at present prices the 5-10-5, 4-12-4, 6-8-4, 4-8-10 and 0-10-10 which constitute New York's High Five, furnish plant-food at fully as low a figure as these more concentrated mixtures. If, through a reduction in manufacturing costs, plant-food is offered at a lower price in these more concentrated mixtures, they will naturally replace the lower composition analyses in ratios corresponding with New York's High Five. Until this change is made in the mixed fertilizer recommendations in the state, New York farmers may assume that there is no worth-while saving to be made through the purchase of the ultra-concentrated mixtures.

New York's "High Five" Fertilizers

5—10—5

200 pounds of nitrate of soda.
100 pounds of sulfate of ammonia.
400 pounds of animal tankage or dried ground fish scrap.
1100 pounds acid phosphate.
200 pounds muriate of potash.

4—12—4

160 pounds sulfate of ammonia.
400 pounds animal tankage or dried ground fish scrap.
1280 pounds of acid phosphate.
160 pounds muriate of potash.

6—8—4

200 pounds nitrate of soda.
175 pounds sulfate of ammonia.
400 pounds animal tankage or dried ground fish scrap.
900 pounds acid phosphate.
125 pounds of muriate of potash.
200 pounds kainit.

4—8—10

100 pounds nitrate of soda.
50 pounds sulfate of ammonia.
500 pounds animal tankage or dried ground fish scrap.
875 pounds acid phosphate.
375 pounds muriate of potash.
100 pounds kainit.

0—10—10

500 pounds steamed bone meal.
800 pounds acid phosphate.
300 pounds muriate of potash.
400 pounds kainit.

5-10-5. Use for vegetables on upland soils. Let it replace the old 4-8-4. A good potato fertilizer on sandy soils. The grade that should be used on the home vegetable and flower garden.

4-12-4. For potatoes, cabbage, beans and peas produced as field crops under conditions justifying a mixed fertilizer. It is the most economical of the factory-mixed fertilizers for the grain crops. When acid phosphate will not suffice for grain, this grade of mixed fertilizer may be used.

6-8-4. Use in place of the 5-10-5 for vegetables and flowers where a larger proportion of nitrogen or ammonia is desired. This is the grade to use for top-dressing timothy meadows when the use of complete fertilizer can be justified. It is the best mixture for lawns.

4-8-10. Use for celery on muck land. Apply 1,000 pounds with 500 pounds of acid phosphate to the acre for lettuce on muck. The 1,500 pounds would be equivalent to a one-ton application of a 2-8-5 fertilizer.

Mixed fertilizers, and in most instances complete fertilizers, are essential for the vegetable crops produced intensively. The market gardener, the trucker, and the floriculturist have need for large amounts of complete fertilizer. In the field production of vegetables, mixed fertilizers can generally be used advantageously in New York state. Where manure is applied, particularly for field grown vegetables, acid phosphate in addition will give good returns.

However, their need in the production of the common field crops is decidedly limited. Acid phosphate, along with clover or manure, has been found a sound, economic fertilizer practice in grain and hay rotations. For fruit, nitrate of soda and sulfate of ammonia have been found more profitable than mixed fertilizers. Even with the field-produced vegetables such as cabbage, beans, peas and potatoes, acid phosphate will often give greater profit than a complete fertilizer, particularly where the land is liberally manured.

The use of acid phosphate, nitrate of soda, or sulfate of ammonia where one of these fertilizer materials will suffice, and either home-mixing or the purchase of one of the five high analysis mixed fertilizers when conditions justify mixed goods, will lead to fertilizer economy in New York agriculture.

Unrest

Over the mill wheel rushes the river,
Forever pouring,
Incessantly roaring,
Unrestfully leaping,
Tempestuously sweeping,
On to the sea it hurries forever!

Within the broad ocean
'Twould rest from its motion,
But lo, the great sun
Wills it shall not be done
With leaping and turning
The huge mill stones burning;
'Tis lifted on high,
And as clouds it floats by,
Back to the source of its primeval yearning!

It descends in the rain
And collects once again
In a thousand bright rills
From a thousand green hills,
And headlong continues its rush to the main!

Oh unhappy river,
Unrestful forever,
Compelled thus to flow,
Unceasing to go
From hill, rill, and mill;
Wilt thou never be still?
When shalt thou be spent?
When rest in content?
Will the sun ne'er relent,
O Sisyphean river?

Leon A. Hausman

Through Our Wide Windows

The Cornell Countryman

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Ithaca, New York May, 1925

WHAT have become of the old-fashioned barn dance, the huskin' bee, and the church social? Where are the good old community gatherings, where every one in town used to get together and have the time of their lives,—where there were always plenty of wholesome amusement and no end of good things to eat?

Within the past few years these parties have almost entirely disappeared. The old time community spirit has been sacrificed to the automobile, the movie, and the radio. It has become too easy to jump into the flivver and take the family into town to the movies, or to stay at home and listen in on the radio,—too easy, that is, for the social good of the community. Modern inventions have brought a more broadening influence to the individual, it is true, but this has been to the detriment of the community.

What we need is more of the old-fashioned get-togethers, where Dad can talk things over with the "boys", and mother can get all the latest gossip first-hand, and the kids can have an uproarious time all by themselves. But how can we have them if folks prefer the movies to the social? Perhaps the solution lies in amateur theatricals, in which there is now a rapidly increasing interest in the country districts. In this issue, Miss Duthie's article on "Dramatics in the Rural Community" discusses the possibilities of the little country theater in reviving the community spirit. The local talent play does much to arouse the needed enthusiasm, and incidentally may help to pay off the church debt. And when your play is selected to be put on at the county fair, will you not have a great deal of satisfaction and just pride in showing the other towns what your community can do?

NOT LONG ago we ran away from the classroom, with its lectures and dull text books, to spend a well-earned mid-term vacation back home. Once more our enthusiasm for country life bubbled over while we lived again the solid simple life of the folk on the land. Once more we got fresh whiffs of that five-o'clock-in-the-morning air, got our hands on the livestock, and with our feet in the unfolding furrow, felt the plow handles dig mercilessly into our ribs.

We were glad to be back, to know again the freedom of the great outdoors, to reap the satisfaction of hard work well done, to enjoy the blessings of a real honest-to-goodness home.

Too soon we had to return to school, but not without a fresh coat of tan, a new inspiration, and a renewed pledge to the soil and to those who till.

MANY have been wondering just what difference the creation of the College of Home Economics will make in the educational world and particularly here at Cornell. To the undergraduate the change is now scarcely noticeable, since the administration stays in the same hands and to all outward appearances is the same. To the faculty the change means an opportunity for greater specialization in the various departments of home economics activities. To the graduate of the college rather than of the school of home economics the significance will be in the added prestige, but most of all in the better training for her job as a homemaker.

We are glad to announce that R. Clapp '27, of Grand Gorge, has been elected to our business staff.

Former Student Notes

'74 B.S., '86 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Comstock, professors emeritus of entomology, and nature study respectively, returned home April 17 from an interesting trip to Hawaii, where they have been since Thanksgiving. When Professor Comstock left, he had just completed his *Introduction to Entomology*, which represents the standard work on entomology in America.

'07 B.S.—John Goldhaar is teaching economic geography in the Seward Park High School in New York and is living at 1258 Evergreen Avenue, Bronx, N. Y.

'10 B.S.—Philip H. Elwood is now the head of the department of landscape architecture at Iowa State College and recently published a book entitled, *American Landscape Architecture*. He is also the faculty editor and organizer of the "Horizon," and plans during the coming summer to conduct a domestic travel school through the eastern part of the United States and will probably visit Ithaca.

'12-'13 W.C.—William F. Heeg, after a varied farm experience, has settled down. He has begun building up a considerable nursery at Hollis, Long Island. Special landscape and decorating jobs are one of the largest parts of his business.

'12 B.S.—Hawley B. Rogers, agricultural agent for the Erie Railroad, attended the meeting of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers at Cornell April 10 and 11.

'12 B.S.—John R. Van Kleek is a member of the firm of Stiles and Van Kleek, landscape and golf course architects at 663 Central Avenue, St. Petersburg, Fla. The firm has charge of city planning in Oldsmar, Davenport, Highland Lake, Silver Lake, and Miaka Heights, Fla. It has also designed and built the famous Pasadena Country Club at St. Petersburg, Fla.

'13 B.S.—Cass W. Whitney, who has recently been engaged in vocal teaching in Ithaca, recently began a twenty-four weeks' contract with the Redpath Chautauqua Company. He is to sing the leading role in the Gilbert and Sullivan opera, "The Mikado," and after a tour through the south, will travel north through the middle west.

'21 B.S.—Leonard K. Elmhirst and Mrs. Willard Straight, widow of Willard Straight '01, were married at her home at Old Westbury, Long Island, on April 3. J. V. Elmhirst '25 W.C., acted as best man. Mr. Elmhirst was in the army service before coming to Cornell. While here, he was president of the Cosmopolitan Club, a member of Telluride Association, vice-president of the British-American Club, a member of Janus, of the Cornell Dramatic Club, and the manuscript club. He was also an instructor in the English department.

After getting his degree here, he organized a school of agriculture at the International University in India.

Mrs. Elmhirst's latest gift to Cornell is the new Cornell Union building, recently named Willard Straight Hall. Her former husband was long prominent in international affairs and a trustee of the University. Mrs. Elmhirst has followed his interest with frequent gifts to the institution.

'14 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. Roy N. Harvey of Delhi, New York, announce the birth of a daughter, Mary May, on April 1, at the A. N. Brady Maternity Home at Albany, N. Y.

'15 B.S.—Winifred Moses is the household editor of *Charm*, a magazine published at 50 Bank Street, Newark, N. J.

'16 B.S.—Henry A. Schradieck is president and professor of zoology and nature study at Urbana Junior College, Urbana, Ohio. The school was started in 1923 with nine students and by this fall it is expected the registration will reach seventy-five. Freshman and sophomore work only are given at the college, and Schradieck writes that the staff hopes to produce some good material to send on to Cornell.

'16 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. Paul Wing (Miss Anna Kerr '16) have recently been visiting friends here in Ithaca—incidentally to leave the children with Grandpa "Hy" while Mrs. Wing goes on a trip to Bermuda with friends. Mr. Wing is with the D. H. Burrell Company, of Little Falls and represents them in the selling of dairy machinery and supplies. Mr. and Mrs. Wing still reside at 45 Alexander St., Little Falls, N. Y.

'17 B.S.; '18 M.S.—George Haines was with the animal husbandry department at Cornell until March, 1922, when he left to take an appointment as specialist in animal husbandry and dairying in the Office of Experiment Stations in the United States Department of Agriculture. His address is Office of Experiment Stations, Washington, D. C.

'18 B.S.—J. Brackin Kirkland is working for his doctor's degree in farm management and agricultural economics in connection with his work with the extension department.

'18 B.S.—Raymond A. Perry, manager of Hygeia Ice Cream Company of Elmira, banqueted about sixty ice cream dealers the evening of April 20. Walter V. Price '20, B.S., a member of the dairy department staff, was one of the speakers. Perry reports a constantly growing business.

'18 B.S.—Hugh L. Cosline, who has been teaching agriculture at Forestville, has given up his job, and is going in for editorial news writing.

'19 B.S.—Cuthbert W. Fraser, who is secretary of the National Stand-

ard Parts Association in Detroit, Mich., is located at 2539 Woodward Building.

'20 B.S.—Clayton T. Bridges, and Mrs. Jean Eagan Bridges, and her daughter Lillian, will move to Moravia in June, where Mr. Bridges will teach agriculture, and Mrs. Bridges French and Latin in the high school.

'20-'21 W.C.—Clinton Burnett is now running market gardens at Orchard Park, New York.

'20 B.S.—Stanley B. Duffies is still living at 95 North Main Street, Clintonville, Wisconsin.

'20-'21 W.C.—Jean Denison is interested in politics, and is a member of the Canadian conservative opposition. Her address is Ottawa, Canada.

'20 B.S.—Last December, George B. Gordon left the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to become one of the foresters of the Department of Conservation and Development in New Jersey. His address is Trenton, N. J., in care of the department.

'20-'21 W.C.—H. L. Laib, who was recently married, is running his fruit farm near Redhook, N. Y.

'20 B.S.—James J. Perley is the proprietor of an auto park and of Perley's Auto Super-Station at 1316 West Sixth Street, Los Angeles, California. He lives at 960 Edgecliff Drive.

'20 B.S.—William D. Warren is now with a private chemical laboratory in Utica. When the United States entered the World War, Warren left for France, and returned here later to get his B.S. degree. He was married in June, 1924, to Miss Marjorie Hastings, Elmira '21 A.B. They are now living at Hartford Place, Utica, New York.

'21 B.S.—Florence G. Beck is an instructor in foods and nutrition at the Cheyney Training School for Teachers, Cheyney, Pa. She writes that last summer she spent three weeks at the Iowa State College doing work in experimental cooking and bacteriology. She hopes to return this summer and continue her work toward an M. S. degree.

'21 B.S., '22 M.F.—Henry B. Bosworth is now engaged in project timber work at Williams, Arizona, after having been for one year in a ranger district and another in administration work in a forest office.

'21 W.C.—William G. Hall, who has been herdsman of William Rockefeller's Rockwood Durham Herd at Bay Pond, New York, for the past three and one-half years, is now with the Strathglass Farm at Port Chester, N. Y.

'21 B.S.—Earl D. Merrill, of 226 Kenwood Avenue, Rochester, New York, announce the birth of a daughter, Marjorie Lois, on April 17.

'21 B.S.—The engagement of Freeman Howlett to Miss Jean M. Waterbury of Detroit, Mich., has just been announced. Miss Waterbury was a 1922 graduate of the University of Michigan, and Mr. Howlett, who was an instructor here in the pomology department until May, 1924, returned to Cornell and passed the examination for his Ph.D. degree. He is at present doing experimental work in the Ohio Experiment Station at Wooster. Their marriage will take place in the fall.

'21 M.S.—P. V. Horn was recently appointed as assistant professor in the School of Business Administration, Syracuse University. His address is Comstock Avenue, Syracuse.

'21 B.S.—Marcus A. McMaster, who has been teaching floriculture at the University of Maryland, is now junior

THE KITCHEN is the farm woman's workshop. Many are the hours she spends there. In poor light those hours are twice as long in early morning and evening. Is there poor light in your farm kitchen?

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successfully perform practically any given cleaning operation, but also that "Wyandotte" cleaning is an investment and not an expense.

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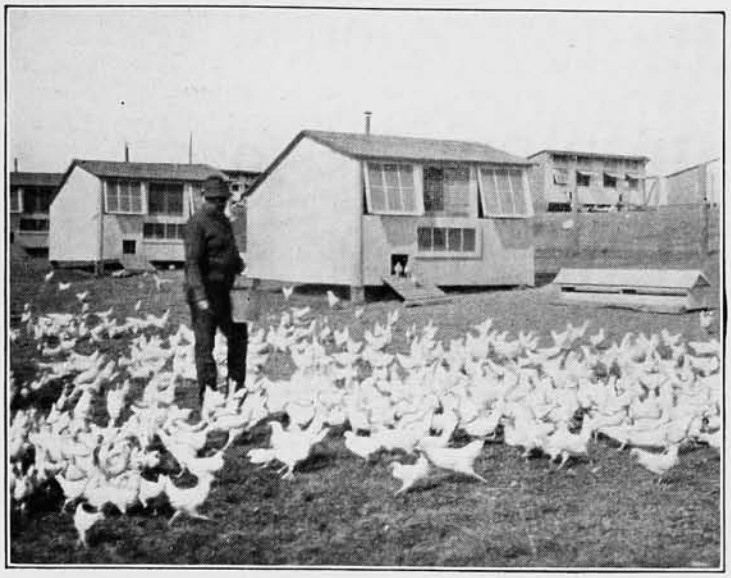

Scene on a spring growing range—these birds get yeast in their wet mash each day

A ton of broilers in ten weeks

Amazing results are secured by adding Dry Yeast to the regular feed

BROILERS weighing 1½ pounds each at 10 weeks—that is the result secured by adding Fleischmann's Pure Dry Yeast to the growing ration. And out of 1491 baby chicks put into brooders at the start of the feeding period, 1368 were carried through to marketing age. *This was a mortality of only 8.24 per cent—less than half the usual loss experienced poultrymen have come to expect!* This excellent showing was made in severe mid-winter weather!

On the basis of mortality, Fleischmann's Pure Dry Yeast was directly responsible for saving more than 100 chicks and for helping carry them to market age. At the price received—55 cents a pound, or about 83 cents each—Dry Yeast feeding gave an extra profit of nearly $100 over and above the cost of the Yeast!

These results are amazing—but the explanation is simple.

As soon as Dry Yeast, dissolved in water or milk, is added to the feed, it begins to ferment. (When fed in a dry mash, Yeast acts on the feed as soon as it is eaten.) It acts upon the feed in a way similar to digestion itself, breaking down the food elements of the mash (which must be broken down before they can be completely digested) and making them ready for easy, rapid absorption.

Three definite benefits

This *better assimilation* keeps the chicks in fine growing condition. Yeast *makes chicks stronger* and keeps them so. And its *mild laxative* effect prevents the digestive disorders which sometimes ruin whole broods.

A complete report on the use of Fleischmann's Pure Dry Yeast for cutting down mortality and speeding up growth has been prepared. Send for a copy—it's free. The Fleischmann Company, 69 Bank Street, New York.

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THE FLEISCHMANN COMPANY, Dept. D-47
69 Bank Street, New York, N. Y., or 327 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., or 941 Mission St., San Francisco, Calif., or 314 Bell St., Seattle, Wash.

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plant quarantine inspector at the port of New York. His address is 207 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

'21 M.S.—Dr. Frank Waldo Lathrop of the University of Minnesota will teach here in the Summer School of the department of rural education.

'21 B.S.—John S. Kirkendall is teaching Agriculture in the Newark Valley High School at Newark Valley, N. Y.

'21 B.S.—James B. Wilson is working for the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children in Buffalo, N. Y.

Don't Wait—
Prevent Trouble!

Protection
Prevention of orchard diseases helps produce a bumper crop. Prevention of tooth troubles may mean a bumper crop of health for you and yours.

The safe way to protect your beauty and health.

Colgate's *removes causes* of tooth decay

Good teeth are even more important to good health than they are to beauty.

Many diseases that bring premature old age are traceable to tooth decay. Rheumatism, heart disease and other infirmities that ruin health and beauty can be caused by tooth infection.

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Colgate's Ribbon Dental Cream cleans your teeth thoroughly. It "washes" and polishes them—does not scour. Colgate's contains no harsh grit—it's a *safe* dentifrice. It tastes good and does good.

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Please send me, free, a trial tube of Ribbon Dental Cream.

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This offer good only in U. S. A.

'22 B.S.—A former circulation manager of the COUNTRYMAN, "Clif" Buck, writes that he has just made a start at farming at Salt Point, N. Y. His letter in part reads: "We have a place of 112 acres, about 90 of it being tillable. Our crops for the past year consisted of 5 acres corn silage, 2½ acres corn for grain, 2½ Rural New Yorker potatoes, 15 acres of oats, 35 acres of hay, 5 of orchard, and 20 plus of tillable pasture. We have 10 cows, 3 of which are purebred Guernseys, and 1 purebred Guernsey bull. We have 330 hens, mostly leghorns, 4 pigs, 2 horses, rats, cats, and mice and other things too numerous to mention."

'22 B.S.—Lewis E. Fitch is now county agent in Nassau County with headquarters at Mineola, New York. He has been at Athens, Georgia, instructing in agricultural engineering at the State College of Agriculture and doing rehabilitation work among the soldiers.

'22 B.S.—Samuel M. Foster recently returned from California where he was working on a fruit farm. At present, he is working in the college orchard here while doing some work in the library. He expects to return to California next fall.

'22 W.C.—R. W. Freyschmidt went to Bradentown, Florida, immediately after completing his course in dairying, and has built a successful ice cream business in that city. He writes that he now owns a $20,000 outfit, a home, a Hudson sedan, a wife, and all the other fixtures.

'22 B.S.—Donald E. Marshall, who accompanied A. C. Mattison to the Island of Crete, was recently married and now resides at Candia, on the island.

'22 B.S.—The engagement of Sally R. Merritt '22 to Henry Gully of Brooklyn, N. Y., was announced on November 28, 1924. Sally at present is head dietitian at Grant Hospital, Columbus, Ohio.

'22 B.S.—Lee I. Towsley is with the Retail Credit Company at 11 Broadway, New York. Frank B. Mitchell '22 is also with this concern. Towsley lives at 851 West End Avenue, New York.

'23 B.S.—Sihon W. Baker and Miss Margaret C. Mapes of Forest Home Drive, Ithaca, N. Y., were married on March 21 at Syracuse, N. Y. Mr. Baker is teaching agriculture in the high school at Holley, N. Y.

'23 B.S.—Glen Bretch is teaching vocational agriculture at Clymer, N. Y.

'23 B.S.—Irene Dobroski is doing special research work on cranberry

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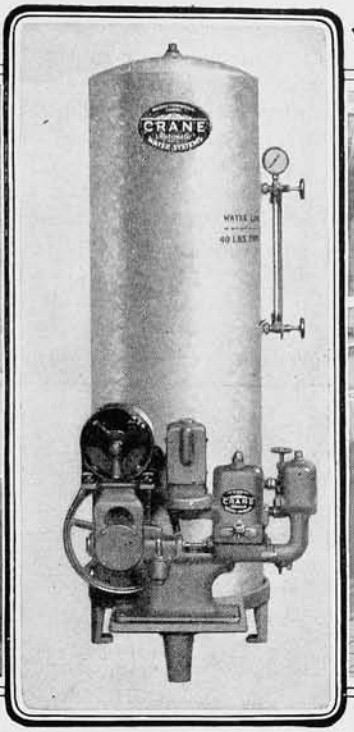

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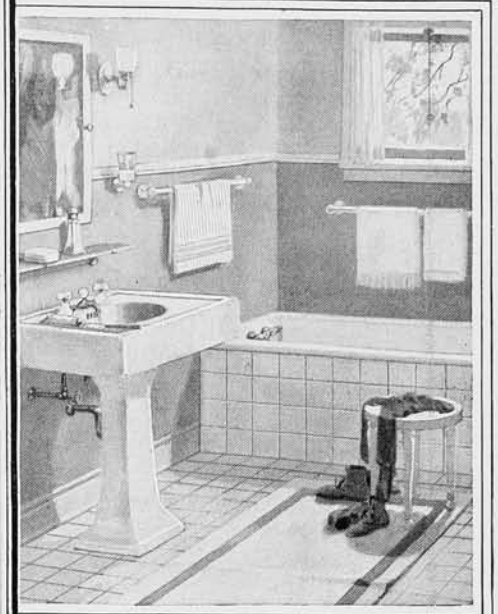

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Running water for all old and new farm needs at low cost with a Crane Automatic System

Modern farming has one big objective—to make every acre produce more with less outlay of time, money and human effort.

The old hand pump, the undependable windmill, the drudgery of wash day, the occasional, inconvenient bath are vanishing from country life. In their place has come the motor-driven pump and water system, the handy laundry, the comfortable bathroom and the self-filling trough in barnyard and feed lot.

When your choice of a water system is based on dependable service, low initial cost and small operating expense, a Crane automatic system, moderate in price and running for a few cents daily, merits investigation.

The Crane automatic water system is simple, compact. It comes to you ready to install in a day. The automatic pump is driven by a small electric motor or a sturdy gasoline engine. The electric pump is entirely automatic, starting when the pressure drops. The gasoline unit ceases pumping when the pressure is restored.

Motor, pump and tank require little space. They can be placed in the cellar or at any point where they will do their work most easily and cheaply. And they will take water from open or driven well, from cistern, from lake or spring.

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diseases at the Thompson Institute of Plant Research, in Yonkers. After doing graduate work here, she spent some time at Wood's Hole, Massachusetts. She can now be reached at 114 Palmer Avenue, Yonkers, New York.

'23 B.S.—H. W. Luffman is supervising the vegetable production at the New York State Hospital at Rome, New York.

'23 B.S.—William L. Norman, formerly county agent in Tompkins County, and later instructor in the farm management department, became county agent in Madison County with headquarters at Nampville, April 1.

'23 B.S.—Arthur J. Powers is in charge of the dairy laboratory in one of Borden's plants located at 90 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, New York.

'23 B.L.A.—Ralph W. Stewart of Toronto, Canada, and Miss Ruth Elizabeth Lowe, of 340 South Geneva St., Ithaca, were married at the First Presbyterian Church of Ithaca on April 14. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart left for a ten-day wedding trip, after which they will make their home in Buffalo.

Both were in the College of Agriculture from '18 to '22, when landscape art was transferred to the Architecture College. Since his graduation Mr. Stewart has been associated with the firm of Harries, Hall, and Kruse, architects and engineers of Toronto, with a branch office in Buffalo.

'23 B.S., '25 M.F.—Philip C. Wakeley is a junior forester in the Southern Forest Experiment Station of the United States Forest Service. His office is Room 323, Customs House, New Orleans, La. He writes that his wife, Alice A. C. Carlson '23 has been visiting friends in Florida lately.

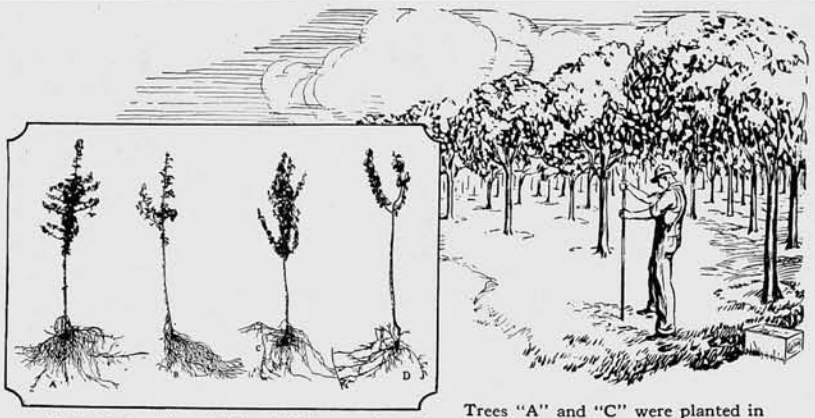
'23 B.S.—Glen Louis Werly was married to Miss Ruth M. Gausmann of Grand Gorge, New York, April 6, 1925, at the home of the bride's grandmother at Leonia, N. Y. They will reside at 607 Walnut Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

'04-'25—In a recent get-together in the Warwick Hotel at St. Louis, Mo., a group of Cornell alumni made plans for the organization of a Purina Cornell Club. The members are Cornell alumni who are at present with the Purina Mills of St. Louis, Mo. The following list contains the names of these Cornellians and what they are doing. Any mail addressed to them c|o Purina Mills, St. Louis, Mo., will reach them. S. D. Wilkins '04 is a research chemist. R. Colston '18 and W. H. Hutchings '22 are assistant sales managers. N. A. Smith '13, W. E. Davis '14, H. E. Luhrs '22, H. A. Huschke '22, F. E. Boshart '23, H. B. Davis '23 and A. K. Strong '25 are salesmen in New York state. The following men are salesmen in different states: Forest Secor '11, Minnesota; C. W. Nordgren '20, Pennsylvania; W. H. Davies '22, Maryland; C. T. Hartman '22, Pennsylvania, and Paul Walker '23, Nebraska. F. H. Glann '24 is a dairy extension man.

'24 B.S.; '24 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Arnold (Grace L. Bay '24), are living at Rushville, New York. Arnold is engaged in farming.

'24-'25 W.C.—Marshall Budd is back working with his father. They own a large fruit farm, growing mostly Rhode Island greenngs at Salt Point, Dutchess County, New York.

'24-'25 W.C.—Norval Budd, who took the general ag course last winter, is now working on the fruit farm owned by the father of E. C. Paine '25. He liked Cornell so well that he



Trees "A" and "C" were planted in blasted holes. Trees "B" and "D" were planted in unblasted holes. The trees are all of the same age. Notice results both above and below ground. Made from actual photograph.

Blasted tree holes bring earlier crops

FARMERS, ranchers and orchardists today are using more and more dynamite when planting trees because they grow faster, mature earlier and yield a quicker return on the orchard investment.

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DU PONT

expects to be back next fall for the four-year course. His present address is Pine Hill Farm, Albion, New York.

'24 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. Harry A. Burnham of Newtonville, Mass., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Dorothy Irene, to Rodney C. Eaton '24, of Nyack, N. Y. Eaton is appliance sales manager for the Rockland Light and Power Company in Nyack. They plan to be married in the fall.

'24 B.S.—D. S. Cook, of the extension department, was presented a handsome gun at the close of the Ithacan Aid Cornell campaign in appreciation of his services. "Dave" worked the entire week of the drive in the campaign offices helping with the publicity. The gun itself was handsomely engraved and had a gold trigger.

'24 B.S.—Charles J. Peckham has recently returned from a 12,000 mile trip through the West.

On his tour "Chuck" was engaged in almost every kind of avocation—from harvesting wheat, working on a cattle ranch, to selling medicine chests.

He is now working for the New York Life Insurance Company in their New York office, and is picking men to sell life insurance. Any mail may be sent to his home in Brooklyn, where it will be forwarded to him.

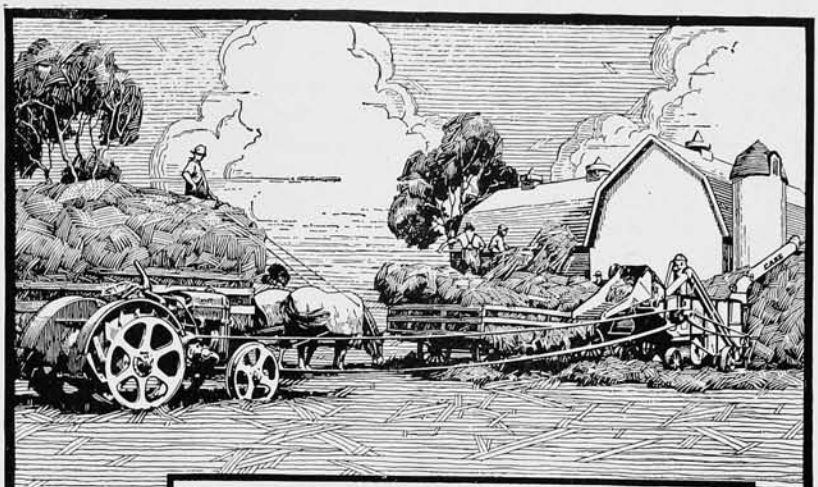
'24 B.S.—"Dick" Raymond is a bacteriologist in one of Borden's plants, which is located at 90 Third Ave., Brooklyn. "Dick" will be remembered as one of the players on last year's basketball team.

'24 B.S.—Irving H. Rodwell is now instructing in the marketing course of the College of Agriculture and taking graduate work. He is living at 214 Thurston Avenue. Last summer he worked his way across the continent in company with George R. Kreisel, William B. Philips, and J. L. Sears, all '24 men. They worked in the wheat fields of Nebraska and the orchards of the Hood River Valley in Oregon. They worked their way home from San Francisco to Baltimore on the Pacific mail freighter *Santa Malta.*

'24 B.S.—Alexander M. Ross, who has been doing engineering work for the department of public works on Staten Island, has accepted a position with James D. Lacy Company, consulting foresters and timber estimaters of New York City. He will be stationed with their staff of foresters in Quebec. Mail may be sent to his home at 154 Myrtle Avenue, Staten Island.

'24 B.S.—Winfred Zimmerman has secured the position of teacher of home economics at Barnesboro, Pennsylvania.

'24 B.S.—Merton Taylor has recently been appointed as assistant county manager of Erie County.



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You are three long steps nearer to bigger farm profits when you own a Case steel thresher:

1. You can thresh at your convenience, with less help in field and home, for twenty years or more. This cuts expense to almost nothing.

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Seven sizes of Case steel threshers give you these advantages:

Simple construction. No unnecessary parts to wear. Great capacity for power required.

Ease and certainty of adjustment for good threshing of all grains and seeds. Any farmer can operate a Case successfully.

Great strength and rigidity, due to 83 years of experience in building threshers, assures dependable performance and long life.

Price. Because of volume production the many advantages of Case threshers can be secured at highly favorable prices.

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APOLLO-KEYSTONE Galvanized Sheets not only last longest for Roofing and Siding, but are specially adapted for Culverts, Tanks, Silos, Spouting, and all exposed sheet metal work. KEYSTONE Copper Steel Roofing Tin Plates also give unequaled service. Sold by leading metal merchants. Look for the Keystone included in brands. Write for our latest booklets.

AMERICAN SHEET AND TIN PLATE COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

'24 B.S.—John R. Curry entered the U. S. Forest Service during the past summer. He is stationed in the Ozark National Forest with headquarters at Russelville, Arkansas, and detailed for lumber sale appraisal and management work. Mr. and Mrs. Curry announced on September 1, the birth of a son.

'24 B.S.—Two more assistant dietitians to the cause—Laura Allen, who can be addressed at the Children's Hospital in Boston, and Margaret Kelley, who has taken her abode at Clifton Springs.

'24 B.S.—Winifred Zimmerman has a very responsible position as head of the Home Economics Department at Barnesboro, Pa.

'24 B.S.—John G. Seibel is doing graduate work in the farm management department at Cornell. His address is 301 Bryant Avenue.

'24 B.S.—Marion Nelson, a graduate of the Institutional Management Department, dreaded to think of parting with her childhood days, so she recently accepted a position in one of Childs restaurants in New York City.

'24 Ph.D.—W. E. Loomis was appointed a research fellow in Botany by the National Research Council at Washington. He is carrying on investigations at the college. During October he was married to Miss Helen Parke of Ithaca.

'24 B.S.—Martha N. Signor has recently completed a course in dietitics at the Highland Hospital in Rochester, and is now dietitian in the hospital at Plattsburg, New York.

'24 B.S.—Bruno S. Wallendorf is teaching biology in one of the high schools in Brooklyn, N. Y., and is also assistant coach of athletics. His address is 1271 Hancock Street.

'24 B.S.—On February 1, Edward William, Jr., became county club agent in New Castle County, Delaware, and associated with the extension service of the University of Delaware at Newark. He should be addressed at Wolf Hall, Newark, Delaware.

'24 B.S.—Ellwood Wilson has accepted a position as forester for the State of New Jersey, Department of Conservation and Development, with headquarters at Trenton.

'24 B.S.—Marguerite Pigott is in the Uptown Branch of the Henry Street Settlement in New York, doing social service work. She has sewing classes and several clubs to supervise and is also running the small dining room at which the settlement workers have their meals. Her address is 232 East Seventy-ninth St.

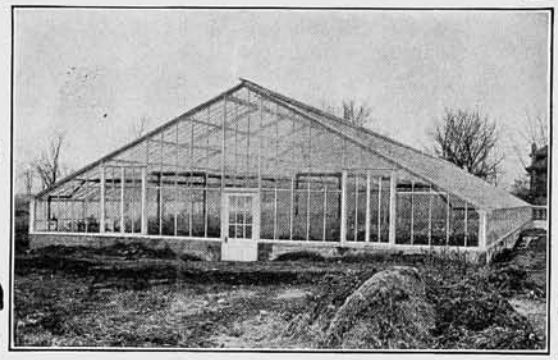
'24 Ph.D.—Evelyn I. Fernald, who instructed here last year, is now an assistant professor in Botany at Rockford College, Ill.

'24 B.S.—J. C. Curtis, who finished last February, is the assistant store manager of Jones, Russell Co., the leading florist of Cleveland.

'24 M.S.—Mr. J. P. George, who did graduate work here in Rural Education is now in charge of the crops department of the State School of Agriculture at Morrisville.

'24 B.S.—"Jim" Sears, "Irv." Rodwell, George Kreisel, and "Bill" Phillips are back again after a seven months' jaunt across the continent. After reaching the Pacific Coast, they wended their ways down to Mexico, took a look at the Panama Canal, and started the return trip around through Baltimore. George and Irv. are to be connected with the department of Farm Management.

'24 B.S.—Miss Matilda Fellman recently entered into a partnership with



How Would You Like to Take 5 or 6 Thousand Dollars From a Piece of Land 60 x 300?

NOT take it once, but year in and year out, have 5 or 6 thousand dollars keep right on coming.

You can do it with a greenhouse growing flowers.

Figures will plainly show you that for an equal amount of money invested, there are few propositions that are so pleasant to work at, and so rich in the money returns.

Write home about it.

Let's all get-together and talk it over.

More and more every year, college men are going into the greenhouse or flower shop business.

Don't know of one who isn't making good money and having a lot of fun doing it.

If interested write to the Manager of our Service Department, Ulmer Building, Cleveland, Ohio, who will give your letter his personal attention.

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Why Agricultural College Graduates are on the Purina Mills Pay Roll

(Special to the Class of '25)

FOR thirty years the Purina Mills have maintained a department devoted to the development of the most approved thoughts on animal nutrition and live-stock feeding.

It's a big job—this business of helping the farmer lower his cost of producing milk, eggs, pork and beef. It means continual research work in the laboratories of Purina Mills.

It means a staff of chemists to test and analize the grains and other ingredients used in making balanced rations. It means a staff of practical farmers to make actual field and feed-lot comparisons between the efficiency and economy of various mixtures. It means a staff of educated young men to go to the farmer's own barn—to help him balance his home-grown feeds with proper concentrates—to help him cull his non-producers—to teach him to keep daily records of his milk and egg production—and to impress upon him the importance of knowing his feed cost.

Whenever you gentlemen see a checkerboard bag of Purina Chows, you can take a personal pride in it, for the Purina Mills are relying on agricultural college graduates like you upon their staff to maintain the high standard of Purina Chows.

As long as there is a place for a ration which proves by actual records that it lowers the farmer's production costs, there is a big place for Purina Chows. And as long as there is that big place for Purina Chows, there will be a place in Purina Mills for many of the men who have learned the principles of scientific feeding.

PURINA MILLS, 966 Gratiot Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Kansas City, Mo.
Buffalo, N. Y.
Fort Worth, Texas

Nashville, Tenn.
East St. Louis, Ill.
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Remember This

when you start to manage your own dairy herd:

There's *one* item of expense that you can save money on. It's the most important item of all—the feed bill.

At prices now, and at prices as they will very likely be when you begin to milk your own cows,

Diamond Corn Gluten Meal

gives you the most milk-making protein for your money. Which is why it is

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EVERY LIVE DEALER'S STOCK
AND
EVERY GOOD DAIRY RATION

(40% Protein)

Corn Products Refining Company
New York Chicago

Also Mfrs. Buffalo Corn Gluten Feed

her aunt, Miss Sadie Ratner, and together they have opened The Green Floral Shop at Port Chester, N. Y. The shop is distinctive in its arrangement and decoration, being finished in a beautiful shade of green. Miss Fellman is very enthusiastic about her new project.

'24 Ph.D.—K. L. and S. T. Lung have been touring England and France since leaving Cornell, for the purpose of studying agricultural economics in these countries, before their return to China.

'25 W.C.—Frederick Baumann is herdsman on the Ashley Farms, Newton Square, Pennsylvania.

'25 M.S.—D. N. Misra who majored in an hus and dairy industry is sailing for his home at Jhelum, Punjab, India, where he hopes to establish a laboratory.

'25 B.S.—Glenn Bass has secured a permanent position, which he will take up immediately after graduation this June as poultryman for Mr. Henry Burden at Cazenovia, and will have charge of 4,000 little chickens and 2,000 hens.

'25 W.C.—Walter Cole and Kathleen Green were married at Cicero, N. Y., on April 11. Mr. Cole was an employee of the poultry department for some time before taking the short course.

'25 W.C.—E. W. Jones stopped in at the dairy department a few weeks ago to say he was on his way to a po-

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sition with the Woodlawn Farm Dairy Company, Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania.

'25 W.C.—Paul S. Landon is farming at Trumansburg, New York.

'25 W.C.—Nathan Lawrence is in the employ of the Rochester, New York, Board of Health.

'25 W.C.—J. H. McGillic is dairyman at the State Hospital at Utica, N. Y.

'25 B.S.—A. S. Mills is now special field assistant in Greene County with headquarters at Catskill, N. Y.

'25 W.C.—C. D. Patterson is back on his job as sanitary inspector for the city of Port Jervis, New York.

'25 B.S.—W. Wiley Porter is an efficiency expert with Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill.

'25 B.S.—"Don" Ries, who was last term an instructor in entomology here, is an instructor in entomology at the University of Michigan at East Lansing. His address is Box 1042, East Lansing, Mich.

'25 W.C.—Ross F. Talbott is working for the Hall Ice Cream Company of Binghamton, N. Y.

'25 W.C.—Michael J. Wutch, Jr., is with the Mowrer Dairy Company, West Reading, Pa.

Dramatics in the Rural Community

(Continued from page 237)

leader who will helpfully and kindly draw out of each his best effort and bind all together in a united whole, and do it simply and quietly.

Every community has natural leaders and the slight amount of technical training they need to direct the community dramatics is available. Under the auspices of the County Home Bureaus, three day schools are being given by the Extension Department of Cornell University. These schools are open to any community leader irrespective of his or her affiliations and the offer is being accepted. Once a month for three consecutive months the leaders come from village and hamlet, crossroads and open country to this school for leaders of dramatics. They come from almost any organization you could name and are both sexes and all ages.

And what will this lead to? Just this: As we improve our plays during the winter our community exhibits, that is our Little Country Theater plays, will become better, and as we produce and see produced better things at the fair, we are getting suggestions for improving our plays during the winter.

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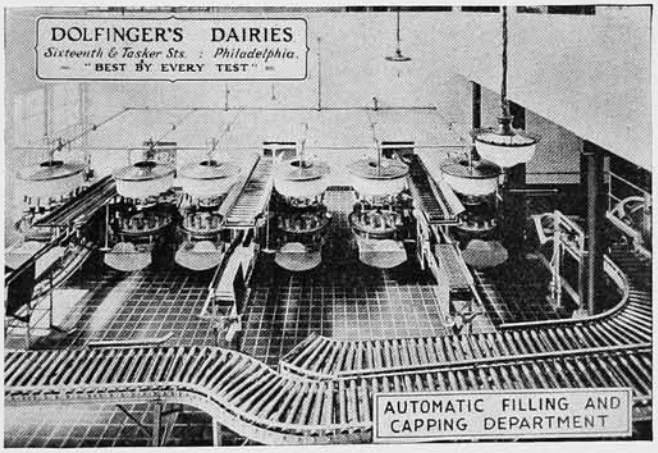

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The Campus Countryman

Around the Top of "The Hill"

Volume VI | Ithaca, New York, May, 1925 | Number 8

PROGRAM OF AG ASSEMBLY LOADED WITH PEPPY STUFF

"Berry" Huckle's Advertising Draws Crowd to Roberts Assembly

The big Ag Assembly of the year was held in Roberts Assembly on the evening of April 21. Professor H. E. Botsford started things by leading the gathering in singing the Alma Mater. He was followed by "Hoke" Palmer '25, who explained the difficulties in setting a date for an assembly which wouldn't conflict with the downtown hosiery display. He warned the students in ag against becoming "high-hat" saying, "we're all country folks, most of us, and those who come from the city haven't got so much to brag about."

Next came "Dot" Weaver's nine-piece orchestra, which started a premature tingling in everyone's toes, and left them thinking about the dancing that was coming later in the evening. Their thoughts were soon brought back to Roberts assembly by the debut of the faculty quartet, which brought down the house with the "College Boy." The quartet was composed of Professors "Ot" Curtis, wearing an inverted fur coat and a frosh cap; C. H. Myers, in white flannels and a dinner coat; "Mac" MacDaniels, more or less impersonating a fireman with a yellow slicker and a black rain hat; and "Sam" Spring, like a typical forester hidden inside a big red flannel shirt and under a slouch hat. The advertising was obviously not overdone; everyone agreed that the faculty quartet was a whang.

Playlet Pleases

After the applause was over, Professor Botsford led in singing, with a round of "Rheumatism, How It Pains!" While this singing was going on, the stage was set for "Judy" Fried's '25 play. The scene included everything from rising thermometers and moons to passing weeks and hearty cowhide grips. Next came a stunt with Harold Ruland at the piano, "Tim" Butts playing the violin, and C. W. Stillwell extracting harmony from a ripsaw.

After this, president George Webber made a few remarks, urging the students to come out and vote when it came time to elect the new officers, and not to elect a man who was already loaded down with outside activities. He suggested that the association do not attempt to hold assemblies every month. The crowd of nearly three hundred did not need George's suggestion to give a real applause for "Berry" Huckle '25, who was chairman of the committee which arranged the assembly. He, however, stated that the credit was due the committee composed of Professor "Mac" MacDaniels, "Judy" Fried '25, "Dot" Weaver '26, "Zack" Brown '26, Jeanette Watson '25, and "Ed" Foster '25.

AG "C" MEN

Arvine Clark Bowdish
William Fredrick Cook
John Eastland Coykendall
Merrills Luther Dake
David Floyd Davis, Jr.
William Joseph Dupree
Charles Eugene Houghton
Clyde Austin Jennings
Richard William Jewett
Raymond Victor Lange
Ralph Brady Munns
Calvin Russell, 2nd
Ralph Clinton Sutliff

INTERCOLLEGE ATHLETICS DRAW MANY ENTHUSIASTS

Ag College Runners Finish Second After Close Battle With Arts

Ag campus sport fans are absorbed in intercollege athletics these days. The crew candidates have been on the water since vacation and a tentative first combination has been picked from the 21 aspirants, led by last year's coxswain, Ruel Tyo '27. "Remember last year's row!" is the battle cry of the oarsmen as they pull their oars, determined to revenge themselves on the fate that capsized their shell in the races last May. The final contest this year will be on May 22, Spring Day. A new feature of this year's races will be the entry of a combination picked entirely from students in forestry.

The last events in the intercollege track meet were run off on April 18, when Arts jumped ahead of Ag and took the meet with a total of 55 points, leaving the soil-tillers with only 44 points. The Colleges of Civil and Electrical Engineering tied for third, while Law, Architecture, and Chemistry followed in order. W. H. Cassebaum '27 took a first in the 70-yard high hurdles, and T. C. Deveau '27 placed first in three laps of a quarter mile race, while other ag point winners were: J. W. Gatling '28, L. J. Gainey '28, R. Forschmidt '25, E. E. Prytherch '28, and H. L. Dayton '27.

Intercollege wrestling began on April 20, and Arts took the lead at the start, while Ag followed a close second. The first intercollege baseball games were played on April 27, and will continue until May 23, when the Ag nine will have run the gauntlet of the six other colleges entered, playing each team once.

OMICRON NU

Helen Bull '26, Virginia Case '26, and Victoria Jones '26 were elected to membership in Omicron Nu, honorary home economics society, at a meeting held just before the Easter vacation.

SMALL CROWD AT BANQUET IN SAVINGS BANK BUILDING

Good Stunts and Speeches Precede Awarding of Shingles

The twenty-fifth annual banquet of agricultural students and professors which occurred on April 1 deviated from the wonted routine in that it was held in the auditorium of the new Savings Bank Building. Approximately seventy-five loyal ags and domeconers were present to start the program with the "Alma Mater." After this preliminary, "Buddy" Davis '25, in the capacity of toastmaster, introduced Professor Martha Van Rensselaer '00, who gave a speech that was interesting throughout. Perhaps her most effective point was the assurance that just because the home economics girls were now in a college by themselves, they were not going to pull out to start an organization of their own.

A stunt by the Savage Club intervened before the speech of Professor George Cavanaugh '96. Professor Cavanaugh urged the students to develop while in college a certain tolerance for the ideas of others and made a plea for thoroughness in all work. He stated that a student's life was affected by three things: the contact with the classrooms; the contact with his fellow students, but the most lasting influence is the result of his associations with his professors.

Following Professor Cavanaugh's speech, the Savage Club presented another fun-maker, and then Acting Dean Cornelius Betten awarded the college shingles won this year. The remaining two hours were spent in dancing to melodies emanating from the instruments of the Georgians.

FORESTERS FIGHT FLAMES IN CORNELL WATER SHED

The regular order of things was rudely interrupted for the foresters on March 21, when a morning phone call from A. J. McArthur, a Varna farmer, rallied profs and students to the scene of a fire in the Cornell wood lots.

Labs were dismissed, and books forgotten, while every available lumber jack armed himself with an axe and headed for Varna. After forty minutes of strenuous work the hastily gathered posse of fighters succeeded in beating out the fire, which swept out four acres of fifteen-year-old pines, and crept over an additional seventeen acres before it was stopped. The best section of the Cornell watershed was destroyed, as well as a valuable plot of young red pine seedlings.

This is the second fire within the last four years to be attributed to sparks from an East Ithaca train.

Professors R. S. Hosmer, J. A. Cope, and Dr. J. N. Spaeth '19, with a class of fifteen seniors were particularly in evidence throughout the fray.

RURAL LIFE PLAY CONTEST OPENED BY ORGANIZATIONS

Two Hundred Dollars to Be Given for Best Amateur Plays

The Home Bureau federation with the cooperation of the State Grange, the State Farm Bureau, and the G. L. F. Exchange is offering $200 in prizes for the four best amateur country life plays. The contest is open to all amateur writers in this country or Canada who have not had a play produced professionally or published in book form. The prizes are $100 for the best play and $50, $30, $20 for the three next best. The contest closes November 1, 1925.

The four leading rural organizations of the state have sponsored this contest because they feel that amateur drama has become established as an important means of amusement in New York state.

Detailed information about the contest can be obtained from the department of rural social organization. Rules and suggestions will be sent to anyone asking for them.

TEAM FROM FLORICULTURE GOES TO CARNATION SHOW

A team of floriculture students represented the Ag College in the annual Intercollegiate Carnation Judging contest held in Boston on March 27 under the auspices of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

A. M. Funnell '25, H. F. Abrams '26, and R. B. Henn '26 who composed the team were the first men to represent Cornell in such a contest. While no blue ribbons or gold medals were annexed, Professor A. H. Nehrling, who accompanied the team, says that they made a very creditable showing for the first attempt, and picked up some valuable pointers that will help them bring home the bacon next year. They competed with teams from Massachusetts Agricultural College, Connecticut Agricultural College, New Hampshire University, and Rhode Island State College.

ROUND-UP CLUB ELECTS

The Round-Up Club held its last regular meeting for the term on March 30, when officers were elected for the coming year. Results of the balloting were: president, "Happy" Sadd '26; vice-president, "Bill" Bishopp '26; secretary, "Snappy" Blanding '27; and treasurer, "Bob" Zautner '27.

After the congratulation of the lucky candidates came the pearls of wisdom. "Max" Maxwell '25 and "Socks" Sisson '25 upheld the negative in a debate on "Resolved that dairy farming is the most profitable type of farming in New York state," and wrested the victory from "Snappy" Blanding and "Bob" Mitchell '26.

The debate was followed by a session of eats, after which the club adjourned until next fall.

PROFS PRANKS

Professor A. C. Beal of floriculture has completed a series of six lectures on "The History of Gardening and the Use of Flowers" before the Horticultural Society of New York, and the Garden Club of America, at the American Museum of Natural History, New York City.

Professor Paul Work of vegetable gardening left on March 26 for his vacation, which will be followed by a six months' sabbatic leave. Professor Work will be with the D. M. Ferry Co., at Rochester, Michigan, where he will study vegetable strains and varieties.

Professors J. M. Sherman of dairy, L. A. Maynard from an hus, and C. H. Myers from plant breeding, gave reports before the members of Sigma Xi, an honorary scientific research fraternity, on March 31.

Professor R. M. Stewart of the rural education department spoke at the Fathers' and Sons' banquet at the Union Endicott High School on April 8. His subject was "Why the Farm Boy Needs Education."

Professor G. A. Works of rural education delivered the commencement address before the graduating class of the night school at Ithaca High School on March 26. His subject was "Our Educational Growth."

Professors A. J. Heinicke, L. H. MacDaniels, and J. Oskamp of pomology, have recently returned from a tour through the state, during which they inspected the outlying experiment and demonstration plots devoted to pruning and soil management.

Professor Martha Van Rensselaer, "mother of Domecon," was the guest of honor at a luncheon in the Commodore Hotel, New York City, on April 13, given by women attending the fifth annual meeting of the New York State Home Economics Association.

Professor E. S. Savage '09, of the an hus department, has been selected as head of the cattle department of the New York state fair. Professor Savage has been connected with the management of this department for the last four years.

Dr. Emil F. Guba of plant path has moved to Amherst, Massachusetts, where he will take up his new duties as assistant research professor in botany at the Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station. Dr. Guba has been at Cornell since June, 1923.

Dr. O. A. Johannsen, of the entomology department, is on sabbatic leave in Europe, where he is visiting various entomology laboratories. At present he is in Hyeres, France.

Professor H. H. Whetzel will address the Penn State branch of Phi Beta Kappa on May 4, on the subject of "Student Freedom or the Right to Learn."

INVESTIGATION OF RADIO BUG DELAYS STATE INSECT LIST

The Spider That Sat Down Beside'er Included in New Bug List

Six hundred species of spiders, exclusive of the genus frying-pan, will be honored with mention in the "New York State Insect List" which will be ready for the press by July 1, according to Dr. M. D. Leonard, of the entomology department.

The list, which will be a complete index of the insect life of New York State, was begun ten years ago, and during the last two years work has progressed rapidly under the editorship of Dr. Leonard, who has been aided by about 150 specialists, and many amateur collectors throughout the state. A total of 15,000 species will be listed, with a record of available data on distribution. The work, when completed will be the second of its kind in the United States.

It is rumored that publication of the New York list may be somewhat delayed by a further investigation of the radio bug, and other species that have recently come to the attention of the editors.

FARM ENGINEERS CONVENE TO FORM A NEW BRANCH

At a meeting of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, held in Ithaca, April 10-11, a new branch of the parent society was organized, called the North Atlantic section. The officers of the new branch were elected and the next meeting was planned for this coming fall at Schenectady by invitation of the General Electric Company.

Professor F. L. Fairbanks was on the program committee and was largely responsible for arranging the meeting. Professor H. W. Riley, of the rural engineering department acted as temporary chairman of the meeting.

Dean Cornelius Betten gave the address of welcome after which the two days were well filled with lectures and informal professional discussions.

SIXTEEN FINISH COURSE

Sixteen men and women have completed the thirty lesson Home Study course in farm management during the past year and received certificates, according to word sent from the Study Course office.

One of the classes in farm management had ninety members scattered from Buffalo to Troy and from Ogdensburg to Long Island. Reports from members of the class ranged from blunt-pencilled efforts in foreign characters to the precise typewritten papers of university graduates. But, as the study course staff says, they are on common ground in the fact that the bread and butter of each comes from the farm.

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Devoted to Neighborhood Happenings at the Top of "The Hill"

Published on the first of each month during the school year by THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN, Inc. Contributions should be in the hands of the Editor by the fifteenth of the month previous to the date of issue. Say what you want and sign it, indicating whether you want your real name used, or another one.

Editor for this Issue
H. W. BEERS
Associate Editors
G. F. BRITT N. H. WRIGHT

Vol. VI May, 1925 No. 8

WE HOLLER HELP!

Once more we sit before our faithful "Elsie Smith" to pound out the month's news of the ag campus for those who have a warm interest in the activities of the college. We cheerfully go about our task, but the success or failure of our efforts rests upon the way you receive the results of our labor. Are you satisfied with what the COUNTRYMAN offers you, or can you help us to improve it? In either case, let us hear from you. We aim to please you, but we cannot unless you tell us what you want. We welcome criticism that will help us to make up our shortcomings—to do better next month.

THE GIFT O' GAB

The power of the pen is now so universally recognized that a proficiency in the use of that weapon is sought by all. But what of the power of the tongue?

Each of us is blessed, or cursed, as the case may be, with a tongue that exists for the expression of our ideas. And each of us has ideas to express. So it would seem that one of the things we ought to get while on the hill is a facility in oral expression.

Looking around us we see ample opportunity for such development. Eastman Stage is lost and won each year; there is a yearly Kermis; down in Arts there are courses in public speaking; there are the various clubs for practice in thinking on our feet; we can make each recitation a lab in expression; then there are the courses in extension.

While it is too late for most of us to change our ways this term, let's realize that many farm problems will be minimized when farmers rise from the level of country store tongue wagging, and express themselves forcibly and intelligibly. Then those of us who are here next year can plan to train that "gift o' gab."

EXTENSION SERVICE

Every few days we read of a request for extension bulletins from some far-off land that call our attention afresh to the influence of the extension service. Last month we noted a request from India for bulletins to be translated into a dialect used by members of a Hindu farmers' organization at Pudukotah. India is restrained by the ignorance of her great farming population. What greater help can we give her than she will receive from these bulletins that usher in an improved agriculture, and thus a freer nation?

A few days ago there came a request from the chaplain of Sing Sing for bulletins asked for by fifteen inmates of that institution. Here the influence of the extension service reaches offenders to society from our own country, or state, or even our home town, and here this influence will bear fruit that we ourselves will taste.

The more we think of it the more deeply we feel that such extension work has the true missionary spirit. We feel that no one can render truer service to his fellows than by such work as the extension man does with his bulletins.

OUR AIM?

Don't you sometimes wonder, in between the rush of prelims and reports, just what it is that we may expect to get from our four years in college? Are we here to learn to make money, to store up facts, to learn more about men, or just to have a good time? Perhaps we have a heterogeneous combination of all these motives. One fact which we should remember, however, is that we have no way of knowing what the future holds in store for us. We may learn to make money here, which only means that we may make money if we are not unfortunate. The instruction we receive may be such that the average of us can make money, but suppose that we find ourselves, through some cause beyond our control, at the bottom of the list that goes to make up the average. What sort of training will we then need?

We think that there is some basis for the belief that the greatest thing we can take with us when we leave is a certain philosophy of life, an ability, in other words to accept misfortune and to make the best of the position in which we find ourselves. Perhaps the extent to which we have developed this ability is the factor that determines whether great calamity would break our spirit or develop in us a real depth of character.

We do not want to be too pessimistic, or go quite as far as the Puritan fathers who always expected the worst, but merely to suggest that we attempt to develop while in college a fortification such, that were the pendulum in later years to swing against us, we would stand under the strain and come through smiling.

THIS 'ERE & THAT 'AIR

Will I Bust?

With regard to my knowledge of botany
I tell you I just haven't got any;
I don't listen to lecture,
I just sit and conjecture,
And as for for my notes I don't even jot any.

He sneaked up cautiously on his unsuspecting victim in the wee small hours of the morning. There was evil in his eye, but it was invisible in the enshrouding blanket of darkness. It mattered not that the night was dark, however, for his victim was only a prominent telephone pole on which he tacked a poster.

Heights and Depths

As the height of extravagance we would suggest the frosh who wrote for farm practice, "I have never operated a buzz-saw, but I have thrown away lot's of wood."

At the height of dumbness we will have to place the man who answered an ad for nursery stock, requesting a catalogue of baby carriages.

And if the height of lowness is possible, we would concede the position to the man who would tear down posters to steal the thumbtacks.

"The best investment on my farm is an old scrub apple tree down near the edge of town. A certain doctor whom I know pays me a thousand dollars a year not to cut it down. At that, it is a good investment for him considering its green apples in connection with, or rather contained in the small boys of the vicinity."

Crude Campus Crimes

It is the season now, you know, when thoughts are bound to roaming go. We cannot put our minds to books; our faces all wear vacant looks; we feel poetically enthused; the call of spring can't be refused now that vacation's come and gone, and dandelions deck the lawn, and that white robin's back you know, its third year here (the albino). Spring is tokened far and wide by all that's going on outside. Aspirants for the football team rehearse each football play and scheme. The nine works by the baseball cage; and tennis now is all the rage. Runners jog along the track, and all a-pant come jogging back. And each day on the Inlet blue the oarsmen show what they can do (we're all behind our own ag crew). And as we glimpse those summer dresses, while sunbeams glance from co-ed tresses, we fondly roll our eyes above, and give it up—we are in love!

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DANISH PROFESSOR GIVES TWO COURSES IN AG EC

Professor O. H. Larsen, from the bureau of agricultural economics and farm management, Royal Veterinarian and Agricultural College, Copenhagen, Denmark, is giving a course in the farm management of Denmark, in connection with farm management 5. In summer school Professor Larsen will give another course in agricultural cooperation in Denmark. Professor Larsen, who has written several books and pamphlets on marketing, farm management, and agricultural economics, is here as a result of arrangements made by the International Agricultural Education Board.

STATE APPROPRIATES MORE MONEY FOR COMING YEAR

The Ag College will receive $100,000 more this year than it did last year as a result of the appropriations made by the legislature. A total of $1,569,130 is provided for, about one million of which will go to pay salaries, the remainder being to meet operating expenses.

The appropriation makes no allowance for building, but it provides $20,500 for the Geneva Experiment Station where it will be used to buy land, and carry on some special experiments with canning crops and small fruits. $56,100 is set aside to cover a deficit from last year.

20 YEARS AGO

From the Countryman for 1905

Mr. G. F. Warren is a candidate for the degree of Ph.D. this term. Last year he was fellow in agriculture and editor of the COUNTRYMAN. Immediately after commencement he goes to take up his work as horticulturist at the New Jersey Experiment Station.

The contract for the new buildings for the College of Agriculture has been let. (The Roberts group.)

Director Bailey gave an address before the Teachers' College of Columbia University in New York City on April 5.

His topic was "The Outlook for Industrial Education."

Professor Cavanaugh is now occupying his new residence on Stewart Ave., just below the Campus.

Professor Rice has broken ground for a residence on Cornell Heights.

Mr. Whetzel is trying several mixtures to find a remedy for the leaf-spot on alfalfa.

FLOWERS ADD ATTRACTION TO FOREST HOME ROAD

The floriculture department forecasts a treat for flower lovers this summer in the new experimental gardens along Forest Home road. The 750 varieties of peonies represented in the garden will open the season, which will last through the flowering season for gladioli, of which there are 300 varieties. The blooms from over 1,000 iris bulbs will lend their color to the array, which will be further enhanced by the 500 or 700 varieties of roses. This is the first year that the season has started so favorably, and members of the department are confident of a record-breaking display.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE SAVED FROM SPOUTING RADIATOR

The staff in the secretary's office is getting so that it takes to water like a duck and there is a possibility that webbed feet may develop. When the office routine gets dull, some kind soul on an upper floor leaves a faucet open or a radiator out of adjustment and then things happen.

The last freshet occurred, according to the janitor's note, during spring vacation. Talk about your April showers! Well, all it lacked was the May flowers. The timely presence and the ingenious efforts of Mrs. E. L. McDivitt and Professor R. H. Wheeler saved the office for posterity.

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PHOTO-ENGRAVING: The plates from which the illustrations in this publication are printed were made by the Photo-Engraving Process.

Ninety-five percent of all illustrations used today are Photo-Engraved.

PHOTO-ENGRAVED plates are roughly divided into two classifications, halftone and line. The reproduction of a photograph or drawing, in wash or oil, is called a halftone. Line engravings, sometimes called line cuts, zinc etchings and zincs, are reproductions from drawings in pen and ink.

PHOTO-ENGRAVING came into general use about 35 years ago gradually supplanting wood engraving as a means of conveying pictures to the printed page. The process has made wonderful progress and is now the universal means for reproducing illustrations that are to be printed.

ALTHOUGH photographic methods are the basis of the process, it is by no means a mechanical one, and the craftsman who does not possess a highly-developed picture sense will surely fail to reproduce faithfully, the work of the artist or photographer.

IT is by this process that the beautiful color illustrations, and reproductions from paintings, seen in magazines and catalogues, are made possible, and incidentally, this process was invented and developed by Mr. Ives at Cornell University.

THIS is the first of a series of stories about Photo-Engraving. In the next issue we will try to be a little more specific, and tell what a line engraving is, how it is used and how it is made. In the meantime we will be glad to welcome anyone interested at our plant, where he can see the actual operations of this interesting and valuable art.

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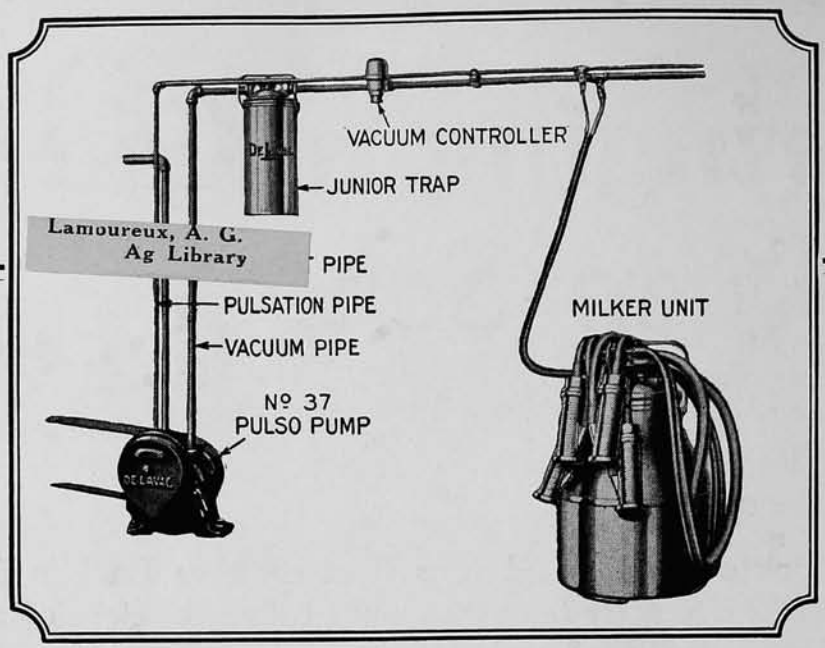
The day in 1882, when Edison opened his first generating station in New York, marks the birthday of electric light and power service. It was 1884 before electric motors could be bought. The transformer without which the range and usefulness of electric power would have been forever restricted was brought out in 1885 by William Stanley. In 1890 the first long distance power line was built in Colorado, and water power development became a practical possibility.

Since that time cheaper production and wider distribution have been the problems on which the industry has concentrated. The steam and water turbine and the mercury boiler are making cheaper production possible. High power transmission lines and interconnection are daily broadening the territory served.

The task now engaging the best thought of the industry is electric service for the farmer. This is still the greatest problem of them all.

The Committee on the Relation of Electricity to Agriculture is composed of economists and engineers representing the U. S. Departments of Agriculture, Commerce and the Interior, American Farm Bureau Federation, National Grange, American Society of Agricultural Engineers, Farm Lighting Manufacturing Association, and the National Electric Light Association.

NATIONAL ELECTRIC LIGHT ASSOCIATION



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OWING to the remarkable success which De Laval Milkers have attained during the past nine years in saving time and labor, increasing the production of milk and improving its quality, as well as eliminating the drudgery and dislike of hand milking, there has arisen a widespread demand for a De Laval Milker for milking small herds.

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1 No. 37 Pulso-Pump
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1 Complete Milker Unit
And enough hangers and cocks for a 10-cow installation.

Capable of operating 2 units within a 60 ft. installation.

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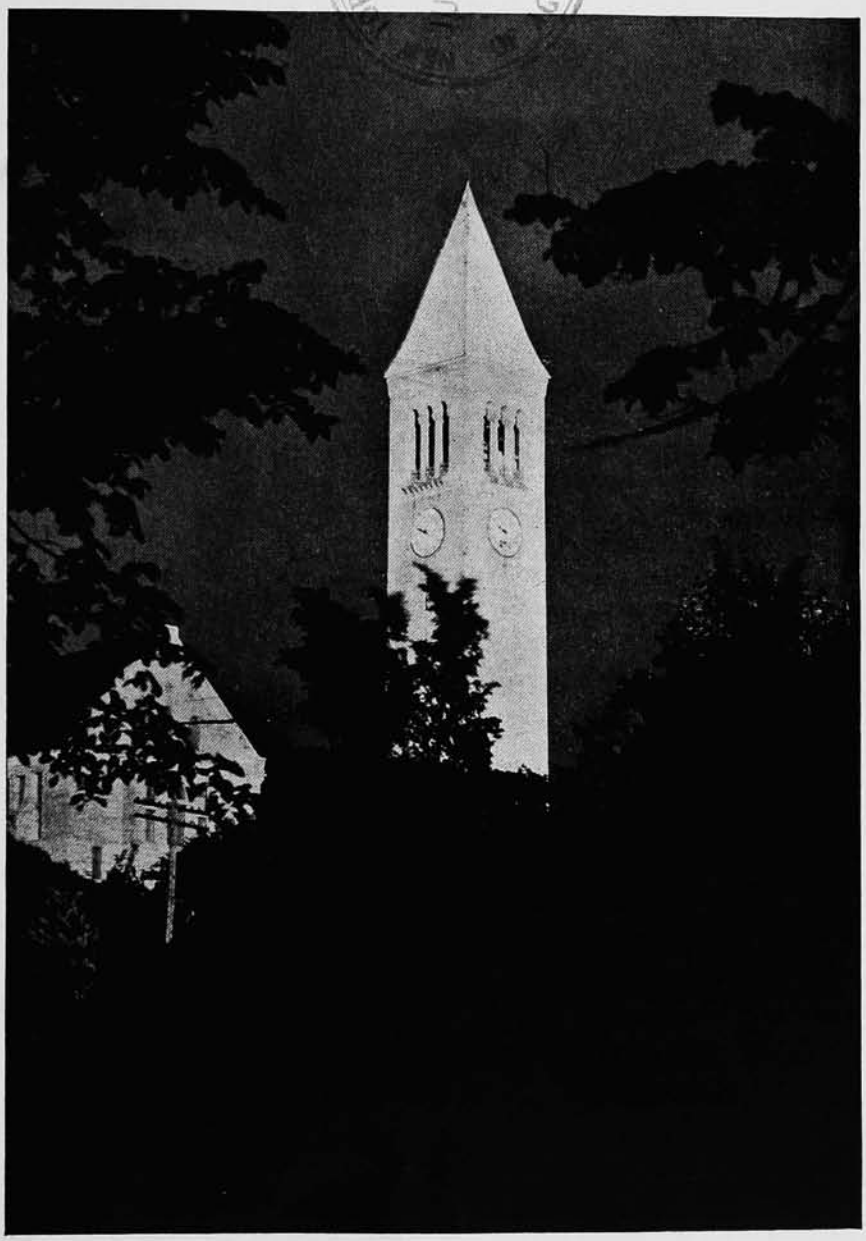

JUNE

1925

Member Agricultural College Magazines Associated

Volume XXII

Number 9

More than 12,000,000 American homes are wired for electric service from electric light and power companies.

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When you wire your farm for electricity insist on the best materials and workmanship. They will cost a little more in the beginning, but they will save in the end.

An experienced electrical contractor will show you where to place handy switches and wall outlets that increase the convenience of electric service.

All products of the General Electric Company carry the familiar G-E mark, a guarantee of excellence and a symbol of quality. It is to be found on electric lamps, wiring devices, motors and many other electrical necessities.

GENERAL ELECTRIC

. . . the man who seeks to stem the advance of power farming might better take a broom to the seashore and sweep back the incoming tide.

A few remarks addressed to men who are going out at the close of a college year to take part in a summer of farming.

THERE is a seesaw on every farm. One end of it is held down by "farm profit" and on the other end sits "production cost," and as things go on the slackly managed farm the profit end is down and the cost end is up in the air. That is the easy way, the careless way, the old-fashioned way. Steady prosperity comes to live on the farm only when modern efforts are made to push costs down so that the profit end may rise.

One of the best-known agricultural authorities has lately made this interesting prophecy in connection with the future of farming:

"The cost of production on the farm will be lowered below anything yet known."

That statement, made in connection with a discussion of power farming, holds special promise for every man who has ambitions to run a farm profitably and happily.

POWER holds the secret of successful farming. It is power that controls production costs, beyond all other factors, and the importance of power is now being fully recognized. The demonstrated efficiency of the tractor and of bigger and better equipment units is being set at work on every hand. We are in a new age. Snail-pace horse farming can no longer keep up with the times.

MAN POWER is making greater demands. A leading farm paper, *The Farmer*, of St. Paul, says, "All signs point to stronger competition for farm labor than prevailed last year. This will be the third successive year that the hired man has had his wages raised." The expensive farm laborer must be made to do three days' work in one, and only the tractor can make him do it.

Quoting another farm paper, the *Iowa Homestead*, "It is costly to ignore new methods which have proved their usefulness and economy. The tractor will ultimately be a feature of every well-equipped farm."

This is the heyday of the farm tractor. The trend toward power farming is like the gold rush to the Yukon, and gold is what the prospectors of the farm are seeking today. Special machinery to fit these times is producing liberal profit on the farms. Already over a half-million farms in the United States are equipped with tractors and belt and drawbar machines —and they are money-making farms. Last year a hundred thousand tractors were purchased. This year will see far more tractors than in any previous year.

The man who obstructs the advance of power farming might better take a broom to the seashore and sweep back the tide.

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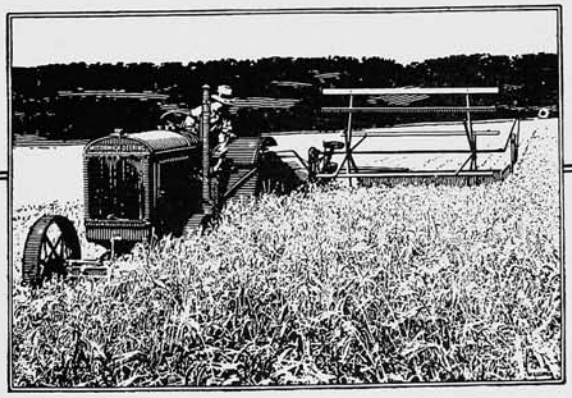

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Ideal recreation for the summer months. Time to provide yourself with a Good Racket. We recommend and sell the Harry C. Lee Brand. Designed by one of the foremost authorities on tennis rackets.

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Feed Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash

For rapid growth and building heavy egg producers, there is nothing equal to Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash. This remarkable strength building ration produces birds of exceptional development.

Fed on Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash your cockerels will reach a profitable size and weight extremely early, insuring a good market price; and your pullets will develop strong bones and large frames, with a body capacity for heavy egg production.

Read how successful this Ful-O-Pep feeder is:

Just a word for Ful-O-Pep Feeds.

May 8, 1923, I bought 300 day-old chicks and raised 130 pullets out of the 300. They commenced laying September 23; in November I gathered 2,399 eggs and in December, 2,786 eggs, and Ful-O-Pep Feeds certainly turned the trick.

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P. S.—Year ending April 1, 1924, Mr. Goodsell made a profit of $300.00 from 145 hens fed on Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash and Scratch Grains.

Ful-O-Pep Poultry Feeds are the most profitable to feed. Save your chicks with Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter,—grow them on Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash, and increase your egg production with Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash.

The Quaker Oats Company

CHICAGO

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By L. A. Maynard. A recent field of study in nutrition is the effect of sunlight on the growth and production of large animals. Dr. Maynard has spent the past ten years in research work in animal nutrition. This article describes some new and interesting results obtained by him and several other scientists.

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By F. G. Behrends. For several years Professor Behrends has been active in organizing and conducting farm shop schools for men, but not until the winter of 1923-24 were similar schools started for farm boys. These schools for juniors have been enthusiastically received, and under Professor Behrend's guidance are filling a real need in the rural community.

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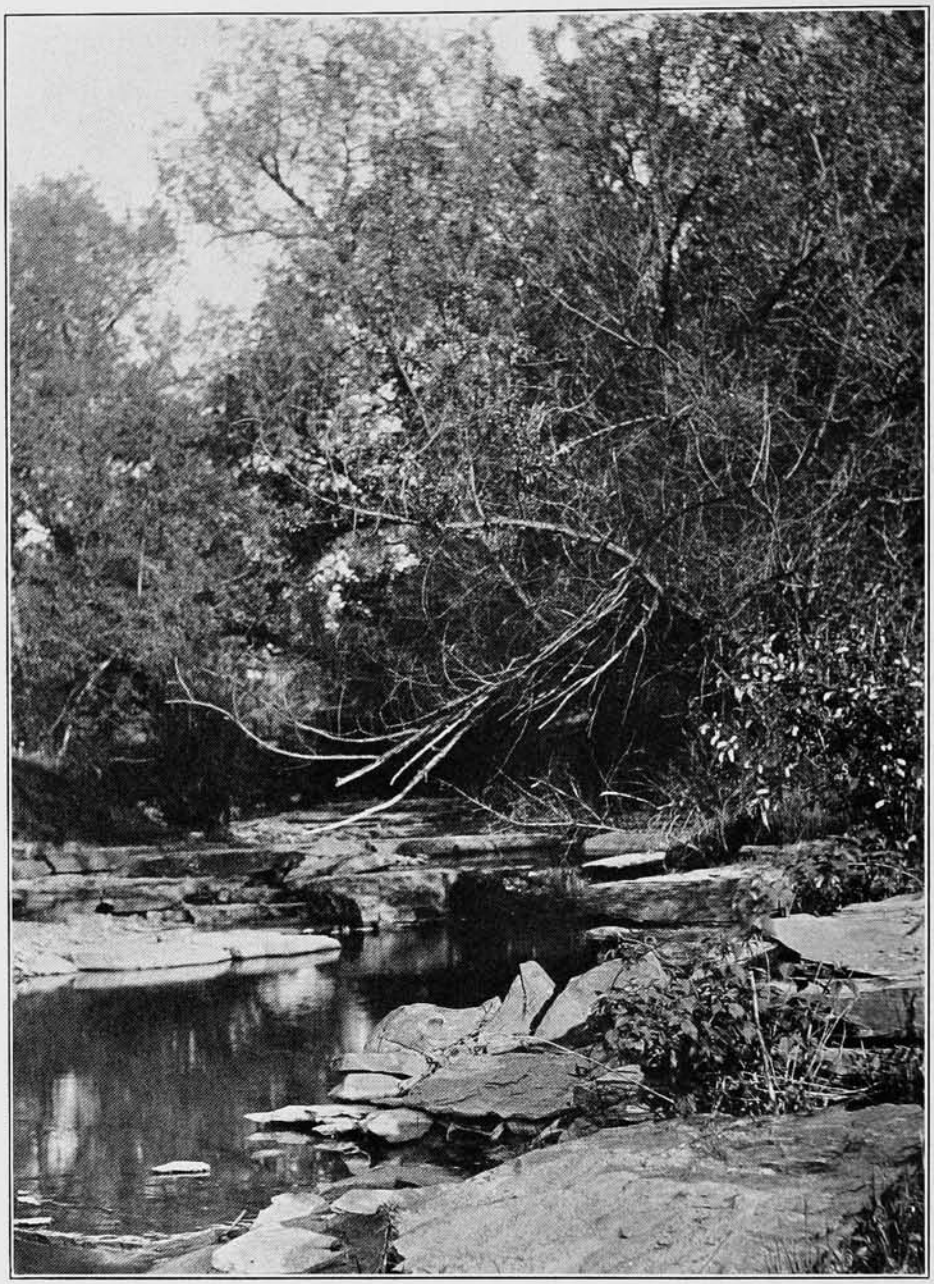


There are rushing torrents in our lives,
And quiet shady brooks.
We love the mighty waterfalls,
The river, still insistent, calls,
But oh, at times the vastness palls—
We love the peaceful nooks.

—Helen Martha Peavy

The Cornell Countryman

A Journal of Country Life — Plant, Animal, Human

Volume XXII JUNE, 1925 Number 9

Observations on the Fruit Industries of Some European Countries

By A. J. Heinicke

STATISTICS indicate that the fruit industry of England, Germany, and France is a relatively important branch of the agriculture of these European countries. In England, for example, which has an area not very much larger than the state of New York, there are about 250,000 acres devoted to orchard fruits. In Germany there are approximately 75 million apple trees, about half as many as there are in the entire United States; but there are 30 per cent more pears, and over twice as many plums and cherries in Germany as compared with our country. In France, during 1915, the production of apples and pears amounted to about 200 million bushels — 20 per cent more than the total production of these fruits in the United States during 1919. Over 4 million acres of vineyard are found in France. This is ten times more than the acreage devoted to vineyards in our own country. Grapes are as characteristic of large parts of France as corn and wheat are characteristic of the prairie sections of the United States. The vineyards are found on a wide diversity of soil types, on rich level bottom lands, on river bluffs, and on extremely poor and steep rocky mountain sides. While the vineyards cover extensive areas, large orchards are seldom seen. Most of the tree fruits are produced on small plantations or fruit gardens and on scattering trees about the farm homes or hamlets. Many highways are lined on both sides with apples and pears.

Many Home Orchards in This Country Resemble the Typical European Orchard

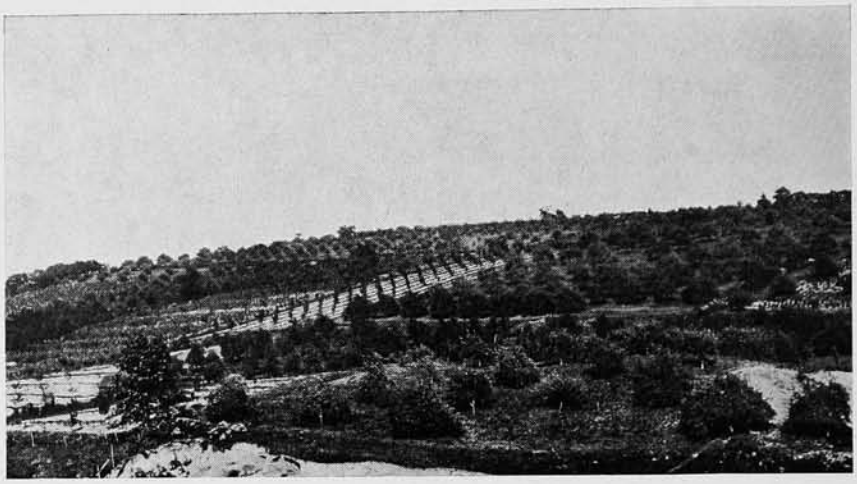
The production of tree fruits is not confined to any region or district in any of the countries mentioned. There are, however, some sections in which fruit growing is relatively more important than in others. The county of Kent, in England, which is just south and east of London, suggests our western New York fruit belt, although of course it is not so extensive in area. Apples, pears, plums, cherries, cobnuts, and small fruits are grown commercially in this section. But peaches and grapes do not do well in Kent, nor in any other part of England. The fruit growers of the section make it their business to give the fruit plantations reasonably good care. Many of the tree fruits are on dwarf stocks, but standard trees are not uncommon. The New York fruit grower could not help but think of his home state when in Kent, especially if he stayed at the city of Rochester, which is in the heart of this English fruit region. There are large nurseries in this section, as there are in western New York.

The fruit industry along the Rhone River in France and along the Rhine in Germany recall our own Hudson River fruit region. While the grapes predominate along the Rhine as well as along the Rhone, other fruits are by no means excluded. Apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries, as well as almonds, apricots, nectarines, and nuts thrive in numerous small plantations. Such fruits as oranges, olives, and dates are also found in the lower part of the Rhone River valley, near the Mediterranean, where the winters are mild.

Many of the earlier American practices in fruit growing were naturally based to a large extent upon European experiences. The attempts to grow the European grape along the Atlantic Coast are well known to those familiar with the history of our early colonial agriculture. The mixed plantations of tree fruits and small fruits which we still find in the Hudson River section could be traced to the customs of mixed planting in many parts of Europe. The fruit gardens, started by many of the pioneer horticulturists in this country, were similar to the fruit gardens commonly found in England, Germany, and France. Some of the first orchards in America were planted primarily for cider or vinegar. Even today we find that the largest part of the European fruit crop goes into fruit juices, which are allowed to ferment to various stages. Over 90

per cent of the apples and pears produced in France, for example, are used for cider. England has large and important cider industries, and many of the orchards planted in other parts of Europe are still used primarily for cider. The cider orchards resemble many of the home orchards of this country which receive only indifferent care.

While it is possible to trace the European influences in many of our orchard practices, the American fruit grower no longer looks to the foreign countries for guidance. The contrary, on the other hand, is true, and European countries now look to us for the latest developments in fruit growing. Customs and practices in the old world change slowly, especially in fields of agriculture. In America, however, the methods of production and handling of crops may undergo marked changes within a generation or two. This has been especially true of fruit growing. American fruit growers now regard spraying, for example, as a standard orchard operation. Twenty-five years ago this method of combating insects and diseases was still the exception rather than the rule. The European grower of the present generation knows little about controling orchard pests, and he practices less. Blemishes on the fruit resulting from insects and diseases are still assumed by many to be the characteristics of the variety. Even fruit which is selected for show purposes is far from perfect. The spraying that is done in orchards is rather primitive. Knapsack sprayers or other clumsy hand devices are the only means of applying the fungicide and insecticide. In the case of the vineyard, however, spraying practices are somewhat more efficient, and horse drawn machines are not uncommon in these cases. Power machines, such as we use, are practically unknown.



The Hudson River Fruit Region Is Much Like the Country Along the Rhone in France and the Rhine in Germany

Excepting vineyards and the small fruit gardens, cultivation of fruit soils is not especially intensive. The trees usually stand in sod, the grass being pastured or cut at frequent intervals to be fed to live stock which is kept in barns. The grass is fertilized by liquid manure, which is distributed in tanks not unlike our spray tanks. Injury to the trees, which is apparent in many of the sod orchards in America, is not so noticeable in continental Europe, probably because of this practice of heavy fertilization of the land. Occasionally some of the fruit growers plow a ring several furrows wide, and about ten to fifteen feet in diameter around the trunk of the tree. Seldom does one see a cultivated orchard, unless the intercrop demands cultivation.

Much of the European literature on fruit growing is likely to give the impression that the average farmer devotes considerable care to the training and pruning of his trees. In many cases the trees are made to assume various geometrical forms, such as pyramids and globes, and they have their espaliers along the walls or sides of houses. Considerable skill and knowledge of the art of pruning is needed to force the plants to assume such unnatural forms and to keep them fruitful at the same time. But such skillful pruning is by no means common. The best examples are found in institutional gardens, where these pruning methods are taught, and in some of the fruit gardens where dessert fruit for special market is grown. Striking examples are also seen in some of the small home gardens, where space is limited. The object of much of this pruning would fail under the classification of ornamental horticulture rather than pomology.

It is quite obvious that these painstaking methods of pruning require far too much knowledge and entirely too much time for the average grower, or for any large scale undertaking. As a matter of fact, no special skill seems to be shown in the pruning which the large majority of fruit trees in Europe receive. While considerable wood is removed annually, one has the feeling that it is not because such pruning is needed for the best fruit production, but rather because fuel is scarce. European growers have no problem of disposing of pruning brush. Even the very small twigs are gathered, tied in bundles, and carefully stored for firewood. Some of the prunings are also cut up to be used as street brooms.

Methods of handling fresh fruit for market in European countries differ from those followed in America. The harvesting season is more prolonged and the work is more leisurely done, but there is very little grading of the ordinary fruit. The fancy fruit comes from the small fruit gardens, but this is usually for special markets. This fancy fruit is usually sold in small baskets containing from a dozen to twenty-five specimens. The bulk of the crop is transported in large willow baskets, or in heavy lug boxes, which are usually returned to the growers. There are a few gift packages, such as a barrel, basket, or box, which go with the ordinary fruit.

Practically all of the European cities have public market places, which are usually in a very accessible and prominent part of the community. These markets are not necessarily unsightly as they are in so many of our American cities. Frequently the stands are erected on large squares in front of public buildings, such as a cathedral, or a city hall. In some cities the sidewalks of the most important business street are devoted to produce marketing during early morning hours. The market is usually over by noon, and all of the untidiness incidental to the handling of the produce is cleared away. The grower retails directly to the consumer to a much greater extent than it is possible in America. In many cases stands are presided over by women. They occupy their spare moments with knitting or other household duties.

(Continued on page 281)

Sunlight as an Aid to Animal Growth

By L. A. Maynard

IT MAY seen an astonishing thing that a physical force, derived from the sun, may act on the animal body through the skin and thereby render more efficient the food that enters through the alimentary tract. Yet this is just exactly the effect that sunlight, specifically the ultra violet rays, has on our farm animals. The specific effect is upon the mineral nutrition and the result is better growth, better health, and higher production. The experimental data which have shown these results have all appeared during the past year and they are as interesting as they are surprising.

To understand how scientists were led to study this question as to the influence of sunlight on the nutrition of farm animals is a result of some suggestive facts discovered in human nutrition. In 1919 the discovery was made that rickets in children could be prevented or cured by ultra violet rays, and later studies showed that, as would be expected, direct sunlight had the same effect. It was next found that the specific effect of the sunlight was to increase the assimilation of the bone forming elements, lime and phosphorous, thus causing a normal growth of bone with rations on which otherwise it would not occur. These and similar studies gave those interested in the feeding of farm animals a lead in connection with their own problems.

Here at Cornell a study was begun as to why pigs become stiff and crippled on certain rations, particularly in the winter time, to ascertain whether the trouble was similar to rickets in children. It was found that the trouble was associated with a lowering of the calcium and phosphorous content of the bones and that it was the result of a deficient supply and deficient assimilation of these minerals. In the studies resulting in this conclusion all of the pigs had been housed inside, without access to any direct sunlight. Therefore the question naturally came up as to what would happen where the pigs were kept out in the sunshine.

To answer this question one group of pigs was put upon the ration that had previously caused stiffness and was housed inside as before, while another group was fed the same ration and housed inside, with access to a small cement runway out in the sunlight. The pigs were about eight weeks old at the start. During the next three months all of the animals kept inside became stiff, while none of those that could get out in the sunlight developed any signs of the trouble. The bones of the latter group were larger and contained 25 per cent more calcium and phosphorous.

The results just described were obtained during the summer. Since in practice most of the stiffness occurs in winter and has been attributed to cold, damp quarters, the trial was repeated in the winter. In this case the group having access to the outside was fed out in the runway so they would get out for at least a short time each day, no matter what the weather. Of course these pigs received much less sunlight than those similarly housed during the previous summer, but the results again showed the same favorable effect of the sunlight.

It became evident from these studies that pigs which have been kept out in the sunlight will develop better bone and thus be less likely to become crippled. Particularly it was shown that those stockmen who believe that they keep their pigs more thrifty and in better growing condition by allowing them to get outdoors in winter as well as summer have a real well founded reason for their belief.

Sunlight As Well As Feed Is Important for Dairy Cows

Sunlight has an influence on milk production too. The most baffling question in connection with the proper nutrition of dairy cows has been the fact shown by many experiments that a cow in heavy milk production will rob her bones of lime and phosphorous to make milk, and that it is difficult entirely to prevent this loss no matter how much extra mineral matter is fed.

The experiments resulting in the above conclusion have always been carried out inside. It therefore occurred to Professor Hart of the University of Wisconsin to study the influence of light on this loss of minerals from the bones. He took goats in milk and fed them a ration that resulted in a loss of calcium and phosphorous from the bones. Then he exposed the goats to ultra violet light for 20 minutes each day and the loss from the bones was stopped, a storage re-

sulting instead. Thus, without any change in the feed the condition of inadequate mineral nutrition was corrected.

These results obtained by Professor Hart have an important message for the dairyman, for it is safe to conclude that sunlight will do the same thing in the case of a dairy cow. It appears that giving the cows access to sunlight in winter as well as in summer may be the simplest and most effective way of getting them to make a better use of the minerals in their ration so that they will not deplete their bones and suffer in production and in health thereby.

Right here it should be stated that the animals must get outside to get the benefit of the sunlight. Window glass absorbs the ultra violet rays, and sunlight that comes through a window is without effect on mineral assimilation. Well lighted barns are necessary from a hygienic standpoint but they do not help in the question here concerned.

These findings regarding sunlight do not mean that no attention need be paid to the mineral part of the ration. Dairy cows require plenty of lime and phosphorous in their feed because milk is so rich in these minerals. Sunlight helps in their assimilation and makes the feeding of minerals more effective, but unless there are minerals present of course there can be no assimilation.

The eagerness with which chickens seek the sunlight is common knowledge among poultrymen. Quite evidently they know what is good for them, for some recent studies at the Ohio Experiment Station showed that sunlight helped protect against leg weakness and increased the ash content of the bones by 15 per cent.

Sunlight helps in egg production too. Professor Hughes of Kansas found that a pen of 12 pullets, subjected to ultra violet light for 10 minutes each day, produced 497 eggs in 16 weeks as compared with 124 eggs produced by a control pen not receiving the light treatment. Further, the eggs from the light-treated pen showed a markedly higher average hatchability.

Of course the benefits that are derived from sunlight are more marked with certain rations than with others and the rations used in the experiments here described were so selected as to bring out as clearly as possible the influence of the sunlight. Rations can be selected where the light factor will prove of small importance. In fact a ration amply supplied with calcium and phosphorous and containing cod liver oil, or some other source of the dietary factor aiding mineral assimilation will provide adequate mineral nutrition without the light factor. However, giving the animals plenty of sunlight looks like the most practical method of providing for the maximum assimilation of the minerals in the ration.

Good farmers have always recognized that their animals do better if they are outdoors at least a certain part of each day, whenever the weather is favorable. In carrying this idea into practice they have given their animals the sunlight treatment. The benefits derived have been in general ascribed to exercise and to the stimulating influence of the outdoor air rather than to the sunlight. Presumably these other factors are not without influence, but certainly the light has been the most important factor in many cases.

Thus the recent discoveries regarding sunlight confirm the soundness of a long established practice. But they do more than this, because they show how the practice can be carried out to best advantage and indicate the special desirability of providing suitable outdoor quarters for continuing the practice during the winter months, the time when it has previously been given little attention.

Farm Mechanics for Juniors

By F. G. Behrends

THIRTEEN-year-old boys have a way of saying what they think. Milton Peebles, age 13, who lives on a farm at Denmark, in northern New York, and goes to school at Carthage, writes:

"I think the farm mechanics course which I just finished is very beneficial. I enjoy doing the work. I think it helps a boy very much on a farm. I have spliced a hay rope and did some soldering. I soldered a washtub, three tin pans, and a milk pail. Also I have done over again the work which I got wrong."

Milton has just finished the seven lessons of the junior project in farm mechanics which the college has, in cooperation with the junior extension agents, carried on during the winter and spring in eight counties.

This project is a combination of meetings and correspondence course lessons. It grew out of farm shop meetings for boys held in Jefferson County during the winter of 1923-24. The boys who came to those meetings, held near Watertown, desired to go farther with rope work than was possible in one day's session, so they were given bulletins and asked to make at home a rope halter and to splice a rope. These they were to bring in to the next meeting. Nearly every one made a halter and spliced a rope from the printed directions in the bulletin and the majority of the work was of an excellent quality.

That these boys were able to do this work at home with no more help than these printed directions, coupled with the fact that the college has in the study course office the machinery for carrying on a regular series of lessons, led to the offering last fall of a course of seven lessons which included rope work, soldering, harness repairing, and belts and pulleys. Of necessity the work had to be limited to a few counties, but eight club agents in as many counties tried it out last winter.

At meetings organized by the county club leader and held in these eight counties during October and November, twenty clubs were organized with a total enrollment of about 300 boys. Most of these boys are in school but the majority of them live on farms. Their ages range from 12 to over 20, with the majority between the ages of 14 and 17.

At the first meeting a specialist in rural engineering worked with the boys on the first lesson, after which he demonstrated some of the work which was to follow. Following this meeting the boys were expected to write up the report at home and send in certain samples of knots and hitches.

When these samples and reports were received at the study course office, the boys were sent the next lesson, in which they were directed to

make a full-sized rope halter and a long splice. While these reports, halters, and splices were coming in, both the study course office and the rural engineering office were kept busy. Each halter and each splice was looked over, mistakes were pointed out on tags tied where the mistake was made, and colored strands of rope were woven in to show the boys how to make correctly the various splices and cross-overs which they had made wrong.

After two lessons on rope, the boys learned through two more lessons how to solder. For a month every mail brought numerous small pieces of tin and galvanized iron with holes mended and patches soldered on. From this the boys went to harness repairing making stitched hame straps to send in as samples of what they had done at home.

During March, club agents arranged a second meeting for most of the clubs, at which the boys were instructed in belt lacing and figuring pulley sizes. They practiced belt lacing with pieces of cardboard and tape and before the meetings were over each boy had made a sample lace and presented it for inspection.

For all of this, the boys have furnished their own tools and materials, and have depended largely on the directions given in bulleitns and typewritten outlines. In some counties clubs have met regularly through the winter, and many teachers and school principals have helped by providing a place to get together. All samples and reports sent to the college have been returned to county club agents and by them to the boys, many of whom, like Milton Peebles, have not been content until they have done again the parts that were wrong.

At its May meeting the college faculty awarded certificates of completion to 32 boys for this project, and probably more than this number more will be finished before the June meeting. To May first the boys had completed and sent in 1,095 mailings, most of which included, besides a written report, actual samples of the work they had done. Probably considerably more than three thousand separate pieces from these youngsters have been handled at the college during the winter and spring.

One club of eleven boys at Varysburg, Wyoming County, is fairly typical of the spirit of most. With the help of the school principal, Victor H. Bloom, ten of the boys have now finished all seven lessons and the other one is close behind. For their harness work, they lacked both awls and stitching clamps. Each boy made his own awl and by rigging up an extra long discarded saw horse, a stitching horse with three home-made clamps was available so that three boys might work at once. It was used pretty constantly while the club was working on its hame straps, and seats at the clamps were in constant demand. The club met regularly during the winter and enjoyed themselves while getting the work done.

Members of the Varysburg Club of Wyoming County Working at Their Stitched Hame Straps on Their Home-made Clamps

One boy in another county, who was among the first five or six to get certificates for completing the course, had shown little interest in his school work and stood low in his regular classes. This work with his hands he could comprehend, and did well because it interested him. He set the pace for the rest of the boys in his school, with almost a perfect record for the work he sent to the college.

In another county, where, after the project was started, no appropriation was made for a junior agent, the boys kept together anyway, and many of them have finished the course. This club had elected a secretary from among its number at an early meeting, and this boy took seriously the job of getting the reports in. In another school, one of the boys who was particularly interested volunteered to go around and help the others with their reports and he spent considerable time at the homes of his friends, himself learning, while he was teaching them.

In one club a farmer and his two sons are members. The youngest son is twenty, and none of the three are in school. The father and one son already have their certificates of completion and the other son is not far behind.

The course has developed demonstration teams in rope work, soldering, and harness repairing for the junior departments of county fairs in several counties, and in one, a team for each job.

The records of the various clubs show that in general boys who live on farms or in the smaller villages take to this work better than those from larger places. Of course there are exceptions, but in those clubs which have both, it is generally true that the boys from farms are farther along than the others. Probably this is because farm boys are able more definitely to use what they learn. They know from past experience that a broken hay rope means costly delays, that a soldering job to be done means a trip to town, that an uncared-for harness is short-lived and that a broken belt needs immediate lacing. Being, then, in close touch with these needs, they go after the information much more earnestly.

One says, for instance: "I have spliced a rope and put an eye in one end and a crown in the other end. I sewed a line and repaired a trace."

Another, looking forward to a busy summer on a farm, says: "I have learned a great deal from these lessons. If the rope breaks this summer I will know how to splice it. And a great many other things. I have fixed different parts of a harness. The bulletins are of great use. They tell very plainly how to do each step. The value of the course is very great. One

(Continued on page 282)

Some Facts Concerning the Marketing of "Spuds"

By M. P. Rasmussen

"MUCH heat, but little light," the remark of a prominent economist, characterizes the whole question of marketing. The tolls or margins taken by various middlemen in all branches of marketing have been much discussed but, unfortunately, a great deal of this discussion has been without a clear understanding either of the size of the margins or of the services rendered in return. One of the primary purposes of marketing studies is to ascertain the facts. It is highly desirable that there be established in the minds of the public a fair conception of the necessary costs and services involved in the marketing of farm products. If the public does not **know** the facts, it is likely to guess at them, with disastrous results.

Marketing of farm products constitutes a relatively new problem, concerning which very little data are available. A great deal of data must be obtained before standards of efficiency can be worked out, and the most practical source of such data must, of necessity, be those organizations, private or cooperative, whose experience and records lend themselves to analysis.

With the foregoing ideas as a background, a study of the marketing of upstate New York potatoes was initiated in 1922. Data covering the produce business of 24 shippers were analyzed for the 1921-22 season, and that of 34 shippers for the 1922-23 season. All of these data were obtained by visiting the offices of the shippers and going through their books, carlot records, etc. The data for the 1921-22 season cover about 3½ millions of bushels of potatoes; for the 1922-23 season, about 2¾ millions. Seven farmers' cooperative associations and seventeen dealers were included in the 1921-22 study; twelve farmers' cooperative associations and twenty-two dealers made up the 1922-23 study.

Perhaps the most striking fact brought out in these studies was that these potato shippers—farmers' cooperatives and dealers alike—on the average, lost money in the handling of potatoes during these two seasons. Complete data on 5,861 carloads of potatoes during 1921-22, and 4,623 carloads during 1922-23, delivered to wholesalers in terminal railroad yards, show the distribution of receipts as shown in Table I.

From this table it will be seen that contrary to the popular impression, country potato shippers during these two seasons not only were not making large profits but actually were incurring heavy losses from the handling of potatoes at country points. It may not be amiss to state here that a continuation of these studies shows the same conditions prevailing during the 1923-24 and 1924-25 seasons.

A careful observer of Table I may object, however, that from $86.57 to $93.67 per carload—roughly from 14 to 16 cents per bushel, is a heavy cost to pay for having potatoes handled at the local shipping point. Table II shows the expenses which shippers had on the average.

As might be expected there was a wide variation in costs of handling potatoes by the individual shippers or shipping organizations. During the during 1922-23 from 10.2 cents to 26 8.6 cents to 18.9 cents per bushel; 1921-22 season the cost ranged from cents per bushel.

Comparatively little if anything can be accomplished by the individual shipper or organization in bringing about reductions in freight rates. Increased returns to the grower will probably have to come about in one or more of three ways:

1. Through increasing the gross sales price.
2. Through decreasing operating costs at the country shipping point.
3. Through decreasing loss from avoidable claims for allowances and deductions.

Something may possibly be done within rather narrow limits in the way of increasing sales prices in terminal markets through better knowledge of the trade, advertising and in other ways. The keen competition between producing areas will not ordinarily permit of great variation in this respect, however.

The most promising means for increasing the gross sales price for upstate New York potatoes probably lies in the standardization of varieties. This is distinctly a growers' problem. One of the shipping agencies reported that the potatoes shipped during the 1921-22 season were about as follows:

30 per cent blue sprouts.
30 per cent white sprouts.
30 per cent russets.
10 per cent Spaulding Rose.

All of these, except the Spaulding Rose, a red variety, were mixed together and some of the red potatoes were occasionally mixed in.

At least two of the areas with which upstate New York competes—Maine and Long Island—produce a highly standardized product. There

TABLE I.

Distribution of Wholesale Prices of Upstate New York Potatoes (Gross sales price per carload of 600 bushels is f.o.b. railroad yards at destination)

Item	Season 1921-22 on 5,861 carloads		Season 1922-23 on 4,623 carloads	
	Amt. per 600 bu. carload	Per cent of gross sales price	Amt. per 600 bu. carload	Per cent of gross sales price
Paid to grower	$566.73	74.32	$322.73	61.87
Freight charges	107.13	14.05	98.89	18.96
Country shippers' operating costs	86.57	11.35	93.67	17.96
Claims and allowances	11.05	1.45	7.29	1.40
Gross costs to shipper	771.48	101.17	522.58	100.19
Gross sales price per carload	762.53	100.0	521.57	100.0
Net loss per carload incurred by shipper	8.95	1.17	1.01	.19

is often a marked differential between the price paid per bushel for Maine or Long Island potatoes and that paid for New York potatoes in the New York City market. Probably not all of this differential may be ascribed to standardization of variety. Some is undoubtedly due to better quality. The expressed opinion of the trade however, leaves little doubt that lack of standardization is a heavy handicap encountered by upstate New York potatoes.

A number of the cooperating agencies were emphatic in stating that the trade discriminated against dark-skinned varieties of potatoes such as russets. The objections to the russet type of potato were that they did not sell well in the table stock market and were difficult to grade.

Operating costs per carload of 600 bushels varied from $51.76 to $156.-32. This may indicate that some economies can be brought about at the country shipping point.

The average claims and allowances for the various agencies ranged from 29 cents to $36.35 per carload. Some of these claims may be unavoidable, especially those due to severe drops in temperature or to a sharp decline in the market price. Some of the claims are avoidable, such as those due to careless grading, indifferent lining of cars, insufficient heating of cars, and selling to unknown or unreliable firms. More careful attention to this phase of the potato business would seem to offer fair promise.

It would be difficult to state which of these agencies performed the necessary services incident to receiving and shipping potatoes most efficiently and economically. Each of these types of agencies had outstanding individual representatives who operated very efficiently; each likewise had inefficient representatives. The primary concern is that the agency, whatever type it may be, shall follow good business principles and be efficiently managed. This seems as likely to occur in one type of agency as another. It is probable that these types of agencies supplement one another very well and provide the kind of competition necessary to call forth the best efforts for efficiency and economy.

Accounting is one of the weak features of the potato shipping business. Few of the agencies studied were an exception to this rule. Many of these agencies do not make adequate allowances for depreciation of warehouses and equipment. Many of them go through the form of collecting what is called a reserve fund and then use the fund for current expenses. It is particularly desirable that adequate reserves for depreciation and possible losses be built up to meet unfavorable situations. It is only fair to state that many of the shipping agencies realize the weakness of their accounting systems and invite suggestions for improvement. Several of them have spent large sums of money for accounting systems which have not proven satisfactory.

Dealers and cooperatives alike are often asked to extend loans to growers on potatoes as yet unharvested or stored it growers' cellars. Growers who ask loans of shipping agencies should recognize the fact that the shipping agency is not a bank and is not adapted to carrying on the credit function. The place to borrow money is from a bank and not from a cooperative association or private dealer. The business of potato shipping agencies is to handle and ship potatoes. The business of a bank is to sell credit. It is as logical to ask a bank to handle and ship potatoes as it is to ask a cooperative or a private dealer to extend credit. If cooperatives or dealers are obliged to extend credit they frequently have to borrow the necessary funds from a bank at the current rate of interest. Since there is always some risk in loaning money, the cooperatives or dealers, to be safe, have to charge more than the current rate of interest to avoid loss.

It is easy to make mistakes in any business and the potato shipping business is no exception. Occasionally a cooperative or a dealer starts in business without any knowledge of the number of carloads shipped annually from the local station or of the number which the shipper can reasonably hope to handle. No cooperative in New York state has as yet handled 100 per cent of the potatoes shipped from any station so far as available data show. Th same is probably true of dealers. The manager of a prominent cooperative organization gives the sound advice that it is better to rent for awhile until warehouse needs are better known. At any rate, it may be a good policy to ascertain the number of carloads of potatoes shipped from the local station over a period of years and then estimate conservatively the number of carloads the shipping agency can hope to handle before purchasing or building a warehouse. If less than 30 to 50 carloads are to be handled annually, it is doubtful whether a warehouse can be justified. In such a situation, car-door loading will probably work out most advantageously.

(Continued on page 283)

TABLE II

Distribution of Average Costs Per Carload of 600 Bushels of Handling Upstate New York Potatoes at Country Shipping Points

Item	Season 1921-22 on 5,861 carloads		Seascn 1922-23 on 4,623 carloads	
	Amount	Per cent of total costs per carload	Amount	Per cent of total costs per carload
Labor and management	$28.64	33.08	$28.00	29.88
Warehouse costs	6.22	7.19	6.42	6.86
Equipment costs	1.05	1.21	1.27	1.36
General office costs	8.35	9.65	10.27	10.97
Telephone and telegraph	3.07	3.54	2.72	2.90
Bank exchange	1.13	1.30	.84	.90
Brokerage and commissions	8.93	10.32	11.40	12.17
Linings for railroad cars	2.02	2.34	2.06	2.20
Sacks, tags and twine	19.74	22.80	22.84	24.38
Miscellaneous costs	7.42	8.57	7.85	8.38
Total costs per carload	$86.57	100	$93.67	100
Per cent of gross sales	11.35		17.96	

Through Our Wide Windows

The Cornell Countryman

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Ithaca, New York June, 1925

ANOTHER college year is drawing to a close, and in a few days another great exodus of students will start from Ithaca—most of us to work or play away the summer months, to return, happier and browner, in the fall; and some of us, with a thrill of accomplishment, yet apprehensive of the future, to commence that so-called struggle of life.

To these graduates will come new responsibilities and new opportunities. Much will be expected of them; their community will look to them for that leadership which it expects the college to develop in its sons. Their responsibility is to fulfill these expectations, and in this lies their opportunity—to make their community a better place to live in.

The graduates of the College of Agriculture have also a further responsibility, and that is to put their knowledge to work where it is most needed—back on the farm. Too many, after receiving an excellent agricultural education here, go into other lines of work. After their four years in college, some of them come to scorn the overalls and to seek the white collar jobs. If these men feel, and for their own sake we hope they do, that they are better fitted for this other work, and that they would not be happy on the farm, they will no doubt succeed; but if their idea of a white collar job is that it is easier and appears to be more respectable than the overalls, nothing in this world can make them successful men.

Agriculture today is trying to recover from a period of depression. It needs our college trained men to help tide over the period of uncertainty and to help solve its problems. It is their duty, their responsibility, to heed the call of the soil. But this great responsibility is not without its bright side, for it carries with it the promise of a great opportunity. Agriculture is in a state of preparedness. The foundations are being laid, upon which will be built a new agriculture; we are on the eve of a new era, when, perhaps slowly, but nevertheless surely, farming will come into its own as a profitable occupation. Production and marketing problems are being studied and solved; the population is steadily increasing, with a corresponding increasing demand for farm products; but at present the extent of our cultivatable lands is more or less limited. This means that prices of farm products will again be brought into line with other prices, that farm land will rise in value, and that the farmer will again come into his own. It means that the college man who goes back to the farm now will be able to use his knowledge in helping this development, and that he will accordingly reap the reward of his services.

MUCH has been said and written in late years deploring the failure of the colleges and universities of America to provide courses in child care and training, with which most graduates will have something to do at some time in their lives. The announcement that the College of Home Economics has secured Dr. Nellie L. Perkins of the Detroit Psychopathic Clinic, one of the foremost experts in child training in America, to come here and give such a course, which will be required of all seniors in home economics, is a welcome one and marks a forward step in this branch of the homemaker's education.

We are pleased to announce that John Ehrlich '28, of New York City, has been welcomed to the COUNTRYMAN council table as a member of our editorial staff.

Former Student Notes

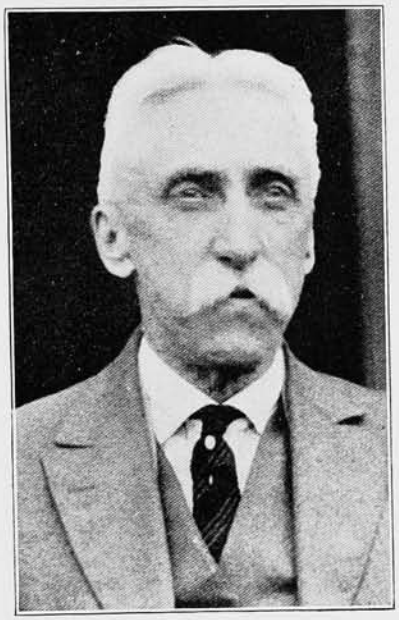
1886

Cornell was honored on April 20 by a visit from one of its earliest and most illustrious students in agriculture. Dr. Joseph C. Arthur, D.Sc., took his bachelor's degree at Ames, Iowa, subsequently coming to New York where, as botanist of the Geneva Experiment Station, he received the degree of Doctor of Science from Cornell. His is the distinction of being not only the first botanist in any agricultural experiment station in the United States, but also recipient of the first D.Sc. degree awarded by Cornell University. Shortly after leaving New York he was appointed botanist of the Indiana Agricultural Experiment Station, which position he held until his retirement a few years ago.

Dr. Arthur is known the world over for his researches on rust fungi. He is just completing after twenty years of work the *Rusts of North America*, which appear as a part of *North America Flora*, published by the New York Botanical Gardens. One of his outstanding contributions to agriculture is formaldehyde treatment for the control of smuts on cereals.

While here he was entertained by the departments of plant pathology and botany. On April 20 he gave a fascinating talk on "Botany Fifty Years Ago," recounting his varied experiences while endeavoring to enlarge his knowledge of botany. He told of how he worked his way east after leaving Ames, and how by a queer stroke of fortune he was suddenly transformed from a day laborer to honorary fellow at Johns Hopkins. In the evening the two departments held an informal dinner in his honor, which was attended by about sixty people, including Dean C. Betten and Vice-Dean C. F. Ladd as well as many students. Dr. Arthur spoke to the gathering on rust fungi.

He left Cornell on April 22 for Philadelphia, where he was to deliver



Dr. Joseph C. Arthur, D. Sc.

an address before the American Philosophical Society, of which he is a member.

The Ithaca Women's Club was entertained recently with a delightful talk by Mrs. Anna Botsford Comstock about her recent trip to the Hawaiian Islands. Mrs. Comstock illustrated her talk with a number of colored slides showing the physiography of the Islands, the trees, plants, and people.

1895

We are sorry to learn that Jules Harvey Ford, Sp., died at Enfield, N. Y. on March 16, 1925.

1898

Professor W. C. Baker, professor of drawing at the College of Agriculture, illustrated with numerous drawings a book of Indian Legends collected and arranged by K. Van Winkle Palmer, an instructor in the geology department. It is supposed to be the only history of the Chehalis Indians, a rapidly disappearing tribe on the Pacific Coast. Work was begun on the book in 1921 and the stories and legends were taken down word for word from a member of the tribe who actually believed them to be the explanation of the existence of the world in which he was living. Professor Baker's address is 304 Parkway, Ithaca, N. Y.

1900

The two King brothers, Herbert and Harry '06 Sp., are operating fruit farms at Trumansburg, N. Y. Their specialties are apples and peaches.

Professor G. M. Bentley of the University of Tennessee at Knoxville, Tenn. is still secretary-treasurer of the Tennessee State Horticultural Society, of the Tennessee State Nurseryman's Association and the Tennessee Beekeeper's Association. He has held this office in each association for several years. At a convention of these bodies held at Nashville this year Professor Bentley in addition to his official reports gave an address before each of the associations. Professor Bentley reports that a large class of students registered in the course in general beekeeping at the University and that the University has good equipment for the beekeeping department including 85 colonies of bees in modern hives. His post office box is 406 Morrill Hall at the university.

1901

Dr. D. L. Van Dine, field director of Tropical Research Foundation, and who is in charge of field investigations for the control of sugar cane insects and diseases in Cuba, was a recent visitor at the office of the Truck Crop Investigators, of the Bureau of Entomology.

1903

In the course of public lectures given each week since January 4 at the University of Minnesota, two were by our own graduates, who are well-

known entomologists in the field. William A. Riley, Ph.D., professor of entomology and economic zoology, talked on "Spinners and Weavers of the Insect World," and Royal N. Chapman '17, Ph.D., associate professor of animal biology, spoke on "In Hawaiian Waters". Both of these men are teaching at the university in St. Paul, Minnesota.

1906

The salesman and service expert on farm machinery and tractors for the Albany branch of the International Harvester Company is Harry L. Lytle, W.C., who lives at Salem, N. Y.

Dr. J. M. Swaine Ph.D., of the entomological branch of the Canadian Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada, delivered a public lecture entitled "Insect Enemies of the Forest" at the Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, on January 17, and again on January 21. On January 14 he broadcasted a short lecture on "Injurious Insects of Shade Trees" from station CNRO.

1908

Franklin W. Judson, W.C., writes, "As soon as I returned from Cornell, I entered the political 'arena' and have held a political position for the last fifteen years until at present it is my good fortune to be Sheriff of Monroe County. My address is Court House, Rochester, N. Y., and after the expiration of my term of office will be Coldwater, N. Y."

1909

The superintendent of the creamery of the Chestnut Farms Dairy at 1116 Coun Avenue, Washington, D. C. is Charles L. Kindelberger W.C., who lives at Bel Air, Maryland.

Walter B. Harris, W.C., has a 200-acre fruit farm at Worton, Maryland. The principal crops are apples, cherries, peaches, and pears.

1910

"Bill" R. Dewanap, W.C., writes that he is breeder of trap-nested pedigreed Single Comb White Leghorns and runs a small fruit farm in conjunction with the fowl raising. His address is Owego, N. Y.

"Walt" J. Eaton, W.C., is the manager of the Bonnie View Farm, which is retailing grade A milk in Beaver Falls, Pa. The farm is located at Beaver Falls also.

1912

"Les" A. Huntington, W.C., is farming at Barker, N. Y., and is also a traveling salesman for the Miller Fertilizer Company of Baltimore, Maryland.

Professor J. S. Houser, M.S., of the Ohio Experiment Station, attended a conference of entomologists concerned with the preparation of oil sprays under the auspices of the Crop Protection Institute, held in Chicago in January.

William S. Clay, W.C., is a partner in the Schoharie Produce Company at 357 Broadway, Schenectady, N. Y. His residence is at 13 Sacandaga Road, Scotia, N. Y.

1913

A. I. Fabis, Grad., of the Bureau of Entomology, who has been engaged in pecan insect investigations at Brownwood, Texas, has recently resigned from service to enter the commercial field.

Dr. George C. Supplee, director of research for the Dry Milk Company whose main laboratory is located at

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The barn is a pretty important building to our agricultural industry. We can do without some paint on our front porch, but unless the nation's barns are dry, our stock, our implements and much of our last year's harvest may be lost to us forever.

The electric light and power industry has its barns too (although they call them powerhouses); its live stock and its implements are the generating and transmission equipment from which electric service comes.

The cost of furnishing electric service includes not only the money needed to produce and distribute electricity, but also the funds necessary to "keep the barn dry" and a "living wage" for the monies invested in the enterprise.

Under public regulation, all of these elements are considered in fixing the price paid by the public for electric service.

Fifteen state committees working with the national committee are now studying methods for further electrification of agriculture. The committee on the Relation of Electricity to Agriculture is composed of economists and engineers representing the U. S. Depts. of Agriculture, Commerce, and the Interior, American Farm Bureau Federation, National Grange, American Society of Agricultural Engineers, Farm Lighting Manufacturing Association, and the National Electric Light Association.

If you are interested in this work write for a booklet describing it.

NATIONAL ELECTRIC LIGHT ASSOCIATION

29 West 39th Street, New York, N. Y.

Bainbridge, N. Y., gave a very interesting talk before the dairy seminar on May 4 on the uses of powdered milk, with special reference to the baking industry.

One of the partners of the Hodgen-Brewster Milling Company of 53 Fourth Street, Portland, Oregon, is C. S. Brewster whose residence is at Milwaukee, Oregon, Box 285, R. D. 1.

1914

Mrs. Daniel Taft, W.C. (Mary V. Hawkins) writes that she is a "home maker" and adds the wish that "winter course students could have a get-together somewhere some time." Her address is Montgomery, N. Y.

"Dud" Alleman, who lives at 9 Longfellow Street, Portland, Maine, is engaged in the real estate business in that city.

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G. W. Forster, agricultural economist at the North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering, Raleigh, N. C., is publishing a series of articles on the Purnell Act and what it means to the south in the *North Carolina Agriculture and Industry*, a bulletin published weekly by the college.

1915

Dr. J. D. Tothill, Grad., of the Canadian Entomological staff passed through Washington recently while en route to the Fiji Islands, where he has been commissioned to spend two years investigating a moth injurious to cocoanuts. He will endeavor to introduce a type of tachinid fly which is parasitic on this moth.

Modern American plows have invaded the birthplace of Confucius, the philosopher whose teachings have been responsible for the unchanging conditions in China's civilization through the centuries. Dean John H. Reisner, M.S., of the College of Agriculture and Forestry of the University of Nanking, China, reports that the Methodist pastor in Chufu, the town in which Confucius was born, has ordered ten plows for the use of farmers in that community. This chilled plow is being produced by the university as an improvement over the native plows. Rural agriculturists from the college are traveling throughout the farm districts in and about Nanking selling these plows. Dean Reisner's wife was formerly Bertha Betts '14.

W. O. Ellis, Grad., who for more than five years has been attached to the European corn borer investigational staff, of the Bureau of Entomology at Arlington, Mass., resigned from service on January 12 to enter private business.

Charles H. Reader soon after leaving Cornell attended the army medical school and served as a captain in the sanitary corps of the American Expeditionary Forces in 1919. After completing this service he established the Roadem, a means of mineral fume treatments which is supported by many ethical physicians. He looks forward "to the time when I will have the means to put forth some real scientific results that will in no way belittle the name of Cornell." His address is 382 State Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

1916

Louis E. Freudenthal is engaged in farming in the Mesilla Valley in New Mexico. His address is Box 108, Las Cruces, N. M.

1917

Mr. and Mrs. Cautley (Marjorie L. Sewell '17) announce the arrival of a daughter, Ruth Patricia Randolph, on March 24. They live at 503 East Thirty-first Street, Paterson, New Jersey.

1919

George R. Guindon, W.C., is the principal of the Onondaga Indian Reservation School at Nedrow, N. Y.

1920

Mr. and Mrs. "Gene" Durham announced the birth of a daughter, Eleanor Mary. Mr. Durham was formerly with the Purina Feed Co. at St. Louis, Mo., but now is the Methodist student pastor at Cornell and lives at 318 East Seneca Street, Ithaca, N. Y.

Austin W. Sands, instructor in the floricultural department here, has recently completed an extension bulletin on "The Bearded Iris—A Perennial Suited to All Gardens." This bulletin is in the printer's hands and will soon be ready for free statewide distribution.

1921

Beatrice T. Perry was married in St. Peter's Episcopal Church, New York, on September 25, 1924, to Edward W. Bartsch. Mrs. Perry was a social worker in the household management department of the Associated Charities, Inc., of Cincinnati, Ohio, while her husband is an insulation engineer with the United Cork Company. They live at 221 Fulton Avenue.

Arthur L. Piperstorff, ex., was appointed on April 1 as supervisor of county field assistants for the plant path department. He is replacing Dr. E. F. Guba, who resigned recently. During the summer of 1922 Pierstorff acted as special field assistant in Monroe County, and in the fall when that work was completed he was appointed assistant county agent for Chautauqua County. In '23 and '24 he was recipient of the Herman Frasch Fellowship, investigating nursery diseases through the plant path department. He can be reached care of the department here.

Milton Roy, W.C., is running his 150-acre farm on the road between Horseheads and Elmira. He is one of the big Holstein breeders in Chemung County. He can be addressed at Horseheads, New York.

Mr. and Mrs. L. K. Elmhirst paid their first visit to the city recently on a business trip with respect to the new Union building. Mrs. Straight is going to furnish decorations and furnishings for the entire interior of the building as well as the erection of

One pound of Yeast will last 100 birds over 4 weeks. The cost is less than 1¢ per bird per month! Try a package today.

Yeast Fermentation!

Costs less than 1¢ a bird per month— Adds dollars to your profits!

The early bird not only gets the worm—the early heavy broiler pays the biggest profit. And the early pullet has repeatedly proved her superiority as a layer when egg prices are highest.

Fermentation of poultry feeds with Fleischmann's Pure Dry Yeast *speeds up growth—and keeps the growing birds vigorous and resistant to disease!*

WHEN Yeast, dissolved in water or milk, is added to your regular poultry feed, it starts at once to ferment. After the mixture has stood from 12 to 24 hours, the whole character of the feed is changed. (When fed in a dry mash, Yeast acts on the feed as soon as it is eaten.)

The fermentation breaks down the food elements of the grain (which must be broken down before they can be completely digested) and makes them ready for easy, rapid absorption. For finishing and fitting broilers for market, feed Fleischmann's Pure Dry Yeast in a fermented fattening mash to insure rapid gains.

The fowl's system can then turn food into flesh and energy at astounding speed! This means early broilers—early maturing pullets—and bigger profits! The cost is less than 1c per bird per month!

Fleischmann's Pure Dry Yeast can be bought in 1 lb. or 2½ lb. packages, 25 lb. cartons or 100 lb. barrels. It will keep indefinitely. Full directions in every container.

We have prepared a series of booklets on the use of yeast in feeding poultry and other animals. Ask for a copy of our new poultry bulletin—it's free. The Fleischmann Company, 69 Bank Street, New York.

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PURE DRY YEAST

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THE FLEISCHMANN COMPANY, Dept. 69 Bank St., New York, N. Y., or 327 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., or 1215–11th St., Denver, Colo., or 941 Mission St., San Francisco, Calif., or 314 Bell St., Seattle, Wash.

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Name.....

Address.....

Dealer's Name and Address.....

.....

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the edifice itself. This will necessitate many trips to the city before the Union is formally opened some time next fall.

1922

On May 3 a daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Elmer B. Wixom of Cayuga, N. Y. Mrs. Wixom was formerly Miss Delia Wrightmire '18.

N. P. "Brownie" Brown, who was one of Cornell's foremost track and cross country runners now has a position with the Dairyman's League at Cornwall Bridge, Conn.

Lee I. Townsley, who has been county club agent in Otsego County, resigned on March 1 after two and one-half years of successful service. He expects to enter business.

A. F. Blume recently purchased a farm near Krums Corners which is just off the main road between Ithaca and the metropolis of Trumansburg. He writes that he and his wife have a son who has been named Adrion Franklyn, Jr. Their address at the present time is R. D. 6, Ithaca. Mr. Blume was formerly employed by the Gould Farm at Great Barrington, Mass.

Harold A. Scheminger, ex., will take another year at the New York Law School before completing his course. He is now living at his home, 216 Decker Avenue, Port Richmond, Staten Island.

1923

Stephen J. Navin has a scholarship in economics at the University of Chicago. His address is 5615 Kenwood Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Edgar M. Veghte spent the winter logging off a tract of timber in the southern part of the Adirondack Mountains. Mail will reach him at R. F. D. 3, Johnstown, N. Y.

Randall Whitaker, who is instructing in the dairy department is also doing graduate work for a doctor's degree.

Three men of the class of '23 are working for a degree from the College of Veterinary. They are "Don" Andrews who lives at 228 Linden Avenue, "Al" Zeissig who "bunks" at the Vet College, and A. E. Hilbert who calls 219 Linden Avenue his home. All three expect to receive their degrees in '26.

"Bob" Hamilton, who was formerly employed by the G. L. F. at Rochester, N. Y., and later with the State Department of Farms and Markets at Albany, N. Y., is now starting in the junior sales work in northern Pennsylvania as a representative of the Purina Mills. Also C. W. Nordgren '20 has just been promoted in the same company to a junior sales territory covering parts of both Pennsylvania and New York. Mail addressed to these men, in care of the Purina Mills, St. Louis, Missouri, will reach them.

The principal at the local high school at Findlay Lake, N. Y., is Pearl Weaver, who is finishing her second year in that capacity.

News has recently been received that Raymond C. Shannon of the Division of Insects, United States National Museum located at Washington, D. C., was married on January 3 to Elnora M. Sutherlin.

Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Rappleye of 48 Eagle Rock Avenue, West Orange, N. J., announce the birth of a son on April 26. Mrs. Rappleye was before her marriage Miss Daisy Dennis of Ithaca, N. Y. Mr. Rappleye, ex., is now assistant engineer with the New York Telephone Company in New York City.

William L. Norman's address in the May issue should have been Wampsville, New York.

Clara Jonas, who has been teaching home economics at Homer, will go to Lowville next year.

A son, Smith George, Jr., was born on April 21 to Mr. and Mrs. Smith G. Griffin, ex., who live on the Coddington road, Ithaca, N. Y.

1924

Miss Carrol Griminger has taken a position at Joseph Harris Co., at Coldwater, N. Y., where she has charge of the advisory department for amateurs on questions relating to vegetable culture. Until September, she had charge of the plantings of an estate on Long Island.

Philip Dorf is now studying at Teacher's College, Columbia University for his M.A. He plans to combine teaching and vegetable farming after he gets his degree next summer. While at Cornell, he specialized in vegetable gardening.

Margaret Kenwell has recently accepted a position at Columbus, Ohio, and she is to be in charge of dietitics in the Children's Hospital there.

Lois F. Smith and Thomas J. Potts of Brooklyn were married on December 27, 1924. Their home will be in Flushing, New York.

Marion Dammeyer is an assistant dietitian in the U. S. Veteran's Hospital, at Legion, Texas. Miss Dammeyer's daily duties include the supervision of meals, sanitation and service. This hospital, although only a year old, is the fifth largest hospital in the service and boasts of five dietitians.

F. W. Schubert is the New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, salesman for the Fehling's Vegetable Tying Machine Company of Milwaukee, Wis.

Francis S. Widrig is supervisor of nature study, and gardening in the Cleveland Heights Public Schools, at Cleveland Heights, O. House address is 1623 Compton Road.

"Bob" Hinkle has left the poultry department and is now in charge of the poultry department of the Riviera Farm, Reading, Pa. This farm is producing poultry for meat as well as eggs on an extensive scale.

Gertrude Jordan has just been appointed to teach school at Mount Kisco, New York, next year.

Shukri Hussien, M.S., who obtained his B.S. in February, '24, has returned to his native home, Bourdour, Turkey, in Asia. He visited London, Paris, and Berlin while en route. He is establishing an experimental and demonstration farm in his home town and took with him a number of scientific instruments as well as some American farm implements. Not only did he study at Cornell, but also at the University of California and

We see such large numbers of students on the campus each day that we are rather surprised at the figures we obtained at the Secretary's office. We are more astonished to find that the number of winter course students almost equalled if not exceeded the number regularly enrolled in the College of Agriculture since it was founded.

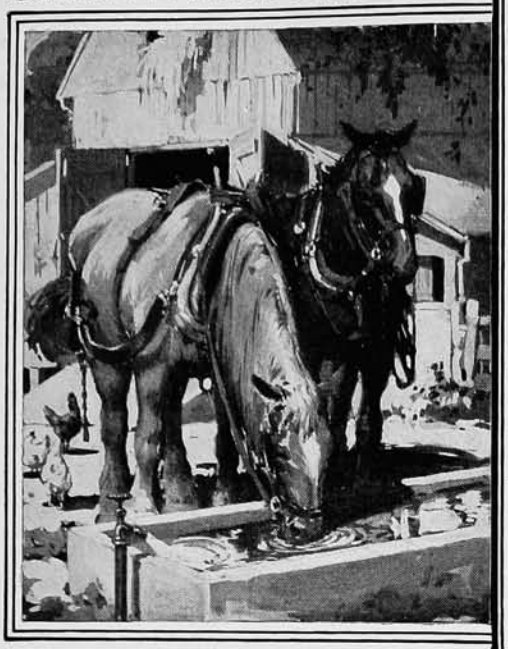
The figures follow:

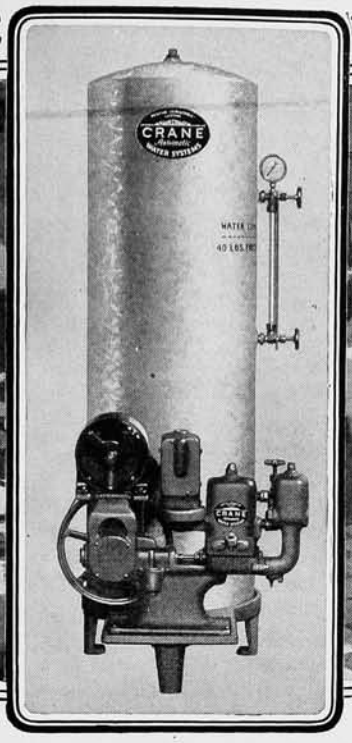
Total regular and special students	8541
Total winter course students	6168
Total graduate students	1498
Total summer students	4112

These represent the enrollment up to the second term of 1923-24.

The total number of regular students who received either B.S. or B.S.A. degrees is only 3,374. This, together with a belief that the students who are not amongst the 3,374 are equally as interested in the College as those who are graduates, has caused us to include more notes concerning the non-graduates in our former student lists.

CRANE AUTOMATIC WATER SYSTEMS





200 GALLONS UP TO 6,000 GALLONS PER HOUR

TWO TYPES FOR ORDINARY AND DEEP WELLS

Lasting advantages of running water on a farm soon pay for a Crane Automatic System

There are definite reasons why a Crane Automatic Water System is the best all-round investment you can make, both for household and farm. These are the advantages, first, of running water itself, ready whenever and wherever you want it, at the quick and easy turn of a faucet.

It adds to comfort, health, happiness

Count these advantages; weigh each advantage carefully. *One:* lighter work for housewife and servants in the home—no more of that hard hand-pumping nuisance now. *Two:* all bathing, toilet, kitchen and washday conveniences of the city—necessities it is practically impossible to do without. *Three:* personal health, comfort and cleanliness that are at their best where there is plenty of running water always on tap at a moment's notice. *Four:* lasting property improvement—farm homes equipped with running water are easier to sell at a profit, because the modern place always appeals to a wider circle of buyers. Any one of these advantages by itself justifies a Crane Automatic Water System. All of them together make it a necessity and a good investment on any farm.

The low first cost of an outfit exactly suited to any need, will surprise you. So will its economy in everyday operation. Crane Water Systems include many sizes—pumps that deliver from 200 up to 6,000 gallons per hour. They run either by electric motor with automatic control switch, or by a steady and dependable gasoline engine. Each type is extremely efficient, and costs but a few cents daily to supply every need of the average home.

Finer, freer, fuller living on your farm

Decide that the comfort of running water you are now enjoying at college will be a reality on the farm you plan to own. Wherever you locate, you will find a Crane dealer in the town nearest you, who will aid you in selecting the right system for your needs.

FOR INTERESTING FARM WATER SYSTEM BOOKLET, C. P. 1, WRITE CRANE CO., CHICAGO

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CRANE-BENNETT, LTD., LONDON

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the Agricultural College of Utah. Last year he was elected to Phi Kappa Phi.

The manager of the Highgate Farms, owned by Professor E. S. Savage of the an hus department of the College, is Warner Davis. The herd consists of 28 pure-bred Guernseys and is producing milk for a retail route in the City of Ithaca. The address of the farm is Cayuga Heights, Ithaca, N. Y.

G. W. Wilder, Jr., is at the present time working on his father's farm. He seems to like Ithaca pretty well as is shown in a recent letter written from his present location which is at Hollow Hill Farm, Colton, California. He writes, "Don't let anyone kid you into thinking that California is God's country—it isn't. Ithaca's not so bad after all."

George F. Brewer is in the main office of the Certain-teed Products Corporation at 100 East Forty-second Street, New York. Until February he was with the Hess Construction Company in San Diego, Calif., engaged in building government barracks. His address is 18 Third Avenue, Port Washington, Long Island, New York.

"Chet" W. Brown, ex., tells us that he wants to work himself up in the ranks of the New York Telephone and Telegraph Company and has lately been assisting in putting up lines for the company. His home address is 12 Sanders Street, Albany, N. Y.

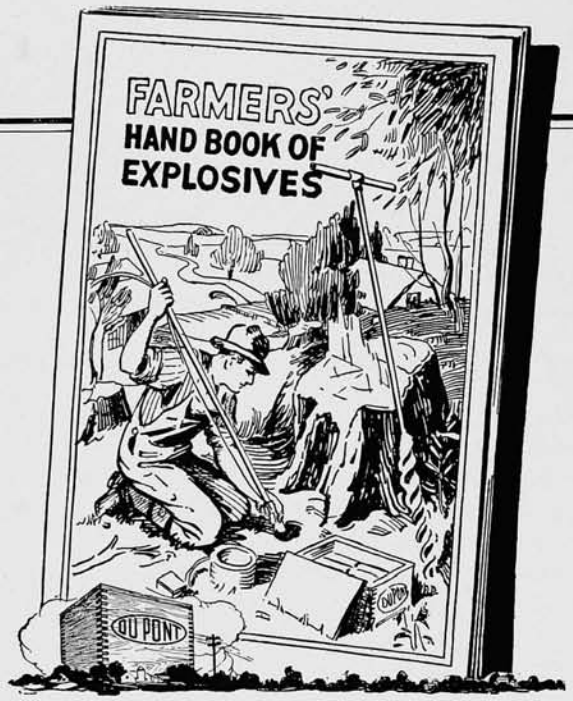
"Jimmie" Davis writes from Germany that he is "over across" on a forestry tour, and is at present enjoying life to the utmost with the "Himies." The party consists of thirteen students, ten from Mt. Alto, one from Minnesota, and A. A. Doppel and Jimmie from Cornell. There are also two professors in the party, Dr. C. A. Schewck of Darmstadt, and Dr. Hoffman of Mt. Alto. They have visited the Holland forests and were royally entertained by Mr. Lonkhuyzer, director of the Nederlandsche Heidenmaalschappy. (Pronounce that if you can!) After five weeks in Germany, the party will leave for Switzerland. They likewise expect to visit the forests in France and England before returning.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Lawless of 1700 Green Street, Harrisburg, Pa., announce the arrival of Edward William on the 27th day of April. Mr. Lawless is in charge of egg and poultry marketing at the Bureau of Markets, Department of Agriculture. Mrs. Lawless was before her marriage, Miss Loretta Brady of Ithaca, N. Y.

Walter Loomis, Ph.D., who has been doing research work in the vegetable gardening department, was recently appointed by the National Research Council of Fellowship to do research work in the departments of agriculture and biochemistry at the University of Minnesota. The funds for this fellowship come from the Rockefeller Foundation which has given 350,000 dollars to be expended in five years for research fellowships to men with doctors' degrees. Mr. Loomis will start his study of chemical and physiological analysis of plants at the University of Minnesota, October 1.

1925

A. S. Mills is acting as Farm Bureau assistant in plant pathology and entomology in Greene County from April 1 to October 1. He then expects to return to his Alma Mater to take up graduate work.



You should have a copy of this *free* handbook

JUST a postal request from you enables us to send you by return mail a copy of this "Farmers' Handbook of Explosives."

The handbook is a textbook on the use of explosives on the farm. It is authentic, comprehensive, profusely illustrated, and gives you complete information on the selection and application of dynamite to land-clearing, ditching, drainage, planting and cultivating trees, sub-soiling, and for other purposes on the farm.

Dynamite does all of these things easier, quicker, better and cheaper. It is the *modern* form of power for certain farm work. You are vitally interested in efficient farming methods. The "Farmers' Handbook" is packed full of interesting and instructive facts that will enable you to use explosives properly and safely.

While you think of it drop us a line and ask for the "Farmers' Handbook." You will receive your copy without delay.

E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO., Inc.

Equitable Bldg., New York, N. Y.

DU PONT

R. D. Ranger, W.C., is a part of the Elmhurst Dairy, Inc., dealers in milk and its products in Hornell, New York. He writes that business is thriving.

George F. Williams, W.C., is field man for the Fairmont Creamery Company, with headquarters at Columbus, Ohio.

H. J. Smith, W.C., is back in his position with the Waddington Condensed Milk Company at South New Berlin, New York, which he left temporarily in order to take the professional dairy course at Cornell.

Immediately following the close of the winter course, E. S. Russell walked in on the manager of Chestnut Farms Dairy in Washington, D. C., and ordered himself a job. He seems pleased with the result.

"Walt" F. Gee, ex., and Miss Alice Willsey, were married on April 29 in Trumansburg, N. Y. They will reside in Ithaca.

Sidney Henderson, W.C., who took the general ag course last winter is now managing a 180-acre dairy farm, raising Holsteins and as good alfalfa as can be found in Dutchess County. His address is Manumit Farm, Pawling, N. Y.

Rika Gillett, who graduated in February, is now teaching at Waterford, Pennsylvania.

"President" R. W. Coolidge, W.C., is a member of the Dairy Survey Laboratories, specialists in dairy plant problems. He is located at Adams, N. Y.

R. C. Dennis, W.C., is making ice cream for the Teall Catering Company of Rochester, N. Y.

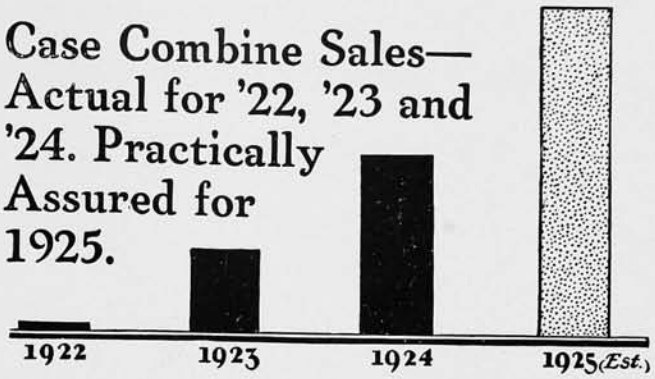
L. H. Bump, W.C., is again filling his former position in the Abbotts, New York, cheese factory.

Observations on the Fruit Industries of Some European Countries

(Continued from page 266)

Many of the varieties of tree fruits are of very acceptable quality, although the average of them would certainly not be classed as superior to our average American fruits. Seedling apples and pears are very common. On the whole, the color developed by our varieties of apples seems superior to the apples of England, Germany, and France. Most of the higher quality sorts of these European countries are yellow or blushed. The greater humidity and cloudiness undoubtedly account for the lack of many good red colored varieties. The quality of pears, especially those varieties grown in Belgium and France, are very good. The Europeans do not find it necessary to grow varieties of the Kieffer type, and many of the best sorts, such as the Bartlett, Anjou, and Winter Nelis, reach a much higher degree of excellence

Case Combine Sales—Actual for '22, '23 and '24. Practically Assured for 1925.



Results Count

In all the history of the farm machinery industry it is doubtful if such emphatic approval has ever been accorded to any machine as is shown by the above sales record of Case harvester-threshers.

Introduced late in 1922, only a few machines could be sold that year. These few, however, were enough to demonstrate to grain growers the overwhelming superiority of the Case in saving time, labor, grain and money.

Orders for 1923 delivery began to pour in. Dealers who had no machines took orders from pictures and folders. The volume of business grew so rapidly that it taxed the facilities of the largest thresher factory in the world.

Again in 1924 the story was repeated. Doubled production barely took care of the business. *1925 now promises another 100 per cent increase.*

Because Case combines are superior in design, construction, materials and operation they give users results undreamed of before the Case was put on the market.

J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co.
Established 1842 Incorporated
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KEYSTONE COPPER STEEL

Apollo

Rust-resisting Copper-Steel

For Culverts, Tanks, Flumes, Gutters, Silos, Roofing, Siding, Etc.

Apollo-Keystone Copper Steel galvanized gives unequaled service, above or below the ground.

APOLLO is the highest quality galvanized product manufactured. When Copper Steel is used it assures maximum rust-resistance. Time and weather prove it lasts longest. Sold by weight by leading dealers. KEYSTONE quality is also unequaled for Roofing Tin Plates. Send for booklets.

AMERICAN SHEET AND TIN PLATE COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

than they do with us. Cherries are among the most profitable fruits in many sections of the continent and also in England. The plum, likewise, is relatively more important as a tree fruit than it is in America, and there are many excellent varieties of this species. Peaches are not as widely grown as they are in America, and those grown in England are confined to walls or to glass houses. Chestnuts, cobnuts or hazel nuts are of considerable importance. Small fruits are quite widely grown, and much more attention is paid to them in old European countries than they receive in America.

Farm Mechanics for Juniors

(Continued from page 269)

can save many dollars after he has learned this business."

One of the older boys, age 17, writes: "The farm mechanics work which I have done was very useful to me. I think that it was well worth my time to learn what I did. I have spliced a rope, soldered up a few pans, and fixed up a few parts of harness. This has saved me a few dollars already. I would also be glad to receive more information concerning the other farm study courses which you have."

MAKE *EVERY* ACRE PRODUCTIVE with SOLVAY PULVERIZED LIMESTONE

Build up your bank balance with the aid of Solvay Pulverized Limestone. Makes the soil sweet and productive. Increase the yield of your next harvest by spreading Solvay. Gives results the first year and for four or five years thereafter. Liming is the only practical way of correcting soil acidity. Learn all about lime and what it has done for thousands of farmers—send for the Solvay Booklet, FREE on request.

THE SOLVAY PROCESS COMPANY
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LOCAL DEALERS

Hammond's Slug Shot
Grandfather used it for potato bugs. Father uses it. Mother uses it on her roses. This year I am using it in my garden.

"HAMMOND'S SLUG SHOT"

Used from Ocean to Ocean

A light, composite, fine powder, easily distributed either by duster, bellows, or in water by spraying. Thoroughly reliable in killing Currant Worms, Potato Bugs, Cabbage Worms, Lice, Slugs, Sow Bugs, etc. and it is also strongly impregnated with fungicides. Put up in Popular Packages at Popular Prices.

Sold by Seed Dealers and Merchants

HAMMOND'S SLUG SHOT WORKS, BEACON, N. Y.

HAMMOND'S SLUG-SHOT — 1880 — USED SINCE 1880 — 1915 — AN INSECTICIDE FOR GARDEN USE

The course offered this past year was an experiment. As a result, the work has been reorganized for another year and should be even more successful. Next winter the clubs will hold three meetings with a representative of the rural engineering department, and between times will carry on by themselves, under the supervision of their county club leader. In addition a second year course will be added. The new course will teach filing saws, sharpening tools, and woodworking.

Some Facts Concerning the Marketing of "Spuds"

(Continued from page 271)

A small number of the shipping agencies use their warehouse throughout the year. Many of them do not. During the winter, potatoes are hauled at very irregular intervals. There is much idle time, winter and summer, for labor and some idle space in warehouses. Some of the shipping agencies are now handling feed, fertilizer, lime, seed, and a variety of the agricultural products of their region; others are carrying on a very restricted business with only a few commodities. It is probable that the handling of some of the above named farm supplies as well as most of the farm products raised in the region, which may be shipped in carloads, would aid in reducing overhead expenses. Several shipping agencies are interested in such a program, but are apprehensive of becoming involved in the extension of a great deal of credit to the farmers. It is possible that the use of trade acceptances may prove helpful in solving this problem. Trade acceptances are widely used in the larger centers of trade, but have not as yet been used generally in rural districts. A feed store in southern New York seems to be using them successfully. If reliable farmers desire credit from this feed store, it is provided by the use of trade acceptances. These can run from one to three months and are not renewable. The firm running the feed store charges 1 per cent interest per month on amounts for which acceptances are drawn. The trade acceptances are backed by the feed store and are discounted at the local bank. By this method, the farmer pays for his own credit and knows what he is paying for. The feed store gives acceptances only to farmers whose credit is good and has all its capital available for running its business. Bankers understand trade acceptances and will probably be willing to assist shipping agencies in their use.

If You're A Senior,

graduating this month, you're already beginning to think of how you can cut down expenses on your dairy farm.

Cutting the expense of feeding — for one thing — is a matter of buying the feeds that give you the most milk-making nutrients per dollar's worth. In one ton of

Diamond Corn Gluten Meal

you get 1680 lbs. of digestible nutrients and about 39 or 40% digestible protein. Compare these figures with the protein analysis and digestibility ratio of any other high protein feed. Add bran, ground oats and a little oilmeal for a productive and economical mixture.

IN

EVERY LIVE DEALER'S STOCK

AND

EVERY GOOD DAIRY RATION

Corn Products Refining Co.

New York **Chicago**

40% Protein Guaranteed

A REFERENCE BOOK for the asking

This is our General Catalog Nine Seventy. Over 400 pages to tell you about the *CP* Line of Dairy Plant Equipment and Supplies. If your inclination runs to Dairying you will want the book and we want you to have it. If you are interested in any particular machine or phase of dairy plant practice mention it and we will include any later bulletins available. Please mention this publication.

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61 W. Kinzie Street Chicago, Ill.

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for circular letters, post cards, commercial forms, etc., is at your service. Completed work delivered within 24 hours. Two deliveries daily.

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DRESS WELL AND SUCCEED

IT isn't what you put into a suit in dollars and cents, its what the maker puts into it in cloth, in workmanship and in style. A man who wears a HART SCHAFFNER & MARX or a MICHAELS - STERN suit never need apologize for his appearance. Try it!

BOSTONIAN SHOES

BUTTRICK & FRAWLEY Inc.

Devoted to Local Events

The Campus Countryman

Around the Top of "The Hill"

Volume VI | Ithaca, New York, June, 1925 | Number 9

DINNER HELD IN DOMECON CELEBRATES NEW STATUS

Representatives from Other Colleges Present at Big Banquet

One hundred seventy-five guests gathered in domecon assembly on May 11 at a formal dinner given to celebrate the establishment of the New York State College of Home Economics. President Livingston Farrand acted as toastmaster and opened the program by giving a resume of the home economics work here since its beginning as a tiny nucleus—with its first class composed of six women, one Chinaman and one Japanese man. President Farrand also paid tribute to Dr. L. H. Bailey and Professor Martha Van Rensselaer '00 for their part in the development of the institution.

Acting Dean Cornelius Betten of the Ag College likened the new change to the fulfillment of a long suit of separation which would allow the lady in the case to be known by her maiden name of Miss Home Economics rather than as Mrs. Agriculture, but that domestic relations would remain the same, and the same servants would be employed.

Other speakers of the evening were Lieutenant-Governor Lowman, who lauded New York State's generosity in educational matters, state senator J. S. Truman, assemblyman J. R. Robinson, Mr. F. J. Newman of the University Board of Trustees, and Professor Martha Van Rensselaer who told of the troubles experienced in working out the first courses in home economics.

The senior domecon girls served the dinner, the junior girls prepared it, and the sophomores were responsible for setting the tables.

Among the guests were the deans of the various colleges of the university, the heads of the departments in the Ag College, representatives of the State Home and Farm Bureau Federations, and several local, state and national women's clubs.

AG ELECTS

On Friday, May 15, the officers of the Ag Association were elected for the coming year. Merrills L. Dake '26 was elected to succeed George Webber '25 as president. Doris Webb '26 replaced "Dot" Daly '26 as vice-president. "Bob" Mitchell '26 was elected to the office of secretary, which has been filled during the past year by "Ed" Foster '25. John Marshall '26 was chosen to guard the finances, succeeding "Dobbin" Reid '25. "Al" Van Schoick '27 was chosen for assistant athletic director, to help "Johnnie" Weir who now moves up to the job of director.

SEDOWA

B. E. Boyer
H. M. Bull
F. M. Burtis
V. L. Case
H. L. Chappell
D. E. Ellenwood
J. A. Gardener
V. H. Jonas
G. E. McBride
E. E. Parsons
R. C. Pratt
J. R. Tremaine
D. E. Webb

FLIVVER FAILS TO FLIV AS AXLE TENDONS GIVE

Homeward Bound Helios Have to Hike—Enjoy Midnight Field Trip

In the wee small hours of the morning of May 8, five strange men were seen trying to "bum" rides into Ithaca on the Trumansburg road. These five were Dr. R. P. Sibley and four staid and stately seniors, "Ed" Foster, "Johnnie" Miller, "Gus" Vrooman, and "Rus" Young.

These five were paying their supreme tribute to a trusty Ford, which had passed out in its faithful service to education and to humanity.

They were returning from a Helios party at Professor "Jimmie" Rice's farm near Trumansburg. The Ford, after covering the first mile toward home in record-breaking time, strained a tendon in its right hind axle which completely disabled it. Much as they hated to leave their faithful servant in such agony, it was deemed best by a majority vote to start on towards Ithaca. The majority was largely seniors who had either prelims or farm management trips next morning. They arrived home at two A. M. after a pleasant walk of eight and one-half miles. Dr. Sibley said that he really enjoyed the walk down, on such a clear cool night. However, those who returned to get the helpless flivver, and arrived back on the Ag campus in time to start on a farm management trip with one banana as a substitute for breakfast and lunch, expressed no sentiments on the walking part.

GREENHOUSE CONTRACT LET

The contract for the new floriculture greenhouses, which will be situated just north of the dairy building, has been awarded to Lord & Burnham. This concern will take care of both the construction work and the heating. Since the new houses will not be ready for occupancy until September 1, the floriculture department is unfortunately obliged to conduct its work this season in the present location.

KERMIS PLAYWRIGHTS TO JOIN IN NATIONAL CONTEST

New Arrangements for 1926 Will Make Competition More Keen

The Kermis committee has decided to run its competition for plays to be presented in Farmers' Week of 1926 in conjunction with the country-wide contest put on by the Farm and Home Bureaus, the G. L. F., and the State Grange. This latter contest was outlined in the May issue of the *Countryman* and further details concerning it may be obtained from the department of rural social organization.

Plays submitted in the Kermis competition next fall will compete with the plays written for the rural social organization contest whether they are entered in that contest or not. The winner of the one contest will automatically be the winner of the other, unless the best play is not submitted by the time set for the final date of the rural social organization contest which is November 1 1925, in which case a Kermis prize of $100 will be given for the best play, or two $50 prizes will be awarded for the two best one-act plays. Except in this possibility, no Kermis prize will be given.

The Kermis committee advises all aspiring playwrights to get busy over the summer, rather than to turn in a hastily written play next fall which would stand little chance of winning either the Kermis contest or the rural social organization contest.

DOWN WITH THE RODENTS BATTLE-CRY OF BUG MEN

Will we continue to have woodchucks and rats and the evil effects derived therefrom? That is the big question of the day, or at least the big question up in the entomology department, which is soon to be solved. With the able help of Mr. Stewart from the *Biological Survey* at Washington, D. C. and M. D. Pirnie, instructor in ornithology, the department soon hopes to be able to bring the great question to a climax, or rather to an anti-climax. With their headquarters located in Ithaca, these men are planning to travel through New York and New England to demonstrate control measures in the extermination of certain rodents.

Although Mr. Pirnie will still retain his instructorship, a large part of his work will consist in looking after this new work. They will work as extension specialists through the county agents in New York, as well as scouring New England. Practically every county in New York has already asked for two or three days' conference with them.

HEB-SA

W. T. Bovard
A. C. Bowdish
W. R. Burt
J. E. Frazer
L. P. Ham
P. I. Higley
M. C. Howard
A. Kurdt
A. L. Mason
P. K. Rice
C. Russell, 2nd
S. H. Shriver
R. C. S. Sutliff
A. V. Taft

MINISTERS WILL STUDY RURAL LIFE IN ENLARGED SCHOOL

Amateur Dramatics and Pageantry Added to Summer Courses

The department of rural social organization is developing an excellent group of summer courses and is greatly enlarging the scope of its work. The courses in rural dramatics and pageantry are an interesting innovation.

With the exception of Wisconsin, Cornell is the first college to offer instruction and practice in such work. The group will stage the summer theatre productions which were so sucessful a feature of last year's course. In addition to the Cornell faculty, Assistant Professors H. H. Hudson of Swarthmore College, and L. S. Hultzen of Washington University have been secured.

The department is also enlarging the summer school for town and country ministers, which will provide instruction in the social and economic phases of rural life as well as in more religious subjects. A great step forward this year has been made in the hearty endorsement and cooperation of the Catholic Church. Official encouragement has been given both by the Right Reverend Daniel J. Curley, Bishop of the Diocese of Syracuse, and by Reverend O'Hara in behalf of the Rural Life Bureau of the National Catholic Welfare Council. One of the faculty of the School is to be Reverend William P. McDermott of Racine, Wisconsin, who is vice-president of the Rural Life Conference.

The department of rural social organization will be very glad to send the announcement of either the courses for rural leaders or the school for ministers to anyone writing for it.

PROF PLANS TO PROWL AMONG FOREIGN FLORA

Professor K. M. Wiegand is planning to spend the summer in botanical exploits in Newfoundland in company with a party of botanists from other institutions. He plans to complete explorations begun about 15 years ago, but which were interrupted by various duties. It is expected that a complete report on the vegetation of the island can be prepared at the end of the summer's explorations.

PROFS PRANKS

Professor E. F. Phillips of apiculture will again be at the Wood's Hole Laboratory in Massachusetts, where he will continue work on a project he has long had under way. This research is concerned with the effect of the time of blooming of flowers on the distribution of a bee disease. He delivered a Sigma Xi lecture on this subject during the winter.

Professor Dwight Sanderson of rural social organization will be on sabbatic leave next year. His plans include a visit to Europe, where he will study the life of rural France and Germany.

Dr. L. L. Bernard of the department of sociology at the University of Minnesota will teach here next year, during the first semester at least. He is considered one of America's foremost rural sociologists.

Professor Chandler is returning to Ithaca to look over a number of orchard experiments which he started before leaving for the west, where he is now in the pomology department at the University of California. While at Cornell Professor Chandler was with the pomology department, and later preceded Dr. Thatcher as Director of Experiment Stations.

Professor F. O. Underwood of the vegetable gardening department, accompanied by men from the New Jersey Agricultural College and Penn State College, inspected the experimental station at Norfolk, Virginia, during the week of April 27—May 2.

Professor A. H. Nehrling has been reappointed superintendent of the flower department at the New York State Fair, which will be held from September 12 to 19 this year. In this connection he has revised and enlarged the premium list and established several new classes. The prizes awarded will total $3,500 this year.

Professor B. L. Melvin of rural social organization is visiting Europe during the summer, and plans to make a study of the German village community.

Dr. Liberty Hyde Bailey, who with his family spent the winter in Florida, is now back in Ithaca.

Professor H. C. Thompson, of the vegetable gardening department inspected the work being done on the Long Island Research Farm on May 1 and 2.

HELIOS

E. K. Ball
W. E. Benning
W. E. Blauvelt
C. C. Braun
W. T. Brown
A. W. Crosby
M. L. Dake
J. Genung
R. M. Goodelle
R. V. Lange
J. Marshall, Jr.
R. K. Mitchell
A. Stone
J. Van Wagenen, 3rd

FROSH AND FACULTY TO GAIN BY SYSTEMATIC NUMBERING

Decades and Centuries Involved in New Course Designation

At the meeting of the College faculty on May 6 a plan was adopted for the renumbering of the courses in the Ag College announcement along systematic lines.

Courses numbering from 1 to 100 will be those courses intended for undergraduates, especially underclassmen. Those courses intended primarily for upperclassmen and graduate students will lie between the numbers of 101 to 200, while the numbers between 201 and 300 will be given to the graduate courses.

All courses in recognized divisions of a department will be grouped together in decades. For example, in botany, courses in the division of taxonomy might have the numbers 11 to 20, courses in morphology 21 to 30, etc.

Corresponding courses on different levels will be given corresponding numbers a century apart. Thus a course in plant physiology open to underclassmen might have the number 21, while the advanced course in plant physiology open only to upperclassmen and graduate students would have the number 121.

In the opinion of the faculty this systematic numbering wil be of great assistance to new students as well as to faculty advisors.

JUNIOR FIELD DAY PLANS PROVIDE FREAK FROLICS

Plans are fast being completed for the Junior Field Days at the Ag College. Scores of boys and girls' 4-H Clubs throughout the state are saving their pennies to come to Ithaca June 24, 25, and 26 and partake of "inspiration, facts, and fun." The program will open on the evening of the 24th with a big bonfire, following which two days wil be devoted to demonstrations, sightseeing, and recreation. The poultry department is planning special work for any junior club members interested in culling and the candling of eggs. Programs and other information are now available and will be mailed to anyone writing for them. They can be secured from any county club leader or direct from the College of Agriculture.

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Published on the first of each month during the school year by THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN, Inc. Contributions should be in the hands of the Editor by the fifteenth of the month previous to the date of issue. Say what you want and sign it, indicating whether you want your real name used, or another one.

Editor for this issue
NORMA WRIGHT
Associate Editors
G. F. BRITT T. E. LAMONT

Vol. VI June, 1925 No. 9

PROF RELATIONSHIPS

In looking over the publications from other ag colleges on our exchange table, we were somewhat surprised to note that most of the articles are written by students. With all due respect to these papers and to the students who write for them, we cannot help feeling a little proud of the hearty cooperation which our faculty extends to us. We feel that articles written by professors who have had a life time of experience in their field carry a great deal more weight than those written by undergraduates.

We appreciate the help that our professors give us, and would like to promote this relationship to the point where even the timid but persistent reporter would be welcome. When the time comes that a professor , as soon as he sees a notebook coming through the door followed by a pencil and a "news hunter," will dig down in his desk for the notes he has jotted down about those funny happenings in his department, we would rate our relationships at 100%.

A PERTINENT QUESTION

Modern science has been developed to its present extent largely by the invention and use of the microscope. This instrument has taught us what things are happening, how they happen, and to a certain extent why they happen. However, from its very nature it does not give that perspective which shows the practical application of the facts discovered. It concentrates one's vision on a single, minute object, ignoring its relation to other things.

A college or university can be likened to a microscope in many respects; it teaches us a mass of facts and why they are true, but leaves to the individual the development of a perspective such that he may properly value these facts, and determine their practical application.

Here in the Ag College, we have two classes of students: first, those who are farm reared, and have, through a life time of farm work, developed this perspective; the second class of students have not this training, and as a result cannot see the practical application of the facts they are learning. It is to help these students that the College makes farm practice a graduation requirement.

However, this requirement does not have to be met until the beginning of the senior year. We feel that the time for the completion of the requirement should be shortened. If the 40-point requirement had to be met at the begining of the junior year these students would be more nearly on a level with the farm-reared boys in the development of this perspective for two years instead of one. Thus we feel that they would get more practical training and fewer unrelated facts if they met the requirement earlier in their course.

TRAITS RATED

A committee of the university faculty under the chairmanship of Assistant Professor J. E. Reyna is presenting a plan to the various colleges under which students will be rated on traits not directly treated elsewhere. This plan is designed to supplement the time-honored marking system as well as the more recent mental ability ratings. A questionnaire containing a list of traits such as punctuality, self-reliance, originality, and a score of others is sent to all members of the teaching staff. Then by a very ingenious automatic graphing system which Professor Reyna has worked out, a curve can be drawn for each student which will show his character at a glance. It is expected that the Ag College at least will adopt this plan in some revised form perhaps. Over three hundred members of the faculty of the various colleges have already signified their willingness to cooperate in such a plan.

SUMP'NS DOIN'

The work of clearing the ground for the new plant industry building will start soon after the close of the term, although the building itself will not be actually started until further appropriations have been secured, Dean Betten announced recently. The important tasks in the clearing of the ground will be the moving of the greenhouses and the rural engineering labs. The old dairy building will have to be wrecked before the new building can be put up, but the actual wrecking of the old lab will not take place this summer.

Governor Smith believes that the money for the plant industry building and the new library should come from a large bond issue for state buildings, which will be floated this fall. This fact, according to Dean Betten, is probably the reason why the money was not appropriated by the legislature this spring.

At the present time several departments are rather temporarily parked. We are looking forward with cramped eagerness to the time when we can spread out into these much needed new quarters.

THIS 'ERE & THAT 'AIR

A JUNE JINGLE

Hail to the marry-month of June! A month that never comes too soon for bridegrooms and prospective brides and profs and students all besides. May is past with all its fun, and summer now is well begun. We look back on the spring's events, for which not one of us repents, and realize another year has slipped away, vacation's near. The mud rush now is history, as is that glorious Spring Day spree. Blazers soon will cease to blaze as seniors end their student days. Frosh caps have met their fiery dooms; the air is blue with frosh pipe-fumes. Everything would seem all right; alas! it isn't though, not quite; there's just one thing that bothers yet, one worry that we can't forget; no end of futile darns and damns will save us from those dread exams. We've got to get right down and grind; oh Fate! why are you so unkind? But when exams are o'er we're done, another year's gauntlet is run. We'll chuck the whole infernal mess and beat it home to convalesce.

Beans Beaten

For minerals and vitamins
Snap beans and leafy crops are twins.
Although the greens may win the cup,
The stringless bean is runner-up.

Uncle Ab says taxes may be high, but he'd a darn sight rather pay 'em than to go where there aren't any.

The Debutante

'Tis true your budding Miss is very charming,
But shy and awkward at first coming out,
So much alarm'd, that she is quite alarming,
All Giggle, Blush; half Pertness, and half Pout;
And glancing at Mamma, for fear there's harm in
What you, she, it, or they, may be about,
The nursery still lisps out in all they utter—
Besides, they always smell of bread and butter.

—*Byron*

Our idea of a tightwad—the fellow in Met. I who worries because the earth only gets one two-billionth of the energy given off by the sun.

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PHOTO-ENGRAVING came into general use about 35 years ago gradually supplanting wood engraving as a means of conveying pictures to the printed page. The process has made wonderful progress and is now the universal means for reproducing illustrations that are to be printed.

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IT is by this process that the beautiful color illustrations, and reproductions from paintings, seen in magazines and catalogues, are made possible, and incidentally, this process was invented and developed by Mr. Ives at Cornell University.

THIS is the first of a series of stories about Photo-Engraving. In the next issue we will try to be a little more specific, and tell what a line engraving is, how it is used and how it is made. In the meantime we will be glad to welcome anyone interested at our plant, where he can see the actual operations of this interesting and valuable art.

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STATISTICAL RESEARCHES TO ENGAGE AG EC PROFS

Farm Management Staff Outlines Activities for Vacation

The students are now leaving for their vacation with the happy thought that they will have no studying to do for nearly four months. Little do they realize what is in store for them next fall on their return. Especially does this apply to those majoring in the department of agricultural economics and farm management. This department is not satisfied with the preponderance of data they have already collected, and as a result has planned a comprehensive and varied program of research which will inevitably result in hosts of new figures and statistics for the students to bone over next year.

Professor L. Spencer will study cost of milk hauling in three or four sections of the state. C. K. Tucker, Grad. will work on the factors of efficiency in milk plant operation. Professor H. A. Ross with the help of "Curt" Mumford, Grad. will study the marketing of milk in New York City and Binghamton. J. F. Harriott, Grad. will continue the farm management studies of dairy farms on which Professor E. G. Misner has been working.

From Cabbage to Hay

Professor M. P. Rasmussen will study the cost of marketing cabbage in central and western New York. Later in the summer and next fall he will work on the terminal marketing of fruits and vegetables on the markets of New York City, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and possibly Cleveland.

G. R. Kriesel, Grad. will investigate the marketing of grapes and possibly beans. M. F. Thurston, Grad. will consider the marketing of hay. E. A. Perragaux, Grad. will study the factors affecting the cost of operating retail feed stores and I. F. Hall, Grad. will work on farm building arrangement. F. F. Lininger, Grad. will study express rates in New York on the Morganthau Fellowship and I. J. Call, Grad. will investigate the problem of farm taxation. J. B. Kirkland, Grad. will consider the problem of city food distribution. W. Allen, Grad. is completing his thesis on "Abandoned Lands." J. F. Booth, Grad. is finishing his history of "Successes and Failures of Cooperatives".

May Influence Prelims

Professors G. F. Warren and F. A. Pearson will continue their work of the last several years on prices of farm products; Professor C. V. Noble will also continue his farm cost accounting studies. Professor G. P. Scoville will continue his farm management studies on the fruit farms of Niagara county. Professor W. L. Myers will carry forward his work on the farm credit problem, and Professor J. E. Boyle is compiling a history of agriculture.

The department feels that the value of this information on the distribution and business side of agriculture will be of enough value to the farmers to counterbalance any "kicking" on the part of the student body because of the increased comprehensiveness of the prelims.

DRAWING LAB WITHDRAWN TO LACTEAL ATMOSPHERE

With the exodus of Assistant Professor J. E. Reyna and his drawing department from the marketing building, the offices of the rural engineering department are all moved, and the profs of the department will henceforth be at home to visitors in the new dairy building.

The final step in the migration will be accomplished some time during the summer, when the rural engineering laboratories will be moved from their present position east of the farm management building to a new location just south of the stock judging pavilion.

To dispel all doubts and fears, Professor H. W. Riley, head of the department, has announced that the extensive excavations now being made in the vicinity of the dairy building have nothing to do with archeological expeditions or skeleton hunts, but that the trench is merely to be the sewer connection for the laboratories when in their new position.

CHAMPION HENS TO SHOW THEIR STUFF IN JULY

The Poultry Judging School will be held at the New York State College of Agriculture from June 29 to July 4 this year. The poultry department has secured a number of men from other parts of the country to aid in the instruction, and it is expected that the school will be more generally attended this summer than ever before. The work includes instruction and practice in picking birds for egg and meat production. The best of the students taking the course are picked to go out into the state during the summer and help with the culling of flocks in the various counties in conjunction with the Farm Bureaus.

POST MORTEM

Long live Frigga Fylgae! Frigga Fylgae is dead! But her spirit is reincarnated in the new Home Economics Club and the Agricultural Women's Association which were organized at a meeting of domecon and ag co-eds on May 6.

With the separation of the Colleges of Home Economics and Agriculture, a need for separate organizations of the women of the two colleges was keenly felt, which is answered in the two new clubs.

Frigga Fylgae was for many years the organization of women in the College of Agriculture, who will remember many a romp and frolic given by the club, and will undoubtedly mourn her passing.

NO BOVINE PUTS HER FOOT IN BUTTON'S MILK PAIL

Cows Get Annual Scrubbing; Students Win Clean Milk Prize

K. R. Button, Sp. won the annual clean milk contest with an average bacterial count of 5,255, while "Chuck" Bowman '27 was a close second with a count of 5,915. The third and fourth prizes were won by P. Gumushian '26 and E. I. Browning '29. The prizes were $20 to the winner, and $15, $10, and $5, to the three next best. Each of the ten contestants who entered milked two cows a night on three different nights. The average bacterial count for the three milkings was taken and the four lowest won the prize.

The prizes for this contest are given by L. S. Stewart, a producer of certified milk in Newburg, New York, with the object in view of increasing the interest of students in clean milk. This is the thirteenth consecutive year that Mr. Stewart has donated the money for this prize.

CHEESE NO LONGER PROVIDES HOME FOR FUZZY MOLD

The dairy department has recently been engaged in investigating methods for increasing the keeping quality of cottage and cream cheese. It has been found that packing the cheese in jars sealed under a vacuum satisfactorily solves the problem. The cause of spoilage in cheese is due to a white aerobic mold, and hence by placing the cheese under a vacuum, the mold is unable to reduce the acidity in the cheese; therefore, the acidity remaining high protects the cheese from spoilage.

It is expected that this investigation is going to prove of immense economic value. At present wholesalers, retailers, and even consumers are having large quantities of cheese spoil because of lack of means for disposal.

STILL GAINING WEIGHT

Professor Bristow Adams has just come through a busy month acting as toastmaster at various Ithaca functions. Early in May he was monopolized by the E.E. men at the electrical engineers' banquet, and on the twenty-first was toastmaster at a banquet of the Ithaca Advertising Club. On March 12 he was principal speaker at a community meeting in Levanna, Cayuga county. The meeting was held on Cedar Cliff Farm, owned by Mr. James Morse, and was arranged in order to enable men and women of the vicinity to get together and study farm problems.

BUG SOCIETY ADDRESSED

Professor J. G. Needham recently delivered the annual address before the Provincial Entomological Society at MacDonald College, Ste. Anne, Quebec.

"PA JAMAS" WALKS OFF WITH LATHROP PACK PRIZE

Gardiner Bump '25, this years' editor of the COUNTRYMAN, won the Charles Lathrop Pack Foundation Forestry prize of $50 for 1925. Neil Hamilton '25 was awarded honorable mention.

"Gard's" winning essay was entitled "Tom Jones Investigates Prosperity" (written under the pseudonym "Pa Jamas". The essay told how Tom Jones, a lumberman, after careless utilization of his timber land for a score of years, came to realize upon careful investigation that our forests were fast being wasted. "Tom made up his mind 'that the application of the sound principles of forest production, protection, management, and utilization will result in a final sustained annual yield sufficient to supply the normal needs of the population.'"

The Three "Hows"

Neil Hamilton's essay which received honorable mention was entitled "Why Forestry". After describing what forestry is, he pointed out that the best way to secure its practice on privately owned timber lands is by cooperation between the federal government and the owner. He said the three outstanding measures which are necessary are to stop unrestrained forest exploitation, to prevent waste, and to increase timber production on available land.

This prize was established in 1924 by Mrs. Charles Lathrop Pack of Lakewood, New Jersey and is awarded annually for the best essay in the interests of forestry. The competition is open to professional forestry students only, and its purpose as expressed by the donor is "to aid in training foresters to write articles which will arouse in the public an interest and appreciation of what forestry means to the country, and so be of service in furthering the forestry idea."

The judges for the competition, appointed by President Livingston Farrand, were Professors Bristow Adams, '91, R. S. Hosmer, and G. A. Everett '99.

WEATHER MADE TO ORDER

The harvest weather forecasts which were started last year are to be continued this summer, but due to a lack of funds, it will be impossible to enlarge the scope of the service. The project marks the first time that any weather bureau in any state has provided the farmer with a forecast of weather conditions the following day for definite localities.

Most counties receive the service by radio via Schenectady, which relays from Ithaca. In some districts, however, the forecast is spread by a system of telephone relays. The distributors are selected by the county agents who receive reports directly by phone from the Ag College. These distributors pass the information on to the farmers on call or through local telephone relays.

DEAN REPRESENTS CORNELL AT PAVIAN CENTENNIAL

On May 21 to 23, Dean Mann represented Cornell University at the 11th centennial celebration of the founding of the University of Pavia, Pavia, Italy. This celebration was an international affair in which universities from many countries were repsented. Cornell received a wonderfully engraved invitation which Dean Mann presented in person at the centennial.

The Dean will return to this country early in June to report the results of his first year's work to the directors of the International Educational Board. He will return to Europe for his second year of work about the middle of July accompanied by his own family and the family of Professor C. B. Hutchinson, formerly of the plant breeding department at Cornell, and later the director of the Davis branch of the California State College of Agriculture. He is working with Dean Mann in Europe.

RING PRIZE AWARDED

"Bob" Hartshorn '26 walked off with the first prize of $30 in the Ring Memorial contest with a paper on "Fertilizers for Grapes." C. E. Paine '25 and S. C. Teng '26 each won a second prize of $20 each. The second prize was not given last year so three prizes were awarded in this contest.

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principals and village superintendents;
county and district superintendents;
members of staff of rural education in colleges and normal schools

TECHNICAL COURSES

Agricultural economics and farm management;
animal husbandry, agriculture, bacteriology, biology, botany, entomology, floriculture and ornamental horticulture, forestry, meteorology, nature study, ornithology, rural engineering, rural social organization, and vegetable gardening.

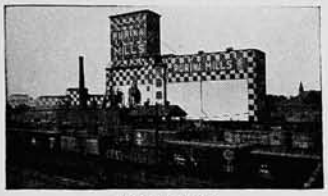
SUMMER SCHOOL OF BIOLOGY

Seven courses dealing primarily with plants;
fourteen courses dealing primarily with animals,
and general courses dealing with both plants and animals.

Write for complete announcement to the Secretary
of the College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.

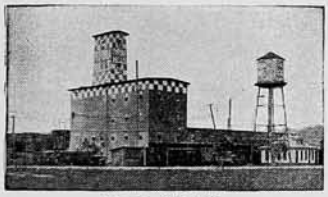
St. Louis Mill

Kansas City Mill



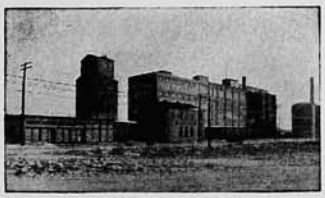
Buffalo Mill

Ft. Worth Mill



Nashville Mill

E. St. Louis Mill



Minneapolis Mill

7 Busy Mills Located for Your Service

Economy is the very key-note of the Purina plan of feeding.

That is the reason why Purina Chows are made in *seven* Purina mills instead of *one*.

Each mill is located at a point in the center of a farming area where ingredients can be economically assembled, and rations can be economically distributed to the farmer.

Each mill serves its own territory exclusively, and each bag of Purina Chows is laid down at the feed dealer's door and at the consumer's farm at the lowest possible cost.

As long as the Purina Mills recommend that all users of Purina Chows keep exact records of their feed cost, it is up to the Purina Mills to be *certain* that Purina Chows *do* lower the feed cost.

The economical distribution of Purina Chows made possible by seven Purina Mills is just *one* of the factors which play a part in producing rations that produce more milk, eggs, pork and beef at less cost to the farmer.

PURINA MILLS
966 Gratiot St.
St. Louis, Mo.
Seven Busy Mills Located for Service

1. Easy as One-Two-Three

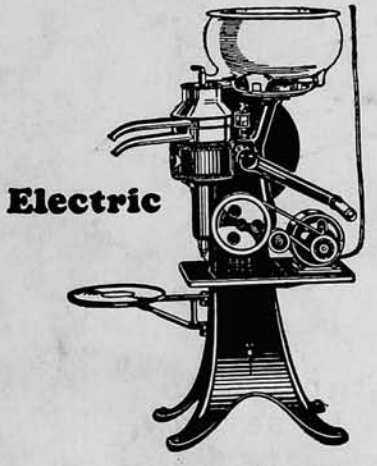
Lamoureux, A. G.
Ag Library

See a De Laval its Superiority is Evident

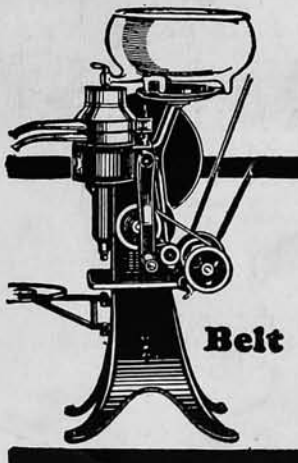
2. Try Let it prove how much cream it will Save

3. Trade in your old separator as Partial Payment

Hand



Electric



Belt

7 Sizes

OF course everyone who buys a cream separator wants the best; no one would deliberately buy a separator which would not skim clean or one which would skim clean for but a short time.

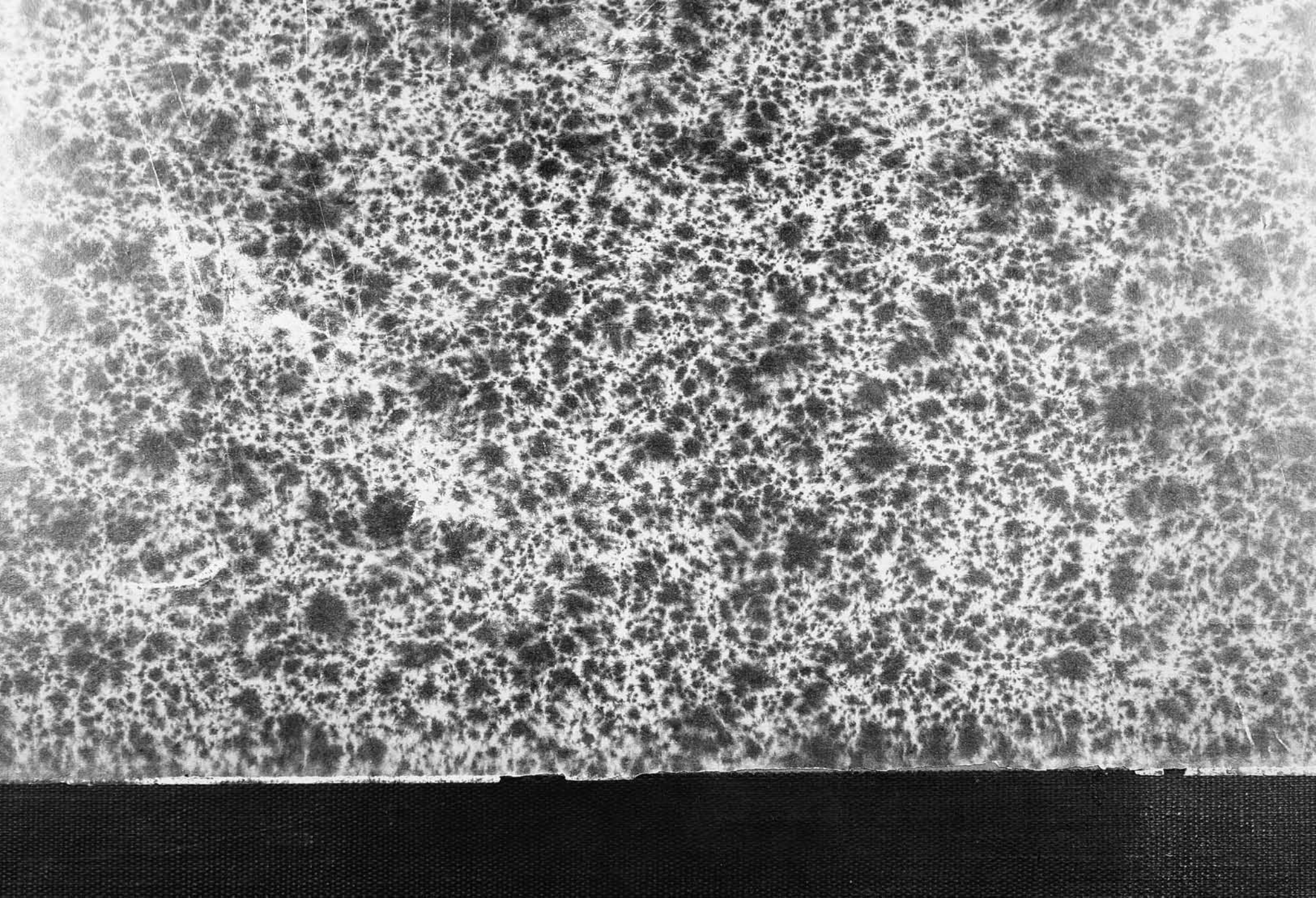
If there is any question in your mind about which cream separator is the best, it is an easy thing to settle. Just compare a De Laval side-by-side with any other machine you may have in mind. That is enough for most people—the superiority of the De Laval is clearly apparent.

But if merely seeing does not satisfy you, go a step farther and try them in actual use. *Not one person out of a hundred who does this ever fails to choose the De Laval.*

After you have convinced yourself that the De Laval is the best, and you know how much more cream it will save, trade in your old separator as partial payment on a new De Laval. See your De Laval Agent or write our nearest office below.

The De Laval Separator Company

New York	Chicago	San Francisco
165 Broadway	600 Jackson Blvd.	61 Beale St.

De Laval
CREAM SEPARATORS

The Atkinson Press, Ithaca, N. Y.