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Your Athletic Equipment

If you are to do yourself justice in trying out for any team, should be as near as possible to that used by the Varsity men.

You can get that kind from us; the exact equipment which the Varsity teams are playing in now.

OVER THE TOP TO NAIL THE RUNNER

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Are not only the best you can obtain
But a little bit better than usual
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Those little necessities and trinkets for your comfort
And attractive apparel for yourself

ROTHSCHILD BROTHERS
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Contents and Contributors

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By Dr. Erl A. Bates, advisor in Indian extension for the College of Agriculture. Dr. Bates is the founder of the Indian Welfare Movement, acknowledged to be the leading force working upon the Indian problem in this country. In 1920, he was awarded the New England Medal as being the greatest contributor to the cause of education in America during the previous three years.

What Does the Agricultural College Graduate Do? 10

By A. Wright Gibson. When the responsibility of keeping in touch with all former agricultural students was placed on the Farm Practice Office, it was very fortunate that Mr. Gibson was available to take charge of this work. His qualifications were known to the Farm Practice Office mainly through his connection with it as an instructor during his Junior and Senior years in College.

He came to the New York State College of Agriculture from the foothills of the Catskill Mountains, in 1913, and received a B.S. Degree four years later. The first two years after graduation he spent managing a large farm in Virginia. Then he bought a 600-acre farm in the same section, which he operated until he returned to the College in February, 1921, to assume the task of finding out where all former Agricultural students are and what they are doing. His patience and persistence along with other qualities make him especially well suited to this work, and he is already getting some excellent results as the following sample will show.

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The material for this article was kindly brought to us by professor emeritus John L. Stone, to whom it had been sent from California by John W. Gilmore, mentioned in the article.

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The Cornell Countryman

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Founded 1903  Incorporated 1914

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Entered as second-class mail matter at the Post Office, Ithaca, N. Y.

Ithaca, New York  October, 1922

One of the Agricultural College Magazines; Associated; financed 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.
Sonny boy, if you was mine
You kin bet you wouldn't be
Goin' off with hook an' line
By yer lonesome; no sirree!

Things has changed, I guess, since when
I was jest a little tad;
When I wanted fishin' then,
First I'd have to ask my Dad

Could I go; then Dad would say,
"Creeks is tricky, little brother
Better help me git in hay
Run along an' ast yer Mother."

Mother'd say: "Good Land o' Love!
Down there by yerself, alone!
What kin Pa be thinkin' of!
Wait until yer big an' grown!"

Dad, he'd wait out by the gate.
When I'd come, he'd grin an' say,
"Mother's right; let's dig our bait;
We kin work some other day!"

Sonny boy, if you was mine
You kin bet you wouldn't be
Goin' off with hook an' line
By yer lonesome; no sirree!
Iroquois Gold or Maize
By Erl Bates

INDIAN corn or maize might well be designated as the backbone of American agriculture.

Zea mays Linn came, according to our best botanists, as a development from two wild grasses, the Euchloena Mexicana and the Euchloena Luxurians of Guatemala, the latter most nearly approximating our present types. Archaeological, historical, and meteorological proofs point to a region in lower Mexico, south of 22 degrees north latitude at an altitude of about 5400 feet as its original home. How early the cultivation of maize was begun by the Indians is mere conjecture but the graves of the mound builders, who preceded our Indians in the occupation of the continent, show evidences of cultivated corn. The tombs of the Incas of old Peru contain pictographs of the corn grower and even ears of maize.

Woven into the very fabric of Indian philosophy, religion, and folklore, is found what all tribes except those of the non-agricul-
but they were essential hunters of buffalo while the Iroquois were agriculturists first and meat procurers afterwards.

The early clans were the Bears and the Wolves, the Bears being foremost because they dug and stored while the Wolves were both hunters of animals and conquerors of alien red men. All work was divided between these two clans but the Bears, the farmers, held first place in council. Later, to secure fish to fertilize the corn fields, the Turtle clan was created. These three clans or divisions of tribe are common to all the five and later six nations. The most sacred office in the old confederacy founded by the Onondaga Chief Hiawatha in 1500 was the Clan Seed Grandmother. It was to her, that sufficient seed was brought after harvest that in case of failure of crop, the nation might not die for want of their staple. Corn, beans, and squashes are known to the Iroquois or Six Nations as the "Three Sisters" or as "Our Supporters."

The power of the Seed Clan Grandmother was even greater than any Matron in the Great Council for only women voted among them in 1500, and even today, among some Indians, the men have not been given as yet the privilege.

The power of women arose from their refusal to raise any more warriors unless they had the right to make war and, before the Council finally declared war, this Matron with an ear of maize in her hand said "Remember behind the arrow must be the maize." Thus it was that but two of the nations, the Senecas and the Mohawks, were "skilled in the arts of war" while three, the Oneidas, the Cayugas, and the Onondagas, were essentially agriculturists in daily life, thought, and voice in Council. The Five and later Six Nations, for the Tuskorara were added later, became the "Romans of the New World," the "holders of the key of the continent" and the "men surpassing all other red men" because they were agriculturists. They were not a migratory people. They have large towns and outside of their villages they had common fields of maize which the young men were forced to cultivate to feed the widows and orphans during the long winter. Thus applied socialism existed here in New York State when serfdom was the basis of European society. The voice of the Iroquois mothers in Great Council at Onondaga rule all the lands and all the tribes from the St. Lawrence to the Chesapeake and from the Hudson to the Mississippi and many of the traditional legends show clearly that the Iroquois compelled their captive nations to pay as tribute, corn of their own high standard of cultivation. They forced the Delawares, the Eries, and others to practice improved methods and
doubtless these nations became better farmers even if the Iroquois had to force it into their heads by use of a tomahawk. The method is suggested for present day needs of the student body of the Agricultural College located in old Cayuga country.

The Iroquois elected their seed by an adage "maize that will not turn gold in three full moons will never feed you in the cold." Three full moons is ninety days and thus, the Indians practiced in 1550 what we consider scientific agriculture in 1922. Then again, we have lately come into possession of two curved pieces of bark enclosing a quantity of moss showing that the Iroquois used "bark instead of rag dolls" for germination tests before the days of the whites.

The Corn or Planting Moon of May plays a large part in the calendar of the Iroquois and following closely after the dance "for the sweet water (maple sap) of the woodland," the Planting dance is second only to the Corn or Harvest dance of the autumn. All of these ceremonial dances are regulated after the seasons and are built around his agriculture, for instance, following the planting comes the Strawberry and then the Spring Bean dances. All these dances are deeply religious for they are thanksgiving dances to the Great Spirit for his gifts to "feed us, thy red children."

The Planting dance has an opening and central figure, a farmer round whom two figures, the Winter and the North Wind, dance in threatening manner and dejection and sadness is portrayed in the visage and posture of the farmer. In comes Spring and in a Battle dance between Spring and Winter and the North Wind, Spring is finally driven off, much to the dismay of the farmer. Spring, however, returns bringing two figures, Rain and the South Wind and very quickly the three drive off the Winter and the North Wind. The farmer smiles and, reaching into his deer pouch, he brings out an ear of corn, while the audience sit in silence and sadness. With the dropping of a few kernels from the farmer's hand, all the audience rise and to the tune of the tom tom and the rattle, the voice of the farmer rings out in a thanksgiving prayer to the Great Spirit. Happiness and a spirited dance animates all the Iroquois, for the Great Spirit has sent the Springtime, and Winter with its cold wind, sickness, and perchance famine, are forgotten. The Button game is brought out and women play men to determine what kind of a crop the planting will bring forth. If the women win, it means a large crop for they are keepers of the secret of reproduction.

At the beginning of planting, the whole family including the dog participated in the ceremony. The farmer would receive six kernel of corn from his wife. A pointed

HAMLET MT. PLEASANTS ORCHARD ON THE TUSCARORA RESERVATION

He is the great-grandson of Mt. Pleasant, who gave Washington Indian corn for his garden at Mt. Vernon. In the group: Mt. Pleasant (Cornell Short-course), Erl Bates and G. W. Peck, Cornell professor of pomology.
stick made the hole in the ground “until the tip is wet” and then a small amount of dirt was placed in the hole so that the “white horn of the corn seed will meet the water the first night.” A small piece of fish was placed in the hole and the first kernel was placed for the “Great Spirit,” the second for the “widows and orphans,” and the third for the “crows” and two or three more for the family and the dog. White folks often laugh at the “dog kernel” but the Iroquois reply, “Suppose the snows are too deep to secure game, then even the dog must eat maize.” After covering, with hands and eyes upward, the farmers say, “We have planted thy gifts. Oh, Great Spirit, send us thy sun, thy rain, and thy soft wind of the southland. If you do not, we, your children of the forest, will perish. Send these, Oh, Great One, and in the Harvest Moons, we will thank Thee.”

Beans and squashes were often planted with the corn and as the corn came up, the beans followed on the corn stalk and the squashes kept the weeds away. The Indians claim the white man brought most of the weeds and Professor John H. Barron often tells the Indians that this is a fact.

The Indians have a hard flint corn with tall kernels and because of this they call it “Buck” corn. This flint is the parent of all our flints. The Indians have grown several varieties for many years. Their “bloody finger” we call smut nose. Besides their flint, their chief corn is a soft “squam” type so called because its kernels are short and fat. This has been the mainstay of the diet of the red man for ages and from it comes his bread, his cake, and his soup. Mixed with beans, it is his and our succotash. Dried and made into a paste with honey, it provided the hunter with food on his long train after the deer and the bear.

Fields of this maize astonished Cartier, discoverer of the St. Lawrence in 1534; Hudson at Fort Orange in 1604; and Champlain at Mohawk Rock the following year. This maize saved our Pilgrim Fathers from starvation the first winter at Plymouth, and were it not for it, Hennepin, Marquette, Joliet, and LaSalle, would have been unable to plant the flag of France at Niagara, Mississippi, and our inland seas. European white men came to this continent seeking gold, the Iroquois gave them their gold, their maize, and the white men found at length, that the gold of the Iroquois was more valuable and more worthwhile human efforts than the metal that old Europe pawned her jewels, her men and her all, to obtain. This maize was the medium of exchange in the early days and the Oneidas brought three hundred bags of it to feed Washington’s starving army at Valley Forge. Denonville, in his French expedition, destroyed a million bushels of this maize in the Valley of the Genesee in 1867, and Sullivan of Revolutionary fame, destroyed sixty thousand bushels on his expedition through Ithaca. Yaple, Dumond, and other pioneers of Ithaca lived the first winter on this maize left by the Cayugas after their sale of the “Plats,” as Ithaca was then called.

The Indian “Buck” corn was planted by the pioneer whites and became our “York State Flint,” and it was the sight of this corn growing six feet high on the banks of the Susquehanna that induced the members of the Sullivan Expedition to sell their military grants to enter what is now Tioga, Chemung, Broome, and Tompkins Counties.

The Iroquois hill method of cultivation is the accepted practice today and early Jesuit descriptions show that the Six Nation farmers stored their maize in cribs of the same general type that are now employed by us.

We have our husking bees but the Iroquois had their “clearing bees” as well, for Roger Williams says, “When a field is broken up, they have a very lovely, social, speedy way to dispatch it, all the neighbors, men and women, do joyne and come in to help freely.” This modern cooperative thinking and farming of which we are today so proud, is but a growth of the spirit of farming taught by the Indians to our forefathers.

The Iroquois or Six Nations of New York were acknowledged by all the other red men on this continent as “Men surpassing all others,” and their name in two of the western dialects is “Best Corn Growers.”

The Iroquois were the most advanced because the spirit of the home was the highest and all Iroquois homes were farm homes then. The most sacred word in their language is “Mother Love” and it is called the “Breath of the Great Spirit.” Around that was built this first American Democracy and upon the same soil and in the same pure, clear air, Puritan, Pilgrim, Quaker, and Hugenot mothers caught the same ideals and in the forest primeval wrought, taught, sacrificed for children and served for neighbors that this, their new nation, should be the greatest Common Council of Freemen in the Adam-born dream of a human, social, and political perfection.

In the old Indian days and in the early pioneer days, in the sixties, seventies, and eighties, agriculture and rural home and village life had romance and happy evenings in it and those who would solve agriculture’s problem will find it not alone in pedigree seed or cattle, not alone in buying or in co-operative marketing, but in the spirit of the farm home; for that is, as in the old days when the Indian saw the Great Spirit in the flowering maize, the pure life-giving sprout from which flows the waters that nourishes into true American manhood and womanhood, the future of America’s greatness through agriculture, her children of the soil.

Wanderer’s Nachtlied

From Goethe

Translated by Sanford R. Gifford

Over every hill
Lies sleep.
In the tree-tops still,
Hardly the sweep
Of its soft breathing moves the wood’s deep breast.
Even the birds are quiet now.
Wait, and  e’er long, I trow,
Thou, too, shalt rest.
What Does the Agricultural College Graduate Do?
By A. Wright Gibson

My work for the past year has been, in part, to find out what all of the men are doing who entered the regular course of the College of Agriculture during the years 1906-1910 inclusive. That group was chosen because we desired to know not what the graduate does immediately after leaving College, but rather what he does after he has been out long enough to become more or less settled as to his occupation. The men who were here prior to that time came before the period of greater development of the College, and it was thought better to include in the survey men who were subject to conditions as nearly as possible like those of the present time.

In this group there are six hundred and fourteen men of whom four hundred and sixty-five received degrees. Since many of those who did not graduate from the College of Agriculture transferred to other Colleges after being here only a short time, their more extensive training along other lines no doubt influenced them in choosing an occupation. So the work being followed by the graduates is of more interest and is more indicative of the influence of the agricultural college training.

The information was obtained by personal letters to each of the graduates. Considerable follow-up work was necessary in many instances before the correct address was found out and the record obtained. However, ninety-five and seven-tenths per cent of the graduates, or all but twenty, have been located, and the following is a tabulation of their occupations:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>No. of men</th>
<th>% of total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Farming for self or farm managers</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>27.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landscape architects, nurserymen, gardeners, florists, and seedsmen</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>6.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In commercial agricultural work which includes wholesale and retail milk business, ice cream manufacture, milk specialists, canners, officials in farmers' cooperatives, dealers in feed, produce, and farmers' supplies, agricultural journalism and advertising, and similar lines of work for which training is given at the College</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>14.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County agents, and county agent leaders</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>6.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total in practical agricultural work</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>54.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teachers in Agricultural Colleges</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>13.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teachers of Agriculture in secondary schools</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>5.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scientists, such as, bacteriologists, plant pathologists, entomologists, zoologists, and chemists</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>3.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With the U. S. D. A. or State Experiment stations</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>4.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduate Students in Agricultural Colleges</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total in research, teaching, and scientific work</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>26.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total in all lines of Agricultural work</td>
<td>346</td>
<td>81.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In non-agricultural work</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>18.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Died since graduation</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In this group of graduates are found men in practically every line of agricultural activity. With more than a third of the men engaged in agricultural production and more than a quarter actually farming it cannot be said that the College is educating the men away from the farm. Farming has had to hold these men in competition with other branches of agricultural work which pay relatively more than the average return from farming. This would indicate that these men are much better than average farmers or so many would not have stayed in the business.

There are men in production, organization, and marketing which impress one with the thorough and complete training that is given along practical agricultural lines. It could not be desired that the practical men all stay in...
farming. It is much better to have them distributed along
the whole line of agricultural enterprise, as is the case.
Organization and marketing are just as important as
production and offer just as good an opportunity for ser-
vice to the agriculturally trained man.

The numbers engaged in teaching, research, and exten-
sion work indicate the good preparation for such work
that was given these men. In this group alone there are
agricultural college teachers in twenty-three states and
three foreign countries. The numbers teaching in second-
ary schools is not large, but when these men graduated
the field was less developed than at present and there was
not the opportunity that there is at present when more
are following that work. Fourteen men from the group
are with the United States Department of Agriculture,
some of whom are filling positions of considerable im-
portance.

It is surprising that less than nineteen per cent of the
graduates have gone into non-agricultural work when con-
sideration is given to the fact that in this state from
which a large proportion of the student body is taken,
83% of the population is classed as urban. But even
these men, who have graduated and who have gone into
non-agricultural work in the cities, may not be entirely
lost to agriculture, for it cannot be that they have spent
four years at the College without getting something of
the agricultural idea and viewpoint. It surely can do no
harm to have these few men scattered through the cities,
for they may well help toward a better understanding be-
tween the producer and the consumer.

As one works over these records and studies closely the
work that the graduates are doing he cannot help but be
impressed with the thoroughness of the training that has
been given these men. It all points back to the excellent
early organization of the College and the wisdom of the
men who directed the work and developed it.

The Road to Poitiers

By Russell Lord

I

The day we walked to Poitiers! The day was blithe, the
way was gay!
The day we walked to Poitiers, the two of us together;
With fifty francs between the two, a pass, and nothing
else to do
But make our way to Poitiers in golden summer
weather!

II

Some roads, they count it not a sin to lead the thirsty to
an inn
Where they can sprawl and ease their souls with laugh-
ter and with wine,
Such is the road to Poitiers; and we were rich, and we
could pay,
And own the place, and kiss the maid at every swing-
ing sign!

III

The road to Poitiers runs high; its wayside poplars pierce
the sky,
The road to Poitiers runs low, where streams are still
and clear,
A bending and befriending road that touches every small
abode
And takes the folk to Poitiers through all the smiling
year.

IV

A busy road it was that day. The war seemed very far
away,
With maidens, working in the wheat, to shout our pass-
ing by.
We doffed our caps and shouted too; they laughed to hear
our "aimez-vous"—
And old men touched their hats to see America go by!

The Wind

By Fred H. Lape

Sometimes I like to stand upon the crest
Of some high hill, and watch the sun-swept plain
Below me struggle fiercely in the wind;
See where the great dark shadows of the clouds
Sweep swiftly o'er the fields, and passing, leave
Them flooded with the sunlight, lying green
Beneath the bright deep blue of heaven. The wind
Goes rushing o'er the tall green grass, and bends
And whiten's it to waves that roll across
The fields. A row of high-trunked towering elms
Bend slightly toward the east and gather all
Their long and drooping branches on the side
Against the wind, like women tall and gaunt,
With shawls around their head and shoulders, fleeing
From its power.

Then, turning toward the wind,
I like to push against it, while it roars
And rushes past my face, and brings the tears
Into my eyes, until I scarcely see,
But yet, exulting in my power, press on!
In this picture, taken at the University of California last Spring, are four generations of agricultural teachers, of which three are Cornellians. From left to right: Isaac P. Roberts, John W. Gilmore, Charles F. Shaw, and Edward V. Winterer.
On Common Ground

Read this statement on rural life:
"The problem of raising more food for
the country resolved itself into the
problem of making farming an occupa-
tion which would appeal to edu-
cated people and this problem seems
at last to have been solved by agricul-
tural colleges. They have, for a
score of years, been turning out a
well-trained lot of men and women,
most of whom go into agricultural
work and it is largely through these
people that we have seen rural condi-
tions improved. Farmers with new
machinery and new methods multiply
their harvests ten fold, while the ru-
ral home has acquired the conven-
iences for easier housekeeping B-
hold the bath-tub, the tractor, the auto,
and the radiophone . . . a picture
of progress."

So far we follow, but he closes with
a mean twist:
"In this fashion does our generation
measure the quality of life . . . by
bushels and acres and cylinders."

That is all. But we know his kind.
He has never felt the unbeatable sat-
satisfaction of a hard day's physical
work well done. He is a prolific
reader ignorant of life and he spreads
a poor sort of restlessness. His letter
offers no solution to the problem and
he leaves out the fact that we have
really made some progress in abstract
as well as material things. In part
he is right; we cannot deny the ma-
terialism of our generation, nor is its
irresponsibility and vulgarity, but we
can deny the implication that rural
life has advanced only in dumb me-
chanical and materialistic ways.

Governor Miller is quoted as saying
to Miss Van Rensselaer in reference
to the Better Homes Week Campaign,
October 9-14, "The character of our
citizenship depends upon the home,
home surroundings, and home influ-
ence."

Why such a radical statement?
But be assured we are strongly be-
hind the Better Homes Week Cam-
paign.

The poetry used in The Country-
man is gleaned, largely, from the
archives of the Cornell Manuscript
Club. Professor Martin W. Sampson,
with whom the archives are placed,
kindly allowed us to read over the
material on hand, picking out such
pieces as we might use. After get-
ting the consent of the authors we
placed the poems on our reserve shelf
and will undoubtedly be using quite
a few of them during the year.

And in the line of pictures we can
promise you two of the best land-
sapes by American painters . . .
"Grey Brothers" by Charles H. Davis
and "Sunlight and Shadow" by Ed-
ward Redfield. These are made avail-
able to us by the kindness of Inter-
national Studio and will be used dur-
ing the coming term.

The picture, "Paths of Youth,"
which we are using for a frontispiece
this month, has been exhibited at
Seattle, Los Angeles, International
Salon '21; Madrid, Hon. Mention
American Photography '21; Portland,
Me.; Montreal, Hon. Mention '21; To-
ronto; London Salon; Sacramento;
Buffalo, Pittsburgh Salon '22, repro-
duced; Bangor; Dayton. It was taken
by Thomas O. Scheckel of Salt Lake
City, Utah.

The sketch used as a decorative
heading over Gibson's article on page
10 was drawn by Albert Force '22.
The plate from which this sketch was
reproduced was made by a new "drop-
out" process, patented by the Ithaca
Engraving Company, which repro-
duces pencil work almost exactly like
the original drawing. To date only
four or five of these new plates have
been made.

The sketch on the contents page
was made by Charles M. Stotz '21. Both
sketches were in the "Thumb-tack Ex-
hibition" of the Cornell Sketch Club
last Spring.

The Ickachick.
The Ickachick, or Vex Poppycockus,
has its habitat in the foothills of ab-
gack Mountain, and is most frequent-
ly seen in the vicinity of sandy
swamps during the hazy hour in the
dawn of the morning after the ball.
It deposits its eggs in the crotch of
the quartered oak, and hatches them
with one fell swoop of its powerful
bill. The architecture of the Icka-
chick enables it to fly to great alti-

tudes and look down without getting
dizzy, and it often descends to catch
coffee-groundmoles and other morsels
of victuals thrown out from yester-
day's dinner, of which it is very fond.
Its voice is somewhat porous and its
song is very much unlike that of the
Fililoo Bird in distress, consisting of
a sustained plaintive wail resembling
the involuntary twitching of a dumb-
bell.

(Copyrighted 1923 John Rodemanier)
Edward L. Brady '72

Edward L. Brady, who passed the first entrance examinations of Cornell held in Military Hall in October, 1868, died in Buffalo, N. Y., on May 26. He was at his place of business the day before, when he suffered a heart attack, which proved fatal.

Mr. Brady was born in Etna, Tompkins County, on August 12, 1852, the son of Philip Brady, a merchant tailor, and Julia (Weed) Brady, and attended the public schools of Etna and the Ithaca Academy. While a pupil in the Academy he took the entrance examinations for the University, and when he found that he had passed, he left the Academy and entered the University, receiving the degree of B.S. in 1872. He showed his sincere loyalty to Cornell by giving his two sons Cornell training.

For a few years after his graduation he was a traveling salesman. Then he went to Yonkers, where he engaged in the undertaking business, but in 1882 he returned to Buffalo, and became a member of the firm of Brady and Drullard. In 1899 he began business for himself, and in 1918 he took his son, George E. D. Brady, into the company with him under the firm name of E. L. Brady and Son.

On November 6, 1878, he married Miss Jennie M. Drullard, daughter of George and Minerva (Stoddard) Drullard of Buffalo, who survives him with two sons, George E. D. Brady, A.B. ’03, who was a member of the State Assembly for several terms, and Charles P. Brady, A.B. ’04.

Mr. Brady was a thirty-second degree Mason, a Knight Templar, and a member of the Ismaila Temple of the Shrine, and an attendant of the Episcopal Church of the Ascension. He was one of the ‘72 men who helped to grade Central Avenue, then known as University Road, and he was looking forward to attending the fiftieth year reunion of his class and meeting his old classmates, to whom the sad news of his death came with impressive meaning at the recent reunion season.

'81—Edwin Campbell is farming at Mumford, N. Y.

Dr. Herbert E. Baright ’89

Dr. Herbert Edwin Baright died in Saratoga Springs, N. Y., on May 27, after an illness of several months following a general breakdown suffered in January.

He was born in Poughkeepsie, N.Y., on January 3, 1868, and received the degree of B.S. at Cornell in 1889. He was master of the chimes from 1886 to 1889, class treasurer in his sophomore year, and a member of the C. U. C. A., and was one of the ten delegates from Cornell to the first Young Men’s Conference held in Northfield, Mass. In 1893, he was graduated from the University of Michigan, later studying in Vienna, Austria. In 1897-8 he taught in Mount Herman School, and for the next four years he was a physician at the Hudson River State Hospital at Poughkeepsie. Then for eight years he was a physician at the Clifton Springs, N. Y., Sanitarium, and while located in Clifton Springs, he started the publication of The Daily Bible. Since leaving there he has conducted a sanitarium in Saratoga Springs. He was a fellow of the Academy of Medicine.

Surviving him are his widow, Irene Benham Baright, his mother, Dr. Julia S. Baright, and his sister, Mrs. Leon R. Alexander.

'88—G. D. Brill is farming at Jamesburg, N. J.

'91—Edwin S. VanKirk is farming at Newfield, N. Y.

'94 D.Sc.—Ephraim P. Felt, New York State Entomologist, recently gave a wireless lecture on “Bugs and Antennae” which was broadcasted at the Schenectady station and heard within a radius of about 1000 miles.

'00 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Tracy announce the birth of their daughter, Mary Ellen, on May 10. Tracy is vice-president of O. V. Tracy and Company, 329-91 West Fayette Street and 220-2 Walton Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

'01 B.S.—George W. Wyckoff died on May 9, in the George Washington Hospital, Washington, D. C. He had undergone a serious operation two weeks before from which he rallied, but he suffered a relapse on May 4 which was fatal. Mr. Wyckoff entered Cornell in 1897 and was a very well known and popular member of his class. He was a member of Kappa Alpha. After leaving Cornell, Mr. Wyckoff entered the office of A. Wyckoff and Son Co., manufacturers of wood water pipe, and became its president in 1905. He held this position until his death. Mr. Wyckoff was a prominent citizen of Elmira, distinguishing himself through his civic work and also his work during the war in Liberty Loan campaigns.

'05 B.S.A.—Jay C. Hungerford goes in September to become a teacher in the Edmeston, N. Y., High School.

'05 B.S.A., '07 M.S.A.—Lawrence G. Dodge is with the agricultural extension service of the Rhode Island State College at Kingston, R. I. His work consists of the study of profits and losses in various types of farming in the State of Rhode Island. Dodge’s permanent address is Meeting House Farm, West Newbury, Mass. Before coming to Cornell, he was a member of the class of 1904 at Harvard.

'08 B.S.—A son, Charles H. Hunn, was born on January 30 to Mr. and Mrs. Chester J. Hunn of Washington, D. C. Hunn is with the Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture.

'08 B.S.—Frank S. Hayden is farming at Wyoming, N. Y.

'03 B.S.—F. A. Salisbury is farming in Phelps, N. Y. Incidentally his hair is getting thin on top.

'08 B.S.—Miss H. S. Queen is now teaching Spanish in a school in Washington, D. C. Previous to this time
she was post teacher at Puerto Rico
for three years. Her address is 503
U Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
'09 B.S.A.—Sherman P. Hollister,
for the past two years assistant pro-

dessor of pomology in the Connecticut
Agricultural College, is now professor
of horticulture in that institution.
His address is Storrs, Conn.
'09 B.S.—Roy McPherson is farm-
ing at LeRoy, N. Y.
'10 B.S.—E. H. Anderson is super-
visor of agriculture for the N. Y. C.
R. R. with a home address at 54 Bu-
ena Place, Rochester, N. Y.
'10 B.S.—Virgil H. Liff is farming
at Laconia, N. Y.
'10 B.S.A.—Freeman S. Jacoby is
head of the poultry department
of Ohio State University, Columbus,
Ohio.
'10-‘11 W.C.—Wm. Gray is now
farming at Allen Dale Farm, Shelby-
ville, Ky.
'11 B.S., '12 M.S.A., '14 Ph.D.; '15
B.S.—Earl W. Benjamin resigned
from the University faculty recently
to become New York manager for the
Pacific Egg Producers, distributors
for all Pacific coast co-operative asso-
ciations, shipping about a thou-
sand car loads annually. The offices are
at 139 Reade Street, New York. Mrs.
Benjamin was Miss Eva I. Hollister
'15. They are living at 175 Forest
Avenue, Glen Ridge, N. J.
'11 B.S.—Sam F. Nixon is presi-
dent of the C. and E. Grape Growers'
Co-operative Association, Inc., one of
the oldest and largest co-operative
selling organizations in the State; the
sale of grapes by the organization
during a recent year aggregated more
than three and a half million dollars.
Nixon lives in Westfield, N. Y.
'12, '13 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. George
W. Kuchler, Jr., of Lagrangeville,
N. Y., announce the birth of their
daughter, Betty Arlette, on May 13.
She is their second daughter, and
fourth child.
'12 B.S.—Paul Smith is farming
in Newark Valley, N. Y.
'12 B.S.—Samuel W. Newman is
farming in Ithaca. Address R. F. D.
No. 6.
'12 B.S.—E. Wright Peterson is em-
ployed by the International Lace
Manufacturing Company, Gouver-
neur, N. Y.
'13, '14 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. Arch C.
Klumph have announced the mar-
riage of their daughter, Mary Weideman,
to Stanley H. Watson '13, on May 26,
in Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs.
Watson reside at 2592 Mayfield Road,
Cleveland Heights, Ohio.
'13 B.S.—Jennie C. Jones is Ext-
ension Specialist at Paris, N. Y.

Culling

UNPROFITABLE hens or "boar-
der-cows" are now-a-days culled out.
The scrub passes—the purebred remains.
Likewise in selecting a dentifrice for family use
you have to choose between the "culls" and
the really worth while tooth cleaners.
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may contain harsh grit which scratches or
scours the precious, protective enamel of the
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Doesn't Scratch or Scour

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'13 B.S.—Charles P. Russell is raising vegetables and fruits at Williamson, and also running a fertilizer mixing plant.

'13 B. S.'04 B.S.—Bruce P. Jones is farming in partnership with Charles S. Wilson '04, at Hall, N. Y.

'14 B.S.—Kenneth O. Ward is a farmer and dealer in high grade cows at Candor, N. Y.

'15 B.S.—Arthur C. Sterner is farming at Dansville, N. Y.

'15 B.S.—Helen N. Estabrook is head of the Home Economics in the State School of Agriculture at Morrisville, N. Y. Her home address is Horseheads, N. Y., R. D. No. 2.

'15 B.S.—J. D. Scofield is farming at Candor, N. Y.

'16 B.S.—Albert G. Allen was married on June 28 to Miss Marie Louise Walls. They are living at Salisbury, Maryland.

'16 B.S.—E. Reynolds Farley is raising cows and fruit at Goshen, New York.

'17 B.S.—Philip B. Weeks is raising fruit in Ontario, N. Y.

'17 B.S.—H. G. Chapin is Farm Bureau Manager in Orleans County, with address at Albion, N. Y.

'18 B.S.—Edwin S. Larabee is in the printing business in Binghamton with address at 12 Edwards St.

18 B.S.—Miriam C. Jones is assistant director of the University dining rooms.

'19 B.S.—C. Jay Settle, Jr., in farming at Fort Plain, N. Y.

'19 B.S.—Harold B. Fuller is County Farm Bureau Agent at Owego, N. Y. We hear that he was recently married.

'19 B.S.—Percy L. Dunn smilesly announced the birth of Laurence Edward, July 19.

'19 B.S.—H. L. ("Cap") Creal announced the birth of a daughter, Johanna Snow, August 6.

'19 B.S.—J. L. ("Venie") Buys was married to Miss Kathryn Slingerland, September 9, at Manchester, N. H. They will live in Akron, Ohio, where Buys is Assistant Professor in the Biology Department.

'20 B.S.—R. G. Knapp is farming at Port Byron, N. Y.

'20 B.S.—Sarah L. VanWagenen is Assistant Home Demonstration Agent in Tompkins County. Address at Lawyersville, N. Y.

'20 B.S.—Ray Bell was married on June 16 to Miss Carol Curtis of Rochester.

'20 B.S.—Kenneth C. Estabrook is an automobile salesman with headquarters at Horseheads, N. Y.

'21 B.S.—Margaret Campbell is experimenting on recipes for Childs Restaurant, Inc., of New York City.

'21 B.S.—Marian Dean is dietitian in a Community House for Girls in Rochester, N. Y. Her address is 525 Lake Ave.

'21 B.S.—Mildred H. Giesler is Assistant Nutrition Worker at the American Red Cross Child Health Station Greenwich House, 27 Barrow St., New York City.

'21 B.S.—Hilda L. Goltz is Laboratory Assistant in the City Board of Health, Bureau of Laboratories. Hilda is living at 56 Bidwell Park W., Buffalo, N. Y.

'21 B.S.—Miss Deborah P. Cummings has gone to Newport, R. I., and is trying out home demonstration work in Newport County. Her business address is 351 Federal Build-Newport.
'21 B.S.—A. C. Lechler, formerly in the Extension Department, is now in the real estate business with his father in Philadelphia.

'21 B.S.—John L. Dickinson is now working with the Eastern States Farmer's Exchange of Springfield, Mass. His address is 292 Worthington St., Springfield, Mass. The Exchange is working on a Feed Pool for dairy rations for the farmers of the eastern states and Dickinson has been working in Vermont, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts.

'21 B.S.—Miss H. Mildred Giesler resigned from the War Finance Corporation of Washington, D. C., on December 1, to become associated with the American Red Cross. She is assistant nutrition worker at American Red Cross Child Health Unit Station No. 2, Greenwich House, 27 Barrow Street, New York City. Her home address is 86 Madocoul Stree.

'21 B.S.—Clinton Gould is at present in the tree and shrub nursery business at Newark, Wayne County, New York.

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Name

Occupation

Address

"21 B.S.—I'm M. Greenawalt is teaching Domestic Art work at Edi
don School in Denver and is living at 88 South Sherman St.

'21 B.S.—A. L. Herzig is at the Yale Forest School, completing work for his M.F. degree.

'21 B.S.—F. Allan Wickes is teaching Agriculture in Spencerport, N. Y.

'21 B.S.—Miss Dorothy F. Guernsey is teacher of home economics and homemaking in the Canastota public schools.

'21 B.S.—Vartan Garabedian is now a foreman for the Licking Creamery Company of New York, Ohio, which ships milk and cream to New York and Philadelphia, and is one of the largest concerns of its kind in the country.

'21 B.S.—James C. McGahan is now doing landscape work in St. Petersburg, Fla., where he expects to be until April. His address is Box 1086, St. Petersburg.

'21 B.S.—Philip E. Wellhouse, formerly instructor in entomology here, is now professor of entomology at Iowa State Agricultural College at Ames, Iowa.

'21 B.S.—Harriet Smith is teaching home economics at Allegany.

'M.F.—Henry Vettel, who received one of the Fellowships of the American Scandinavian Foundation, is now studying forestry in Sweden. Two of these Fellowships for the study of forestry are offered annually. Vettel is the first Cornell man to take advantage of them.

'21 B.S.—Merrill Walker is head dietitian in the Binghamton City Hospital.

'21 B.S.—Ella Jeanette Day is instructor in Domestic science at State College, Pa.

'21 Grad.—A. C. Thompson completed his master's degree in September. He has taken a position as manager of a large truck farm in Ohio.

'21 B.S.—Ex.—Ralph P. Thompson '21, and Miss Hannah M. Bartlett '23, of Oceano, Fla., were married on November 8, and are making their home at Winter Haven, Fla. Thompson is the foreman on his father's orange and grapefruit grove at Winter Haven.

'21 B.S.—A. Topham is in Argentina buying eggs for M. Augenblick & Bro. of New York City.

'21 B.S.—Elizabeth Wolf is teaching Home Economics at Harvard Valley, N. Y.

'21 Ex.—Olin Potter is Junior Project Leader for Tompkins County.

'21 B.S.—Carol Curtis and Raymond Bell '21, were married June 15, at Rochester.

'21 B.S., '22 A.M.—Miss Lillian F. Brodemon is an assistant in geology in the University, and is engaged in research in botany and geology. She lives at 512 University Avenue, Ithaca.

'22 B.S.—Helen Dates was dietitian during the summer at Edgewater-on-Owesque. Looks as if Helen were deserting Ag for Domecon.

'22 B.S.—L. Turner is teaching Agriculture at Randolph, N. Y.

'22 B.S.—Sally Merritt and K. Harris are spending six months in training for dietitians in the Presbyterian Hospital, New York City.

'22 B.S.—"Pete" Hudson is in the Memorial Hospital, Syracuse, for four months' training for a dietitian.

'22 B.S.—Gladys Purdy and Eleanor Putnam are teaching Foods and Clothing, respectively, at Bath, N. Y. "Glad" and "Put" could never be separated.

'22 B.S.—Rosamond Wendell is teaching Home Making in Cuba, N. Y.

'22 B.S.—Ellery R. Barney has accepted a position as instructor in Animal Husbandry at the State School of Agriculture at Delhi, N. Y.

'22 B.S.—Seymour Vaughan is teaching Agriculture at Odessa, N. Y.

'22 B.S.—Lovis Royce is Home Demonstration Agent for Tompkins County with her headquarters in the Farm Bureau offices, State St., Ithaca, N. Y.

'22 B.S.—"Jack" Fleming is working on The Springfield Union, at Springfield, Mass.

'22 B.S.—E. A. Perregaux is managing his father's farm at Saylesville, Rhode Island.

'22 B.S.—H. A. R. Huschke has a position in the Organization Department of the Dairymen's League.

'22 B.S.—Louis Zehner and Ned Giddings are beating their way to the Pacific Coast in a flyover.

'22 B.S.—Ruth St. John and James B. Trousdale were married in Sage Chapel, July 21.

'22 B.S.—Frances Matthews was married to Edward Graham, Junior Extension Leader in Erie County, in Buffalo, on July 11. She was attended by Mildred Stevens '18, Helen dates '22, Marian Dean '21, and Louise Royce '22, were also there.

'22 B.S.—Clifford Buck, our own ex circulation manager, is engaged to Mildred Cole '25.

'22 B.S.—Hilda Clark is engaged to Philip Gross.

'22 B.S.—Carmen Johnson is engaged to "Jack" Stevens '22.

'24 B.S.—Helen Clark is engaged to "Van" Hart.
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STRAND

September 21, 22, 23
Thursday, Friday, and Saturday
“MARRY THE POOR GIRL”
and
5 ACTS OF VAUDEVILLE

September 24, 25, 26, 27
Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday
“THE STORM”
and
PATHE REVIEW
FIELD DAYS PULLED OFF; HORSESHOES, RAIN, FARMERS

Speach and Lectures—King and McCurdy Vanquish All Comers

The Farmers’ Field Days were run off on schedule, June 22 and 23, with a total attendance during the two days estimated by authorities to be 1100. Heavy rains on Thursday, the first day, spoiled the chances for what had promised to be a record-breaking crowd. In spite of this, though, 500 people came Thursday to the lectures and 200 to the tour, which resulted in an exchange of Dr. J. G. Needham with Dr. Hilton of Pomona.

A muddy day, spoiled tours, all.

Demonstrations came.

Hsavy 1100.

R. E. TRUCK TOTES A BUNCH OF PLUMBING THRU STATE

Professor A. M. Goodman and M. H. Phillips ’28, have been touring the state this summer in a speed wagon carrying a model water-supply and sewage disposal system. The outfit visited some twenty counties and covered about 3000 miles. Two demonstrations a day were the rule, which included setting up the complete system on the back of the truck and then making it work.

It was reported that the farmers showed good interest in the proposition, and the trip was pronounced a success.

Water Works

This clever little bit of scenery was designed primarily to display a complete water system, the electricity generated by a water wheel. The electric power generated by the wheels not only supplied the boiler and kitchen sink with water, but was also utilized to run all sorts of appliances that are useful in everyday household work. And best of all, it was not a set picture of anything. Sights to any real woman envious were the electric washer which changes Blue Monday to a red-letter day, the electric flat iron that makes every Tuesday dawn with never the cloud of a frown on the brow of Madame Housekeeper, the vacuum sweeper that is warranted to clean any room with a minimum of energy expended, and so on down the list to the toaster, grill, percolator, and even the dish-washer.

As if to wind up the spectacle in a blaze of glory, at the close of the day, the electric lights were turned on, banishing forever the thought of kerosene lamps. This exhibit thus showed thousands of people how attractive country life can be made.

"DOC" NEEDHAM LEAVES

An interchange of professorships has been effected with Pomona College of Southern California, which results in the exchange of Dr. J. G. Needham with Dr. Hilton of Pomona.

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R. E. AND DOMECON GET FUN AT FAIR; TICKLE SPECTATORS

Home Sweet Home Is Sweeter With Electricity for a Maid

Every fall the State Fair holds new mysteries for us to solve. This year was no exception to the rule, but it came pretty near home, for it was our own Rural Engineering department that pulled the clever new stunt and attracted crowds of the “hoi polloi.” Instead of the ordinary exhibit which one might have expected to see, there in one corner was the neatest little kitchen that one could imagine. The idea originated over in rural engineering under the careful eye of Professor Fairbanks when it was decided that the best way to display the usefulness of electricity in the home and to show how easily it could be generated by a water wheel, was to actually have the thing in operation and then attach the “juice” in various ways to all the modern appliances in the very modern kitchen. Now despite the fact that the idea was just as good as gold, it needed a lot of little touches to bring it down to earth and to make it all seem real and practical; so over came rural engineering to domecon and enlisted their services and counsel and together they evolved—a model kitchen.

AG COLLEGE SHOWS 'EM AT STATE FAIR; MANY EXHIBITS

The departments represented at the State Fair this year were: rural engineering and home economics, rural education and landscape art, poultry, rural organization, plant breeding, dairy, publications, and forestry. The exhibit of rural engineering and domecon is mentioned elsewhere, while rural education and landscape art collaborated on the layout of a modern rural school, emphasizing the facts brought out by the survey of the committee of twenty-one. The dairy department’s exhibit featured the proper cooling of milk and various fat tests. Forestry had its usual interesting exhibit, while poultry centered around the large model of the industry brought back from the Holland exhibition last year and so on through the various departments.
BOBBY DOMECON SHOWS PEP AND PROMISE IN NEW HOME

Takes Usual Light Workout in His Summer Training Quarters

Pretty early in the morning but the sun was up—and that wasn’t all. Little Bobby Domecon, early one could hear the soft cooing of a baby voice, announcing that another son besides old Sol was at the dawning of this new summer day. Bobby Domecon was rousted from a part of sleep—the kind that one only gets in the country—and was trying to rouse the rest of the family to ask, in his own tactful way, for a very early morning breakfast. Bobby has graduated from primitive demanding, by mere howls, to more stratigic methods of coaxing by soft gurglings.

Knows a Thing or Two

Later in the morning after the preliminar struggle of being bathed and dressed one could see that Bobby had also graduated to rompers, extensive crepes at walking and wide-eyed interest in everything and everybody. (This interview was staged in a little country village not many miles from Ithaca in the midst of Bobby’s vacation.) True to his training he showed no signs of bashfulness and was as fat, red-cheeked, and contented as any care-free mortal could ever hope to be. These months in the country with the backing of all those weeks with earnest Domecon mothers, have finished the job of putting Bobby on the road to a healthy life.

The young gentleman is now receiving callers at the Lodge, and wishes to announce the fact through these columns.

NEW BUGGERY BEING BUILT FOR HOUSING TRANSIENTS

Owing to the tremendous increase in the number of rooms at large since last Commencement many facilities for their accommodation, just back of Caldwell Hall and in front of the college ice house. Rumor had it that the building was to be a saw-dust mill, but the cold facts are that it is to take the place of the old insectory which was torn down to make room for the new Chem building. The work done in it will be entirely in the line of economic entomology.

The new structure, which will probably be finished sometime this fall, is a very simple affair, consisting of two parts, the main house and the glass part. The main house is divided into four rooms suited for offices and laboratories. The glass part will be devoted to the cultivation of insects and to the rearing of the insects necessary for the purpose of studying their development, life history, and methods of attack, including valuable vegetation. The new building has been developed in harmony with the new building plan in that it is constructed of the same type of materials and is located so as to be adjacent to the Entomology and Zoology Hall of the new building program.

13 YEARS AGO

(From The Countryman, 1906-7)

A tennis court was constructed this summer a little north of the present Gus Handry building. This court is for the use of the girls in the College of Agriculture.

The total registration of the Ag College up to October 12th was 500 students.

An advertisement reads: "College style, kinds of shoes. Let us show you our $4.00 line. Better than some $5.00. Prices from $2.00 to $7.00."

The Founder’s Day address on January 11th was delivered by W. C. Brown, President of the New York Central Railroad.

The Tenth Annual Banquet of the College of Agriculture was held in the Armory, Monday evening, February 21st.

T. J. McInerney has accepted an assistant instructorship in the Dairy Department for the year 1910-11.

One of the features of "Spring Day," which took place on May 21st, was the Agricultural Show, "Gosh all Hemlock."

HOTEL COURSE OFFERED TO STUDENTS FOR FIRST TIME

Hotel management is one of our new Ag courses this fall. The inauguration of the course has come after months of discussion by prominent hotel men and following action taken by the American Hotel Association at its recent convention in Boston. This association has urged the inclusion of the funds necessary to add the course to the curriculum. The greater part of the work taken by candidates will be similar to that now required for the degree of bachelor of science, which degree will be given to those who graduate from the hotel training course.

This professional course will include training in all branches of food work, mechanical appliances of hotels and similar institutions, accounting, business law, decoration and furnishing, and, if time permits, finance, banking, and financial administration. The wholly new courses to be organized are to take up the special problems of hotel management, and for this work it will be necessary to make some additions to the teaching staff.

NEW WINTER COURSES

There will be a number of new courses in the Winter Course, including several in animal husbandry and one in remote which will be a consideration of the more important educational problems confronting rural New York.

STILL THROWING BRICKS ON NEW DAIRY BUILDING

Masons Prove Kinship with Rest of Race by Striking

The new Dairy building construction has been progressing rapidly during the summer. The roof is now about completed and it is expected that the work on some of the laborators will be sufficiently advanced to permit the commencement of instruction this term. Equipment to the value of $200,000 has been ordered for the building, which will bring the total cost of the structure up to $500,000. Work was held up during the middle of the summer by a strike of the masons, who wanted ten dollars a day.

Building Craze Spreads

A field house and drying shed for experimental work in plant breeding has been erected in Caldwell Field. The building, which adds substantially to the facilities of the department, consists of open drying beds with a special fireproof steam-heated dryer to complete the drying of grains and grasses. The cost of it all was about $15,000. Work was also completed during the summer on the fruit cold storage plant in the pomology orchards. This plant has been under course of construction for several years and its completion and equipment at a cost of $32,000 will enable the department to carry on much work previously impossible. A noteworthy fact in connection with these two last-named new buildings is that electric light and power are thus of necessity brought out to the outsider of these farms. This means much to the men engaged in research who need electricity to further their experiments.

MOVING DAY FOR POSIES: TO GO TO CORTLAND ROAD

The rose, iris, peony and other flower areas are being transferred from Craig Field to area number nine on Cortland Road, and it is expected that it will take one or two years to complete it.

The new department, "Floriculture and Ornamental Horticulture," plans to make the area a very beautiful spot. The land near the Cortland road is low and about the other sides so that it forms a bowl. The sides of the bowl are planted in ornamental trees and shrubs; the low land into flowers. Sometime the department hopes to have a rock garden there.

The many advantages of the new site seem to make this extensive change advisable. The soil there is better and Full Creek, a good source of water for irrigation. The new field is more accessible in all weathers and seasons than the old and opportunities will be given the thousands of passing motorists to enjoy the beauty of the garden, which was previously impossible because of its sequestered location.

BABCOCK MANAGES C. L. F.

Professor H. E. Babcock, since July 1, has been manager of the C. L. F.
MRS. GLISTA ERNESTINE
GRANTS SHORT INTERVIEW

Mrs. Glista Ernestine reports another addition to the family. A baby
girl entered the Ernestine home the day before the 4th of July, and is
there yet, according to a Countryman reporter who was singly hon-
ored by her sucking his finger. This is Glista's eleventh child and she is
naturally quite proud of the fact, almost refusing the reporter an inter-
view on the subject. Mrs. Ernestine did admit during the course of the
visit that she nearly died during the summer from the heat, as she was on
test. Another few days of that hot spell, she said, would surely have done
for her. Electric fans and mosquito netting helped some, but she has
made up her mind that next summer the weather must be cooler. By per-
stant questioning the interviewer ascertained that Mrs. Ernestine would
be fourteen the eighth of November, although she displayed true feminine
reductance in regard to disclosing her age. With that she closed the inter-
view by commencing to chew her cud.

LONG ISLAND LABORATORY

The New York State legislature has passed a bill appropriating $35,000
for the investigation of vegetable production and diseases on Long Is-
land. During the summer a site has been chosen near Riverhead compris-
ing thirty acres of land on which are two good houses, two greenhouses,
barb-wire entanglements, etc. The land was chosen with regard both to its
uniformity and its adaptability to research purposes. The trustees ap-
pointed Mr. P. H. Wessels of the Rhode Island Experiment Station as
the investigator of the problems of vegetable production. He began his
work at the Long Island station, Sep-

WATER RUNS UPHILL ON
GARDEN AVE., DOGGONE IT

Airtight Mystery Solved by Sleuths
From Weather Bureau

Ah—treason! Never again would
they trust him! The rain gauge had
played them false. In such wise did
Dr. Wilson and his retainers of the
Weather Bureau denounce the circu-
lar tub near the Countryman office
after repeated readings taken of the
evaporation of water. The water was
evaporating altogether too fast—it
must stop. At the rate of about fift-
teen days, four hours and thirty
minutes, and a half minutes, there would not
be enough water left on the planet to
support human life and Professor
Goodman's water-system over in rural
engineering.

Hot Dog!
Accordingly it was decreed that a
trusted minion should stand guard by
the round tank at night, and the sol-
go. Taking his life and a tape meas-
ure in his hands, he fared forth in the
direction of Garden Avenue, and
smoke up on the said tank. To his
surprise, he heard a splashing sound
in it. Immediately the thought
flashed upon him that the water was
on a drunk. But he would see.
Creeping stealthily closer, he part
ed the bushes and gazed, full of wrath,
upon two dogs and a half taking a
bath in the middle of the mystery. The
mystery was solved, but doggone the
dogs. What was to be done? There was
the water, and there was the dogs' natu-
ral inclination, supplemented and aug-
mented by the hot weather. Some-
thing had to be done, and done
quickly. Here was this tremendous
rate of evaporation—drying up the
whole earth and no way to stop it.
So a council of war was called that
very night in the camp of the Weather
Bureau, and it was decided to erect
barb-wire entanglements around their
outpost, and thus save it from the
ravages of the enemy. 'Twere well
that 'twere done, and 'twas done.
Sobeit.

FORESTRY BUILDING NAMED

The board of trustees voted, on
the recommendation of Dean Mann,
to name what was previously known as the Forestry building Fernow
Hall, in honor of Dr. B. E. Fernow.
Dr. Fernow was formerly director of
the State College of Forestry here,
and was known as the dean of Ameri-
can forestry. The inscription is be-
ing placed over the entrance, and a
formal unveiling will take place some
time later in the fall.

GREEN KEEPERS WANTED

Dr. C. V. Piper of the United
States Department of Agriculture
visited the college on August 29, with
regard to the organization of special
clubs for green keepers. Golf
clubs and associations throughout the
state have been requesting such a
course at the college and there seems
to be a large field of work for experts
in turf and lawn making.

A PROUD MOTHER

MRS. GLISTA ERNESTINE
GRANTS SHORT INTERVIEW

The reorganization of the depart-
ment of landscape art took place last
June, with the result that the design-
ing and construction phases go to the
College of Architecture, and the plant
materials, country planting, and ex-
tension service are retained in the
College of Agriculture. This means
also the transferral of Professors E.
Gordon Davis and E. D. Montillon to
Architecture. Plant materials and
horticulture have been united under
Professor E. A. White of the former
department of horticulture as the de-
partment of floriculture and orna-
tmental horticulture.

The middle of August was an ex-
ceeding wet time for Ithaca and vi-
cinity. In fact, it was the wettest
time ever known to occur during the
absence of the regular student body.
So wet was the water that a new high
water mark was reached in Fall
Creek, and the largest 24-hour rain-
fall for 37 years was recorded at the
Weather Bureau, four and seven-
tenths inches. Along with several
cats, dogs, and chickens, the Tomp-
kins County Fair was drowned out by
eighteen inches of water on the fair
grounds.

The summer school in the College
of Agriculture had the largest regis-
tration this year of any in its history,
totalling 991. The work done was
pronounced by the faculty to be very
satisfactory, and the school as a
whole was considered exceptionally
successful. The courses in the de-
partments of physical education and
agricultural economics were particu-
larly well attended. Many men na-
tionally prominent in their professions
lectured here at times during the
summer, thus contributing toward the
value of the instruction given.
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 CAMPUS COUNTRYMAN, Inc. Contributions should be in the hands of the Editor by the fifteenth of the month previous to the date of issue. They should be of sufficient length and sign it, indicating whether you want your name used, or another one.

DAVE COOK, Editor

Vol. IV October, 1922 No. 1

Think It Over

After an all too short vacation, our editorial pen again invites us to hold forth on the pleasures and troubles of close association with another year of college life. And in connection with those same pleasures and troubles, we are reminded that many of them are caused by participation in activities. We have few regrets that everyone should take part in some activity, and there is no better time than the present to urge upon students the importance of this fact. We Ags seem to lack to some little extent the interest which pushes on the students of the other colleges in strictly University affairs. There is no lack of initiative, enthusiasm or "pup" in the people up on the top of the hill. We have a plenty, but we might improve its direction. We are too clanless and self-centered; there is too much the feeling of "Cornell" and "the Ag college.

This is neither a necessary nor desirable situation. Ag athletes have won an enviable reputation in the University, and there is no reason why managerial and other positions should not be seconded for by Ag men. Although there is nothing alarming in the situation, the facts of the case are that Ag men do not go out for managerships as they should. We feel that they have the stuff in them to make good on these jobs. We are able to run our own affairs well; witness the success of the Ag Association compared with similar organizations on the lower campus, and we can well afford to mix more in University matters.

Now let's think about it. No hurried action is asked, but the subject is one worthy of careful consideration.

An Ag Gymnasium?

The new Dairy building, the new insectary, the extensive repairs on the Landscape Art building, not to mention the new roof on The Countryman office, all lead us to think that when there is a new gymnasium (you see we are optimists) it will be erected on the Ag campus, where building operations seem to thrive so well.

QUITE PERSONAL

Mrs. A. B. Comstock definitely retired from her position at the close of the last fiscal year and was elected Professor of Nature Study, emeritus.

Dr. H. J. Metzger has been appointed to have charge of the extension work in animal sanitation and disease prevention in the animal husbandry department. This is the first appointment of a trained veterinarian in the extension service.

Dr. H. E. Thomas, originally of Cornell, but at Penn State from June, 1921, till this date, is conducting field experiments on wild fire in tobacco.

Dr. E. W. Benjamin of the poultry department has resigned to go into business.

Professor Lewis Knudson of the botany department is in Guatemala investigating the interests of the United Fruit Company.

Professor A. H. Nehring of the department of floriculture has spent the summer visiting floricultural establishments in eastern Europe.

Professor James E. Rice has returned from a trip to the Pacific Coast in the interests of the poultry department.

Warren S. Thompson, professor of rural sociology, has resigned from the college to take an appointment on a special research foundation in connection with Miami College, Miami, Ohio.

STRICTLY DOMECON

Miss Matilda Bertram, a former member of the home economics staff, returned to the college and was in charge of some summer school courses in clothing.

An announcement has been received of the marriage of Miss Eleanor Hillhouse, formerly of the home economics department, to Mr. Harold R. Crowell, on August 19. They will live at Willimantic, Conn.

Miss Ruth M. Kellogg, of home economics, has been taking work at the University of Chicago, after which she attended the annual meeting of the American Home Economics Association at Corvallis, Ore.

Miss Martha Van Rensselaer and Miss Flora Rose have been spending a month at their summer home at Long Lake, Hamilton County.

Mrs. George E. Sprague, nee Miss Blanche E. Hazzard, has resigned permanently from the home economics department.

Mrs. Helen B. Young has resigned and is retiring from university teaching.

THIS 'ERE & THAT 'AIR

The new standpipe over back of Kite Hill is not a standpipe at all, nor is it a well turned wrong side out, but merely the stack of the new heating plant. Although it may not seem very tall, the fact remains that it is 225 times as high as a foot rule is long, and if the smoke comes out in proportion to its size, the student body may be thankful that it is as far from the campus as it is.

Having viewed the multi- and vari-colored bits of motley apparel about the campus, one is forced to wonder that there can be such evident and visible violation of a theory which Dr. Needham always brings before his biology students. If we didn’t have all kinds of confidence in the doctor we could hardly believe that he could have said, “There are only a few in the world who can afford to be conspicuous. These must be able to say to the world, ‘Let me alone!’”

Since the closing of the Sibley Dog, the influx of engineers to domecon has passed the farmers’ cafeteria considerably. One result of this immigration has had to be taken care of by a thorough cleaning and redating of the ‘canteen.’ Or isn’t that the reason?

We like the assurance of the young instructor who, in the course of conducting a laboratory, became rather hard pressed by the questions of the class, and warned off a knockout in that amazingly logical fashion.

Student: How do we know that such-and-such is so?

Instructor: Why, didn’t I just say so?

The new heating plant is to be connected with the buildings of the Ag college, thus doing away with the separate plant over by Beebe Lake which has hitherto so successfully kept us warm and spoiled the skating on the east end of the lake. Rumor has it that the discarded heating plant structure will be made use of by the department of rural engineering, but as yet nothing definite has been given out. Be that as it may, the Ag campus will miss the never-ending procession of coal wagons crawling up Tower Road.

An interesting comment made by a lady visitor to our campus when she saw the instrument shelter near the Countryman office was—"I see they keep bees here!"

A new course which might be highly recommended is an extensive and comprehensive study of word derivation. Note the student who, when asked the nature of ptomaine poisoning, answered that it was a gangrene infection of the root.
The Quality of the Work Appearing in a Student Publication Will Inevitably be the Main Factor Affecting Its Circulation.

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The Formula

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Weight (lbs)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Distillers Grains</td>
<td>200</td>
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<tr>
<td>Glutinous Feed</td>
<td>500</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cottonseed Meal 45%</td>
<td>200</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oil Meal O. P.</td>
<td>240</td>
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<tr>
<td>Standard Wheat Bran</td>
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<td>Standard Wheat Middlings</td>
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<td>Ground Oats</td>
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<td>Cane Molasses</td>
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<td>Gluten Feed</td>
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<tr>
<td>Peanut Meal 40%</td>
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<td>Yellow Hominy</td>
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<td>Salt</td>
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<td>Cottonseed Meal 50%</td>
<td>50</td>
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<td>Calcium Carbonates</td>
<td>20</td>
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Contents and Contributors

November, 1922

The Thankful Heart. Frontispiece
By Liberty Hyde Bailey, who needs no introduction to most Countryman readers. We need only say that since his resignation as Dean he has spent most of his time in editing books, writing, and in adding to his botanical collection. A large part of the last two years was spent on tours through Central and South America, Europe, and China, and he is now classifying and grouping the specimens he gathered.

The Farm Bloc. 34
By Henry W. Collingwood. Mr. Collingwood graduated from the Michigan Agricultural College in 1882 and went immediately to work with The Rural New Yorker, on which publication he has continued until the present time. During the past twenty years Mr. Collingwood has owned and managed a hill farm in Northern New Jersey. He has always been interested in politics and has at various times been proposed as a candidate for congress, but has always declined in order to keep up with his editorial work. Mr. Collingwood is a wide reader and an up to date student of modern agricultural problems.

Better Nutrition for Children. 37
By Flora M. Thurston. Miss Thurston is state nutrition specialist for New York. She took her B.S. degree at Teachers College in 1914. The two years following she taught in the Home Economics Department of Peabody College, Nashville, Tenn., and came to New York State as county agent in 1917. During the summer Miss Thurston studied at the southern branch of the University of California under Dr. Amy Daniels.

Methods of Teaching Agricultural Journalism. 39
By Bristow Adams. Professor Adams has been editor of the college publications for the past seven years and has taught several journalism courses for the past four or five. His rare experiences combine actual and practical newspaper work with wide university experience. Although versatile and adept on almost any subject he is particularly at home on the one he has chosen for this article.

The Cornell Countryman

CHILSON H. LEONARD, Editor

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Ithaca, New York
November, 1922

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**The Thankful Heart**

FULL of pride are we in our abounding crops. We are almost boastful that we can produce so great quantity, and that the nation can inventory so much wealth thereby. It is good to see the granaries full, the bins bursting, the storehouses laden and the barns packed to the beams. We read the figures with much satisfaction. We attain to mastery and we express our power. It is our high ambition to make every new year more productive than the old.

Yet, in the end, that people will conquer and that industry will survive that puts the most art and feeling into its efforts and its products, and the mechanical quantity-production, no matter how honest and "efficient", will fall into subordinate place. The quality of the product is verily more important than its quantity, because it expresses the soul of the producer; and even in a commercial age, the spirit will hold the leadership. To be keen in the appreciation of the beauty in the product is to exercise the highest privilege of any craftsman, whether farmer or artisan; and if one sees the beauty, one perforce is thankful.

To be thankful for the products of the year, therefore, is not merely a courteous and pious demeanor: it is a necessary result of satisfactory living. In these bountiful days we do not need to return thanks because we have not starved; we need to be thankful that we have known the joy of the earth and that we have seen the miracles come out of it, that we have been filled with the beauty. Let us, then, in due decorum appraise the beauty in an apple, the perfection in an animal, the harmony in the products of the land. We cannot do less than this. We may wish that all men shall similarly be blessed. Our hearts may be full of thanksgiving and prayer.

Liberty Hyde Bailey.
The Farm Bloc
By Henry W. Collingwood

MANY Americans, City people as well as Farmers, are puzzled and astonished by newspaper reports of what is known as the "Farm Bloc" in Congress. The solid position which this organization has secured represents one of the most striking and far-reaching political movements since the Civil War. The casual reader may at first thought regard that as an extravagant statement but a little study of the matter will show any intelligent man something of the possibilities of this peculiar situation.

The "Bloc" is non-partisan and, as we believe, a thoroughly patriotic organization. I think its sponsors are sincere in their belief that Agriculture is the foundation occupation of this Nation. Unless farmers prosper nothing in America can prosper and farmers can not prosper until they possess equal a fair opportunity with other industries. Thus far they have been denied such fair opportunity because other industries, being better organized and more fully financed, have been able to control political parties. For many years under a system of party Government farmers have supplied the votes while other industries have been able to supply the vetoes for real Legislation which would benefit Agriculture.

Years ago, in a fair Western State, I saw a group of farmers marching in a political procession. Many of them were ragged and unkempt. In many cases their clothes were patched with pieces taken from flour sacks—still carrying the lettering. One man, as I remember, marched without any coat. The back of his vest came from a flour sack bearing the words "Pride of the Valley." These ragged men carried a banner labelled "Prosperity and Protection." As a matter of fact they had neither. Their party had done little for them except dump them on cheap, raw land, far from markets and then deny them credit or protection from usurers. In their misery and want they supported their party because, otherwise, "the Southern Brigadiers" would Control Congress. That is a fair illustration of the way farmers were led at that time. They had neither leadership nor organization. Eastern Farmers largely belonged to the creditor class. There were no farm Colleges or farm leaders. These men tried repeatedly to express their sense of wrong through various third parties. They all failed, largely through ridicule for these rough men could not make their story dignified. Their efforts failed, but the sense of wrong has remained even through prosperity. It has now found renewed and successful expression through the "Farm Bloc"—coming up into politics like a subconscious thought after two generations of farm Education.

It was found in those early days that while third parties built on evident wrong or injustice might grow like snowballs they would melt as rapidly whenever the political managers got ready to heat up the fires of political prejudice. The "Farm Bloc" was impossible until the great majority of voters could view the issues of the Civil War across a stretch of half a century and until a system of farm economies had been developed. It became evident as years went by and farm education grew that some new plan must be developed so as to separate in the American mind an industrial question from a party programme. That has ever been the one great, crying need in American politics, and the "Farm Bloc" has succeeded in doing it—at least it has made a good start in that direction. Considering the strength of both personal and partisan feeling in Congress its success thus far has been remarkable. It can be supported and continued it will be likely to break down much of the sectional feeling which, since the Civil War, has existed between the North and the South and the East and the West. This sectional feeling has always been strongest in rural neighborhoods, for people in City and Town are brought together personally by trade and travel. Their opinions on public matters are less fixed and they are less likely to retain prejudices which would interfere with their prosperity and business. That is why it may be said with much truth that Northern Farmers have been responsible for some of the noblest legislation in the world's history while at the same time they have permitted some of the meanest legislation to be carried through. Surely no one can conceive of any greater blessing that can come to this great union of States than the general belief among farmers West and South that there are certain needs of Agriculture which are of greater importance than any sectional problems, and that legislation to meet these needs
is impossible unless North and South, East and West can unite. It has been the dream of all far-seeing patriots to bring the sections together in this way but the plans of the patriots have always been upset by the politicians. The extension of the “Farm Bloc” system, honestly and by patriotic men offers the best opportunity yet conceived of bringing about this much desired result.

Thus, viewed in a broad way, the “Farm Bloc” is not entirely a piece of practical farm politics. Probably the men who originally developed it did not fully consider its possibilities. It is denounced by the partisan press and by the interests which for years have maintained secret “bloc” in Congress—as selfish and dangerous, but intelligent farmers are coming rapidly to see that it may be developed into a great, broad, liberal organization not only securing simple justice for Agriculture but capable of much larger work in its possibilities of separating business necessities from partisan prejudice.

Naturally, now that the “bloc” begins to accomplish things, men begin to investigate the origin of this strong and potent organization. Who started it? Who did the original thought come from? Is it a development of Agricultural Education or is it evidence that such Education has failed to secure political rights for the Farm? Is it more in the nature of subconscious thought arising from the old struggles of the Populists and Farmer’s Alliance or the earlier work of the Grange? It will help us to have the beginning of such a thing—not to prove that one element is stronger or more important than another but to learn as we probably shall, that Education, Political power, organization, culture must all combine and each find its proper place in any great movement. Thus far there has been too much interference by various groups and not enough clear cut distinction of the work which each can do to best advantage. This is illustrated by an incident which I witnessed some years ago at a country railroad station. Several men were attempting to reverse the position of a locomotive by turning it on an old-fashioned “turn-table.” The engineer drove his engine on the table and then all hands took hold of the bar and pushed. They could not move the engine an inch though they strained with all their power. Finally the engineer drove his engine three feet in advance. It was then so nicely balanced on the table that one man turned it with ease. Before that adjustment those men were pushing against the full, dead weight of the engine. The new position so balanced the weight that only a light push was needed to do the trick.

There is a good illustration of the way in which public service for Agriculture is being developed. For many years Agriculture had no official representatives except the Agricultural Colleges. They were joined later by the Experiment Stations and they reached out through various new agencies like the Farmer’s Institutes, Extension service and other organizations. There were many reasons why the College could not fully develop what we now call Farm politics. They were supported by public funds and are supposed to represent not only those who produce food but those who consume it; under the circumstances they could not come forward as special pleaders for any particular class. In the early days a few brave spirits tried to arouse the farmers as a class but the world soon ran over them. For a full generation the Colleges struggled against heavy odds for a mere chance to live. They were at the mercy of politicians, while the old classical institutions attempted to rob them of their inheritance. They were forced to act as supplicants for political favor until they could develop a strong background of moral support. Under such circumstances it is no wonder that most of the work of the Colleges was along the line of teaching the “two blades of grass” theory—that is, an increase of production without a corresponding development in agencies of selling and distributing. When I was a student at our Agricultural College no one had ever heard of “economics” in the study of food distribution or food control.

Other interests took matters up ahead of us and finally established trade methods and practices which have developed the “35 cent dollar”—that is, a system of distribution under which the average farmer recovers 35 cents out of each dollar which the final consumer pays for what he produces. It is this 35-cent-dollar and what it stands for that is really responsible for this “Farm Bloc” in Congress. It was recognized by the Colleges and all their associated societies, but they were all pushing at it like the men at the turn-table years ago. They had the power but there was needed a nicer adjustment of forces in order to move the engine.

It was necessary to have some definite influence emanating from the Agricultural College and yet free from some of its influences in order to carry the work through. As farmers have grown more and more class conscious they have felt the need of all the weapons which other interests employ so skillfully. In view of its peculiar relations to the Government and its dependence on Public funds the Agricultural College could not take a hand in practical politics. That could most properly be done by the agents or adopted children of the College—the Farm Bureau, and the Grange and the “Farm Bloc” is the result of their work. In a large way all Agricultural development in America is due to the teachings of the Agricultural Colleges but the vast Agricultural Army has found it necessary to split into groups each taking up the line of work best suited to its talents and opportunities. It is better so—but it is all an outcome of the far-seeing policy of the few strong men who organized the land grant Colleges. They did not realize what a tremendous crop they planted in the mind of Americans. They were all strong party men and perhaps they would have hesitated could they have known how one of their children was to shake up party discipline and organize a distinct Agricultural issue as a result of their policy.

Grey Brothers
By Philip C. Wakeley

Their kinship shown by age and girth,
And limbs all gnarled, and outlines bold,
They stand as when the wall was built,
Still sturdy now the wall is old.

“Grey Brothers?” He who sees must feel,
Despite their bulk, their greater span
Of years, that indefinably
Their brotherhood embraces man.
NEW YORK State is concerned about its children. Instead of meeting statistics on mortality and malnutrition with feeble protests and remarks about not being any worse than other states and all this hubbub over underweight youngsters being a fad, anyway, it has set itself to work, not merely at desk and typewriter, but in the highways and byways to see to it that New York State children are adequately fed. New York State is convinced that children are important, it faces frankly the fact that New York children are not as vigorous as they ought to be, and it has put into action state agencies for prevention and cure.

The State Department of Health through its new division of Maternity, Infancy and Child Hygiene, has on its staff a nutrition specialist who is working to save the lives of mothers and children and to ensure to them health and vigor through better feeding. The State Department of Education has a supervisor of the nutrition of school children who works through school authorities for better feeding of older children. The State Extension Service reaches both parents and children in an effort to bring about better food habits for all the family.

The most obstreperous factor that these educational agencies have to deal with is not poverty nor indifference nor lack of food, but prejudiced parents who, because of ignorance, blame fate for their children's condition and console themselves with the comfortable doctrine, "I was just like that at his age and I got over it." To a trained eye it is apparent that he never did get over it and his child is merely an example of the fact that where poor dietary habits are a part of family inheritance, history too often repeats itself.

Recent efforts to show that a large percentage of school children are seriously underweight have succeeded in awakening the interest of parents in a study of the physical condition of their children. Many parents were not aware of the fact that weight was largely determined by characteristics of a normal child. If when a child is underweight, we see that all sources of infection are removed, then feed him and bring him up to "the red line," have we reached our goal? Do we necessarily have a good individual as a result, or have we merely a child that is as heavy as the chart says he should be for his height and age?

Fattening a child is of very little value. A fat person, whether it be a baby or an adult, is never a sound individual. But to increase the hard, active tissue of a child, to improve his color, to strengthen his resistance, in other words, to make him vigorous and at the same time to teach him how to maintain vigor, is the aim. Any movement for better nutrition that fails to strive for sound development of the child or leaves him without the intelligent practice of good habits of nutrition and hygiene is falling far short of both the opportunity and the need. The child whose mother exclaimed when he graduated from the nutrition class, "Thank goodness, we don't need to buy any more milk," was the product of short-sighted teaching.

The first step is to determine by many criteria, weight being only one, what is the physical condition of the child.
PRACTICE MUST GO WITH TEACHING

"Any movement for better nutrition that fails to strive for sound development of the child or leaves him without the intelligent practice of good habits of nutrition and hygiene is falling far short of both the opportunity and the need."

The next step is to feed him enough of the necessary foods. His diet may need skillful adjustment, because it cannot be taken for granted that if one has succeeded in getting food into a child's stomach it is therefore safely landed in his body. It may suffer serious loss on its way to becoming muscle and bone. Other hygienic needs of the body must also be provided to ensure the best use of foods.

Good nutrition for children is far more important than it is for adults, because it is from food that a child makes the structure in which he spends his life. If his food is inadequate, either in kind or amount, the structure cannot be sound. It is naturally the business of the state to be interested in the kind of individuals that are produced and reared within its borders. New York State wants its own children to be its heirs and so it is spreading the gospel of good nutrition because it believes that after all the best fed people are likely to inherit the earth.

Grey Brothers
By James H. Gilkey

'Twas in November and the skies were grey;
I turned, by chance, down a secluded way
That ran along the border of a wood,
Where three grey trees—like giant guardsmen stood.

Close by a wall that edged the forest maze,
A grey-haired traveler stood, with lifted gaze;
Me, seeing not, he passed from tree to tree,
And touched with friendly hand, each of the three.

Methought, how strange—By some weird spell beguiled,
Has wizard Fancy changed him to a child?
Then met our eyes—he read my thought, and said,
"I loved them when a child in years long fled."

"As to the Southland when the summer's past,
Swift fly the birds, 'ere comes the wintry blast,
So homeward speeds the heart to childhood's clime,
When days grow grey in life's November time,"

On Two Weeks of Rain
By Sanford R. Gifford

Dull days of the sudden rain
Sifting over fields and town;
Days that hardly wax or wane,
Dark from day break to sundown.
Like old men in rusty brown
Passing on their ways in pain,
In the falling of the rain.

Now when the fainting little blaze
Of life that flickers in our hearts
Clouds over with the cloudy days,
From the gray dawn, when daylight starts
Dully from sleep, we play our parts
With smileless faces, in the leaden haze
Of these sunless, hopeless days,
Methods of Teaching Agricultural Journalism
By Bristow Adams

A natural hesitancy exists in a person who feels that he is not qualified to write about methods of teaching agricultural journalism if he is not altogether sure that he is teaching it. He is not altogether sure, to carry it a point further, that there is such a thing as agricultural journalism. It is, of course, true that journalism may be applied to agriculture, and that agriculture has some message for journalism.

However, it is no more reasonable to doubt that there is such a thing as agricultural journalism, than it is reasonable to doubt agricultural chemistry, or agricultural engineering—subjects wholly recognized in an agricultural curriculum. Chemistry's divisions are not on vocational but on chemical lines. We have organic and inorganic chemistry, with qualitative and quantitative analysis. That we apply these to farm products and fertilizers does not change their basic relationships. So in engineering: Plows or printing presses, tractors or trains, all have the same elements. Wheels and cogs make them go; cams, screws, rods, levers, wedges, and valves make them perform specified tasks; but the elements that enter into the performance are the same no matter what the use or the output.

Need to Interpret
In New York, however, with a highly diversified agriculture, and a close interrelation and interdependence of town and country, there is a need to interpret country to city, even greater perhaps than in a region where these two are economically and geographically wider apart. At the same time it must be recognized, for example, that lawyers are able to think sanely and understandingly about farming because a good many lawyers have gone to the farm—possibly because so many farmers have gone to law; and our most prosperous farmers are certainly familiar with city conditions, and many of those in the best fruit belts are able to spend their winters in Florida or California.

Of course, one should try to teach the most simple and obvious principles—to know the difference between news and editorials, and how to write each correctly and without mixing them; to have high standards; to think straight, and to write clearly.

The students in Cornell's agricultural journalism courses are not all agricultural students; they come in some measure from the other colleges, as from engineering, arts, architecture, law. One girl, originally studying home economics, but with a finished incapacity in that field—she had spent two years learning to hem a dish towel, and couldn't hem it then—has developed into a first-class journalist. Cornell agricultural journalists occupy positions as metropolitan dailies' copy-readers and reporters, agricultural college editors, city editors on small dailies, agricultural correspondents, editors of agricultural journals, United Press correspondents, trade journal editors, house organ editors, and advertising men with agencies, corporations, and trade journals.

Demand Is Real
And it is difficult to keep up with the actual demands for those trained in the courses now given. Furthermore, those who have gone into the field as farm demonstration and home demonstration agents say that the courses have been invaluable to them.

In fact, the work was instituted primarily as the result of a definite agricultural need, and in response to a demand made for the training of these extension workers, such as specialists, home demonstrators, and county agricultural agents. A survey of these workers already in the field revealed that they deemed it wise to have, in addition to technical knowledge of a specific agricultural subject,
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some knowledge of the principles of law, and of the principles and practices of public speaking and of journalism. Furthermore, training was, and is, needed for the writing of agricultural bulletins, both technical and popular. To present the results of research clearly, and to popularize those results when a widespread knowledge of them would prove helpful to many persons, demands more training than most bulletin writers possess. There is also a demand for the training of editors of farm bureau papers and agricultural journals.

Agricultural bulletins have been, and are yet, in great measure, dull and sordid stuff. A reading of these bulletins—most by compulsion, and some by choice—reveals never a one with a thrill in it. But there is no need to despair that such a one can be written. Some day it will be done. Perhaps a Cornell agricultural journalism student will write it.

Imaginistic Realism

It is partly in this hope that one of the first endeavors is to develop in these students what may be called the quality of imagination, though paradoxically that consists in trying to make them keenly alert to see the eternal verities. By imagination is not meant mere "make-believe," or anything else that may seem undesirable. But it would be great to get a student so realistically imaginative, to use hyperbole, that if he went to see a prize-fight film he would be likely to come away with a cauliflower ear. The idea is indicated by the instance of a girl who imagined she could write a special article about "Altruism," but finally realized that she knew more about her own experiences gained while acting as a rural mail-carrier all one winter when her father, the regular carrier, was bedridden, and she with a spavined horse struggled through snowdrifts in a mountainous region.

All these Cornell students write must be real, and the purview of their experience, except that they may be trained in head-line writing, for example, by having them derive their subjects from thoroughly well-known episodes: mythology, the Bible, fairy tales, nursery rhymes, childhood poems, and the like. This plan has a threefold value: First, it shows them that almost anything can be put in news-head form, and that there is a wise choice as to the selection,—just consider the choice for the top-head in the story of Red Riding Hood—the child rescued, the grandmother murdered, the wolf killed, or the crime avenged. Secondly, every one in the class knows the story and can not only discuss and criticise the technique of the head, but its inclusiveness and emphasis, and its dramatic quality. Thirdly, and most important, it shows that there is a news quality in any story, and that even the most splendid literature can be reduced to terms of head-writing; and this should show, as a corollary, that any piece of news deserves to be well-written. Take the story of Agamemnon, Paris, and Helen whose face it was "that launched a thousand ships, and burned the topmost towers of Ilium." In a six-deck head it becomes as real as any item about any present-day variation on the "eternal triangle."

Much opportunity for both realism and imagination may be found in headings about the fight at Thermopylae or Atlanta's race; in the Bible are many typical news "stories," beginning with the eviction from Eden, the first murder, Daniel and the lions, Samson and Delilah, David and Goliath, the exodus from Egypt, or Shadrach and his brethren; Cinderella makes a cooking head, depending largely upon the exact chronological point at which the story is written, and there are Dick Whittington, Puss-in-Boots, the Sleeping Beauty, Babes in the Wood, and Jack the Giant Killer; for more simple themes, it is astounding to see the variations on Jack and Jill, and J. Sprat and wife; poetry can be transmuted into matter-of-factness with a news-head treatment of the Charge of the Light Brigade, or the Wreck of the Hesperus. These are certainly not agricultural subjects, but they are of great use in teaching agricultural journalism.

The Use of Experience

In spite of this training in the imaginative, one still gets treatises on growing tobacco in the Connecticut Valley, the place of the middleman, farmers' co-operative enterprises, and other things that students know little about except what they get by hearsay in classes on farm crops and rural economies. But once in every-so-often the spirit is gladdened by such an article as "The Rural Mail and a Female," already referred to, the true story of the farm girl who battled snowdrifts all winter so that the folks along the lonely mountain roads might have tidings from friends and the outer world; or a boy starts con-jectures with a title like "Education for Hot Dogs" and tells how he earns his way through college making nocturnal pilgrimages around the campus to sell coffee, sandwiches, and hot sausages where he sees the midnight kilowatt burning in high windows of the dormitories. When these students later have to write agricultural articles, or farm news, they will know how to approach the task.

But mainly, and through it all, one tries to teach standards of truth and honesty, and how the half-truth is usually worse than the lie direct. Our universities must bring standards to journalism, just as they have brought them to law and medicine. One is not so much worried by questions of poor taste, because there are many persons who, are poor in taste but rich in honesty. It takes all sorts to make a world, and many whose customs and manners might be abhorrent to the ultra-elect are more honest with themselves and with the rest of the world than are some of those who pride themselves upon their culture. One sees this in a class of agricultural journalism, when the agricultural members of the class speak frankly of everyday truths that confuse or embarrass other members not so used to thinking and speaking with the same forthrightness.

The Basic A B C

Thus, when all's said, the teaching of agricultural journalism at Cornell means mainly the training of students who are in a college of agriculture, and who will have to write in farm and home terms on agricultural and domestic science topics, to think honestly and straightforwardly, and to express themselves according to the journalistic A B C,—with Accuracy, Brevity, and Clearness.

No sun—no moon!
No morn—no noon—
No warmth, no cheerfulness, no healthful ease,
No comfortable feel in any member—
No shade, no shine, no butterflies, no bees,
November!
We will prove that we are meeting our readers On Common Ground by printing some of their comments about our magazine.

“The October issue came this morning and it certainly looks mighty good. ... While the first article is interesting, it is well not to give too much space to this sort of editorial matter that doesn’t have as much value to your readers as an article by one of the departments telling about some new idea or the practical result of some recent experiment, which would be valuable to most of your readers.

“I am sorry you haven’t more advertising.”

—“DON” HOAGLAND.

“... You tell your minister when he preaches a good sermon; why not tell the editor when he gets out a good paper? I know that the same is applicable to the orneriest story a cub writes and I infer that it might be so even to a publication like the COUNTRYMAN, so I hasten to put in my word of appreciation. Your October issue is a corker, both from the artistic and literary standpoint. I liked the pictures and Russell Lord’s poetry, as always, is fine. I confess I haven’t read the articles yet, but did look over “On Common Ground” (I hope you have lots more of Stone’s and Rodemeyer’s delightful nonsense coming), and the former student notes, which are, for recent classes anyway, rather better than those in the Alumni News.”

—G. L. ’22.

“Who is this fellow Russell Lord? Lay off ‘im for a few issues.”

—ALDRICH ROAD.

Fred H. Lape won the first prize of one dollar ($1.00) for the best verses to fit “Grey Brothers,” our frontispiece picture for next month, and G. R. Van Allen was such a close second that we gave him a dollar also.

“... it would be a good thing to write up the alumni more and I would feature them with photographs, especially photographs showing graduates on their farms.”

“Let me state that circulation is the thing you want to work for this year.”

ARTHUR W. WILSON ’15.

New York City.

“You have certainly started out well with the COUNTRYMAN. ... I persuade my friends that they’re missing something good if they do not take it.”

F. COOPER ’21.

The Raspanicious

The Raspanicious is an amphibious quadru-biped, whose habitat is in the mountain fastnesses of the Back-Wash Valley. The particular “mountain fastness” that produces this interesting species of poultry is distilled in a cave behind a rocky ledge about four minutes, by the compass, from the spot where Shay’s Rebellion was not fought; and forty drops are sufficient to bring one of these beautiful creatures within the range of vision. A drop too much would be apt to people the landscape with its whole tribe, and entail no end of perilous possibilities. It feeds on Dodo berries and the eggs of the mock-turtle, and is ordinarily fond of the dregs found in the bottom of the buttercup. It builds its nest and rears its young in the topmost branches of the tallest gooseberry bushes, and defends its little ones with an angry snarl.

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In a review of the student publications at Cornell recently printed in The Cornell Daily Sun we find the following words about the COUNTRYMAN:

“While the CORNELL COUNTRYMAN is the organ of the College of Agriculture it is having an increasing interest for all members of the University, and in its contents and typography has certain points of superiority over the other publications. A survey of all shows that it is the most artistic, and that its poetry is of a higher type even than that published in the first issue of the Era.”

“Persons with a mind for the practical and rural might wish to see more about poultry than poetry in the COUNTRYMAN, and the editor promises in future issues more of purely agricultural subject-matter, but without any surrender of artistic or literary quality.”

And evidently the same observer with the same sin for alliteration writes, in The Cornell Alumni News:

“THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN is the most artistic and literary publication, with a strong bent toward poetry rather than poultry.”

“We are a lot more interested in what members of our class are doing than whether Dicky Domecon has a new tooth brush. Tell us what members of the Varsity football squad, basketball team, etc., are Ag men, so we can be proud of our college as well as of our University.”

“Give us a pen and ink sketch of the Ag ‘Quad’ with relation to the Dutch Kitchen, the East Ithaca Station, and Beebe Lake. Show the various buildings in half tones and print a picture of ‘Jimmie’ Rice as he now is ... in fact, let us see who is running the College anyway.”

“Good luck to you.”

S. F. WILLARD ’09.

A good letter, this one above. We promise to let it dent our intolerant policies.
Former Student Notes

'97 B.S.A.—William C. Bell visited the College May 20 to 24, inclusive. Mr. Bell is an agricultural missionary at Cirrie Institute, Dordi Bela Vista, Angola, Africa. Mr. Bell is on a furlough and will be in this country one or two years. He has spent three months in the south visiting schools, colleges, and churches, delivering addresses and studying agricultural and educational methods. He is particularly interested in negro education and in problems of the Southland. His address in America is 14 Beacon St., Boston.

'02—R. E. Eastman, former editor of the "Dairymen's League News," has accepted the editorship of the "American Agriculturist." This has been characterized as the most significant change in recent years in the personnel of New York's agricultural journals.

'06 W.P.—Louis F. Boyle is Secretary and Manager of The Pyramid Investment Co., a family concern which loans and leases various businesses on a chain store plan. P. O. Box 67, Laramie, Wyo., is his address.

'06 Sp.—Charles H. Bradley is farming at Crosswicks, N. J.

'08—John S. Clark is superintendent of the Mixter Farms at Hardwick, Mass.

'06 Sp.—Fred A. Flocken is sales representative for the Paine and Nixon Co. of Duluth, Minn.

'07 B.S.—E. S. Barrie is manager of the Art Galleries at the Carson Pinie Scott and Co. of Chicago, III. 1188 Ashbury Ave., Hubbard Woods, III., is his address.

'07 Sp.—Edward J. Burke is instructing in the Poultry Department of the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst, Mass.

'07-08-10 Sp.—F. N. Darling is County Agricultural Agent in the Farm Bureau Office, Deene, N. H.

'08 B.S.A.—Garrard Daugherty is in charge of the sign and glass department of the C. A. Daugherty Paints and Glass in Paris, Ky.

'09 Sp.—George W. Banning is with the Credit Department of the First National Bank of Minneapolis and is located at 1745 Hague Ave.

'09 Sp.—John W. Bartlett is Field Secretary for the Holstein Friesian Co-operative Association of New Jersey. 130 North 6th Ave., New Brunswick, N. J., is his address.

The Cornellian Council Quarterly, which is to be published this year nine times instead of four, will contain a series of special feature articles on "The Cornell of Today and Tomorrow," written by such men as Livingston Farrand, Dexter Kimball, J. DuPratt White, Romoyn Berry, Charles D. Bostwick, Harold North, Walter P. Cooke and others. The Cornell Countryman recommends this series as especially needed and welcome information. All Ag College alumni should read these articles and thereby become as well informed on Cornell University affairs as is possible for the average alumnus.

'09 Sp.—Lawrence A. Dean is assistant professor of poultry husbandry in the Virginia Polytechnic Institute at Blacksburg, Va.

'09 Sp.—Clarence E. Harwood is in the retail feed and produce business at North Bangor.

'10 Sp.—Raymond H. Aull is a veterinarian with his office at 29 E. Sixth St., Dayton, Ohio.

'10 B.S.—George G. Becker is Chief Inspector of the State Plant Board at Little Rock, Ark.

'10 B.S.A.—Sydney L. Beebe is farming at Alpine.

'10 Sp.—G. E. Conde is a chemist in the Varnish Works at Toronto, Canada. 303 Crawford St. is his address.

'10 Sp.—William Irving Conover is employed as a clerk in the office of John C. Conover, in Orange, N. J.

'10 B.S.—Christopher L. DeWitt is City Chemist in Jersey City, N. J. 35 Girard Ave., East Orange, N. J., is his address.

'10 B.S.A.—Charles E. Fleming is associate professor of animal husbandry in the University of Nevada, Reno, Nev.

'10-11 Sp.—Harry H. Ford Jr. is in the wholesale fruit and produce business. Sunset Drive, Redlands, Calif., is his address.

'10 B.S.A.—Charles T. Gregory is an extension plant pathologist in Indiana. At present he is located at 1022 First St., West Lafayette, Ind.

'10 B.S.A.—George I. Hartley is a naturalist connected with the Tropical Research Station of N. Y. Zoological Society.

'10—Emerson Hayward is purchasing agent for the Temple Tours, 65 Franklin St., Boston, Mass. His address is Elmvale Farm, Clinton St., Hopkinton, Mass.

'11 W.C.—Howard B. Allen is associate professor of agricultural education in the College of Agriculture, Morgantown, W. Va.

'11 B.S.—Grace L. Bennett is organizing manager for Cornell Cafeteria, Inc., Newark, N. J. This cafeteria is a new enterprise, opened in November, 1921, and has been so successfully run under Miss Bennett's management that another cafeteria in some near-by city is now being planned to be run under the same management.

'11 B.S.—George J. Burt is a training officer in the U. S. Veterans' Bureau at Roanoke, Va.

'11 B.S.A.—Norman C. Butts is landscape architect with the Ashford Park Nurseries, Chambler, Ga.

'11 B.S.A.—Karl Green is farming in the vicinity of Cooperstown.

'11 B.S.A.—Romaine O. Cole is farming at Baldwinsville.

'11 B.S.A.—W. J. Corwin is assistant county agent leader of Rural Organization Specialists at the University Farm, St. Paul, Minn.

'11 B.S.A.—Jehiel Davidson is a chemist for the Bureau of Chemistry in the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C.
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Every good farmer protects the roofs of his buildings; creosote wooden fence posts; and "saves the surface" of buildings with paint. Does every member of a modern farm family preserve the enamel of the teeth just as carefully? Brushing the teeth after each meal is a common sense investment in health.

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Truth in Advertising Implies Honesty in Manufacture

'11 B.S.A.—Pedro Rafael Cabrera is exporting coffee and with the Diplomatic Service at Managua, Nicaragua.

'11 B.S.A.—J. E. Dougherty is associate professor of poultry husbandry and chief of the poultry division at the College of Agriculture at the University of California. He is located at the University Farm, Davis, California.

'11 B.S.A.—David E. Fink is an entomologist in the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Riverton, N. J.

'11 B.S.A.—Elwyn H. Dole is general manager of the Winneconk Ranch Co., Winneconk, Mont.

'11 B.S.—Frederick A. Frank is sales manager for the Sharples Specialty Co. Centrifugal Engineers at 101-102 Tulsa Building, Tulsa, Okla.

'11 B.S.—Warren C. Funk may be addressed at the Farm Management and Farm Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington. He is Assistant Farm Economist and at present is interested in investigational work.

'11 B.S.A.—Guy L. Hayman is growing fruit at Northbrook, Pa.

'11 B.S.—John Lindsey Doan is teaching in the School of Horticulture for Women at Ambler, Pa.

'11 B.S.A.—Lindsley H. Evans is Treasurer and General Manager of the Jersey Orchard Inc. at Mooretown, N. J.

'12 B.S.—Roy D. Anthony is professor of Pomology at Penn State College. He is living at 105 E. Fairmount Ave., State College, Pa.

'12 M.S.—Alfred Atkinson has been President of the Montana State College at Bozeman, Mont., since July, 1919.

'12 B.S.—E. C. Auchter, Professor of Horticulture at the University of Maryland, is spending six months here towards the completion of his Ph.D. work.

'12 B.S.A.—Alden F. Barss is Associate Professor of Horticulture at the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada.

'12 B.S.A.—Archibald S. Beatty is Assistant Post Master in Quincy, Pa.

'12 B.S.—Gustavus E. Bentley is Principal of the Jamestown Junior High School. 606 Cherry St. is his address.

'12 B.S.—Lawrence D. Bragg is manager of the Onwentsia Orchard at Medford, Ore.

'12 B.S.—Luanne M. Carman is teaching in the Abington Friends School, Jenkintown, Pa.

'12 B.S., Ph.D.—William L. Cavert is the Farm Management Demonstrator at the University Farm, St. Paul, Minnesota.
12 B.S.—Joseph R. Fugett is Principal of the Gay St. Grammar School, 328 West Gay St., West Chester, Pa.
12 B.S.—Valdemar L. Georgeson is county agricultural agent at Denne
wick, Wash.
12 B.S.—Hermann W. Hagemann is general manager of the Wallerstein
Plantations Inc. Box 417, Coconut
Grove, Fla., is his address.
12 B.S., Ph.D.—Prof. E. V. Har
denburg and Mrs. Hardenburg an
ounced the arrival of Dorothy Adele, class of 1944, on September 27.
12 B.S.A.—William E. Garnett is head of the department of rural so-
cial science at the Texas A. and M.
College, College Station, Texas.
12 B.S.—C. B. Haviland is bacterio-
ologist for Borden's Milk Co. of New
York. He is located at 3414 Avenue
D., Brooklyn.
12 B.S.—Charles O. Dalrymple is
Principal of the City High School, at
Attleboro, Mass.
12 B.S.A.—Henry R. Davis is pro-
prietor of the Rapid Blue Print Co.
of Los Angeles, Calif.
12 B.S.—H. E. Dibble is secretary for the Edward F. Dibble Seedgrower,
Honeoye Falls.
12 B.S.—C. E. Emmons is chemist
for the Texas Company, 17 Battery,
Birmingham, Ala.
13 B.S.—Leslie S. Aee is on the
staff of the Agricultural College of
the University of Maryland at Col-
lege Park, Md.
13 B.S.—Clyde W. Bame is manu-
facturing and wholesaling ice cream
under the name of the Northern Ice
Cream Co., Inc., at Governor.
13 B.S.—William B. Connor is
State Superintendent at High Lawn,
Lenox, Mass.

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DISCUSSING various University problems in which Cornell alumni are vitally interested, The Cornellian Council Quarterly will be published nine times during the present university year.

The introductory article, which appeared in the October issue, was by Mr. J. DuPratt White, ’90, President of the Cornellian Council, who served two years ago as Chairman of the Semi-Centennial Endowment Committees. Mr. White is also Chairman of the Buildings and Grounds Committee, which has charge of the $3,000,000 building program now being carried out at Cornell.

Succeeding numbers will contain articles by—

Dr. Livingston Farrand, President of the University.
Dexter S. Kimball, Dean of the College of Engineering.
Romeyn Berry, ’04, Graduate Manager of Athletics.
Charles D. Bostwick, ’92, Comptroller of the University.
Harold D. North, ’07, called Cornell’s greatest “live wire” alumnus.
Walter P. Cooke, ’91, former Cornellian Council President and member of the Board of Trustees—and others.

Every Cornellian will find these articles full of surprising and interesting facts interestingly written.

Watch the Mails for Your Copy! Take Them Home to Read!
The Cornell Countryman

November, 1922

'D  B.S.—Phillip B. Barton is principal of the Castile High School at Castile. At present he is also teaching agriculture there.

'D  B.S.—R. C. Beach is proprietor of the Ithaca Sales and Pedigree Co. His address is 513 N. Tioga St., Ithaca.

'D  B.S.—Arthur M. Besemer is doing chemical research for the California Central Creameries at Eureka, California.

'D  B.S.—Kenneth R. Boynton is head gardener and curator of plantations in the New York Botanical Garden, Bronx Park, New York City.

'D  B.S.—Weley H. Bronson is director of research for the New England Milk Producers' Association, Boston, Mass. 38 Linden St., Arlington Heights, Mass., is his address.

'D  B.S.—Earl A. Brown is secretary of the Baltimore Dairy Council, Fidelity Building, Baltimore. He is living at Sparks, Md.

'D  B.S.—Alvin R. Cahn is associate professor of biology at the Texas A. and M. College at College Station, Texas.

'D  B.S.—Andrew J. Cochrane is farming at Ripley.

'D  B.S.—J. H. Cogswell is correspondent with John Lewis Childs Seedman, Florist. His address is, very appropriately, 124 Tulip Ave., Floral Park.

'D  B.S.—Bur C. Copley is farm manager of the York Brook Farm, Randolph St., Canton, Mass.

'D  B.S.—Charles B. Deller is a financial broker at Saddle River, N. J.

'D  B.S.—Horace M. Dotle is teaching vocational agriculture at Wooster, Ohio.

'D  B.S.—Leroy H. Facer is manager of the Tri-County Farmer's Cooperative Association Inc. at Phelps.


'D  B.S.—Leland N. Gibbs is in the motor oil department of the San Co. His address is 5416 Willows Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

'D  B.S.—Moulton B. Goff is a fruit grower at Sturgeon Bay, Wis.

'D  B.S.—Dunne W. Hadley is horticultural editor for "Farm and Livestock Record." But this is not his only occupation for there is quite a long list of positions which he is holding, including, consulting pomologist for "Citrus Industry." Tampa, Fla.; State traveling representative for the Mapes Formula and Peruvian Guana Co.; and grower of oranges. Box 907, Orlando, Fla., will reach this seemingly very busy gentleman.

'D  B.S.—Harvey M. Harrington is a bacteriologist in the Department of Health in Detroit, Mich.

'D  B.S.—Max Flavel Abell is assistant professor of farm management at the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst, Mass.

'D  Ag.—Harry B. Alger is superintendent of the Gardiner Branch of the West Maryland Dairy, Inc. His address is Notice Dame Avenue, Covans Station, Baltimore, Md.

'D  B.S.—Isadore R. Asen is located at 53 Halsey St., Newark, N. J. Having specialized in chemistry and bacteriology he is doing clinical pathology and making sanitary examinations pertaining to water, milk, etc.

'D  B.S.—Thomas A. Baker is professor of animal husbandry at the University of Delaware, Newark, Del.

14 B.S.—Leslie D. F. Baker has answered the alluring call to the land and is farming at the Mohoegun Farm, Mohoegun Lake, N. Y.

14 B.S.—H. E. Balderin is manager of the Arden Dairies, Inc., at El Monte, Calif.

14 B.S.—Charles H. Ballou is an entomologist in the Department of Agriculture in Cuba. His address is Calle 15 (Altos), Vedado, Cuba. Here's hoping his position is as weighty and his prestige as great as the length of his address.

14 B.S.—Harry D. Bauder is teaching horticulture at the New York State School of Agriculture at Cobleskill.

14 B.S.—Lawrence J. Benson is Sales Representative for the Merrell-Soule Co. His address is 285 Parker Ave., Buffalo.

14 B.S.—Edwin G. Bishop is in the real estate business in Miami, Fla. He is living at 158 East Flagler St.

14 B.S.—Edward M. Carman is a florist and nurseryman at 275 Grand Ave., Englewood, N. J.

14 B.S.—Louis Dicker is an insurance broker. His office is 512 Granite Building, Rochester.
'14 B.S.—Harold A. Chadderdon is auditor for the State Tax Commission. He is living at 545 Hamilton St., Albany.

'14 B.S.—Richard T. Cotton is assistant entomologist for the U. S. Bureau of Entomology at Washington, D. C. He is living at 10 Sycamore Ave., Takoma Park, D. C.

'14 B.S.—H. E. Edson is vice-president of the Edson Bros., wholesale butter, eggs, cheese, poultry, etc., at Philadelphia, Pa.

'14 B.S.—Garnet W. Forster is acting head of the Office of Farm Management and Farm Economics, in the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C.

'14 B.S.—Richard E. Grant is a landscape architect at Kennedy Heights, Cincinnati, Ohio.

'14 B.S.—Roy N. Harvey is teaching vocational agriculture in the Chazy Central Rural School at Chazy.

'15 B.S.—Victor A. Acer is sales manager for Spencer Kellogg and Sons, Inc., of Kenmore. "Vic" is living at 137 Linden Avenue.

'15 B.S.—Oliver M. Ainsworth is assistant professor of English in Beloit College and is situated at 826 Clay St., Beloit, Wis.

'15 W.C.—Merrick V. Barnes is county agricultural agent of the Canadia County Farm Bureau at St. Johnsbury, Vt.

'15 B.S.—H. S. Gabriel has resigned his position as instructor in Transportation in the Department of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management to accept a position as assistant agricultural economist in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics at Washington, D. C. Mr. Gabriel will continue the investigation of transportation.

'15 B.S.—I. F. Hall, formerly a member of the Farmers’ Institute force in winter and a farmer the rest of the year, has accepted a position as instructor in the Department of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management. Mr. Hall will assist in extension work and will also pursue graduate work.

'15 B.S.—Edwin S. Heinsohn with his wife and baby have returned from China. They are at present visiting in Worcester, Mass.

'15 B.S.—F. Jane Montrose was married to Mr. Ethan J. Randall on August 14th. They are at home in King Ferry.

'16 B.S.—Mabel Baldwin (Mrs. A. Mortimer Erskine) is living in Clinton. Her husband is teaching in Hamilton College.

'16 B.S.—Ruth Cleves is manager of "The Cleves Cafeteria," 1819 G Street, N. W., Monmouth Hotel Building, Washington, D. C.

'Time is an essential element of all progress. It took nearly a hundred years for farm machines to supplant hand tools.

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For uniformly best results in making finest cheese, butter and buttermilk. America's standards backed by years of specialized experience, used in the country's finest creameries and cheese factories.

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WATERMAN PENS
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TOILET ARTICLES

This month we feature our BULK CHOCOLATES, 40c lb.
18 B.S.—Samuel Goldberg is an egg salesman. His address is 349 East 51st St., Brooklyn.

18 B.S.—Miriam Catherine Jones and Edwin S. Larrabee were married June 24th at Worcester, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Larrabee are now living at Oxford, N. Y., where Mr. Larrabee is connected with the Borden’s Milk Company.

18 B.S.—F. O. Underwood, formerly county agent in Nassau County, has returned to the department of vegetable gardening as assistant extension professor.

19 B.S.—D. G. Card is carrying on investigational and extension work in marketing, consisting mostly of cooperative marketing. He is working in the University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky.

19 B.S.—Elisabeth Thompson Churchyard married Leonard Schoolcraft Allen at Buffalo, September 28, 1922.

19 B.S.—Leland Spencer was married on September 2 to Miss Ruth Reed of Batavia. They will reside at 307 Eddy St.

19 B.S.—D. B. Wilson, formerly instructor in North Carolina College of Agriculture, has accepted a position with Professor P. K. Wheelon (Cornell ’15) in the Department of Farm Management in Texas Agricultural College.

20 B.S.—Miss C. E. Cook is assistant professor in poultry extension, University of Minnesota.

20 B.S.—Kurt A. Mayer has been spending a few days visiting Cornell. He is at present located in Bridgeport, Conn.

20 B.S.—Mable L. Zoller is assistant manager of Cornell Cafeteria Inc. at 581 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

21 B.S.—Florence Beck, after a year of teaching experience at Aurora, has returned to the University to do graduate work.

21 B.S.—Miss Lydia White is teaching Botany at Middletown.

21 B.S.—Jane Spence is dietitian at Sage Hall, Ithaca.

21 B.S.—Elizabeth T. Cooper is dietitian at St. Bartholomew’s Hospital, 217 East 42nd St., New York City.

21 B.S.—Grace Fleming and Henry G. F. Hamann ’22, were married on September 14th. They reside at 704 East State St., Ithaca.

22 B.S.—S. E. Davis is now living in Buffalo and working on tree planting reconnaissance for the New York Conservation Commission, in that vicinity. Sam was recently married to Miss Stillwell of this city.

23 B.S.—F. C. Baldwin is working off his farm practice in Cambridge, Wisconsin.
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The eloquent and never-failing language of flowers.

The fresher and more beautiful the flowers, the clearer and more understandable the message. Say it with flowers and it will be better said.

We specialize on standing orders for regular delivery,—for birthdays and anniversaries.

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COLLEGE GET-TOGETHER DRAWS BIG CROWD OF AGS

Luhrs' Debut as President; Dean Tells of Building Activity

The open season is now on for Ag assemblies, the first one having been staged in Roberts Hall the evening of October 5. "Hank" Luhrs, president of the Ag Association, addressed the gathering which completely filled the assembly hall, welcoming the new students and greeting the old ones. After a few remarks about the general health and good nature of the Ag college, "Hank" introduced Dean Mann, who gave a brief summary of the activities of the college, dwelling in particular upon the building operations during the summer. He mentioned the fact that the new University Heating Plant, which is now nearly completed, will save the Ag college some half million dollars, because the college would have found it necessary to put up a new plant to take care of the increased number of buildings.

Registration Figures

The dean also said, that, counting in the loss of students who were transferred to the Architecture with the landscape art department, there was a gain of some twenty students in the college over last year's registration. In concluding, Dean Mann summarized, in an effective way, the purpose of the University as expressed by its founder.

"Hank" next introduced "Hovie" Ortner, who, besides coaching basketball, is the intercollege athletic director. Ortner harangued the assembly on the subject of intercollege athletics. He ranked athletics on a par with studies in the development of a college man, and urged participation in intramural sports as a means of acquainting everyone to take advantage of their broadening influence. He advised the students to get behind the Ag college athletic director, "Bill" Wigsten, and go after the intercollege trophy, which Ag lost last year for the first time since 1917.

Musical Features

Miss C. Miles then sang a few well-appreciated selections, after which Dr. Nagel explained, for the benefit of the new students, the uses made of the money collected through the Ag tax at registration time. Dances, refreshments, free coffee in the Ag Libe—all these things cost money, explained the worthy president, and that this money might be well expended and expended on the proper persons, the "system of tags" was inaugurated.

At this point, Seelbach's syncopated steam-fitters uninhibited their weapons and freed into action, while the audience frantically held its breath, delicious with joy. Next, that time-tried and true friend of agetogethers, "hill," Carl Whitney, led in a little vocal exercise. The crowd sang a round around, the people on the "shelves" helping out at times, and when they were through, they applauded themselves vigorously. Then they were all invited out into the hall, where fried holes and kickless apple juice were passed out with true agricultural generosity. During the grand squeeze out by the weather map, everyone who did not meet his neighbor at least rubbed shoulders with him, and after a few minutes of this, the crowd percolated back into the assembly room. There they sang the evening song and departed home, wiser in the ways of Ag get-togethers by one meeting.

FERNOW HALL NEW NAME OF FORESTRY BUILDING

The tablet officially giving the Forestry building the name "Fernow Hall" in honor of Dr. Bernard Eduard Fernow, the first dean of the New York State College of Forestry at Cornell, was unveiled at 2:30 o'clock, October 5. It is placed over the main entrance to the building and bears the inscription "Fernow Hall.”

Professor R. S. Hosmer, who is a close personal friend of Dr. Fernow, presided at the ceremony and gave his personal appreciation of the former dean. Dean A. R. Mann '04, spoke on Dr. Fernow's contributions to forestry and the actual unveiling was performed by Karl H. Fernow '16, Dr. Fernow’s son. Professor A. B. Rockenagle read a letter from Dr. Fernow expressing his regret that he was not able to be here. He told his appreciation of the honor of naming this building for him in a modest manner. Extracts of a tribute to Dr. Fernow published in the Journal of Forestry, of which he is the editor-in-chief, were read by Professor S. N. Spring. President Farrand spoke briefly in behalf of the University.

AG ASSEMBLIES PROGRAM

The following is a program for Agricultural Assemblies during the coming year:

Tuesday, November 14. Barbecue—assistance of Departmental Clubs.

Tuesday, December 5. Fall Dance. Tuesday, January 16. International Night.

Tuesday, March 20. Club Night—unts by Departmental Clubs.

Tuesday, April 24. Spring Dance. Tuesday, May 15. Senior Societies Night.

OMICRON NU


INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE TO BE HELD IN DECEMBER

First of Its Kind in History of Agriculture; Originated Here

The First Students' International Agricultural Conference is to be held at Cornell University, December 2 and 3, under the auspices of the Cornell International Agricultural Society. The purpose of the conference is to bring the agricultural students of America and foreign countries into an open forum for the interchange of ideas; to determine their common problems, and, through conference, to work out a solution of them; to foster a closer acquaintance between these students; to acquaint the members of the various faculties with the peculiar needs of the foreign students in American Agricultural Colleges; and to help these students catch a vision of service for the man on the soil regardless of nationality.

The program includes an International Banquet on the evening of the first day, with a reception by the faculty of the College of Agriculture and speeches by President Livingston Farrand and Dean A. R. Mann. On the second day, Liberty Hyde Bailey and Dr. Erl Bates will speak before the conference, to be followed by an open forum led by Professor Dwight Sanderson. In the afternoon Mr. Charles Tuck, Head of the Federal Commission to Russia, Dr. Lindeman, Secretary of the Country Life Association, and Dr. Borodin, a well-known Russian botanist, will speak. In the evening, there will be addresses by Dr. K. L. Butterfield, President of Massachusetts Agricultural College and of the World's Agricultural Society, and Dr. Warren H. Wilson, President of the International Agricultural Mission.

Invitations have been sent to the colleges of the Eastern United States and it is expected that a large attendance will result.

ROBERTS CLOCK FIXED

The clock in Roberts Hall is right. No longer does the belated student puff through the corridor, look worried at the clock by the postoffice, and then guess at the time. It is now so accurate that he can set his Pocket Ben by it and be sure that he is synchronized with the astronomical workings of our unit.

The big clock has taken the Keeley cure, and no longer will permit its hands to play over its face in the aimless fashion which was its wont previously. Two wires rented from the telephone company and running in its conduits comprise a circuit running from the "C. E. B." in the hall. This relay is energized every half minute, and thus the Ag clock keeps in step with the master chronometer in Lincoln.
MISS VAN R. HEADS STATE BETTER HOMES MOVEMENT

National Campaign for Better Homes

Starting on November 11, Miss Van R. held the leading position in the national Better Homes movement, which was organized to improve the living conditions in rural areas. She was recognized for her leadership and dedication to the cause.

MISS VAN R. HEADS STATE BETTER HOMES MOVEMENT

Professor Martha Van Rensselaer, one of the leaders of the Better Homes movement, was appointed as the director of the Better Homes movement by Mrs. William Brown Meloney, the national chairman. This appointment was a significant milestone in the movement's history, acknowledging the contributions made by Miss Van R. to the betterment of home conditions.

Agriculture has the lead in the inter-college athletic rivalry this year, leading M. E. by 3 points.

The C. U. C. A. gave a social on December 3rd to the short course students in Agriculture.

Many Lectures Given

During the week of October 9-14, many of the speakers were invited to the college from various parts of the state for lectures and demonstrations, including Professor Van Rensselaer, Dr. Ruben Smith, Miss Ruth Kellogg, and Miss Isabel Nye. One of the local features of the week was “Better Homes Day,” held at the college in honor of the week. The tellos week opened with the College Agriculture Department’s exhibit, going to the fore for the model building to the success students from the State College. The second session was opened with the opportunity to see the model building by Professor Van Rensselaer, and several talks were given, among the more important being a dissertation by Miss Ruth Kellogg on the model kitchen.

AGRICULTURAL PLUMBERS MOVE TO NEW QUARTERS

Rural engineering has nearly completed its move into the new landscape art building, when the landscape arters went out of business and consolidated with architecture and floriculture, the L. A. building was left without a tenant. Its proximity to the rural engineering laboratories made the transfer of that department’s office force to the empty building the obvious thing to do. This has been nearly accomplished, and the potential of the riding-pitch fork and the wheelbarrow groundstone are spreading themselves over the floor space in great glee.

Reyna Stays on Top

The first floor will be mainly occupied by offices. There will be a lecture room and library or assembly room in the basement and Professor J. E. Reyna’s department holds the fort on the top floor. Drawing students will greatly appreciate these new quarters, which are a vast improvement over the old ones. The rural engineering department has been cramped for office space for some time, and this building makes possible an increased scope of work.

12 YEARS AGO

(Author: The Countryman 1910-11)

The Cornell Countryman

The Cornell Countryman

November, 1922

CORNELL JUDGING TEAMS CONTEND AT SPRINGFIELD

Place Second in All Contests; Show Very Consistent Work

The Eastern States Exposition was held at Springfield, Mass., September 18, and Cornell had three teams at the judging contests incident to the exposition, all placing second. Massachusetts took first place in both the dairy products and the dairy cattle judging contests, with but a narrow margin over the Cornell teams, and Penn State took first over their fat stock judging team.

The dairy products team comprised H. A. Brown ’23, R. T. Smith ’24, and W. F. Smith ’23. R. T. Smith came within one point of individual high score, and Professor E. S. Guthrie, who went with the men, reports that all of them did exceptionally fine work judging the butter, cheese, milk, and ice cream. This was the first time in the history of the exposition that there has been an opportunity for students to judge dairy products, and it was also the first time that students have judged ice cream in the United States.

Weaver Does Good Work

S. W. Baker ’23, C. E. Berger ’24 and D. A. Ward ’24, were the men who gave the Massachusetts team a run for their money in the dairy cattle contest. The men from Penn State seemed to have a little edge on our fat stock team, which included D. J. Andrews ’23, C. J. Little ’22, B. Lucas ’23, I. T. Mead ’25, and H. A. Clapp ’24. Weaver was high man in this last contest, and excellent work was done by the whole team. This served as fine preliminary practice for the dairy cattle team before their trip to the National Dairy Show at St. Paul.

FUZZY FORESTERS FINISH SNAPPY SUMMER SESSION

The twenty seniors of the Department of Forestry returned not long ago from their camping trip to Lake Placid in the Adirondacks. Each year the camp is held for four weeks, during which time practical work in timber cruising, survey, and mill inspection are done.

“Doc” White Presides with Assistants

The class of ’23 claims this year’s camp to have been the best in the history of the school. “Doc” White was camp president, “Tom” Colby and “Fuzzy” Righter were advisors. This annual camp is undoubtedly the primary reason for the spirit which distinguishes the forestry department; its success is due to the close contact and all profit by the experience.

The Great Annual Horseshoe Tournament was once more won by Professor Jack Bentley who defeated his opponent. The annual campus horse, known by all, was won by the mighty close margin.

The profs also outdid the stude in singing. Their close harmony showed the 24 years of constant practice, and honors were awarded them in this competition. Though smarting under these defeats, the students claim “a good time was had by all.”

WOMEN IN STRAIGHT AG HEAR DEAN IN MEETING

The Women’s Agricultural Association, the organization for women taking Agriculture, met on October 12 at which time Dean Mann spoke to them and the plans for the coming year were discussed. It is the intention of the organization to obtain, as speakers for their meetings, women who have graduated from straight Ag and who are now engaged in some form of agricultural work. Several of the meetings will consist of hikes to nearby places running a variety of points of interest, both in agriculture.

The general desire of the members, and the desire of the women who are working, is the establishment of an employment agency through which their members may be placed in advantageous positions after graduation. The success of this project will surely act as a stimulus to women in agriculture and will make the existence of the organization known more widely.

SHORTHORNS REGISTERING

The registration of students for the Winter Courses is well under way, Mr. O. W. Smith, who has charge of the registration estimates, from the rate of present entries, a total enrollment of 230 students or approximately the same number registered last year.

It is the practice to register these students by mail and to recommend them suitable rooming quarters, and considerable work is being carried on in this connection at present in the secretary’s office.
AG SOCCER TEAM SHOWING UP WELL; WON TWO GAMES

Ag Athletics Not so Good Last Year; Hopes for Championship

Intercollege athletics started for the Ag college October 11, when our soccer team beat C. E. I-0; and on October 13 they took Chem's measure, 2-0. Manager Wicksten and Captain Wendt have been very successful at the expense of the team and would also appreciate support from the sidelines. Ag is trying for the championship this year and hopes to win the results of last year's efforts, gained for our poor second place was decidedly unsatisfactory. Ag had a total of 42 points against M. E.'s 51. C. E. I won with 37, Arts giving them a rub with 36 points. Chem totaled 32, Vet 13, Architecture 8½, and Law sagged through with 2½.

Organize Other Sports

The soccer team is doing its best to cinch the first championship; cross country starts soon and Director Wigsten hopes to organize intercollege wrestling in time to have the first meet here in Cornell. The playing in the first soccer game were as follows: A. H. De Long '26, J. C. Hutter '24, E. J. Lawless '23, A. L. Negrete '24, M. Quimnon '23, R. H. Wickham '24, A. Sotomayor '23, C. Veghte '25, D. S. Weaver '24, R. H. Wend '24, and D. J. Wickham '24.

BULLS PUMP WATER AT BARN; POWER ALMOST UNLIMITED

As the tail-light said to the rear bumper, "All's well that ends well." But up at the college barns the poor bulls have an endless task confronting them. They are manning the pumps in the glorious cause of cooling the milk. A tread-power machine has been installed by means of which bull-power is substituted for electricity in operating the water-pump.

Owing to the fact that the lords of the stable are all members of a rather tight union, they will not consent to being overworked, and it is necessary to use them in shifts. They have manifested marked objections at times to being shifted, but a little timely encouragement with a five-lined hand implement has usually sufficed to cope with the situation.

Report has it that the bulls do not particularly enjoy this form of diversion, but of keeping them tractable it is a peerless proposition.

SAFE! IN A VAULT

No longer will there be any danger of records possessed by the dairy department being lost, mislaid or wandering otherwise. The assurance lies in the fact that a new fireproof vault is now in commission in the College of Agriculture.

The vault will be approximately seven feet by eleven; constructed of double brick, and the rest of the building, entirely fireproof. Work has already begun on this detail of the building and it will probably be completed before the final touches have been made on the building proper.

HEATING PLANT GETTING WARMED UP; NEARLY READY Trenches To Be Filled in and Steam Turned on Soon

Soon those who daily sojourn about the hill will no longer be obliged to gaze on endless piles of dirt and lumber. For several weeks the upper campus in particular has resembled a mine of Dead Man's Gulch during the gold rush and "somewhere-in-France" in 1918. The gang is making lusty efforts to be out of this trenches by Christmas, and return all scattered bones and fossil saignilles, etc., etc., to their former resting places.

Of By the middle of October it is hoped that the new heating plant will be ready to "matriculate" as part of the University. An unofficial statement has been made announcing that by the twentieth all will be in readiness. This will leave a comfortable margin of time until the advent of the threatened cold winter.

Many New Features

There are a number of facts concerning the new plant, which few have realized or known about. Aside from the enginering difficulties there have been a number of emergencies in supplies; also particular care has been taken with an improved method of insulation, which will insure minimum loss of heat. Details of construction offer some of the most interesting facts about the plant. The stack which towers to a height of 225 feet is one of the most noticeable features of the system. Not only will this stack be the chief means of draft regulation for the furnaces but it will serve as an experiment station for engineers. At different heights on the stack platforms for making tests have been constructed. Automatic stokers have been installed and will eliminate about half the labor required on the present plant and incidentally it will cut the running expense to less than that of the old plant. The pipe line will run from the plant at East Ithaca across upper Alumni Field to the Carnegie filter plant from which point pipes will diverge to various departments of the College of Agriculture. The University will run the plant and sell the heat to the Ag and Vet colleges and the Drill Hall, which are financed by the state and not by the University.

WANTED—Man with wooden leg to help mash potatoes in cafeteria. Apply D. O. Mecon.

PAPERS PUMP WATER AT BARN; POWER ALMOST UNLIMITED

As the tail-light said to the rear bumper, "All's well that ends well." But up at the college barns the poor bulls have an endless task confronting them. They are manning the pumps in the glorious cause of cooling the milk. A tread-power machine has been installed by means of which bull-power is substituted for electricity in operating the water-pump.

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BATTER THAN MEAD FROM CORNELL AT ST. PAUL

Baker, Little and Mead Take Ninth Place in Competition with Twenty Other Teams

On October 5, S. W. Baker '23, C. J. Little '23, and L. T. Mead '28, left with Professor C. L. Allen to attend the National Dairy Show, as a judging team entered by Cornell University. They made several stops before arriving there, for practice in judging different herds. They stopped at three places in New York State, including the General Exposition Station, where Little tried to come to an understanding with a frisky cow who used her head in the wrong way.

North Dakota Wins

The show at St. Paul began Monday, October 9, and the team spent that day in judging. The results of the official placings were given out at the banquet of all the teams and Cornell. Tuesday, October 10, North Dakota took first place in the whole contest, and of the twenty teams entered, Cornell placed ninth. This was the second large number of teams in the history of the contest. Baker placed fourth in total number of individual points scored, and Professor Allen was well pleased with the showing made by his proteges against the ranching states of the middle west.

POULTRY BREEDERS FORM SOCIETY FOR CERTIFICATION

The details of the organization of the New York State Cooperative Poultry Association have just been completed within the past month, and great hopes are held out for its future. For the present, at least, members of the staff of the poultry department have been carrying on demonstrations in poultry improvement and breeding, and have been making progress in the name of the University a few of the choicest breeding birds on New York State farms. The work has grown in importance till the college is no longer able to handle it without outside financial assistance, and to this end the above association has been organized, with 225 members, all of whom are intensely interested in the breeding of better poultry. The association is now paying for the services of seven men from the poultry department who are examining and certifying birds through the state.

LOTS OF READING MATERIAL

On the tenth of October the Agricultural Library reached an accession number of 26185 with a possible number of volumes in the table yet to be catalogued. This total, however, does not include all the volumes in the departmental collections. During the past year the library has acquired several sets of valuable scientific periodicals from Europe and is again badly cramped for room. It is expected that the completion of the new Dairy building will relieve the pressure and indirectly provide additional space for the growth of the library.
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.

DAVE COOK, Editor

Vol. IV November, 1922 No. 2

Our Athletics

The nip of autumn is in the air, which is more than we could say for the weather during and after registration. And now having opened the conversation in the conventional way, we would respectfully call your collective attention to the fact that, although Ag lost the intercollegiate athletic championship last year, there is no reason for doing it again. Our soccer team battles heroically on Alumni Field, soon the wrestling team—a new thing in the line of intercollegiate contests—will come wriggling through with a string of victories if—you will give them a little support. And in the neighborhood of the big Turkey Day, the cross country team will be bidding for some enthusiasm on the part of loyal Ags. A little interest shown goes a long way and the admission to the contests is not prohibitive, consisting mainly of willingness to go to them. Let’s see some spectacles at the remaining soccer games.

We Thank You

As a part of the function of a campus publication to furnish information concerning matters of interest to the student public, we would like to call attention to the Ag library as an excellent place in which to study. In addition to this, our conscience dictates that we should not refrain from remarking that it is not really considered good form for more than five people to engage in a visit at once while in the library. The extraordinary good nature of our librarians keeps them from enforcing in a personal way the notices posted in the room, but we feel that in an impersonal way we can extend a word of caution to unthinking trespassers on other people’s time and patience.

A Former Editor

Russell Lord ’20, stopped in on us September 28-29 and roamed quite leisurely around the old place. "Rins" is still working at Ohio State College.

The Cornell Countryman

November, 1922

The Kermiss Play

Another chance is open for the ambitious student not really a cool hundred dollars without half trying. The Kermiss play this year is worth twice as much to its author as it was last year, and the pay to the person and ink are no higher. It looks like a good proposition.

For five years, the Kermiss play has been one of the leading features of Farmers‘ Week. It has been written, managed, produced, and played by students, for other students and their visitors. It is primarily and distinctly a student affair, and sentiment is so strong for it in the college that no fear is expressed for its survival and perpetuation.

The committee is desirous of as many manuscripts as possible to insure the success of this year’s performance through the presentation of high grade material. The reward is tempting, the time is not too short, manuscripts are to be in by Nov. 30 and if there is a good crop of aspiring young Will Shakespeare’s coming through with some worthwhile ideas.

We Hint

To those kind professors who frequently give us mimeographed outlines, notes, and references we offer the suggestion that it would help us immensely to have those mimeographed and graphed in the standard size of 8 by 10½ inches and punched to fit our standard note books. Thank you.

Some New Authorities

We have with us:
Mr. W. E. Krauss ’22, instructing in animal husbandry.
Mr. W. G. Merle ’23, instructing in farm management.
Mr. E. N. Moot ’22, instructing in extension.
Mr. K. E. Pain ’23, instructing in farm management.
Mr. M. H. Phillips ’23, instructing in rural engineering.
Mr. A. E. Ray ’23, instructing in dairy.

STRICTLY DOMECON

Ruby Green Smith spoke at the Extension Conference at Ohio State College, October 29.

Miss Marion Fleming of the foods department is to make the position of nutrition specialist at the University of Illinois. Miss Faith Fenton comes to be an instructor in the foods department, and with Miss Roberts, will have charge of the student practice Lodge and Apartment. Miss Fenton is from Des Moines and is a graduate of Iowa State University.

After two years leave of absence due to severe illness, Miss Beatrice Hunter has returned to fill her position in the clothing department. Miss Irene French, instructor in clothing, is now teaching in a high school in Toledo. Her position has been filled by Miss Ruth Scott, who is a graduate of Teachers’ College.

THIS 'ERE & THAT AIR

We expected to see Bobby around as soon as we arrived, but we missed him—we never knew how much until we finally caught sight of him. His chain of mothers had not yet been linked up and the Lodge couldn’t take care of him and boss the painters who have been redecorating the ancestral home of domecon youngsters, so he tactfully kept out of sight until Sunday, October 8. His growth is well shown by the condescending manner in which he bestows fleeting smiles on many feminine admirers. He is living up to all expectations of what college man ought to be at the mature age of fourteen months.

It is reported that there is a person in the college who gives his address as “100 East Front North.” Now, since Front must be North of East and East Front South of West North, it is advisable to enter the town from the South West without a keen sense of direction.

Professors Troy and Mcinerney of the dairy department have purchased a candy shop and soda fountain on Stewart Avenue from Mr. E. E. Pittman, also of the dairy department. It’s a good bunch. Now in lab they can say: “In our grocery store, we have—” (this in the best professional tone) and later, in the store. “From data we gathered at the college, we have proven that there is no easier or better or cleaner or quicker or more benefical way to spend your last nickel than right here.” (This also in professional tones, but herefore, for this is where the money comes in.)

John Redemeyer, who spoke at the newspaper conference in connection with Farmers’ Week two years ago; Professor Walter King Stone, the creator of The Countryman’s weird zoology; and Professor Bristow Adams had a pleasant reunion in August at “Twin Doors,” the Stone home in Connecticut.

Professor Everett and his extension classes are having their early fall wrestle with the rural church. As a fruitful subject for discussion, it can’t be beat! We wonder if it is advisable to enter the town from the South West without a keen sense of direction.

Some folks are always interested in figures, so here they are. Registration has been over for some time but the enrolments, as a rule, are slow coming in. There are 351 new and 729 old students registered in the college, making a total of 1080. Although this seems less than last year’s, it actually means an increase of about 20 students because of the transference of nearly all the students in the old department of landscape art into Architecture.
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The annual Extension Conference is to be held here at the college during the week of October 30 to November 4. People attending the conference will be the County Agricultural Agents, Extension Specialists, County and City Home Demonstration Agents, Farmers' Institute Lecturers, and Agricultural Agents.

Program of Lectures, Conferences and Round Table Discussions has been arranged to last throughout the week. Many of the discussions will be held at Cornell and the Cornell and other people are Cornell graduates, and are fortunate in being able to have this time once a year to renew their touch and associations with the college. One of the features of the conference will be a dinner and dance at the Hotel Ithaca Wednesday evening, November 1st. This affair rejoices in the appellation of "Sodbuster Busta Banquet." Provision has been made on the program for attendance at the Columbia game, and the week will be full of activity for the college's visitors.

DEAN TRAVELS A BIT

Dean Mann, who attended the Pittsburgh Alumni Convention, in company with Dr. Farrand and Dean Kimball, of Sibley College, spoke the second day of the convention, October 14, touching upon the relation of the Albany College to the rest of the University.

During the week of November 1st, the dean will attend the annual meeting of the association of Land Grant Colleges. He is a member of the executive committee, and will present a paper at that time. Other representatives from the College of Agriculture will be Vice-director M. C. Barrett and Professor Martha Van Rensselaer.

FIRST FERNOW HALL MEETING

The Synopsis Club, at its first yearly meeting on October third, had the distinction of being the first organization to officially use the name Fernow Hall to designate their meeting place. The gathering was a large one and enthusiasm ran high over the unusually good dinner prepared in the laboratory and served by several professors in the department of plant breeding. Our source of information confined that the program for the week was quite a regular program throughout the year. Prominent speakers from other universities add to the attractions so that the members never feel the necessity of a gilt-edged invitation.

ROUN-DUP CLUB OFFICERS

At a regular meeting of the Round-Up Club, held in An Hus building, October 16, a general report was given on the St. Paul National Dairy Show. Talks were given by Baker, Little, and Mead on the trip of the judging team, and officers were elected as follows: W. B. McMillan '24, president; S. W. Baker '23, vice-president; L. T. Mead '29, secretary; and D. J. Andrews '23, treasurer.

The Cornell Countryman

W. B. WHITE, STATE CHEMIST,
HAS POSITION AT ALBANY

Mr. W. B. White, A.B. '08, state chemist for the enforcement of pure food laws with regard to dairy products with offices in the basement of the dairy building, has been appointed chief chemist of the Department of Farms and Markets with headquarters at Albany.

Mr. White has been in the laboratory here since 1910, working for two years under Professor Hume Troy, who resigned in 1912 to become professor of dairy industry. Mr. White has been in charge of the laboratory, and is now in charge of the dairy department. He keeps up to date in the art of competitive cider drinking. The Profs made their annual debut on October 14, following the meeting. Chief Hosmer talked about Mr. White, for whom the building is named, but spoke of him as Counsel for the State University of New York, and not in his new position. The address was a real treat, and the chief was quite a good speaker.

FORESTERS POW-WOW

The first meeting of the Cornell Foresters was held Thursday, October 5, in the club rooms. A mighty good showing was made by the Frosh, who turned out in body for their initiation into the art of competitive cider drinking. The Profs made their annual debut on October 14, following the meeting. Chief Hosmer talked about Mr. White, for whom the building is named, but spoke of him as Counsel for the State University of New York, and not in his new position. The address was a real treat, and the chief was quite a good speaker. The Frosh and the other members of the club all showed up well, and the proceedings were much appreciated by the Foresters.

BARSTENDERS ORGANIZE

The students in the hotel management course met in Domecon on October 5 and organized a club with the following officers: A. L. Oliver '24, president; A. B. King '24, vice-president; L. M. D. H. Meek, secretary. Dr. Cornelius Betten, vice-dean, and H. B. Meek, instructing in the course and faculty advisor to the club, gave short talks. Social events during the year are being considered and several prominent hotel men will probably come here from time to time on invitation of the club to look over the work being done.

BANKERS GET GENEROUS

The New York State Bankers' Association has appropriated $1000 to be given in five scholarships for this year's Winter Course students doing the best work in Junior Extension. The American Agriculturist has also given a scholarship amounting to $200 to be given to the person showing the best end result of the club work.
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Friends and Neighbors
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February 12-17, 1923
New York State College of Agriculture
Ithaca, New York
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School of Home Economics in the New York
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sity. She has been in this position since the or-
ganization of the department in 1907 and has
seen the department grow to one of large impor-
tance in the college.

Miss Rose graduated from the Normal School at
Framingham, Massachusetts, and later received
her bachelor of science degree from the Kansas
Agricultural College, where she was on the teach-
ing staff of the department of Home Economics.

She secured her master's degree from the depart-
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C. Sherman at Columbia University, after which
time she came to Cornell to help organize the de-
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tive of Michigan, and entered Cornell only two
years after it was opened to students. He ma-
triculated in the course in science, but did not make
a degree because of a breakdown in health.

He was an editor of The Cornell Era, in his junior
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in the university. In 1877, he went to Rio de
Janiero, where he edited the Rio News for a pe-
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agent for Reuters, and the Times, and correspon-
dent for a number of New York and London news-
papers. He was one of the contributors to the
eleventh edition of the Encyclopaedia Brittan-
ica, his work covering the greater part of Latin
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with the library of the College of Agriculture
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Cornell University. He is now professor of farm
management at the College, and is at the same
time running his own farm near Ithaca. In con-
nection with his farm management work, he has
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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.

Ithaca, New York

December, 1922

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Entered as second-class mail matter at the Post Office, Ithaca, N. Y.
Once a soft breeze,
Springing up under a June noon and kindly stars.
Would awaken all our leaves to singing,
Till the whispering throb of beauty
Would rush over us.
And die away in the silence.

Now only the strong winds stir us
And make us moan in our agony
A last dying wail
To the great gray Death that has passed.

—Frederick H. Lape.
How Shall Progress in Agriculture and Country Life be Measured?

By Albert R. Mann

PUBLICLY and privately, America is spending yearly sums of money, too vast to be easily comprehended, for the promotion of agriculture. Appropriations are now made so commonly by counties, states, and the national government, that the granting of funds for the development of agriculture has become a well-established public policy. The question may, therefore, fairly be raised, does anyone know, with reasonable accuracy, whether the returns are commensurate with the expenditures? Or whether the expenditures are being applied at the point of greatest need and chief value?

Back of any determination of the fundamental needs of agriculture which call for state or national action, is the necessity of a definite knowledge of just what is taking place in agriculture, seen in perspective over a sufficient period of years to divest it of the temporary fluctuations which for the time being give farming the appearance of being highly successful or in desperate straits. This is not to ignore the grave importance of these temporary upsets; but in so far as they are due to seasonal conditions or temporary disturbances in some part of the world they are likely soon to even up. But the long trends over a considerable period of years indicate where agriculture is going, and what the main course will mean for farmers as a class and for the ultimate comfort and well-being and self-sufficiency of the nation as a whole. A knowledge of the general movement, its direction and rate, will alone furnish the basis for intelligent public action and reveal the elements in the American experience that are making for permanent success in agriculture, where the limitations lie, where corrections or new measures or policies are needed. The question of measuring the rate and direction of agricultural progress is not a mere academic occupation, but is one of the most important of practical problems. Without such a measure we shall always move in semi-darkness, dealing in temporary remedies and cor-
rectives without any real knowledge as to the fundamental conditions, the controlling factors, and the ultimate outcomes.

Is Progress Being Made in Agriculture and Country Life?

About two years ago, the editor of a city newspaper asked me whether agriculture is progressing,—whether in reality the farmer is any farther along today than he was twenty or thirty years ago. Last fall I was asked to speak in another state on the topic of progress in agriculture and country life, and I brought my newspaper friend's question into play. I submitted it to six or eight persons well known in the field of agriculture. The replies were of as many kinds as the number of persons addressed. The editor of one of the best known agricultural papers replied that he had just returned from a visit to his boyhood farm in an adjoining state, and he was able to compare conditions there now with those he remembered as a boy on the farm 30 or 40 years ago. He then gave several pages of material bearing on farm operations, value of dairy and other farm products, to show that farming had made very distinct and worth-while progress. By strange coincidence, I received next day a letter from an official in the federal government saying that he, too, had just returned from a visit to his boyhood farm in the same state, and that he was greatly depressed: Schools were dilapidated, with few children, churches nearly empty or closed, moral controls lacking, and the signs of promise few. Farming appeared in his old neighborhood to have gone backward decidedly. A prominent worker in the American Farm Bureau Federation, living in the east, gave me a careful reply in which he said that to answer the question he would have to divide the United States into three sections, west, south, and east. In the west and south progress had been marked, as he undertook to prove by certain comparisons. But as to the east, particularly the northeast, he was doubt-
ful whether farmers had made any progress; he believed, in fact, that they had actually lost ground. Another well known farm leader saw substantial evidences of progress in the Nation as a whole.

I addressed the question also to an acquaintance in the United States Department of Agriculture, who has particularly wide vision. He replied that he felt confident real progress had taken place, but he could not find that any attempt had been made to determine the direction or the rate of progress; furthermore, he did not accept it as inevitable that progress would be made in agriculture, and that if it was to be made it would have to be worked for.

Now, why this wide variation in answer to a question of such outstanding importance to the country? How can national agricultural policies of the right sort emerge from such a state of the public mind, and this, too, on the part of persons prominent in agriculture, every one of them with nation-wide contacts, and therefore presumably in a position to know the general conditions?

Perhaps two considerations will help explain the situation: We are without any commonly accepted definition of what is meant by agricultural progress; and we have never set ourselves to the task of determining how genuine agricultural progress is to be measured, and what yard sticks should be applied. We may consider these two matters.

**What Is Meant by Agricultural Progress?**

A friend wrote me a short time ago that, by common acceptance, progress in agriculture is understood to cover and include the following items: (1) The increase in the quantity or the quality of agricultural products as measured in terms of yield per acre, or yield per man-power, or yield per capita of population, or cost to consumer; (2) improvements in mechanical devices, or farm machinery, or in methods of farming, tending to increase the quantity or the quality of production; (3) increase in the use of practices which promote conservation of the soil; (4) increase in the area of good farm land.

This definition has much value, but it will not suffice because it is limited to the food-production phases. Agricultural progress must certainly include these items, but they constitute only a part of the field, for agriculture is a mode of living as well as a means of feeding the world. This answer is confined too narrowly to the physical or purely economic aspects of the question, and omits the human factor, or the larger self-realization on the part of the people who live in the country.

We may turn to the sociologists for the best definition of what is meant by progress, as they, perhaps more than any other group of thinkers, have tried to find out just where society is headed, and at what rate and with what promise. The sociologists maintain that it is imperative to define what is meant by progress, and to attempt to discover and mark the ideals which characterize it; for unless persons project for themselves some purpose or condition or desirable state which has not yet been attained, there is no way to get the individuals into action of the right sort. Individuals, groups, and nations must have before them as a constant incentive some desirable end or condition, the accomplishment of which would, in their judgment, constitute some part of their idea of progress.

The individual's idea of progress centers more or less generally about that which he supposes to be good for him and for society and the avoidance of that which he assumes to be bad. On this general basis, the sociologist defines progress as the process of achieving, in whole or in part, the situations or conditions which promote the physical or the social wellbeing of the persons concerned. These situations, or interests, or conditions, are related to their wealth, health, sociability, knowledge, beauty (or art), and righteousness (or righteousness). Progress in society is measured by realizing an increased aggregate or juster proportion of these desirables or interests for increasing numbers of the people.

If we accept this general definition, then agricultural progress is to be found in the process of achieving, on the part of people living in the country, in ever greater amount and juster proportion, the highest planes of wealth, health, sociability, knowledge, beauty, and righteousness, which we as an American people have come to associate with superior personal well-being, the objects of our loftiest desires and highest efforts.

We can accept no lesser definition of progress in agriculture and country life than that which includes the achievement of constantly higher levels in all the fundamental human interests from food to righteousness for constantly increasing numbers of those who live on farms.

If this is the direction in which progress in agriculture should be made, then we should ask ourselves, are we in America travelling in these directions, and at what pace? If we are travelling rapidly in the direction of achieving higher levels in any one or more of these great groups of interests, then our national agricultural policies relating to these particular interests would seem to be favorable and perhaps adequate, and the future will be promising. If we are making unduly slow progress, standing still, or going backward with reference to any one or more of these groups of interests, as determined by American standards, there is need for radical revision of our policies and practices with reference to these particular interests. We have here a starting point for the business of measuring progress, for it must be measured under each one of these six groups of human interests, which comprehend the whole round of our need and experience as human beings.

**How Shall the Measurements Be Applied?**

We can now make use of the definition of progress which my friend sent me as a basis for measuring the progress on the wealth-getting side alone: To what extent is soil...
fertility being conserved; what is the rate of increase in quantity and quality of production in terms of yield per acre, per worker, per capita of population, etc.

The soil is the starting point in agriculture and country life. The United States census and condition of persons and institutions in a rural community are in an important degree reflections of the productivty of the soil. It need scarcely be said that the possibilities of rural progress are influenced by the productive capacities of the soil. Reliable measures of changes in soil productivity are needed.

The most significant index of fundamental economic progress in American agriculture is probably to be found in the increase in the efficiency of the farmer himself, that is, of human labor on the farms. For example, as measured by the production of grain, the efficiency of farm labor in the United States increased 45 per cent in the forty years from 1870 to 1910. Other farm products should of course be included in calculating a reliable efficiency index, but accurate data for the nation as a whole are not available. Figures for some local areas have been assembled. Probably there has been a greater increase in the efficiency of human labor in growing grain than in some other farm products. This is a field in which measurements should be developed.

We are somewhat accustomed to the figures showing increased production per acre of various crops resulting from the farmer's enterprise. We are not so generally familiar with the gains the farmer has made with his livestock. Yet good evidence of progress is to be found here, also, when the facts are studied. It must not be overlooked, however, that gains in yield per acre or per head of stock reflect not only increasing ability of farmers, but perhaps even more the economic advantage to be gained from larger production. The extent of plant and animal yields is powerfully affected by price considerations. A steady gain in average yields reflects moderate but sustained economic or price advantage. If prices warranted it, farmers could immensely increase yields with their present knowledge and ability.

There needs also to be considered the significance of changes in the size of the farm business, or progress as measured by the increase or decrease in area farmed by a single operator. Facts bearing on this may be gleaned from the United States census and condition of persons and institutions in a rural community.

Perhaps of even greater importance is the question of determining progress from the standpoint of profits, or the profitableness of farming as a business. Unfortunately, farm management surveys and other studies of this important question have not been conducted for a sufficiently long period, nor do they include a sufficient number and range of farms, to furnish wholly reliable data. "One gains his impression of increased profit from the larger capitalization of farms on the average, larger farms, machinery installations, farm lighting and water systems, very general ownership of motor equipment, particularly automobiles, appearance of farm properties, the more general participation of farmers in public movements, attendance at meetings of all kinds involving traveling expenses, and the like. These things suggest larger financial ability of farmers. Yet we lack a measure."

We find little help by attempting to measure in terms of dollars, because of variability in purchasing power. An approximately true measure is to be found when income is considered in terms of comparative purchasing power. In his recent bulletin on Prices of Farm Products in the United States, published by the United States Department of Agriculture, Dr. Warran discusses this whole question at great length, and a careful study of his figures indicates actual, though slow, progress in this regard.

These are but a few examples of the things requiring reliable measurement on the economic or wealth-getting side of farming. They merely suggest the type of things which needs to be done in this study.

**Progress in Personal and Community Life**

If we are to know where we are getting in agriculture and what needs to be done to bring about the best future, we need also to devise and apply measures or yard sticks to show the character and rate of progress which is being made to bring these interests of rural folks having to do with health, knowledge, sociability, beauty or art, and righteousness to the highest standards which have been set for us in this country. There can be no genuine or sustained progress if these interests are neglected.

If the farm enterprise is to have permanent success, life must be satisfying to the farm family. More economical production and more profitable prices for farm products are essential, but economic prosperity will not of itself make the life of the rural community fully satisfying. Many of the material advantages of the city can be purchased by farmers if they have more adequate incomes; but the superior opportunities offered in the cities for recreation, education, and social and religious life will continue to draw an undue proportion of the more ambitious persons from farms and villages until the rural community is so organized that it can compete with the city in the satisfaction of these normal human interests.

A complete examination of the rural schools and other means of rural education needs to be made to discover whether we have been going forward or backward, and what must be done to provide for the children of the open country educational opportunities equal to the best the land affords.

The health of farm folks cannot be taken for granted. If we may believe statistics, there are many problems here needing attention if the best health standards are to be achieved.

The farm home has always been one of the Nation's strongholds. To what extent are the advances of society in the fields of domestic science, domestic art, and household conveniences actually finding their way into the country homes, making them more efficient as functional units, increasing their attractiveness, and adding to their facilities for human comfort and culture?"}

Gains in sociability are to a large degree dependent on improved means of transportation and communication, or on conscious provision for a healthy and satisfying social and recreational life. This group of interests can no more be neglected than any of the foregoing without regarding the progress of country life. And the same applies to righteousness, sturdy morality, and the means for intelligent, satisfying, religious expression.

In all these matters progress will be accelerated as we are able to substitute for more or less uncertain drifting, intelligent practices and policies, built on a fairly reliable knowledge of the rate and direction of progress in these several fields. Enough has been done in every one of these fields to form the basis of fairly reliable measures. What is needed is that these measurements shall be perfected and applied so that our whole progress in agriculture and country life toward higher things may be steadied, hastened, better controlled, with fewer slips and handicaps.

America is in the making. The highest business of every one of us is to help make it what it ought to be. What it will be is now being determined by the direction and the rate and the character of the progress that is taking place in all the great fields of human interest, in city and country alike. We believe we are making progress. We should realize how the gains could be hastened and directed if we more fully understood just what is taking place in the underlying currents.
Watch Your Teeth
By Flora Rose

NOT long ago a woman of my acquaintance owned to having nearly perfect teeth. The remarkable part of the story is that she had just celebrated her seventieth birthday. How many of us can match this in ourselves or our friends at seventy years of age or even at sixty, fifty, forty, or thirty?

Yet this woman represents what should be merely a normal standard. That her case is unusual is clear evidence that we are achieving a very low average of health, at least as far as teeth are concerned.

If my promise is true and the average in good teeth is a long way below normal, it behooves us to draw a few deep breaths and spend them in questioning the causes.

What are some of the facts to be brought before us in this case of normal teeth versus average teeth?

We have to go back to the beginning of things, for by the time a baby is born its first teeth are pretty well established. Even a part of the enamel of the teeth may have been already laid down in spite of the fact that some time will elapse before the teeth are ready to come through. The health and nutrition of the expectant mother play a tremendously important part in the health and strength of the teeth of the child. Strong foundation tissues cannot be built for the child unless the mother’s diet is good and her ability to care for food is normal. Milk in abundance, fruits and vegetables should play a conspicuous part in her daily meals. These foods contain materials that are necessary to the making of sound, healthy bone tissue.

It takes from six to nine months in the baby’s life to carry the development of its temporary or first teeth and its jaw bones to a point where some of the teeth erupt. If they do not come through by this time, the rule is that something is wrong with the nutrition of the baby. It may have rickets.

If the mother is nursing her baby, a study should be made of her diet and whether it agrees with her. Mothers’ milk to be adequate for the baby must be built from good materials. She should be eating daily a quart of milk and at least two fruits and two vegetables besides potatoes. Some of the fruit should be raw, if possible. The too familiar bread, meat and potato diet will neither build nor maintain healthy human beings.

If the baby is bottle fed, its diet should be under rigid scrutiny. It should be getting 1 ½ to 2 ounces of milk for each pound of weight with enough sugar added to give it the needed energy and enough water to give the needed total quantity of food. The milk is best boiled. In each of its bottles it should receive 3 to 5 drops of cod-liver oil and after the first month it should begin to receive at first five drops of orange juice in five drops of water twice a day increased a few drops a day until the child is getting daily the juice of orange. Cod-liver oil and orange juice are both useful in helping to keep the baby in health and in building good bones.

This period of growth in the human being is very important for not only are the jaw bones being developed, and some of the temporary teeth being brought to a point of completion where they erupt, but the permanent or second teeth are now beginning to be laid down as the jaw grows to make room for them. It is essential if the second teeth are to have good form and normal growth that the first teeth and jaw should have good form and normal growth and should remain in the mouth long enough to keep it in good shape for the second teeth. The same old changes must still be rung on diet. Milk, fruits, and vegetables must still take part in the daily food. A quart of milk a day from the time the child has reached the point where it takes that much until it is from eighteen to twenty-two years of age. Some recent research on children has pointed to the spectacular fact that during parts of the period of active growth even a cup less than a quart of milk a day may reduce the deposit of lime in the child’s body as much as seventy per cent. Yet there are families which are both well to do and otherwise normally intelligent who are failing day after day and year after year to secure for their children the future insurance that this quart of milk a day will bring.

Two vegetables a day other than potatoes and two fruits a day all through the growth period are also necessary for optimum nutrition.

The story of teeth is not complete, however.

The young adult with perfect, unimpaired teeth must still give them the protection of a normal diet. The teeth often serve as reservoirs upon which the remainder of the body draws in time of extreme need. It behooves us to prevent that necessity.

The surest way is to continue the habit now established of using milk, fruits, and vegetables abundantly.

A word of advice may be given to those unfortunate who were not started on the normal diet path and find themselves now in difficulties.

Undoubtedly a right selection of the daily food will help to protect the teeth that are left but it will not correct their deficiencies. It is too late. Since, however, half a loaf is better than no bread, they, too, will find the salvation of what is left in the pitcher of milk and the basket of fruit and vegetables.

The slogan so widely used to advertise alike tooth
bristles and dentifrice, "a clean tooth never decays," must not be
suppositionistically accepted. Teeth could be brushed and cleaned until
doom's day and they would still decay prematurely unless they were
nourished. To train a child to brush its teeth two or three times a day and
to neglect its food is like pouring water into the top of a barrel which has
no bottom. It may give the persons responsible for the child the feeling
of satisfaction which comes with activity but it accomplishes little of funda-
mental value for the child.

To sum it all up, if the expectant mother is normally nourished, if the
healthy baby is fed by a normally nourished mother or if it proves neces-
sary, intelligently fed from a bottle, if the child and youth are given
eat the normal foods, and if the adult will follow good dietary habits,
these things are bound to happen: An unbelievable decrease in teeth
which decay early; a decrease in receding chins, crowded teeth, mal-
shaped mouths and jaws, in crowded sinuses and incompletely developed
nasal passages. An increase in health, beauty, efficiency and length of life.
It is a truth, if a tragedy, that a very fair part of our physical handi-
caps in adulthood are wished on us by a prevailing ignorance in what
constitutes normal care and protection of the young human animal.

Public Service for College Men

By A. J. Lamoureux

The highest purpose of a col-
lege training ought to be that
of making better men and
women. And that implies, it will be
agreed, not only wiser and more ac-
complished men and women in the
sense of the lecture room, laboratory,
and text book acquisitions, but also
those refinements of mind and spirit
from which broad and liberal-minded,
honest and fearless citizens are made.
We have reached a time in the de-
velopment of this country when some-
thing better than material progress is
needed, something that means charac-
ter, honesty, consideration, devotion
to spiritual ideals, loyalty and cour-
tesy in our relations with each other.
The best result of our highly special-
ized training may be, in a material
sense, an efficient, ruthless brute, but
that is a result we can no longer af-
ford to achieve. The best result
henceforth must be men and women
trained for unselfish public service.
And when that purpose is analyzed,
it means a multitude of things not in-
cluded in our courses of study.
It is not my intention to discuss
the educational tendencies of the
present day. Highly specialized
training will naturally help the stu-
dent to begin his life's work earlier,
and to win success with greater cer-
tainty. But it does not make a bet-
ter citizen out of him. On the con-
trary, it tends to divorce him from
those duties and responsibilities of
citizenship which ought to be his first
and greatest concern.

This being so, I shall offend no tra-
dition by urging upon students a
closer contact with the political prob-
lems that mean so much for the wel-
fare of the people. There are scores
of these problems confronting us that
demand immediate solution. Their
postponement, or wrong solution,
means incalculable loss, not only in
wealth, but more especially in the
adaptation of our natural resources
to the well-being of large groups of
our people. Cheap transportation
from the West to the Atlantic seab-
ord is one of these questions; the
utilization of our rivers for develop-
ment of electric power is another; the
protection and development of our for-
est reserves is still another; and the
transportation of our loose-jointed,
expensive, and inefficient system of
government into a simpler business-
like system presents yet another of
these questions. The ideals and ac-
complishments of our forefathers
are no more sacred than the belief of the
early scientists that the earth is flat,
and the sky a solid canopy arched
above, and fastened down at the
edges. New and better knowledge
compels a modification of our rela-
tions to the world about us, and the
educated man should be the one to
take the lead.

I am not seeking to condemn any
political party for its failures in leg-
islation. They have all won immor-
tality for what they have failed to do.
We have chosen them to be the instru-
ments through which our political
views and wishes are to be expressed,
and they take advantage of our negli-
gence and our prejudices to determine
what those views and wishes should
be. If the party becomes dictator-
ally corrupt, we have no one to blame
but ourselves. We must now revise
the system, or face serious con-
sequences. We want less talk and
greater results. We want men in
every community who understand
these problems, and their application,
and who can advise their neighbors
just what should be done.

It is a crushing disgrace to us that
a great country like ours should be
delivered over to so much incompe-
tence, and so much exploitation. It
is our country, but not ours to throw
away. The future has claims upon
us as well as the present, and it is
criminal folly for us to ignore the re-
ponsibility. Within my lifetime one
state has practically thrown away all
her white pine resources, and is now
importing inferior lumber for her own
necessities. Had there been proper
conservation of resources, not only
could this almost irreparable misfor-
tune have been avoided, but the state
herself might have secured a large
and continuous income from her for-
est. In every part of the country
we are now urged to replace what
has been destroyed, and we are even
begged by those who understand, to
do something to conserve the fertility
of a soil that is being steadily wasted.
We need both education and legisla-
tion to meet these problems, and still
more we need men in every commu-
nity to keep these problems alive.
Just here lies the responsibility of the
agricultural college. It is not enough
to teach how to make a better busi-
ness out of farming; we must above
all, make better men and women of
ourselves, a cleaner and better coun-
try to live in, a richer patrimony than
the one we inherited.
Although the education of the farmer is only one factor affecting financial success in farming, it is a very important factor. Education cannot overcome the handicap of an unfavorable environment or the lack of practical experience or differences in natural ability. Neither is it an absolute guaranty of success. For any individual farmer, however, education improves the probability of achieving financial success.

Farm management studies in many states have shown repeatedly that farmers with high school education make more on the average than those without. Many individual instances can be pointed out where the reverse is true because of differences in natural ability or in size of farm or other factors. However, when large numbers of farms are studied, it has been found almost invariably that on the average farmers with high school education were making more than those who have not. In Tompkins County, New York, a study of 769 farms shows that the farmers with high school education were making nearly twice as much as those with only district school education, while those farmers with more than high school education were making nearly three times as much as those with only a district school education. This was not due entirely to the advantage of greater capital, as farmers with more than district school education made considerably larger labor incomes than those with the same capital having only district school education.

A farm management survey in Jefferson County, New York, showed similar results. In every capital group the farmers with high school education made higher average labor incomes than those with the same capital who had only district school education. In this same region, a study was made of farmers who had started as hired men not at home. In this case there would be no possible material advantage of the high school graduates in inheriting larger farms. The high school graduates became owners one year sooner on the average, make labor incomes about one-half larger than the farmers with only district school education, and had accumulated at a lower average age about one-half more capital above their debts.

It would certainly be expected that if a high school education is good, a technical college education in agriculture would be better, but agricultural college graduates are so few in proportion to the entire number of farmers that not enough of them were found in any of these studies to make a reliable average. The occasional failures made by college trained men lacking in practical experience have been so overdrawn and overadvertised that the more common successes of the typical agricultural graduate have often been overlooked.

In summarizing for publication the results of six years of cost accounts on New York farms, a study was made of the effects of education on profits. In the year 1919, there were ten agricultural college graduates among the farmers co-operating with the College in keeping cost accounts. There were also twelve men who had taken winter courses in the College of Agriculture, while the remaining seventeen farmers had had no agricultural education in schools, but all except five of them had had some high school training. These co-operating farmers are all successful, carrying on business twice as great as the average of New York State, and making much larger than average labor incomes. None of them are running fancy places, but all work regularly in the field with their hired men. In 1919, the farmers who had had an agricultural short course made an average labor income twice that of the men without agricultural training, and those who were graduates of an agricultural college made three times as much as those without agricultural training. Each group had about the same amount of capital. These figures reflect no discredit on the farmers who had had no agricultural education, for they were making labor incomes about twice the average of the State.

Many comparisons were made between groups in order to find the reasons for the differences in the labor incomes. The most striking differences were found in size of farm, management of dairy herds, and management of apple orchards. While the agricultural college graduates did not have more capital than the others, they had more money invested in the farm. They had somewhat larger farms, larger acreages of crops, and consequently greater efficiency of labor, horses, machinery, and capital that go with larger farms. In addition to animal products, they were raising more crops for sale. A better knowledge of feeding practices enabled them to get better production from cows without much additional expense, and resulted in substantially better profits from the cow enterprise. The differences in these items were sufficient to account for all of the differences in income.

Similar results are shown by a study of the relation of education to farm profits in Livingston County, New York, for the year 1918. The men who had had winter courses in the College of Agriculture made labor incomes considerably above the average of the region, while the Agricultural College graduates made considerably higher labor incomes than those who had taken short courses. Here again, a study of groups showed that the differences in labor income are due to the greater efficiency of production. The Agricultural College graduates had larger farms, larger acreages of crops, and the greater efficiency that goes with moderately large farm businesses. They also had better crops.

These few investigations do not cast any discredit upon the many good farmers who have not had the advantages of Agricultural College training. They do show, however, that the larger labor incomes of trained farmers were due to definite things such as better labor efficiency, better feeding efficiency, and better farm business organization. They also show clearly that farming is a business well worthy of a good education.

Since all farm products are sold at a same competitive price, the larger incomes of trained farmers were obtained by greater efficiency and consequently lower costs of production. Since these farmers produce products at lower costs than the average, they thus serve the public as well as themselves. The most efficient organization of farms is in the public interest as well as in the interest of the individual farmer. Education is one of the most important agencies in achieving greater efficiency of farm organization.
On Common Ground

Dear Countryman: For quite a span
Of years I've read your mixin's,
An' say! Their touch has builded much
Into my mental fixin's.
But late last year I says "Look here,
Too much stuff leaves my pockets.
By next July," I says, says I,
"There'll be no dough for rockets
Or pistol caps for little chaps,
To make their racket thrilling.
Now that ain't right. Perhaps I might
Contrive to save a shilling
By eating less." But don't you guess
That Hunger said, "What capers!
Why not, instead, enjoy your bread,
But stop these useless papers?"

And so I wrote a little note
Unto your office, saying
"I put a ban on Countryman,
No longer I'll be paying."
A year's gone by. I find that I
Have greatly missed your annals;
That they unfold much that untold
In other printed channels.
I've stayed too long amid the throng
That carries no subscription;
My mind, I find, is growing blind
As an embalmed Egyptian.
I like it not; and so I wot,
We'd best renew our contact.
Enclosed, by heck! you'll find a check
To ratify the contract.

W. E. Ayres.

A letter from H. W. Collingwood,
the author of our feature article in the
November issue, corrects some of
our mistakes:

Dear Mr. Leonard:
I have just received a copy of the
Cornell Countryman. I certainly
think you have done a beautiful job
in the preparation of my article. It
looks well. You have given it a fine
position and certainly put it up in
every good shape.

When you come to speak about me
on page 33, however, the situation is
not quite so happy. In the first place
my first name is Herbert and not
Henry. As a matter of fact I like
Henry better and if I had have had
the proper opportunity of selecting a
name I should have taken Henry from
choice. There is, however, a fixed and
indefensible habit among Mothers to
take advantage of every helpless in-
fant and fasten on a name or label
which may or may not be appropriate.
Some times the Mother is inclined to
be poetic or romantic and the poor
Child is doomed to carry the name of
Claude Melnot Jones through life. Or
she may be a thorough student of the
Bible, in which case the poor thing
may be branded for life with such a
name as Joav, Icabod, or Isaiah, or
perhaps she has some debt of love or
something more material which she
wants to pay, and so the Child is
named after some relative or some
great man. I have always felt that
this was taking advantage of a help-
less creature who can not defend him-
self but I see no way of breaking up
the habit. When my own Daughter
was born I made up my mind that she
might grow up and select her own
name, but before I knew it her
Mother had followed the usual plan
or practice and Christened the poor
Child after one of her relatives. All
this is to make clear that if I had my
choice my name would be Henry
rather than Herbert, but I was
branded early and thus I can not get
away from it.

Then you have got me wrong in my
year of Graduation from Michigan
College. I graduated in 1883. I
never did like the class of 1882 and
I don't like to be ranked with it, al-
though members of that class without
doubt could prove that they are very
superior to '83. A young man of your
age, of course, will say that 365
days really covered a short period of
time and what difference does it
make? When you come to be as old
as I am, however, you will find that
years count for considerable, and we
don't propose to let any get past us if we can help it.
Then you say that... The party spent four days on the summit, 6500 feet above the sea level, and brought back several thousand speed-

FUTURE CORNELLIANS

*86 B.S.—Henry E. Summers has permanently retired from active work as State Entomologist of Iowa, and Professor of Zoology in Iowa State College, the position to which he was appointed in 1898. His address is 712 Edison St., Los Angeles, Calif.
*97 B.S.—Colonel C. Goodloe Edgar has been promoted to the rank of Brigadier General in the United States Army Reserve Corps. His address is 866 Iroquois Ave., Detroit, Michigan.
*00 B.S.—Announcement is made of the marriage of Miss Zelma Pearl Renier and Elbert A. Wilson '00, on August 7, at the Church of the Transfiguration in New York City. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson are at home at 77 N. Midland Ave., Arlington, N. J., where he is engaged in consulting chemical engineering.
*05 B.S.—Mr. J. C. Hungerford is teaching agriculture at Edmonston.
*10 B.S.A. '13 M.S.A., '15 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Moore (Cornelia Kephart) of East Lansing, Mich., announce the birth of a daughter, Jeanette, on July 19.
*10 A.B. (Chem.).—W. B. White, who has been employed as state chemist and located in the State Chemical Laboratory in the Dairy Building, has completed his doctor's work and has been made chief chemist for the Bureau of Farms and Markets with headquarters at Albany.
*11 B.S.—Grace Bennett has estab-lished a "Cornell Cafeteria" in Newark, N. J. Her address is 581 Broad Street.
*11 B.S.—Jackson Demary is teaching science and manual work in the high school of Kellerton, Iowa.
*12 B.S.—E. C. Auchter, who is head of the department of Horticulture at the University of Maryland, is now on leave and is taking his doctor's degree here.
*12 B.S.—H. B. Munger is now farming at Byron, raising beans, wheat, potatoes, and hay with dairy and sheep. "Hi" was formerly Chief in Farm Management at Iowa State College at Ames, Iowa.
*12 Ph.D.—F. A. Pearson is with the Secretary of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., doing statistical work for that department.
*12 B.S.—David Elder is manager of the Business Opportunity Department of the T. D. Faulkner Company, a real estate agency. He is located at the Hartford-Aetna Bank Building, 18 Asylum St., Hartford, Conn.
*12 B.S.—Randall Howard Hampton is teaching Biology at the Summer High School, St. Louis, Mo.
*13 B.S.—Phillip B. Barton has entered his second year in the Medical College of the McGill University, Montreal, Canada. His address is 782 Shuter St., Montreal, Canada.
*13 B.S.—Ruth Graham is assistant professor of Domestic Art at Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa.
*13 B.S.—Orin Smith, a former Countryman editor, is now teaching Agriculture at Cobleskill.
*13 Sp.—John N. Hathaway is district traffic manager for the New York Telephone Company. He is located at 24 W. 96th St., New York City.
*13 Sp.—George P. Heffernan is director and advertising manager for the Wilkes-Barre Independent Company. His address is 256 Horton St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
*14 B.S.—Chas. H. Ballou, accompanied by two botanists and another entomologist, climbed the highest mountain in Cuba, in July. The party spent four days on the summit, 6500 feet above the sea level, and brought back several thousand speci-
mens. It was the sixth time in seventy years that this ascent had been made, and the only time that anyone had stayed more than a few hours. Bullon is associated with Roland H. Hill in the publication of the paper "Industrias de Cuba."

14 B.S.—Earl Brougham of Delaware County has left county agent work to go into business.

14 Sp.—Gardner Aker is a salesman for the Federal Lime and Stone Company, Cleveland, Ohio. His address is 3051 Yorkshire Road, Cleveland Heights, Ohio.

14 Sp.—Cortlandt B. Donaldson is employed as an engineer by the New York Telephone Company at Grantwood, N. J.

14 Sp.—M. Louise Hagadorn is teaching Music in Cannoharie, N. Y.

15 B.S.—H. K. Rulison and wife were in town the week-end of the Columbia game.

15 B.S.—William R. Roth, who for several years has been Principal of the Edmeston, N. Y., High School, has been studying in the summer term of the College of Agriculture for an advanced degree. He has recently accepted a position in the State College of Agriculture at Cobleskill.

15 B.S.—Bertha E. Titsworth is Clothing Instructor at the New York State School of Agriculture, Alfred.

15 Sp.—Lenore E. Delahunt is teaching Home Economics in the Central High School, Cleveland, Ohio. 1850 Hastings Ave., Cleveland, Ohio, is her address.

15 Winter Course—Henry K. Caulley is salesman for the Pink-Dumont-White Company, Inc. His address is 33 Prospect Ave., Montclair, N. J.

15 Sp.—Lynwood N. Harvey is assistant principal and teacher of Science and Mathematics at Dobbs Ferry High School. 424 Broadway, Dobbs Ferry is his address.

15 Sp.—W. W. Jeffrey is assistant sales manager for the Courier Motors Company at Sandusky, Ohio.

16 Sp.—Willard R. Donaghy is in the cust department of the Rennous, Kipling Division of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, at Winchester, New Hampshire.

16 B.S.—Orley G. Bowen was married on Aug. 31 to Miss Alfreda Story of Catskill, N. Y., and they are making their home at New Brunswick, N. J. Bowen is county agricultural agent for Middlesex County, N. J.

16 B.S.—R. W. E. Cowan of Michigan has recently acquired a wife. Mr. Cowan visited the campus this summer.

16 Sp.—W. Herbert Grigson is director of Physical Education at Huntington, L. I.

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**COLGATE’S GIFTS that are sure to please**

**Florient (Flowers of the Orient)**
- Talc and Face Powder
  - Fairy textured powder for the face. Talc of moonbeams and silver rays for the body. A gift for the woman who loves daintiness. A gift for her who loves Florient. Subtly scented with this delightful perfume.
  - Price, 37—82

**Florient Extract and Toilet Water**
- Lovely as a Japanese landscape with the cherry blossoms in full bloom. THAT gives you an idea of Florient (Flowers of the Orient). Perfume for the handkerchief. Toilet water if you prefer. In good taste—both of them.

**In Every Xmas Stocking**
  - Large Tube, 25c

**Rapid-Shave Cream for a Man**
- Here’s just the thing for the out-of-doors man—a real help for the handsome shave. Either the “Handy-Grip” Shaving Stick or Colgate’s Rapid-Shave Cream makes a welcome gift for Dad or Brother.
  - Large Size, 35c

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**Announcement**

16 B.S.—Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Eloise R. Hollister of Cortland and Lewis R. Hart of Ithaca. Hart is with the North American Fruit Exchange, New York.

16 Sp.—Stewart A. Cushman is employed in the geological department of the Humble Oil and Refining Company and may be reached at care The Humble Oil Company, Cisco, Texas.

16 B.S.—Hugh Millard is third secretary of the American Embassy Rio de Janeiro. He was married in Paris, May 9, to Miss Maria Luisa de Florez, of New York. He may be
addressed the Department of State, Washington, D. C.

'16 B.S.—George Livingston, former Chief of the U. S. Bureau of Markets, is now Director of the American Institute of Agriculture, 326 West Madison Street, Chicago. The Institute is a correspondence school in all of the more important agricultural subjects and is the largest of its kind in the world.

'16 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. Donald L. Phalen (Florence M. Rice) of Homer announce the birth of a son, Robert Francis, on September 2, 1922.

'16 B.S.—Dorman S. Purdy has entered into partnership with John D. Kinney of Ithaca for the transaction of a general insurance business under the name of Purdy and Kinney, with offices at 204 East State St.

'17 B.S.—C. P. Alexander has recently moved from Urbana, Ill., to Amherst, Mass., to become assistant professor of Systematic Entomology in the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst.

'17 B.S.—Donald Danehower is a dealer in Ford and Lincoln cars at 1135 Haddon Ave., Camden, N. J.

'17 B.S.—N. G. Farber, formerly county agent of Rensselaer County, has left that position to become associated with the Michigan Limestone Company. He is succeeded by J. D. King, who is also a graduate of the New York State College of Agriculture and for the past three years has been county agent in West Virginia.

'17 B.S.—G. E. Flanigan is with the Dry Mills Co. of Adams. His special duties are in the research laboratory.

'17 B.S.—H. E. Haslett was sheep specialist from the B. A. L. department of agriculture in New England. He then was county agent in Douglas County, Oregon, for two years. He is now distributor in seven central western counties of New York for Ford parts plants, handling washing machines, pumps, electric lamps, and electric accessories.

'17 B.S.—M. L. Mcinerney is now proprietor and manager of a confectionery store in Elmira, near Elmira College for Women. Good place for men.

'17 B.S.—May Louise Morris was married to Mr. Irvin Kelley, Aug. 30, in the Presbyterian Church of Lock. Mr. and Mrs. Kelley are engaged in home missionary work in Crawford County, Pa. They are living at Sagertown, Pa., where they will welcome all Cornell friends.

'17 Sp.—Margaret L. Hallman is studying at the University of California.

'17 B.S.—A son, Paul, was born to Mr. and Mrs. John Wegsten on October 6. Mr. Wegsten is now connected with the G. L. F. Exchange in the capacity of district sales manager in the Utica district.

'17 Sp.—Miles B. Velcher is studying at the New York College of Dentistry. His address is 470 Convent Ave., New York City.

'17 B.S.—Raymond Fogelman is the manager in charge of the elite Silk Company of Paterson, N. J. His address is 111 Twelfth Ave., Paterson, New Jersey.

'17 B.S.—William C. Kreuzer is assistant general manager of the Will and Barmer Candle Company at Syracuse.

'17 B.S.—James B. Maguire, Jr., is assistant superintendent in a paper products factory in East Walpole, Massachusetts.

'17 B.S.—Arthur H. Martin is physical director in the Albion High School, Albion.

'17 B.S.—May E. Niedeck is the bacteriologist for the H. K. Mulford Company at Glenolden, Pa.

'17 B.S.—Frederick A. Stenbeck is a chemist for the American Nut and Seed Oil Corporation, which is located at 347 Passaic Ave., Newark, N. J. He lives at 972 Sherman Ave., New York City.

'17 B.S.—Lloyd B. Seaver is routing and follow-up man with the H. K. H. Silk Company, of Watertown, Conn. His mail address is Box 161, Watertown.

'17 B.S.—Frederick H. Alfke is manager of the branch office of Henry Clews and Co., bankers, 172 Duane St., New York City. His home address is 1 W. 72nd St., New York.

'18 B.S.—'20 M.P.—Perkins Couvile has left the employ of the Snoqualmie Lumber Company to become instructor of Forestry in the Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

'18 B.S.—Beatrice Hollebeck is teaching Biology and Home Making at Hornell High School, Hornell.

'18 B.S.—A son, Harold Stacy, was born on July 24 to Mr. and Mrs. Stacy G. Kircher (Mildred F. Hills '18), 333 S. Third Ave., Mount Vernon.

'18 B.S.—W. V. Price and his wife have returned to Ithaca, where Mr. Price will resume his duties in the department of dairy industry after eight months' leave of absence. During this time he was foreman in the Hygia Ice Cream Co. of Elmira.

'18 B.S.—The engagement of George Clinton Sweet and Miss Frances Hall Farnum of Buffalo has been announced. Miss Farnum is a graduate of the Elmira College, class of '18. Sweet is with the law firm of Wilcox and VanAllen, 684 Ellicott Square, Buffalo.

'18 B.S.—Gertrude N. Seward (Mrs. Kenneth Mayer) is district for the Bank of New York and Trust Co. Address, 135 Essex St., Brooklyn.

'18 B.S.—Lyman H. Taft returned from the Philippines last May to assume the duties of officer in charge of timber sale in the Shasta National Forest. At present he is in Siakuyo County, Calif., and later in the fall he expects to be in San Francisco. His home address is Montgomery, New York.

'18 B.S.—F. O. Underwood, who was formerly county agent in Nassau County, has recently been appointed an extension worker in the Vegetable Gardening Department at the State College. He is succeeded by H. C. Odell.

'18 B.S.—R. C. Van Horn is now chief chemist in charge of the new plant of the Western Maryland Dairy Co., at Baltimore, Md.

'18 B.S.—Rowan Wagner has been transferred to the home office of the Sinclair Refining Co., 111 W. Washington St., Chicago, as salesman in the lubrication and railway sales department. His home address is 5469 Cornell Ave., Chicago.

'19 B.S.—Helen Boul recently announced her engagement to Mr. R. William Scollen of Barnesboro, Pa.

'19 B.S.—Dana G. Card is doing investigational and extension work in marketing. The work is largely cooperative marketing.

'19 B.S.—Miss Elizabeth T. Churchyard was married to Leonard Schoolcraft Allen, on Sept. 28, in Buffalo.

'19 B.S.—Bill Eldridge, former circulation manager of the Countryman, has a baby daughter, Mary Ellen, born October 12. Bill is located in California.

'19 B.S.—Dean E. Loundsbury, recently returned from geographical explorations in the interest of the Pearson Oil Co. of Great Britain, is at present connected with the Midwest Refining Company. He expects to find oil bearing strata in New Mexico, his new stamping grounds.

'19 B.S.—Norman T. Newton has just returned from a four months' trip to England, France, and Italy, studying landscape architecture. He is in the office of Bryant Fleming '01, landscape architect, Wyoming, N. Y.

'19 B.S.—R. A. Perry and wife are the happy parents of another boy, Richard Arnold. Mr. Perry is the manager of the Hygia Ice Cream Co.

'19 B.S.—Emory T. TerBush, Jr., and Sarah L. VanWagenen were married on September 9, at the home
of the bride’s parents in Lawyersville, N. Y. They will make their home in Lawyersville where TerBush is engaged in the manufacture and sale of ice cream.

'19 B.S., '20 B.S.—Miss Marian R. Priestly is an instructor in the department of biology, Elmira College, Elmira.

'19 B.S.—Miss Frances H. Riley is teaching in the Wilmington, Del., High School. She lives at 1029 Adams Street.

'20 B.S.—R. G. Ballard is manager of The Purity Ice Cream plant located in Montreal, Canada.

'20 B.S.—Foster H. Benjamin is curator of a private collection of moths and butterflies, the largest in the world, belonging to Dr. William Barnes of Decatur, Ill. On a recent business trip to New York Mr. Benjamin stopped for several days at the University to renew old acquaintanceships.

'20 B.S.—A. M. Burroughs, who is at present with the Marble Laboratories of Canton, Pa., has accepted a position at the University of Missouri.

'20 B.S.—Alberta Dent is taking a four months’ course as student dietitian at Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md.

'20 B.S.—Stanley Duffles, former circulation manager of the Countryman, is a good Ag man gone wrong. He is working in the auto truck business in Clintonville, Wis. He recently had an operation in Chicago, but is now back on the job.

'20 B.S.—H. C. Harding has been getting experience in his chosen profession by working in different plants. He has spent several months in each of the following milk plants, George M. Oyster Jr. milk plant of Washington, D. C.; Metropolitan Milk Co. of Minneapolis, Minn., and the Quality Dairy, St. Louis, Mo.

'20 B.S.—Julius Hendel is now with the Minneapolis Cargill Elevator Company and is in charge of the Laboratory and Research Department for the Merchandising of Wheat. In spite of or because of these duties Hendel is still registered as a Graduate Student for his doctor’s degree at the University of Minnesota, but he informs Dr. Boyle that his address is in care of the above Company, First National-Soo Line Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

'20 B.S.—Vivian Merrill is Culinary Supervisor for Childs Co. at 2039 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.

'20 B.S.—R. E. Noble and his wife visited relatives and friends in this place during September. Mr. Noble is sanitary chemist in the U. S. public service. They have been located in Illinois for a year and will now be at home at 3rd and Kilgour Sts., Cincinnati, Ohio.

'20 B.S.—Ruth Nye is teaching Home Economics at Dimock, Pa.

'20 B.S.—E. G. Robinson, chief geologist for the Midnorthern Oil Co., is spending a few months in Montana cracking rocks to discover their oil contents.

'20 B.S.; '22 M.S.A.—R. P. Travis has resigned his position in the Department of Dairy Industry. He is now employed by the Woodlawn Farm Dairy Co., of Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

'20 B.S.—Miss Helen Wilcox and Mr. J. M. Bard were married August 30. Mr. Bard is employed by the Bushway Ice Cream Co. of Boston, Mass., in which he is production superintendent.

'21 B.S.—Burton Ashley and Miss Charlotte Amy Dietze, grad., both of the Department of Landscape Archi-
The Period of Thrift

The periods of discovery and pioneering in the dairy industry are largely past and the rewards of prosperity are for those who today faithfully practice industry and thrift.

Among these methods of thrift and economy none are of more vital importance than the safe, sweet, wholesome, sanitary cleanliness which the use of Wyandotte so consistently provides to an increasing number of successful dairies, creameries, and cheese factories.

This distinctive Wyandotte cleanliness is the basis of thrift and economy in dairy production for it is so unusually efficient in its natural cleaning action, is so thoroughly yet simply applicable, is so uniform in its distinctive quality, is so protective of high quality milk products, is so harmless to the hands and to metal equipment, and costs so little that every particle to the last grain in the barrel bespeaks thrift for the dairy industry.

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Solo Mnfrs.
Wyandotte, Mich.

The Cornell Countryman
December, 1922

't21 B.S., '22 M.F.—Paul A. Herbert is instructor in Forestry at the Michigan Agricultural College, teaching wood technology and general forest protection.

't21 B.S.—Alfred C. Lechler resigned his instructorship in the College of Agriculture last June to enter the real estate and building business with his father in Philadelphia. He lives at 4806 Castor Ave.

't21 B.S.—Arthur Munson is working in Cleveland with a Landscape Architect. "Chick" Cooley is employed by the same firm.

't21 B.S.—Ruby Odell is dietitian at Cornings Hospital.

't21 B.S.—Miss C. Marjory Parbury is assistant supervisor of sewing in the New Rochelle public schools. She is living at 73 Jackson St.

't21 B.S.—Hilda L. Goitz is assisting in the laboratory of the City Board of Health, Bureau of Laboratories. Her address is 56 Bidwell Parkway, Buffalo.

't21 B.S.—Bertha Whitelaw is assistant chemist in a starch and flour factory at 251 West 92nd St., New York City.

't21 B.S.—Irina M. Greenewalt is teaching Domestic Art Work at the Edison School, Denver, Colo. Her address is 85 South Sherman.

't21 B.S.—Harriett Smith was in town for the Cornell-Columbia game. She has just returned from Europe and is spending the winter at home in Lakeview.

't21 B.S.—Mr. F. A. Wicks is teaching agriculture at Spencerport.

't21 B.S.—Miss Irene Zaff spent the interests of certified milk in Williamsport, Pa. She was employed by the Allendale Farm which is just starting to produce certified milk. Miss Zaff has returned to teach in the high school at Cory, Pa.

't22 B.S.—Helen Dates, our former Women's Editor, is at her home in Groton.

't22 B.S.—N. P. Brown is with the Munson Steam Ship Company, with headquarters at Nassau, Bahamas.

't22 B.S.—Helen Frants has accepted the position of dietitian at Risley Hall, Ithaca.

't22 B.S.—J. L. Harriet has gone to Ames, Iowa, to accept a fellowship in the Department of Agricultural Economics at Iowa State College. Mr. Harriet will investigate the marketing of milk in Iowa.

't22 M.S.A.—C. G. McBride, formerly assistant in the department of agricultural economics and farm management, has left to accept a position as assistant professor of marketing in Ohio State University.
'22 B.S.—A. E. McAlistcr has gone to Africa as a missionary.

'22 B.S.—Announcement has been made of the engagement of Clifford M. Buck and Miss Mildred E. Cole '23, of Clay, N. Y. No date has been set for the wedding. Buck is working on his father's farm in LaGrangeville.

'22 B.S.—Charles W. Buckus is engaged in retail merchandising at New Berlin.

'22 B.S.—Roger Corbett is in Rochester engaged in graduate work with Western New York Fruit Growers.

'22 B.S.—Joe Gardner is working in Chicago.

'22 B.S.—Mary Hershey and Hazel Kiddor have opened a cafeteria "Mother's Pantry" in Harrisburg, Pa., on November 1.

'22 B.S.—Cornelia Lorsch is dietitian and teacher in Presbyterian Training School at Baltimore, Md.

'22 B.S.—"Gert" Lynam is on the staff of The Evening Leader at Cornings. She was in Ithaca recently and gave one of her inspiring talks at the Women's Athletic Conference.

'22 B.S.—Miss Clara N. Loveland is assistant manager of the Lincklaen House, Cazenovia.

'22 B.S.—R. H. Peabody has resigned his position in the Department of Dairy Industry. He is manager of Child's Restaurant in Pittsburgh, Pa.

'22 Ex.—A. L. Pierstorff, who has been Special Fruit Assistant for the Monroe County Farm Bureau for the past year, has become Assistant County Agent in Chautauqua County. He is associated there with "Lucy" Woodward.

'22 B.S.—Miss Helen J. Potter is assistant director of the Y. W. C. A. Cafeteria, Charlestown, W. Va. Her address is 203½ Hale St.

'22 B.S.—"Betty" Pratt is teaching human physiology, botany, and nature study at Dana Hall, the preparatory school for Vassar. In between times she coaches basketball.

'22 B.S.—Earl A. Prentiss is a teacher of Agriculture in the Belfast High School.

'22 B.S.—"Jack" L. Smith is now farming with his father at Cravenville.

'22 B.S.—B. C. Snyder is teaching agriculture at Castile.

'22 B.S.—Mr. L. Turner is teaching agriculture at Randolph.

'22 B.S.—Seymour M. Vaughn is teaching vocational agriculture at Odessa.

'22 B.S.—Miss Cornelia S. Walker is teacher of Home Economics in the Pine Mountain Settlement School, Pine Mountain, Ky.

'22 B.S.—Jack Pope has accepted a position as farm manager for the U. S. Gypsum Co., near Batavia, N. Y.

'22 B.S.—Elisabeth Pratt is teaching botany and human physiology at Dana Hall in Wellesley Hills, Mass.

'22 Ex.—C. B. Cooper Jr. spent the summer in France.

'22 B.S.—Harry E. Buck is reporting on a Rochester newspaper and is living at 63 Rowley St., Rochester.

'22 B.S.—Jose F. Cuervo-Troy is employed in the auditing department of the Cuba Railroad Company and is located at Hotel "Camaguey," Camaguey, Cuba.

'22 B.S.—R. L. Hahn is instructing in secondary agriculture in the High School at Willimantic, Conn. His post office box is No. 284.

'22 B.S.—A. F. Lockwood is principal of the Union Academy at Bellefonte and is also instructing in Agriculture at the Academy.

'23 B.S.—Christina Williamson and John Staneslow were married on June 10. Mr. Staneslow is studying at the Cornell Medical School in New York City.

'23 B.S.—Miss Katherine Slater was married to Llewellyn Gilmore Haskell, August 10, in a canyon near Long Beach, Calif. Their address is 517 Termino Ave., Long Beach, Calif.
A New Year’s Resolution

To keep in touch with your college and former classmates.

How?

By subscribing to The Cornell Countryman.
A Dollar a Year.

Do It Now!

Artistic Gifts

Vases
Lamps
Book Ends
Desk Sets
in Sterling on Bronze

at Heggie’s

STRAND THEATRE

December 3 - 4 - 5 - 6
Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday
MASQUERADER
With
GUY BATES POST

December 7 - 8 - 9
BERT LYTELLE
In
THE RIGHT THAT FAILED
and
FIVE ACTS OF VAUDEVILLE
AG ASSOCIATION FEEDS
THE MULTITUDE WITH OX

Inhabitants of Upper Campus Gather at Judging Pavilion for Grub

The Ag Barbecue, held November 14 under the auspices of the Ag Association, was run off at 5:30 P. M. as per schedule up in the judging pavilion. Not only the time, but everything else, went off like clockwork, and proved that the arrangements were made well and large. For the pavilion was well-filled with a thousand Ag students, etc., who either had never seen a barbecue and wanted to, or who had been to one and knew enough to come to another. Be that as it may, enough folks of the right spirit were there to make a marvelously good-natured crowd which was bent on having a good time and did so.

Ag College Entertains

The dinner had been getting ready to be eaten since 3 o’clock in the morning, at which time “a group of Southern agricultural students,” consisting mainly of “Jack” Ford ’23, and a burly negro workman from the land of cotton and “razer-back hogs,” supervised the lowering of a 600-pound steer into a trench previously heated by a wood fire. It might also be said in passing that a certain few students found on the afternoon before that the digging of this trench was theoretically simple but practically difficult.

Bread Line Does Not Stop at Bread

When the time came to feed the multitude, four lines were formed leading up to as many counters, where were passed out not only portions of the aforesaid steer, but chicken, potatoes, coffee and rolls, apples and ice cream. These different articles of food were gathered, prepared and served by the various departmental clubs, and successfully pacified the most rambunctious appetites.

Dean and Indians on Program

Music by the truckload was served with the dinner, and immediately following the repast, Dean Mann, integral, fundamental, necessary and always appreciated in any real Ag doings, made a speech of welcome to the short-course students. He did not confine himself to that topic, however, but related that this was the third such affair to be held at the college and the first since 1904, and then waxed jovial in his remarks to such an extent that the crowd was turned over to Cass Whitney to quiet down again. After he had pulled some singing out of the assemblage and the girders had stopped quivering, “Hank” Luhrs ’23, president of the Ag Association, announced the coming Ag elections, and introduced the Indian war dance, the next feature.

Juvenile Terpsichorean Exhibit

This was the final event of the evening, and proved entertaining to the extent of three encore’s, the third resulting in an individual display of prowess by a lean big paleface Napoleon. After this, the orchestra played stirring tunes till the crowd was full and happy, turned to stumble its way home in the dark. Much credit is due the organizing and managerial ability of “Pee” Cushman ’23, who was general chairman of the whole show. It was a most effective demonstration of why co-eds should be allowed in the college.

“etc.” is quite inclusive.

W. VA. DEAN VISITS HERE

Dr. G. R. Lyman, formerly plant pathologist of the U. S. D. A., and now newly elected dean of the Col. of Agriculture of the University of West Virginia, visited the college November 8, to consult with plant pathologists concerning plant disease survey work. He also spent some time discussing problems of college administration with Dean Mann.

A. R. EASTMAN’S $100 IN DANGER OF BEING TAKEN

Glorious Glittering Galaxy Golden-tongued Gabsters Gather

The first try-outs for the fourteenth annual Eastman Stage came off on Monday evening, December 4. At that time there were chosen from the aspiring group of young agricultural orators, twelve men to speak again in the second try-outs on December 18. From this second elimination contest, six will be selected to speak on the final stage the Friday evening of Farmers’ Week. The prize is one hundred dollars and some notoriety for first place and twenty dollars and a lot of experience for second place. The other four men get their pictures in the Annuals, and also a lot of experience.

Three Cuts in Contestants

According to the above schedule, there will be three gatherings at which the agricultural policies of the nation (and possibly the whole world) will be brought up, discussed and settled. Last year there were some sixty contestants altogether, and the imposing list of great names on Professor Everett’s bulletin board is not equal to providing a contest this year. This affair is one which attracts the interest of the whole college in a genuine way, and due to the generosity of Mr. A. R. Eastman, of Waterville, is now a permanently endowed institution. It is most liberal in including as contestants any undergraduate registered in the College of Agriculture, any one so can go out for it.

ROUN-D-UP CLUB RENDERS DECISION IN HOT DEBATE

The annual debate of that literary organization, the Round-Up Club, was held at the Ag Club building the evening of November 6. The question up for discussion follows: “Resolved, that Andy Gump Should Go to Congress.” Extremely eloquent arguments were presented in a masterly fashion by the negative side to answer the carefully thought out and deeply laid plans brought up by the affirmative.

Gump Wins Out

All present conceded that the negative had the best arguments and presentation, but in their extreme anxiety to get before the public eye, they committed the unspeakable error of forgetting to recognize the judges. Despite the laudable fairness of the judges they were required to be the last straw, and the affirmative was given the decision. All hail Andy Gump!

“This experiment was highly successful,” said the student when his test exploded to the ceiling.
NEW LIGHT ON THE FAMOUS HOTEL MANAGEMENT COURSE

18 Future Landlords Photographed—Mrs. Boys Grants Interview

"All those men on the steps of Domecon,—what do you suppose they are doing?" Even practical domo-
cenors are known to ask questions just like that. Perhaps they are justified. Who knows? And still the
fact remained—they were there. But soon the question was solved—J. P. Troy arrived and after much arran-
ing and re-arranging of the assembled crowd they simultaneously gazed at the "birdie" and, with a vacant stare, registered a blank just as the shutter snapped. And now we will be seeing these selfsame likenesses peering forth from some printed page and bearing the enticing caption: "Men being
used in hotels." By the way, there will be eighteen of them—as that is the number registered in the hotel management course.

Mr. Meek Directs Course

The course is under the direction of Mr. Harold Meek, a graduate of Boston University, and for a
master's degree from the University of Maine, who has been instructor in Mathematics at Yale and is now endowed with the title of professor of institution econ-
omics.

The greatest deviation, so far, from the usual in men's training has come in the form of the new course, home economics 18, which is a foods course given by Mrs. Boys.

Men Are Really Neat

iuman interest. First impressions were outstanding neatness, furthered by the vitriolated and aproned men. Next came the unquestionable fact that they were enjoying the food that they happened to be eating and whi-

De-Yen-Twars Organizes

Another feature of Dr. Bates' planning lies in the work which these men take up. They take a general agri-
cultural course the first year, and then, when they come back the fol-

"HY" WING TRAVELS SOME

Professor "Hy" Wing departed the sunny (?) hills of Ithaca October 17, for the southern and eastern parts of this grand empire state, in order to visit as many as possible of the hords doing advanced ray science. He returned November 2. The purpose of the trip was to get in close touch with the herdsman taking care of the animals, to see how they were following, and to see how the records were kept.

The trip was made by automobile and during the two weeks he covered 1700 miles and visited 60 farms. He rather spread himself, you see.

DAIRY ASSOCIATION NEW IDEA OF EXTENSION DEPT.

As a substitute for Dairy Improvement Associations and to assist dairymen in keeping records of milk and
of feed costs where they do not have the advantage of an association, the Dairy Improvement Clubs are being
organized in a few counties of the state. The object of the club, which is educational, is to encourage dairymen to keep records of milk produc-
tion and feed costs. Each club consists of five or more dairymen who keep records of milk production and
feed costs for the individual cows. The Farm Bureau agents assist the members in starting their records

THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN December, 1922

INDIANS INVADE CAMPUS IN SEARCH OF LEARNING

Dr. Erl Bates Has New "Older Brother" Policy: Six Tribes Here

With the opening of the Winter Course, not the least interesting of the new campus parades are the Indians. In place of the 22 who were here last year, there are ten here this term, this falling off in attend-
ce being accounted for by the fact that there is no Domecon short course this year. Of these ten, five were here last year. This is in accordance with the new "older brother" policy of Dr. Erl Bates, their faculty advisor, which provides for having a second year student room-
ing with a new man. Six tribes are represented by the men here this winter.

The main purpose of the show is to get together the most progressive poultrymen of the state for pur-
poses of organization, education and business.

This is the first attempt of the kind here at Cornell, and success is hoped for by those in charge. It is
planned to have representatives of the department and students interested in poultry and poultry problems. The prizes will be paid for by a percentage
of the registration fees paid for registration in the various classes. Fifty per cent of the fees in each class will be given for first prize, thirty for the second and
twenty for the third place.

Free Care of Exhibits

The exhibits are being received and cared for by the department, feed being furnished by the college, and arrangement of the exhibits made after the manner of vogue at Farmers' Week. In conjunction with the county organizations, the publica-
tions department gave publicity to the enterprise, but organization could not be secured any other way. Depending somewhat on the success and effects of the presen-
tation, this may be the forerunner of an annual event like it.

BOBBY HAS FEMININE RIVAL ON HILL: RED HAIR, ZOWIE!

We have devoted so much space to Bobby, the "lord of the lodge," that it would be unfair of us on our part to neglect recognition of Joan, the "lady of the apartment." Nevertheless, we do promise quite faithfully not to make any illusions whatever to the male of the toothbrush, although it might be an induc-
mot to future advertisers.

Seniors too Many for Bobby

Because of the increase in the number of senior women who have to work off their house practice require-
ment, it was found necessary to use the apartment, in the Home Economics building, as a sort of annex to the lounge. Miss Benton is in charge of the
three girls who move in and out of the apartment under the same sys-
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tiny, Joan came on November 9, and

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CORNELL POULTRY SHOW AT JUDGING PAVILION

Poultry a Business Proposition—Interest Being Shown in Auction

The New York State Production Poultry and Egg Show Judging Con-
test is being held at the Judging Pa-
vilion December 4-8, under the aus-
torial of the poultry club. The main

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FRIGGA FYLGAE ENTERTAINS FRESHMEN AT LIVELY PARTY

Various Activities Explained by Persons Prominent in Them

Frigga Fylgae held a reception for the entering girls in Ag and Domecon in honor of their coming. The theme of the Economics building, Tuesday evening, November 7. As president of the organization "Sunny" Watson '23, first explained some of the founding, history, and significance of Frigga Fylgae. "Polly Pep" (Pepinski) '23, as president of Omicron Nu, explained that society had invited the girls to strive to attain the high scholastic standards required for election. May Mattison '23, in behalf of Sedowa, expressed the desire that many girls would realize the necessity of other activities aside from "book-larnin'" and in this way gain admission to the society through their initiation. The society has taken on considerable popularity throughout the college.

"Countryman" Stock Rises

Miss Rose gave a few words of advice to the freshmen, while "Chili" Leonard '23, editor of The Countryman, commented having the distinction of being the only male speaker on the program. He told the girls of the approaching editorial competition which The Countryman is planning. He also mentioned the absence of women. Right here there was a good chance for some oral advertising which was not overlooked by the editor nor is the magazine underserving of any praise that happens to be floating around loose.

Rest Room Secret Divulged

"Peg" Cushman '23, announced the coming Barbecue and assured everyone of a good time. "Peg" Rosbooth '23, explained a few of the plans of the social committee of Frigga Fylgae for the coming year and disclosed the secret of the new resting room which has been given by the department of home economies in their building and which will be furnished from the Frigga Fylgae treasury.

Stunts were put on by members of the various classes, and everything led smoothly up to the climax of ice cream and wafers, which topped off the occasion in a way to make absentees envious. The only regret expressed was that so few of the faculty were present.

BUTTER IMPROVES WITH AGE

J. W. Watson, butter maker in the department of dairy industry, entered a twenty-pound tub of butter in the storage butter contest which was under the general supervision of the National Creamery Butter-Makers Association at the National Dairy Show. The butter in question scored 92.5 in July and later, at the time of the National Dairy Show, in October, scored 94.25 with a perfect score of 100. The butter industry makes the proud boast that this high percentage is not uncommon for the sweet cream type of butter which the University is now making, and which is the best variety for cold storage.

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The extension workers of the State College met in annual conference on October 31 to November 4. At this time county agricultural agents, extension specialists, county and city home demonstration agents, institute workers and county club agents met for the purpose of organizing and correlating the material which they are teaching in the field.

As the economic situation is acute, Dr. T. N. Carver of Harvard University gave a series of six lectures for the purpose of reviewing the causes of the present economic situation and presenting a sane outlook for the future. Dr. G. F. Warren also contributed to the economic phase of the program by discussing the trend of prices of the colleges of Agriculture. Professor M. C. Burritt, Director of Extension, summarized the high points of the entire conference in his summary remarks on the last day of the conference.

DAIRY BUILDING GIVEN ONCE OVER BY VISITOR

On November 7 and 8, Professor C. H. Eckles, head of the dairy department of the University of Minnesota, visited the dairy department at Cornell. The University of Minnesota expects to erect a new dairy building in the near future and Professor Eckles spent the greater portion of his time securing pointers on the cost and equipment of the new building here.

He also spent a day in Geneva in conference with Dr. Breed and Mr. Meigs of Washington, preparing plans for the World's Dairy Congress which will meet in this country in October, 1923. Professor Eckles is chairman of the section having to do with Dairy Education and Research.

GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH

A new pamphlet, "The Greatest Show on Earth," by Professor E. L. Palmer of the nature study department, was recently published on the dairy department of Agriculture. The pamphlet, the second of a series of four, deals with the insects of autumn, being especially noteworthy due to the analogy therein explained between the insects and a three-ring circus.

FEATHERS FLY-POULTRY DANCE

On the 18th of October the staff and the employees of the poultry department threw a party in the east lab on the top floor. The room was decorated in timely array; pumpkins and corn-shocks, autumn leaves and gingham, floating lights and cider were very much in evidence. Professor "Jimmy" Rice and family were there, which is as good as saying that all had a good time. Invitations were sent out to various and sundry lucky persons, and signed "the office chickens."
A VOICE FROM THE DEPTHS

Question: Does this typify college life in general, or is it merely the vaportings of a poorly nourished brain? It was handed to us in a personal way and we reprint it in an impersonal way. It is an Edgar Allan Poe short story dug up by some student. (We question the application of the word "student" in this particular case.) It is better to stand still than to run; It is better to sit than to stand; It is better to lie down than to sit; It is better to sleep than to wake.

As an expression of philosophy of a certain type of human, this bit of thought is exquisite. The question is not,—Are there any people like this in existence? (for this paragraph proves it) but, how many of them have we with us in this Ag college?

DOES THIS GET A RISE?

Sometimes we wonder who reads this particular part of the paper any way, and what good it does, if any, and whether or not there would be any mourners at the funeral if we ran a little notice to the effect that the editorial page of this hurk of literature would be emabalmed on Friday night and laid 'neath the cool green earth in a rough pine receptacle on Monday.

Not that we're pessimistic about the general intelligence and specific gravity of our readers. We feel that in all probability the average actual ponderable substance of their thoughts would so far exceed our own as to give us a real good substantial envy or two. The point of this dissertation is that we feel our inability to express the thoughts, opinions and desires of the college community as a whole without some more tangible means of connection with the group mind. And the only solution to this is a response on the part of our friends to whatever they dislike or like in this sheet.

Any kind of expression will do. Of course, a brick or decayed vegetable is a mighty poor piece of business, but please make them literary.

Now after a saucy editorial like this one, we expect a fair bombardment of eloquent pleas for publicity on the betterment of living conditions for vitamins, or the furnishing of asbestos coats for fire-dogs by the S. P. C. A., or the establishment of a smoking room in Domecon, or more beer at Ag get-togethers or most anything. Anyway, come ahead.

OUR SOCCER TEAM

The soccer team did well. More than that, they did darned well. A more loyal band of men could not be found than those who went out and helped clean up the championship for Ag. We always had enough men for a team on the field, when some of the other colleges could must the old boys. A word of praise is also in order for both the college athletic director and the captain of the team. May the rest of Ag's athletes do as well.

ANOTHER CHOICE BIT

Professor MacDaniels of the department of pomology received the following letter:

Sir,

Your letter at hand in reference to apple tree. thank you so much for your kindness and interest in finding the name of it for me. at the state fair we asked a gentleman in the fruit dept. about the ones we had there and said he was not sure but if it was on his farm it would be a stump. I was quite indignant to think he would cut it down and make a stump of it when explaining that there was the one it was not on his farm it would be a stump. I was quite indignant to think he would cut it down and make a stump of it when explaining that there was the one.

I am

John Smith.

FROM A CONTEMPORARY

For those who may not have been fortunate enough to receive a copy of the "Stanchions Serve A Snooze" which was "Not Published by the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University" but which was written by extremely fertile minds, we quote the following:

If You Must Have Them

This publication is a great deal one goes with each place at the Extension Banquet, if the banqueters do not try to extend themselves too far. A few extra copies may be had from the editor at twenty-five cents. No: not for twenty-five cents a piece,—but twenty-five cents for a whole one. That's cheap enough, by George.

Recent Publications

The following publications have just been issued by the College. Most of them are too technical for the extension force.


Statistics gathered by the central office indicate that the agent has been arrested since the beginning of the current fiscal year.

Professor Herrick, the man who guides us through that museum of microscopic monstrosities, Entomology 3, presents for our edification the comforting thought that black flies are present in all houses, but they are more conspicuous in some than others. We may be thankful, we suppose, even to live in one of the others.

Every time we try to wax poetical and write a little blank verse for this column, our roommate reaches over and loads us with a saxophone or some other handy article of furniture. Please send in some rhymed thoughts, kind reader.

First fresh girl: Do you know where this Ag Barbecue is going to be held?

Second ditto ditto: Sure, over in the judging pavilion. First f. g.: Where's that? Second d. d.: Don't you know? First f. g.: No, I haven't been judged yet.

The pathway to higher knowledge at the west end of Domecon has some new steps.

Have you heard of that new publication being put out by Professor Hinman of the animal husbandry department and Professor Stimpson of the forestry department? We promised them a review on it, but about the best we can do is to mention the name casually. It is a compendium of useful knowledge from both departments, as its title would indicate, and is one of the most successful instances of inter-departmental cooperation on record. It is entitled, "A Catalogue."

Here lie the bones Of Susie M. Mann. She tried out for The Countryman.

—Lines by a competent.

The plant breeding department must have their little joke. When A. G. Hurlbut, the foreman of the college grounds department, wanted something with which to seed down the newly fitted plot of ground in front of Fernow Hall, they handed him a choice selection of different seedages which never sprouted. As a consequence the foresters must view the bare expanse of dirt in front of their building with calm and composure. In other words, they'll have to jump it.

Dr. Sumner (in Biochemistry lecture) said, "We will now perform this experiment using sheep's blood, which Dr. Bodansky has so kindly contributed."

The Farm Study Courses are booming, according to High Potential "Steve" Stevenson. Whereas last year only 88 farmers got roped into them, this year shows a total of 315 thrown and tied.
FORESTRY PROFS GATHER IN SYRACUSE AT MEETING

Prof. Spring and George Sisson Speak at Business Session and Banquet

The disappearance of most of our forestry professors of forestry departments on Thursday, November 9, is explained by the fact that they were present at a joint meeting of the Foresty’s Association and the Lumbermen’s Association of New York state, at Syracuse.

In the afternoon, a joint meeting of the two associations was held, at which time our own Professor S. N. Spring presented a program aiming at the proper management of privately owned forests. The plan was fully discussed and favorably received by the lumbermen, marking a definite step in the progress towards better management of these privately owned forests.

The banquet held in the evening was also attended by both associations. One of the speakers of the evening was Mr. George Sisson, who formerly was a member of the Agricultural Council of the Cornell Board of Trustees, and a very well known figure in agricultural circles in New York. He presented a resume of his material in northern Europe, his material being drawn from the trip he had in that region during the past summer.

MISNER’S NEW BULLETIN

Professor Misner’s bulletin on The Economic Factors in Milk Production has put the department of farm management about three jumps ahead, for it is the most exhaustive analysis on the subject which has yet appeared. And that’s not all. During the last summer the department has cooperated with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of Washington, D. C., in a cost of milk production and farm organization study of 52 farms in the more important dairy districts of this state.

Data which will give the labor incomes as well as the cost of production under the different systems of dairying were obtained. It is expected that the study will continue for five years in order to have a record of change in the financial situation on dairy farms.

CORRELL REPRESENTED

At the annual meeting of the Association of Land Grant Colleges at Washington, D. C., November 21-23, papers were presented by Dean Mann, Professor Flora Rose, Professors Warren, Love and Crosby. The dean went down the previous week because he was a member of the executive committee. President Farrand and a member of the College of Engineering also attended the meeting.

OF IMPORTANCE

On October 14, Ruth E. Wickes ’23, announced her engagement to Theodore S. Farley ’22.

The Cornell Countryman

CAMPUS PERSONALS

Mr. A. L. Grant of the department of botany is increasing the fall semester in study at the Missouri Botanical Gardens in St. Louis.

During the week of November 21-25, Professor R. F. Windle of the dairy department gave a series of lectures at the annual Dairymen’s Association meeting held at the University of Vermont.

Dr. H. O. Buckman of the soils department attended the 15th annual meeting of the American Society of Agronomy in Washington, D. C., November 20-21, at which time he spoke on soils instruction.

Dean A. R. Mann and Professor Dwight Sanderson of the department of rural organization attended the annual meeting of the American Farm Management Association, held in New York on November 11. Problems of rural education were discussed.

Dr. Leon A. Hausman, formerly instructor in biology at Cornell, has accepted a position as instructor in zoology at Rutgers College. He is also one of the officers of the protegees at the New Jersey Agricultural Station at New Brunswick, N. J.

Mr. R. W. Blakely of Medford, Mass., a graduate of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, is now instructing in the department of animal husbandry. He is filling the position vacated by J. A. McConnell, who resigned to sell feed for the G. L. F. Exchange, with headquarters at Homer.

CLASS OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR ARE ELECTED BY AGS

No Direct Evidence of Wire-Pulling, but Ring Work Suspected

Politics was in the air at our Ag College on Tuesday, November 21. The constituency elected candidates right and left with a reckless abandon which could get it to a presidential election. As far as could be ascertained at a late date, there were no votes bargained for at a price of more than $25, and the majority of them sold for much less than that. In fact, old residents claim that this election was the cleanest and freest from the old-fashioned sand-bag and knockout drops methods of any they have ever seen.

The results follow: Seniors—H. E. Laube, president; Ruth V. Rice, vice-president; S. E. Munro, secretary-treasurer. Juniors—D. S. Cook, president; Janet Z. Kuntz, vice-president; J. E. Davis, secretary-treasurer; A. R. Strong, member of honor committee. Sophomores—C. A. Jennings, president; DeVere A. Porter, vice-president; L. W. Sheldon, secretary-treasurer. Freshmen—W. T. Brown, president; Ruth H. Hendryx, vice-president; M. H. Ferenson, secretary-treasurer; A. H. Delong, member of honor committee. Don J. Wickham ’24, was elected assistant athletic director.

RATS AND GUINEA-PIGS SUFFER IN GOOD CAUSE

Dr. Spohn Carrying on Vitamin Experiments on Domecon Carrots

A new department of research has been installed in Home Economics and Dr. Adeline A. Porter, ’21, has come, from similar work in Columbia under Dr. Sherman, to continue the investigations. At present, rats and guinea-pigs are being used as experimental subjects to determine the best ways of canning carrots to preserve the vitamin content. This work was started last year by Dr. Porter and is now assisting Dr. Spohn. Work is being slightly delayed because the respiratory apparatus, necessary for experiments on basal metabolism, has not yet arrived. Starting the necessary colony of subjects is a long process, must be carried on with great care, and cannot be hurried; so it will be some time before any very definite results can be made known.

The desire of the college to greatly increase the scope of this new branch, and to interest both graduates and undergraduates, to the point that the new gift will give part or all of their time to this important work. The experiments which are to be carried on are all of vital interest and many are being suggested by specialists.

MR. HULL’S GENEROSITY

Mr. William C. Hull, of the Oval Wood Dish Corporation of Tupper Lake, N. Y., is one of the persons who contributed generously to the success of the Ag barbecue, November 14. Mr. Hull has been a good friend of the Ag college, not only by reason of his gift of a thousand wooden plates for use at the barbecue, but more from the fact that for the past four years he has allowed the Cornell forest to be held on lands in the Adirondacks belonging to the company.

THE END OF FARM CROPS

The department of farm crops has been incorporated in the departments of plant breeding and department of soil technology, the work having to do with plant improvement going to the former, and the crop production phases to the latter. In consequence the department of soil technology now bears the name of the department of agronomy. The crops teaching in this department is in direct charge of Professor Cooper, who has been with farm crops department for a number of years.

PACK PRIZE TO BE GIVEN

The Charles Lathrop Pack prize in Forestry, which has been discontinued for the past three years, is to be given in the spring term of 1923. The award, which amounts to $50, is given to the senior forester who has accomplished the most in summer camp and in his last scholastic year.
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- Listers
- Corn Cultivators
- Corn Binders
- Corn Pickers
- Corn Shellers
- Ensilage Cutters
- Huskers and Shredders
- Huskers and Silo Fillers
- Bean Seeders
- Bean Cultivators
- Bean Pullers
- Cotton Planters
- Grain Drills
- Lime Sowers
- Broadcast Seeders
- Tractor Planters
- Walking Plows
- Riding Plows
- Disk Harrows
- Spring-Tooth Harrows
- Peg-Tooth Harrows
- Tractor Harrows
- One-Horse Cultivators
- Culti-Packers
- Kerosene Engines
- Tractors
- Motor Trucks
- Cream Separators
- Manure Spreader
- Stalk Cutters
- Feed Grinders
- Stone Burr Mills
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- Wagons
- Twines

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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
Friends and Neighbors
to visit the College of Agriculture and share the good things that are presented there for All the Family.

Farmers Week at Cornell
February 12-17, 1923
New York State College of Agriculture
Ithaca, New York
Contents and Contributors

January, 1923

Contents Page Sketch by Charles M. Stotz

The County Agent

By Charles A. Taylor ’14. Mr. Taylor has been in county agent work in New York State for the past ten years. He was county agent in Herkimer County 1915-20 and was first chief of the Empire Sod Busters. He is now Assistant County Agent Leader, stationed at Ithaca.

The Outlook for Apple Growing in New York State

By Arthur J. Heinicke. Mr. Heinicke took his B.S. and Ph.D. at Missouri, finishing in 1916. He came to Cornell as Professor in Pomology in 1917.

Parasite for the Control of the Peach-tree Borer

By Glenn W. Herrick. Professor Herrick of the Entomology Department, has prepared this article after two years’ study on the orchards in Western New York and in the Eastern parts of the State, especially along the Hudson Valley.

On Common Ground

Former Student Notes

The Campus Countryman

Ithaca, New York

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Entered as second-class mail matter at the Post Office, Ithaca, N. Y.
"Sunlight and Shadow"

by

Edward W. Redfield
The County Agent
By Charles A. Taylor

WHAT is this new thing which has sprung up in the midst of American farm life? We, in America, have become accustomed to new things in farming, but this County Agent movement is different. In so short a time, it has become an important factor in the public life of every state in the Union. It is a "going concern" in more than two-thirds of the agricultural counties in the United States. In a few brief years, it has become so large and so complete a system that millions of dollars are required each year to finance it and thousands of keen, hard-working, well-trained men are under continuous employment, striving with the energy and zeal of crusaders to improve the economic and social conditions of farmers by educational means.

Through all the ages, real advancement has generally been made through educational processes and through educational processes these indefatigable workers are building block by block a stronger foundation for the agriculture, the commerce, the very life of the nation. Such a job is no refuge for the political favorite. It is a challenge to the strongest, the keenest, the best trained products of our Agricultural Colleges.

County Agent work is Extension work; the extension of the teaching of the Agricultural Colleges. It extends the work of the college out into the world of practical farming. These men carry out into the farms and fields of America the newest and the best information available from the Colleges and Experiment Stations and from the better farms. Their work is with men and women rather than with crops and stock. The fields, the barns, the community halls are their laboratories and their class rooms. Their teaching is founded on the principle of self help as all true teaching must be.

It is essential that these men be college men. They must have the technical training and a sympathy with the college, with its work and its ideals. They must also have full sympathy with ways of farm folks and knowledge of the problems of the farm that can usually be had only by living on the farm and growing a living out of the soil. Further, they must have the tact, the personality, the rare trait of personal leadership which enables them to get big results by the organization of human endeavor among other men, while still keeping themselves in the background.

Among New York County Agents

A little more than ten years ago county agent work began in New York State, in Broome County. Professor John Barron was the first County Agent. Since he began his pioneer work as the first County Agent north of the Mason-Dixon Line and Manager of the first Farm Bureau in the United States, every agricultural county in New York State has organized to cooperate with the College, the United States Department of Agriculture, and the State Department of Farms and Markets to maintain a Farm Bureau and conduct county agent work.

The County Agent force in New York State at this writing is as follows, giving the name of the county, the agent, and the college graduated from:

Albany - L. W. Crittenden, Cornell
Allegany - C. B. Raymond, Cornell
Allegany, Asst. - L. O. Bond, Cornell
Broome - J. F. Eastman, Massachusetts
Cattaraugus - J. F. Cavallaro, Cornell
Cattaraugus, Asst. - Lloyd Randolph, Cornell
Cayuga - L. F. Lee, Syracuse
Chautauqua - L. H. Woodward, Cornell
Chautauqua, Asst. - A. L. Piersol, Cornell
Chemung - R. H. Hewitt, Cornell
Chenango - V. A. Fogg, Vermont
Clinton - L. E. Allen, Cornell
Columbia - A. B. Buchholz, Cornell
Columbia, Asst. - E. G. Smith, Cornell
Cortland - M. D. Butler, Purdue and Oregon
Delaware - R. Q. Smith, Ohio State
Dutchess - F. H. Lacy, Cornell
Erie - R. F. Fricker, Cornell
Erie - E. C. Davis, Cornell
Essex ........................................ F. C. Smith, Cornell
Franklin ..................................... L. D. Kelsey, Massachusetts
Franklin, Asst. ............................. H. P. Beals, Cornell
Fulton ........................................ H. C. Morse, Cornell
Genesee ...................................... E. L. Baker, Cornell
Greene ....................................... D. V. Rivenburgh, Cornell
Herkimer .................................... A. D. Davies, Cornell
Jefferson .................................... W. I. Roe, Cornell
Lewis ......................................... J. C. Otis, Cornell
Livingston .................................. W. C. Stickeo, Cornell
Madison ...................................... F. R. Walkley, Cornell
Monroe ........................................ E. D. Merrill, Cornell
Montgomery .................................. D. W. Mason, Cornell
Montgomery, Asst. ......................... C. M. Austin, Cornell
Nassau ...................................... H. C. Odell, Cornell
Niagara ....................................... L. M. Allen, Cornell
Oneida ........................................ G. W. Bush, Cornell
Oneida, Asst. ............................... L. C. Agne, Cornell
Onondaga .................................... D. D. Ward, Cornell
Ontario ....................................... R. W. Pease, Cornell
Orange ....................................... L. D. Greene, Cornell
Orange, Asst. ............................... M. C. Hammond, Cornell
Orleans ....................................... H. G. Chapin, Cornell
Oswego ....................................... A. I. Shepherd, Cornell
Otsego ........................................ F. S. Barlow, Cornell
Rensselaer .................................. J. D. King, Cornell
Rockland .................................... T. C. Flansburgh, Cornell
St. Lawrence ................................ S. R. Farley, Cornell
St. Lawrence, Asst. ....................... C. G. Bradt, Cornell
Saratoga ..................................... H. B. Little, N. H. State
Schenectady ................................ H. F. Keyes, Cornell
Schoharie .................................... R. F. Pollard, Cornell
Schuyler ..................................... L. A. Muckle, Cornell
Seneca ....................................... G. H. Brainard, Syracuse
Steuben ....................................... Wm. Stempke, Cornell
Suffolk ....................................... C. R. Inglee, Cornell
Sullivan ...................................... Chas. Wills, Cornell
Tioga ........................................... H. B. Fuller, Cornell
Tompkins .................................... V. B. Blatchley, Cornell
Ulster ......................................... E. L. Chase, Cornell
Ulster-Sullivan .............................. L. S. Reiner, Cornell
Warren ....................................... K. D. Scott, Oxford, England
Washington ................................. R. F. Bucknam, Cornell
Wayne ........................................ E. R. Wagner, Cornell
Westchester .................................. J. G. Curtis, Cornell
Wyoming ...................................... H. L. Gifford (Jan. 1, 1923), Syracuse
Yates .......................................... A. L. Hollingworth, Syracuse

State Leader, Jay Coryell, Assistant State Leaders, C. A. Taylor, L. R. Simons and E. A. Flansburgh.

During the years since John Barron began pioneering in Broome County, many agents have come into the work, later to resign and go into other fields. A study of the present occupation of those men reveals that most of them have gone into places of responsibility in the farm life of New York State and still continue to use their good influence toward the high goal of better New York Agriculture.

Of those who have left county agent positions in New York State:

24 are farmers
14 are employed by Farmers Cooperative Marketing organizations
14 are identified with business concerns in positions related to agriculture
4 are on the faculty of the College of Agriculture
3 are Assistant County Agent Leaders
1 is employed by the United States Department of Agriculture
2 are employed by the New York State Farm Bureau Federation
1 is a county agent in Massachusetts
1 is Director of Bureau of City Markets of the State Department of Farms and Markets
2 are teaching agriculture
1 is editor of the American Agriculturist
2 are in work not directly affecting agriculture
2 unknown
1 is deceased.

The Empire Sod Busters

The "Empire Sod Busters" was organized in November, 1919. Eligibility for membership consists in having been employed as County Agent or Assistant County Agent in New York State. The roll of members now includes most of those who have been thus employed.

The aims are to promote acquaintance and sociability among its members, to facilitate the exchange of information and inspiration and to weld together the agents and those who have been agents in a strong movement to spread the gospel of Agricultural Education and the betterment of farm life in the Empire State. As the years go by and bring a constant increase in the numbers of these men, trained agricultural leaders, in the many activities of farm life, it is reasonable to suppose that the Sod Busters organization will be a mighty force for the advancement of the agriculture of the state. For almost without exception, these men are giving of their best time and effort and ability to the attainment of the high ideal of a more enlightened, better paid and more efficient rural citizenry on New York State farms.

"Grey Brothers"

By G. R. Van Allen

I.

Great Druid trees, rugged and gnarled and gray,
Great mortal columns of the immortal sky,
My eyes climb up your sides from branch to branch
As up cathedral's from high arch to spire.

II.

And from your tops I gaze into the blue
Which men call sun light screened with flying dust—
But still I gaze—and that which can aspire
Mounts like a thought of immortality.

III.

Great pointing fingers! O you are like men
Who in themselves are nothing but a way;
Without which we live gazing at the earth,
And running here and there to mourn the graves.

IV.

You are the warriors of living things
That fire and earth and water, even the air,
Make cosmic war upon for chaos' sake—
And you live on, rugged and gnarled and gray.
The Outlook for Apple Growing in New York State

By Arthur J. Heinicke

The recent census figures regarding fruit plantings indicate that growers have faith in the future of the apple industry in New York State. The plantings between 1910 and 1920 in New York were about as heavy as during the preceding decade. On the other hand, some of the more recently developed fruit sections which experienced heavy plantings previous to 1910 had comparatively few young trees at the end of the following 10 years. As a result, the number of non-bearing trees reported in 1920 for the United States as a whole was only a little more than half as large as compared with number reported in 1909.

The fruit industry of the northwest has reached the state where more and more producers and prospective growers apparently believe that it is the part of wisdom to await the results of full bearing of the present acreage before further large plantings are attempted. As yet experiences in these regions have not accumulated over a sufficiently long time to form a reliable basis for future development. Up to the present the western growers have been able to overcome the handicap of great distance from markets. This has been done in a more or less satisfactory manner largely because of highly organized efforts along standardization and co-operative marketing. But it is yet to be determined how successful will be the disposition, over a series of years of the crop from full grown trees, especially when the fruit must compete with a standardized and honestly packed product of good quality from localities closer to consuming centers.

New York apple growers have the advantage of several generations of experience in the fruit industry. During this time there have been unfavorable as well as favorable circumstances which influenced both the crop and the markets. Such experiences have led to a rather wholesome conservatism on the part of the grower. As a result, one finds few farms devoted exclusively to apples, whereas diversified farms with only a small part of the acreage in fruit are common. It is not likely that all crops will prove unsatisfactory in any one year, so that occasional poor fruit years are not entirely disastrous.

While the fruit growing industry in this state is more or less stable, the average grower nevertheless recognizes the need for adjustment to new conditions. And he is by no means unwilling to profit by the experience of others. The rapid growth of the central fruit packing associations is evidence that the farmers of this state are anxious to avail themselves of such means of handling and marketing their product as seem to be desirable for the consumer as well as the producer. The recognition of the importance of a highly standardized grade and of a strictly uniform pack constitutes one of the most important factors which afford a basis for an optimistic outlook. The widespread tendency to change the methods of handling and marketing fruit will undoubtedly have a marked influence on the apple industry in the state. Experience in sorting and grading will help to emphasize the importance of growing a higher percentage of first class fruit. It will soon become apparent that the expense of handling and sorting fruit of low average quality greatly increases the cost of grading per barrel of good fruit. A larger percentage of the selling price will usually be required to cover the cost of handling and packing the lower grades. Furthermore, the presence on the market of a considerable quantity of poor quality product helps to cause a sluggish demand and tends to depress the price of the better grades of fruit.

It will probably be more economical for the grower to attempt to increase the quality of his crop rather than have the packing association sort a small percentage of high grade apples from a large amount of scabby or undersized fruit. This will necessitate more attention to the control of insects and diseases that injure the crop. No other cultural operation will contribute more toward raising the quality of apples than increased efforts in pest control, and it is to be expected that many growers will avail themselves of the benefits offered by the spray services.

Thinning of the fruit is another orchard operation that will probably become more common than at present.
There is evidence to indicate that it might be desirable to remove all off-grade fruit early in the growing season whenever the set has been excessive. Such cultural treatment will undoubtedly increase the expense of growing, but the cost of picking and handling should be considerably less if a greater percentage of higher quality fruit is harvested as a result of the more intensive culture. It is also probable that part of the cost of thinning can be met by shifting the emphasis from other cultural treatments. It has been demonstrated, for example, that relatively few cultivated orchards in New York require fertilizers.

Some evidence also indicates that most of the benefits of cultivation come from the destruction of grass and weeds during the late spring and early summer when the trees are blooming and making rapid growth. This destruction of weeds can usually be accomplished by early plowing, followed by disking or harrowing once or twice before the end of June. Relatively little seems to be gained in the long run by subsequent working of the soil.

It is impossible to predict what returns can be expected during the next few years from the investment in fruit plantings. It seems reasonably certain, however, that New York growers will continue to successfully meet competition from other states. Experience for more than a century has shown that the soil and climate in this region are generally well suited for apple production. The trees are able to survive the vicissitudes of the season, and they recover or adjust themselves to extremes of culture. The comparatively good yields and the reasonable land values make economic production possible. Good facilities for handling and storing fruit at the shipping point and proximity of large consuming centers will tend to keep the marketing charges from being too burdensome. Finally the favorable social conditions prevailing throughout the fruit sections of New York will help to stabilize investment values.

It would seem then that the confidence of the growers as reflected in the census data is entirely justified. There are no unusual conditions which would make a continued planting of young trees seem unwise. Many of the old orchards have served their usefulness and will soon have to be replaced. A greater acreage of trees probably goes out of bearing each year than comes into bearing. There is certainly no immediate danger of overproduction of high grade fruit which can be marketed and consumed over a long season. There is, however, a possibility of an oversupply of certain varieties of apples. A large quantity of fruit of mediocre quality which must be consumed during a short season will be difficult to dispose of at a profit. This is especially true of early apples which can be grown in many sections of the country. The problems of marketing standard varieties of good eating and keeping qualities which do especially well in New York State will be comparatively simple.

In considering the planting of an orchard the cost of bringing the trees into bearing is a very important factor for the man with limited capital. Orchards in New York have had a reputation of coming into bearing rather late, and late bearing increases the overhead charges. While the trees are more expensive than they were ten years or more ago, modern methods of culture will reduce the cost of handling young trees and also cause them to grow more rapidly and permit them to bear fruit earlier. Severe pruning of young orchards has undoubtedly been responsible for much of the delayed bearing formerly attributed to the soil or climate. Trees pruned judiciously (which for the young tree means little removal of wood) will bear good crops from one to three or four years sooner than young trees which have been pruned as heavily as was customary five or more years ago. There is no reason why the unoccupied land in a young orchard cannot be cropped during the first 4 to 6 years to reduce the carrying charge of the developing plants. It is of course necessary to provide sufficient space for the maximum growth of the trees and the land should never be cropped closer than 2 feet to the trunk of the newly set stock. An additional 2 feet should be set aside for the exclusive use of the tree every year.

While an experienced or well trained person has many reasons to look with confidence to the future development of the apple industry, it cannot be emphasized too strongly that there are pitfalls which mean almost certain failure to the uninitiated. Mistakes can be made in many types of farming. Numerous neglected orchards with many missing and dying trees are monumental evidence that such mistakes are not uncommon in orcharding.
Paracide for the Control of the Peach-Tree Borer
By Glenn W. Herrick

Para-dichlorobenzene, now known under the shorter trade name of "Paracide," is slowly coming into use as a fumigant for certain insects. It has been employed against household insects, stored-grain insects, the hop grub, and more recently and with notable success against the peach-tree borer. During the year, 1921-1922, we found an opportunity to test the effectiveness of Paracide in destroying the peach-tree borer and at the same time to note its effect on trees when applied in different seasons and at different strengths. The following brief paragraphs and tables give the results of the experiments.

Paracide is a colorless, crystalline substance that volatilizes readily and diffuses through the air particularly at temperatures above 75° F. The vapor has a peculiar ether-like odor, is more than five times as heavy as air and therefore settles rapidly downward. Fortunately the gas is not poisonous to human beings and can be handled without harm.

During the fall of 1921 an opportunity was given to make a test of Paracide as a means of control for the peach-tree borer in the orchards of Mr. Hurd at Holley, N. Y. The older orchard, consisting of trees 17 years old, is a mixed one of peach trees and apple trees. The peach trees were not severely infested with the borers because they had been "worned" rather consistently during previous years. The material was applied to 36 trees in this orchard on September 8, 1921. The trees selected for the experiment were situated in the middle of the orchard and bore, presumably, an average infestation.

On October 4 we examined the treated trees and found that the crystals of Paracide had practically disappeared although the odor of the gas was plainly perceptible about the trees. The material was so nearly evaporated that we concluded it was not necessary to hoe the dirt away and therefore left it in place for the winter.

On June 5 of the following spring we dug the borers from the treated trees and from 24 untreated trees for comparison. (See first table.)

It will be seen that among the treated trees 1 borers was found in each of 2 trees in the row treated with ¾ oz. per tree. The trees in the rows receiving 1 oz. and 1½ oz. per tree, respectively, contained no borers. The control in these rows was perfect while the control in the whole plot was slightly over 94 per cent.

Of the 24 check trees that were wormed, 12 were infested with from 1 to 5 borers per tree while two additional ones marked suspicious (s) certainly contained borers but they were not found. Thus 50% of the check trees were infested. (See second table.)

In the young orchard of 7-year-old trees we treated 24 trees on September 8. To 18 of them we applied ¾ oz. of an ounce per tree while to the remaining 6 we applied 1 ounce per tree. These trees were wormed on June 5. Among those receiving ¾ oz. per tree we found a single tree infested with one borer. Among the 6 receiving 1 oz. per tree we found no borers. Thus the control among these young trees exceeded 95%. Unfortunately rain prevented us from worming but two trees among the un-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of tree</th>
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<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
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<tr>
<td>Borer per tree</td>
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The following table shows the infestation of the 24 adjacent check trees wormed on June 7:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of tree</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
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<th>6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Borer per tree</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Older orchard; 1 oz. per tree applied April 25 and examined June 20:

| No. of tree | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| Borer per tree | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Younger orchard; 1 oz. per tree applied April 25 and examined June 20:

| No. of tree | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| Borer per tree | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

*Dead tree.
treated portion of this orchard and we were unable to return to get more data on the general infestation. Of the two check trees, one was infested with borers and one was not. We would hesitate to say, however, on this slender evidence that 50% of the trees in the orchard were infested.

No injury whatever from any of the applications in either orchards could be detected.

Experiments During the Spring of 1922

In the spring of 1922 an opportunity was offered to make a test of Paracide for the control of the peachtree borer in the orchards of Mr. Ralph Westlake at Middlehope in the Hudson River Valley. Advantage was taken of this opportunity to determine what the results would be from a spring application of the material. Mr. Westlake applied the material, 1 ounce per tree, on April 25, to two rows of trees in the older (10 years) orchard and to one row in the younger (5 years) orchard. On June 20 we examined the trees and "wormed" 20 trees each in the three treated rows and 20 trees each in two check rows for comparison.

An examination of the third table shows that 5 borers were found in the 40 treated trees while 19 borers with probably 2 more which were missed (8, meaning suspicious) were dug from 20 of the untreated trees.

A more striking result, however, is shown in the younger orchard where the trees were more badly infested. (See fourth table.)

It will be noted that only 2 borers, one of which in tree No. 19 was dead, were found in the 20 treated trees while 44 borers were dug from the 20 check trees in addition to two suspicious cases in which borers were undoubtedly present but missed in the digging.

The dead tree (No. 1) in the treated row had apparently died from some cause other than the treatment as had Nos. 17 and 18, of course, in the check row. No injury to the trees in either orchard due to this spring treatment with Paracide could be detected.

Cost of Treatment

Some data can be offered from our own experiments regarding cost of treatment. Mr. Hurd and I, working together, leveled the earth around 12 trees and applied the Paracide in exactly 13 minutes. Probably we worked more rapidly and efficiently than unexperienced workmen would ordinarily work. If two men can treat 50 trees an hour for 10 hours with wages at $3.00 per day and Paracide can be purchased for 20c per pound it will cost about 2½c per tree, when 1 oz. of the crystals is used for each tree. As a rule it will probably cost from 2½ to 3½c per tree.

When and How to Apply Paracide

All things considered it seems best to apply Paracide in the fall, probably during the first week in September. Evidently the material can be applied in the spring without danger of injury to the trees but it may not always give uniform results. The effectiveness will depend on the weather, the temperature, and the nature of the soil,—whether it is wet and heavy or dry and loamy. Moreover, the spring application will not destroy the "wormas" that appear in August and September from eggs deposited in these months.

The earth around each tree should be cleared of grass and weeds and smoothed off level for a width of 6 to 12 inches about the base of the tree without stirring the earth too much or digging too deeply. After the earth is prepared the Paracide should be distributed in a band (Fig. 1) about an inch wide around the trunk taking care to keep the crystals at least 1 inch and not more than 2 inches away from the bark all the way around. After the Paracide is distributed it should be covered with several shovelfuls of soil heaped about the tree and packed with the back of the shovel.

If the weather is cool and wet after applying the Paracide it would probably be wise to hoe the dirt away after a period of 3 or 4 weeks especially if the crystals have not all disappeared by that time.

We are not yet recommending the application of Paracide to trees less than 5 or 6 years old, although other experimenters have done so using, however, smaller amounts (½ oz.) per tree without injury to the trees.

Stark they stand, like bald,
Gnarled things of stone.
"Brothers," they are called,
Though strange, alone.

Grey brothers, wherefore are you old,
And bent? Is it only that the years'
Harsh burden grimly must be told?
Can't death be brave, glorious to tears?

Beak, grey world, oh hopeless mirror,
Of the dead world's stern monotony,
Does there not gleam, faint, but hopefully,
Shadow tints of brighter color?

Your pain no flaming colors deigns to take,
Only the hopelessness of grey deformity.
Gaunt, twisted shadows of the night, you make
Your beauty of beauty's self, a somber travesty.

Fig. 1. Diagram showing ring of Paracide properly placed about a tree.

Fig. 2. Diagram showing tree with crystals of Paracide properly covered.
On Common Ground

We shall not publicly blame anyone for the tardy appearance of the last two issues of The Countryman because all the principal villains have lengthy and adroit excuses as well as some clever and powerful means of persuasion. We will say, however, that we're glad to find some folk really interested in the situation for instance, some of the readers! We might drop the name of the month and come out, say, on the average every four or five weeks but we won't, as some people would object we would ourselves, for one.

The Editor of The California Countryman writes in... "After looking over your issue I cannot refrain from asking 'How do you do it?' You fellows certainly put out a beautiful magazine and you put the kick into the reading matter'... etc."

Then "Don" Hoagland writes us... "... have just looked over The California Countryman and believe you can get a great many ideas from it... use their type of stuff and you can again become the educational farm paper of New York State... etc."

From which we conclude... "The Cornell Countryman is a beautiful and useless thing with excellent poems which are trifling and a kick which is not educational."

"GREY BROTHERS"
(A fragment)
"Close by three hickories," the old deed read,
"The boundary wall swings west"... a new wall then,
But that was years ago and now the men
Who built that lasting curve of stones are dead.
Save one... —Aldrich Road.

THE ROOSTER

The rooster is a lusty bird;
In all the land his voice is heard,
A proud and haughty bird, by heck,
Who flaps his wings and curves his neck.

From East to West, from perch to pole,
His morning bugle echoes roll,
Arousing men from snoring deep
And maidens from their beauty sleep.
He hunts for worms with main and might,
And, finding one, with huge delight,
To whet his harem's appetite,
He calls his wives with trill and hum,
Then—humor great but manners bum—
He eats it up before they come.

Now, whether Red or Plymouth Rock,
One-half is he of all the flock,
And chickens mostly favor dad
In qualities both good and bad.

But when the hatching season's over,
We must restrain this gallant rover,
Must shut him up in lonely state
And keep the layers celibate.
Their eggs will thus repay our toil
When fertile ones would quickly spoil.

The man who'd be a fresh egg booster
Must segregate that old he-rooster.

—Bob Adams.
\textbf{Former Student Notes}

'80 B.S.—Professor William Trelease, head of the department of botany of the University of Illinois, spent the past summer in a study of types of American peppers at the great botanical centers of Kew, Brussels, Paris, Geneva, Berlin, and Copenhagen. His residence address is changed to 804 South Ave., Urbana, Illinois.

'86 B.S.—Henry E. Summers has permanently retired from active work as state entomologist of Iowa and professor of zoology in Iowa State College, positions to which he was appointed in 1898. His address is 712 Edison Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

'10 B.S.A.—Grover Coors is with the Adolph Coors B. and M. Company, manufacturers of pure malted milk and mannah. The plant is at Golden, Colo., and the office is at Sixteenth and Wewatta Streets, Denver, Colo. Coors is located at Golden.

'10 B.S.A. '13 M.S.A.; '15 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Moore (Cornelia F. Keppart '10) of East Lansing, Mich., announce the birth of their daughter, Jeanette, on July 19.

'11 B.S.A.—Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. White have announced the marriage of their daughter, Mrs. Marian White de Rouville, to Waldemar H. Fries '11, on October 6, in New York. Mr. and Mrs. Fries are at home at 56 West Fifty-eighth Street, New York.

'12 B.S.—Raymond T. Barick is a member of the faculty of the Colorado State Agricultural College; his grade is professor. He lives at 806 East Myrtle Street, Fort Collins, Colo.

'12 B.S.—H. B. Munger is now operating a farm at Byron, Genesee County. For two years after his graduation Mr. Munger was connected with the office of farm management of the federal department of agriculture at Washington. He left this position to become the head of the department of farm management of Iowa State College, a position which he held until 1921 when the desire to return to the farm led him to give up his university work.

'13 B.S.—Leslie S. Ace has purchased a 275-acre dairy farm two miles north of Richmond, Va., where the price received by the producer for milk is the highest in the United States. He has sixty cows and thirty-one heifers, one-third of which are pure-breds, seven males, a tractor, and a complete equipment of buildings and machinery.

'13 B.S.—Phillip B. Barton has entered his second year in the Medical College of McGill University, Montreal, Canada. His address is 782 Shuter Street, Montreal.

'13 Ex.—L. D. Greene attended the poultry show where he bought, paid for and took home several prize fowls.

'13 B.S.—Gertrude Ailborn Marvin and A. Allen Woodruff were married on October 28. Mr. and Mrs. Woodruff will be at home after December 15 at 5368 Magnolia Avenue, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.

'14 B.S.—Miss Elna G. Becker is assistant director of halls and commons at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

'14 B.S.—F. H. Branch, who is farming in Otsego County, is doing institute work in farm management.

'14 Ex.—Morris Cohn is vice-president and manager of the Jersey Milk and Cream Co., at 351 Morris Ave., Newark, N. J., and was married on election day to Miss Cecelia Newhouse.

'14 B.S.—B. R. Leach, in a letter received from him about a year or more back, advised that he was with the Bureau of Entomology of the U.S. Department of Agriculture at River- ton, N. J.

'14 B.S.—Carl L. Masters was married on June 19 to Miss Cecile Bradford Reed of Brooklyn, and they are living at 36 Area R, Nitro, W. Va. Masters is vice-president and general manager of the Southern Dyestuffs Company, 25 West 43rd Street, New York.

'14 B.S.—Jean V. Rundio is clothing agent for the Department of Child Welfare, 416 Court House, White Plains, N. Y. She has complete charge of clothing the dependent children of Westchester County who are placed out in boarding homes.

'14 B.S.—Twenty-five of the one hundred acres in the campus of Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, N. J., are to be used as a model farm, and Dr. Herbert A. Thompson has been employed as superintendent of grounds. He will conduct the farm instruction of such ministerial students as are especially interested in farming, or who plan to serve in rural pastorates.

'15, '16 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Davis have announced the marriage of their daughter, Susanne, to Charles Shuler, Jr., '15, on September 12 at the Broadway Presbyterian Church, Rock Island, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Shuler will be at home at Alpha, Ill.

'15 B.S.—Cecil R. Gross is engaged in research work in dehydrating for the United States Bureau of Chemistry.

'15 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Lloyd (Olive Tuttle) announce the birth of a daughter, Emily, June 30, 1922, at Wyoming, Ohio.

'15 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. Daniel P. Morse, Jr., 1 Carlton Ave., Brooklyn, announce the birth of their son, John H. I. Morse, on September 24. Their daughter Marian is two years old.

'15 B.S.—Leon J. Rosenthal, formerly in charge of the Canadian office of the Jewish Agricultural and Industrial Aid Society at Winnipeg, is back in Newark doing a general insurance business at 26 Clinton St.

'15 B.S.—William R. Roth, who for several years has been principal of the Edmonston, N. Y., High School, has been studying in the summer term of the College of Agriculture for an advanced degree. He has recently taken a position in the State School of Agriculture at Cobleskill.

'15 Ex.—Samuel Sokobin is American Consul at Kalgan, China. He hails from Newark, N. J.

'15 B.S.—John R. Sherman is living temporarily at 198 Central Avenue,
"WASH"—Don’t Scour Teeth!

You Wouldn’t Scour the Piano Keys
You would not use a grit cleaner on your ivory piano keys. You know what it would do to them. Ivory and teeth are first cousins—made of the same basic substance.

Every time you scratch your teeth, you remove part of the surface. You can use Colgate’s Ribbon Dental Cream during a long lifetime without in the slightest degree injuring the delicate enamel of your teeth.

COLGATE’S CLEANS TEETH THE RIGHT WAY

"Washes" and Polishes—Doesn’t Scratch or Scour

Gritty, soapless tooth pastes may show “quick results.” If you scour away your skin Nature could replace that. Silverware scoured with grit can also be restored if damaged. But Nature will not replace tooth enamel once it is worn away. It is better to use a safe dental cream now than suffer years of regret later on.

The most trustworthy tooth cleanser for habitual use is one that offers the combined action of fine, non-gritty precipitated chalk and pure soap. Thus in Colgate’s you get what modern science finds best. Its non-gritty precipitated chalk loosens clinging particles from the enamel. Pure and mild, its vegetable oil soap washes them away.

Colgate’s deeps teeth thoroughly—no safe dentifrice does more. A large tube costs 25 cents—why pay more?

Truth in Advertising Implies Honesty in Manufacture

East Orange, N. J. His mailing address is 14 St. Luke’s Place, New York. He is now associated with the Newark branch of the Travelers Insurance Company, as special agent in the liability department.

'15 B.S., '17 M.L.D.—Kenneth A. Tapscott ’15, and Miss Jeannette Kirkwood of Laurel, Miss., were married on August 5 in Laurel where Tapscott had been engaged in extensive landscape work. They left for Cleveland, Ohio, by automobile immediately after the wedding, passing through Jackson, Miss., Memphis, Nashville, Bowling Green, Louisville, Cincinnati, and Columbus. Tapscott is now landscape architect with A. D. Taylor of Cleveland, and is located in Bessemer, Mich., building a new mining town. His address is Box 943, Bessemer.

'15 B.S.—T. W. Vann has been in extension work since his graduation but is to resign the first of the year to enter the hardware business with his brother, D. C. Vann, who is located at Penn Yan.

'15 B.S.—John P. Watson is with the Hudson Coal Company, 434 Wyoming Ave., Scranton, Pa.

'16 B.S.—Orley G. Bowen was married August 31 to Miss Aletha Story (Mount Holyoke College ’16) of Catskill, and they are making their home in New Brunswick, N. J. Bowen is county agricultural agent for Middlesex County, N. J.

'16 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Coville (Iris Marie Bassett) have a daughter, Iris Marie, born April 14, 1922.

'16, '17 B.S.—William D. Crim and Miss Margaret Winthrop Miller, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John D. Miller, were married on September 25 at Park Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York.

'16 B.S.—Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Eloise R. Hollister, daughter of Mayor F. A. Hollister and Mrs. Hollister of Cortland, N. Y., and Lewis R. Hart, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Hart of Ithaca. Hart is with the North American Fruit Exchange, New York.

'16 B.S.—Dorman S. Purdy has entered into partnership with John D. Kinney of Ithaca for the transaction of a general insurance business under the firm name of Purdy and Kinney, with offices at 204 East State Street.

'16 B.S.—Miss Helen Spalding is landscape architect for The House Beautiful, 8 Arlington Street, Boston, Mass.; she lives at 91 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston.

'17 B.S.; '18 B.S.—A son, Robert A. Browning, Jr., was born on March 14 to Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. Browning of Cobleskill. Mrs. Browning was formerly Miss Ella D. Zurbrick ’18.

'17 B.S.—Miss Katherine R. Bell ’17, was married recently to W. C. McCoy, and they are living at 25 Mull Avenue, Akron, Ohio.

'17 B.S.—N. G. Parber has recently resigned his position as county agent of Rensselaer County to work for the Michigan Limestone Company with headquarters at Buffalo.

'17 B.S.—A son, Paul Bradley, was born on October 7 to Mr. and Mrs. John Wigsten.

'17 B.S.—Donald Danenhower is a
Modern Farming

Of what avail are fertile soil, good seeds or better markets unless farmers have machinery and power to make their crops? Better power, and the better use of power, alone enable farmers to take advantage of other improvements in agricultural conditions.

Farmers who work with their hands cannot compete with those who use animal power. Animal power alone is a handicap when compared with power farming methods. The most successful farmers today are those who have high grade power farming equipment, and who know how to use it to the best advantage.

For the very reason that it is so highly efficient, mechanical power requires more thought and better planning in its application to farming. This leads to investigation of costs, better study of crops, improvements in farming methods and a general revision upward of all farm activities. This is progress of the highest type.

Case Farm Tractors are now standard machines, reliable and dependable. When farmers have learned how to use them to the best advantage, many others of their problems will be found to have solved themselves. Is not this then, the next big job—to teach farmers the advantages of better power and of the better use of that power?

J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company

(Established 1842)

Racine Wisconsin

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

NOTE: Our plows and harrors are NOT the Case plow and harrors made by the J. I. Case Plow Works Company.

dealer in Ford and Lincoln cars at 1155 Haddon Avenue, Camden, N. J.

'17 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Dushkin (Julia Aronsen) announce the birth of a daughter, Esther Kinney, September 17, 1922.

'17 B.S., '18 M.S.A.; '18 A.B.—Mr. and Mrs. George Haines (Helena J. Jenanyan '18) of Hyattsville, Md., announce the birth of their son, Charles Edward, on June 24.

'17 B.S.; '21—A daughter, Elizabeth Kennedy, was born on September 17 to Mr. and Mrs. Lyster M. Hetherington of Passau, China. Mrs. Hetherington was formerly Miss Marion F. Kennedy '21, of Ithaca.

'17 B.S., '21 Ph.D.—Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Aurene Taubman of Ithaca and Laurence J. Norton.

'17 B.S.—Lloyd B. Seaver is routing and follow-up man with the H. K. H. Silk Company of Watertown, Conn., manufacturers of silk threads, hosiery, fabrics, etc. His mail address is Box 161, Watertown.

'17 B.S.—R. B. Willson, formerly an extension worker in agriculture located in Mississippi, has been appointed extension specialist in agriculture here. Mr. Willson recently married Miss Anita Crompton of Mississippi.

'17 B.S.—Hazel J. Stokoe is statistical clerk at the U. S. Veterans' Bureau at Rochester.

'17 B.S.—Edna M. Sutton is head of the Home Economics Department of the Glenville High School, Cleveland, Ohio.

'17 B.S.—Magna C. Tillotson is instructing in the Training School for Nurses at the University of Michigan. Her address is the University Hospital, Ann Arbor, Mich.

'18 B.S.—Ernestine Becker is assistant in the department of Chemical Hygiene at the School of Hygiene and Public Health, John Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.

'18 B.S.—Mary Blodgett is assistant professor of Home Economics at the Colorado Agricultural College.

'18 B.S.—Evie L. Carpenter is teaching Science and is in charge of Gardening and Poultry Industries at the State Normal School, Cheyney, Pa.

'18 B.S.—Philip Cohn is teaching botany in Columbia University. He is also a botanist in the New York Biological Laboratory. His address is 2285 Andrews Ave., New York City.

'18 B.S.—Walter E. Curtis is an orange grower and a specialist in citrus gum diseases. His address is Rialto, Calif.

'18 B.S.—Marian Lewis is instructing in Home Economics at the Montrose High School, Montrose, Pa.

'18 B.S.—Mark Owens is agent for the Osaka sub station of the Standard Oil Company of N. Y. His address is in care the Standard Oil Company of N. Y., P. O. Box No. 357, Kobe, Japan.

'18 B.S.—Delia A. Rightmire is a supervisor of vocational home economics in Edinboro, Pa. Her home is in Trumansburg.

'18 B.S.—Mildred M. Stevens is assistant county leader of junior extension work in Erie County. She is located at St. John's Place, Bufalo.

'18 B.S.—Grace Wright is instructor of home economics and dormitory manager at Castleton Normal School, Castleton, Vt. Her home address is 92 Jefferson Ave., Perth Amboy, N. J.

'18 B.S.—Mildred Younans is managing a lunch room and teaching Domestic Science in the Columbia High School, Orange, N. J.
A New Year's Resolution
To keep in touch with your college and former classmates

How?
By subscribing to
The Cornell Countryman
A Dollar a Year

Do It Now!

'18 B.S.—Frederick H. Alfke is manager of the branch office of Henry Clews and Company, bankers, 172 Duane Street, New York. His residence address is 1 West 72nd Street, New York.

'18 B.S., '20 M.F.—Perkins Coville has left the employ of the Snoqualine Lumber Company to become instructor in forestry at Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

'18 B.S.—Esther Grimes is assistant visiting nurse at Oyster Bay, N. Y.

'18 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. Edwin S. Larrabee (Miriam Jones) are living in Oxford, N. Y.

'18 B.S., '18 B.S.—A son, Harold Stacy, was born on July 24 to Mr. and Mrs. Stacy G. Kircher (Mildred F. Hills '18), 333 South Third Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

'18 B.S.—The engagement of George Clinton Sweet, Jr., and Miss Frances Hall Farnham of Buffalo has been announced. Miss Farnham is a graduate of Elmira College, class of 1918. Sweet is with the law firm of Wilcox and Van Allen, 684 Ellicott Square, Buffalo.

'18 B.S.—Lyman H. Taft, Jr., returned from the Philippines last May on board the U. S. S. Dilworth, and is now officer-in-charge on a 100,000,000 board foot timber sale in the Shasta National Forest. He is in the mountains of Siskiyou County, California. His home address is Montgomery, New York.

'18 B.S.—F. O. Underwood, recently a county agent of Nassau County, has been appointed assistant extension professor in vegetable gardening.

'18 B.S.—T. Rowan Wagner has been transferred to the home office of the Sinclair Refining Company, 111 West Washington Street, Chicago, as salesman in the lubrication and railroad sales department. He has a daughter, Mary Susan, born on April 18, and lives at 5490 Cornell Avenue, Chicago.

'19 B.S.—Frank L. Knowlton, who since January, 1920, has been employed as research assistant in poultry husbandry at Oregon Agricultural College and Experiment Station, has been promoted to the position of assistant professor of poultry research in the same institution. His address is Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Oregon.

'19 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. Julius E. Parsons (Lina Darling) announce the birth of a son, William D., on October 11, 1922, at East Aurora, N. Y.

'19 B.S.—Frank L. Knowlton is a research assistant in poultry husbandry at Oregon Agricultural College experiment station. His address is at the college, Corvallis, Ore.

'19 B.S.—Evelyn C. Call (Mrs. F. W. Hankins) is supervisor in the "Wedgewood Coffee House," 164 W. 48th St., New York City.

'19 B.S.—Miss Dorothy L. Chapman is teaching domestic science in the Mayflower School, New Rochelle. She lives at 125 Lockwood Avenue.

'19 B.S.—Miss Elizabeth T. Churchyard '19, daughter of Mrs. Joseph John Churchyard, was married to Leonard Schoolcraft Allen on September 28 in Buffalo.

'19 B.S.—Walter B. Balch is instructing at an olericulturist and floriculturist experiment station. His address is Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kans.

'19 B.S.—Guillermo Barros-Hurtado is working as a manager of a dairy farm. He is living at 1408 Augu- tines, Santiago, Chile, S. A.

'19 B.S.—Esther H. Funnell is So- cial Service Dietitian at the Harper Hospital, Detroit, Mich.

'19 B.S.—Frances Preston is a home economist with the Associated Charities of Cleveland. You can reach her at 2163 East 78th St., Cleveland, Ohio.

'19 B.S.—Carrie Luce is head dietitian in the Metabolical ward at the Highland Hospital, Rochester.
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'19 B.S.—Abbie S. Tingley is assistant manager of the Veterans’ Bureau Cafeteria at Washington, D. C.
'20 B.S.—Frances Rosalie Brock is managing the Tri-Meal Tea Shop at 1254 Amsterdam Ave., New York City. Her home address is 111 Urban St., Mount Vernon.
'20 B.S.—Marian Guiles is in charge of the department of Domestic Art and Science at the Fairmount School, Washington, D. C.
'20 B.S.—Glady E. Herrick is teaching Biology, Physics, and Chemistry in Cohoes. Her address is 298 Saratoga St.
'20 B.S.—Marie M. Hillidge is teaching History in Front Royal High School, Front Royal, Va.
'20 B.S.—Helen Rider is instructing in Home Economics at the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
'20 B.S.—Mabel L. Zoller is managing a cafeteria at Fort Plain.
'21 B.S.—Aran D. Babayan is working on farms and doing testing work off the experience, before going back to Armenia. His address is 108 Catherine St., Ithaca.
'21 B.S.—Florence G. Beck is teaching History and Biology in the Sherwood Select School, Sherwood.
'21 B.S.—Luella A. Bolton is teaching Home Economics in New Hartford.
'21 B.S.—Katherine Duddly is teaching cooking in the New York public schools. She is living at 1415 Rochester Road, Brooklyn.
'21 B.S.—Helen H. Glasier is dietitian at the University Club, Ithaca.
'21 B.S.—Gertrude P. Young is teaching nature study in the Trenton Junior High School.
'21 B.S.—Julius Hendel is taking graduating work at the College of Agriculture, Minnesota.
'21 B.S.—Miss Fleta W. Huff is superintendent of homemaking in the public schools of Medina, N. Y. Her mailing address is 818 West Center Street, Medina.
'21 B.S.—Alise W. Smith is dietitian-in-charge at the Highland Hospital, Asheville, N. C.
'21 B.S.—F. Allen Wickes is teaching.
'21 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. Paul Miller (Sara E. Speer) of 122 Park Entrance, Watertown, N. Y., announce the birth of Peter Paul Miller, 3rd, August 15, 1922.
'21 B.S.—Miss C. Marjorie Parbury is assistant supervisor of sewing in the New Rochelle public schools. She is living at 73 Jackson Street. 
'21 B.S.—Ellery R. Barney is an instructor in animal husbandry in the State Agricultural School, Delhi.
'22 B.S.—Kathryn Blanche Brooks (Mrs. True McLean) is teaching English in the Oakfield High School, Oakfield, N. Y.
'22 B.S.—Norman P. Brown is located at Nassau, Bahamas, where he is associated with the Munson Steamship lines.
'22 B.S.—Genevieve Chambers is working in the Michigan State Department of Health Laboratories, Lansing, Mich. Her address is 503 Capitol Ave.
'22 B.S.—Hilda Clark is taking graduate work at Cornell.

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The Cornell Countryman January, 1923
The Cornell Countryman

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FARMERS' WEEK GUESTS

Plan NOW to attend the annual KERMIS PLAY "THE MEDDLERS"

A play of rural life written and produced by Agricultural students

Be sure to save Friday evening

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well fed with good roughage,
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Wixom is chem

22 B.S.—Rosamond Hill Wendell is
teaching home making in Cuba, N. Y.
Her address is 65 E. Main St.

22 B.S.—Elmer B. Wixom is chem-
ist for the Beacon Milling Company,
Cayuga, N. Y.

22 Grad.—Rachel H. Johnson of
Ithaca and R. O. Vaughan ’22, of Cale-
donia, Miss., were married on Novem-
ber 14, at the bride’s home in the
presence of only the immediate rela-
tives. Mrs. Vaughan has acted as sec-
retary to Professor Babcock of the
Agricultural Economics and Farm
Management Department for the past
year. Mr. Vaughan has accepted a
position with the Virginia Carolina
Chemical Company in Richmond, Va.,
and they are now at home at 111
Norwood St., Barton Heights, Rich-
mond, Va.

22 B.S.—Henry Huschke is on the
circulation staff of the Dairymen’s
League News at Utica.

22 B.S.—Carman M. Johnson is as-
sistant manager of “The Cleves Cafe-
teria,” Washington, D. C. Her ad-
dress is 1749 E. Street, N. W., Wash-
ington.

22 B.S.—Laurence Knapp is man-
ger of the Burton Orchards, Inc. His
address is 527 Welsh Street, Chester,
Pennsylvania.

22 B.S.—Ruth E. Lightfoot is
teaching in the Westford Union
School, Westford, N. Y.

22 B.S.—Clara Loveland is assist-
ant manager, Lincklaen House, Caze-
novia, N. Y.

22 B.S.—Donald E. Marshall, golf
engineer, has just finished his first
eighteen hole course since leaving col-
lege, the Rockaway River Country
Club, Denville, N. J. He has proba-
ble work for the winter in Shanghai,
China, on a new course for the for-
eign colony. His address is 620 High
Street, West Hoboken, N. J.

22 Ex.—A. L. Pierstorff, who has
been a special field assistant in the
spray service of Chautauqua County
since leaving the University, has re-
cently been appointed assistant county
agent in that county.

22 B.S.—Nathaniel A. Talmage has
been working on his brother’s potato
and cauliflower farm at Riverhead,
N. Y., and he expects to enter the
Eastman Business College in Decem-
er to take a three-months’ course.

22 B.S.—Seymour M. Vaughan is
teaching vocational agriculture in
Odessa, N. Y.

22 B.S.; ’22 M.S.—Miss Hazel E.
Wright and Alvan C. Thompson were
married on July 10 in Cleveland, Ohio,
and their present address is R. D. 19,
Talmadge, Ohio. Thompson received
his B.S. degree at Ohio State Univer-
sity in 1920.
BIG POULTRY SHOW HOLDS ATTENTION OF AG COLLEGE
1500 Birds Come to Conquer at Judging Pavilion on Dec. 5

On December 5 the curtain rose on the first Poultry Show ever held at Cornell, to last for three days and to be held at the judging pavilion, known as the New York State Poultry Show. Its object was to bring together the more prominent poultry breeders for educational and business purposes. The results attained showed the excellent fulfillment of the first even if the latter did achieve only mediocre success. The slogan of the show was to make "the beautiful more useful, and the useful more beautiful." Professor J. E. Rice, the originator of the idea for the show, stated that judging from the size of the entries (over 300 conventional birds from all the standard strains from the best breeders in forty counties) the show certainly filled a long-felt need. Over 150 birds were shown, and the largest single exhibitor brought 150 individuals.

Expenses Are Fifty-Fifty
The show was financed in a fifty-fifty manner by the contestants and the college. The exhibitors paid for transportation and the premiums by paying a nominal entrance fee for each bird, and the college furnished the building, equipment, judges, caretakers, feed and publicity. In the poultry classes, first, second and third prizes were cash, and ribbons were given for the fourth and fifth places. One of the features of the show was that the judging was strictly educational and in the presence of the exhibitors. A written statement was given each entrant to show why he won or lost. It is thought that one of the chief benefits derived from the show was the increased interest shown in poultry judging, for many of the exhibitors were practically untrained in grooms birds for exhibition purposes. As a result of the judging, which was extremely difficult because of close contesting in many of the classes, a man owned by W. H. B. Kent of Cazenovia took the grand championship.

Egg Contest and Auction
The various classes of the egg contest were not so crowded with entries, excepting in the case of the best dozen whites, where 37 men all thought they had the best eggs as any one in the state. In all, 65 dozen eggs were shown in actual contest, which exceeded the record at the Strand for this year by several dozen.

The auction sale held Thursday afternoon was not strikingly successful. The situation well illustrated a motion by the Ag students to pick up while grooping his

The Grand Champ Makes His Bow
The Grand Champ Makes His Bow through Economies 51; namely, that when the supply and quality are respectively large and high, and the demand, by the contrary relatively small and few, the price is low. Bidding was not at all brisk for the mediocre birds. On one side of the pavilion there was an educational exhibit set up by the college, consisting of long transition and showing in colors, skeletons of high and low producers and many educational features. Lecture was the chief attraction of the evening meetings, and it was felt that many benefit was derived from them. The show is hoped to become a permanent institution, and a great future is predicted for the poultry industry in New York State because of the interest shown on this occasion.

FRIVOLOUS FARMERS FIND FUN; FROLIC FURIOUSLY
As an innovation this year, the Ag Association decided to have a party that, instead of being a dance with a program to hide behind, would be a dance, or party, with no program at all. It was to be a party which could be enjoyed by those in charge, and it is hoped that the majority will be satisfied. The above facts are tentative, but represent the probable wording of the more important events and speakers.

FARMERS' WEEK EXPECTS TO COME OFF AS USUAL
Prof. Wheeler Announces Program for February Farmers' Feast

Professor R. H. Wheeler of the extension department, who has direct charge of mapping out the program for Farmers' Week, promises as good a week as ever this February during the week of the 12th to the 19th. He says that the subjects, if possible, will fit conditions better and be more practical than in previous years. Vegetable gardening and rural engineering are planning a little larger displays than they have had on other programs. The various committees will function as usual, but the plans for the weather are still up in the air. Early in December Professor Wheeler negotiated with several prominent men to appear on this program; among them being Secretary of Agriculture Wallace; Julius B. Adelphi, a prominent New York financier, Sidney Anderson, representative to Congress from Minnesota and former chairman of the Grain Corporation; and Art Reiner, chairman of the Farms Committee on Agricultural Inquiry, and Dr. Charles H. Judie of the University of Chicago.

Events of the Week
The layout of the evening schedule for the week will be changed a little this year. The WAC will hold its prize speaking contest and debate will be held Monday evening in Roberts Hall as usual, the University Concert will be run off on Tuesday, while the Alumni Banquet and pageant will be held on Wednesday evening, which has been previously occupied by the Kerns Play. Kerns will be in residence this year, and the Eastman Stage will be held on Thursday evening. This arrangement has been made to sho how the University is divided by those in charge, and it is hoped that the majority will be satisfied. The above facts are tentative, but represent the probable wording of the more important events and speakers.

EASTMAN STAGE SPEAKERS
On the evening of December 18, the final night for the Eastman Stage was held in Roberts Assembly before an enthusiastic audience of competitors, judges and Professor Everett. The speeches were limited to four minutes of lively discourse on agricultural subjects, and the young Daniel Websters of the Ag college packed the auditorium for this last round of the trumpet's thoughts calculated to make us frantic to go to farming.

The competition was close, and the following six men were selected from the eighteen speakers to compete on the final stage Thursday evening of Farmers' Week: Miss Florence Becker '23, R. W. De Baun '23, W. A. Finley '23, C. H. Leonard '23, A. C. Mattison '23, L. B. Pryor '23.
AN HUSSARS TAKE IN THE INTERNATIONAL AT CHICAGO

5 Students Interested in Livestock Get Eyes Full at Exposition

With animal husbandry foremost in their minds, five students, W. D. Millican '24, C. L. Burrows '23, E. E. Hart '24, H. C. Washburn '24, and P. B. Sawin '23, headed by Professor R. B. Hisman, and later joined by E. F. Vial, journeyed westward in the early part of December to attend the International Exposition at Chicago. All sorts of exhibits made up the exposition, horses of all grades and classes, beef and dairy cattle, sheep and swine of most all breeds, and also exhibits of hay and grain.

College Exhibits

Of special interest to our delegation were the exhibits of the various colleges of agriculture. To say that our exhibit was lacking is superficial, but the fact remains, however. Many of the large and small colleges sent outstanding judging teams who competed against each other. Here again Cornell was lacking, although it has as much or more material to pick from as any college.

While there, the opportunity was given to see the shipping of livestock on a real large scale, such as the handling of carload lots, the immense stockyard equipment and many more points of interest.

It is hoped that next year Cornell will be able to send out a well-trained, keen-eyed judging team, and a car-load or more of livestock enthusiasts.

DR. STOKING IS ELECTED NEW HEAD OF DAIRY ASSN'

At the annual meeting of the New York Dairymen's Association, held in Watertown, November 14 to 16 inclusive, Professor W. A. Stocking was elected to the presidency. The meeting was well attended and in many ways was one of the most successful in recent years. Work with butter and cheese, milking machines, and the proper advertising of dairy products were among the subjects discussed.

On December 8, Professor Stocking, in company with his wife, made a trip to the Fair in New York State, made a flying visit to the annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Dairy Show in Chicago. An invitation to hold the National Dairy Show in Syracuse in October, 1923, was presented by the National Dairy Council to the Board of Directors who held final decision pending further definite knowledge regarding the facilities available.

PROFESSOR ATWOOD TAKES SOUTHERN TRAINING TRIP

Professor M. V. Atwood of the publications department left Ithaca November 21 to spend a week in Florida. The primary purpose of his visit was to act as judge at the competitive exhibit of newspapers at the State Fair held at Jacksonville, Florida. It was open to all Florida newspapers, and the competition was divided into classes: daily, weekly rural, city, etc.

Professor Atwood was the sole judge of the exhibit, and was there at the invitation of the University of Florida extension service who conducted it.

This was the fourth time this year that Professor Atwood has been called on to act in this capacity. He has made similar trips to Connecticut, Kentucky, and to the Schuyler County fair contest. The display at the Schuyler County fair was the first such show to be put on at a county fair.

SHORTHORN CLUB GETS INTO ACTION: ELECTS 4 OFFICERS

The Stone Club got under way for the season, November 23, by electing its officers for the ensuing year. They are as follows: President, W. C. Drum; Vice-President, W. B. DeWitt; Secretary and Treasurer, E. E. Smith; Athletic Manager, R. B. Phillips.

Practically all of its 55 members were present at this meeting and were thoroughly brought up to date by short addresses by Professor Cross. This talk mainly presented its club the general aspects of college life—some of its responsibilities and possibilities.

Combines With Craig Club

At this meeting it was decided that in order to better the quality of the weekly meetings, it would be desirable to combine them with those of the Craig Club. The chief effect of these gatherings is to bring some speaker before the men who can give the members helpful and instructive talks. The Stone Club has formed a basketball team, and is looking for games with any other combination of short coarse men. Any such groups can book games by getting in touch with R. B. Phillips, the athletic manager.

FARMERS CROSS-COUNTRY CHAMPS AGAIN THIS YEAR

In perfect harmony with the recent intercollege championship for which our foot-soldiers were responsible, comes another notable victory, this time by the harriers. The cross-country team ran away with the intercollege hill and dale championship by the remarkably low score of 24 points. Arts with 78 finished a poor second. The first five Ag men to finish and their relative positions at the tape were: Lucas '23, 2nd; M. Smith '23, 3rd; Whitman '24, 4th; Vermilye '25, 5th; and Kreisle '24, 8th. The ninth, eleventh and twelfth places were also cornered by our speeding runners.

Wrigglers will wrestle

Enthusiastic wrestlers are to be given a chance to display their tricks immediately after the vacation according to "Bill" Wiginster '23, our athletic director, who promises that interesting competitive material from our neighborhood will not be lacking. The weight classification will be similar to that used by the wrestling team. Medals and shingles will be awarded the successful team. Let's go.

BOBBY'S TERM OF OFFICE AS BOSS OF DOMECON EXPIRES

Pulls Out of Department for Parts Unknown—Career Ahead of Him

Tuesday, the twelfth of December, was full of bustle, excitement, and little signs of sadness for Bobby.

At noon, Bobby was to be taken away—not for a vacation—but for good and all time. Domecon will be lonely for its second president. For while it has done much in the line of health and assurance of a happy home. The touch of sadness was for the precious of loneliness and because women are a queer lot, and like to act sad when they are really glad. Which doesn't mean that anyone could be glad because of Bobby's departure. The gladness came when they thought how happy Bobby had been, was, and would be, for, despite the fact that his future home is not disclosed, everyone knows that it has been beautifully inspected and investigated so that Bobby's career, a joyed one full of all the things nearest and dearest to a little boy's heart, is assured. It would never do to keep him here in this little corner of the world all to ourselves, when he has the opportunity of going out into the world and becoming—who knows what? It seems hardly wise to attempt future prophecy but it seems equally wise to presuppose all good things—and we make for the success of our own Bobby Domecon.

Joan Will Move In

The department does not anticipate a long period of childlessness. Because of the nearness to vacation, it was deemed wise to have the new "Lodge Baby" (it must be distinguished in some way from Joan) until after the Christmas recess. Very little effort was put in directions from the department about the best instrument for the Seniors but "it" is arriving as soon as everything starts smoothly in January—till then everyone remains in suspense.

PLAY "THE MEDITERS" TAKES FIRST IN KERMS Contest

The faculty members of the Kerms committee in a meeting December 18 awarded the first prize of $75 to the play entitled "The Meddlers," written by Alice Carlson '23, and P. C. Wakely '23. The second prize of $25 went to "Jt. Patsy," by Florence Becker '23, Margaret Bateman '24, and Elma Romers '24.

The committee awarded two prizes due to the fact that at its first meeting in a days away they were unable to decide between the two manuscripts in question. The members were told that they would be given ten days to revise and improve their plays in the light of criticism offered by the committee and, understanding that the $100 prize be divided, the winners to have $75 and the others $25.

MARRIED A WHILE AGO

On October 25, Ruth E. Wickes '23, and Theodore S. Farley '22, were married. Minnie V. Wickes '25, and C. D. Ludlum '22, attended the couple.
Three Boisterous Faculty Members Raise Cain in Syracuse

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PROF. PLACED IN PERILOUS PREDICAMENT: MEETS JUDGE

Three boisterous faculty members and a judge firmly in hand have started with a couple of boon companions named Robinson and Adams for the city of Syracuse. It was reported that, all of whom have records here at the college, showed evidences at times of having lost bits of their professional dignity, and it has been strongly hinted that they were not at all doing so.

Everett Dodges Lamp Post

Be that as it may, when they arrived in Syracuse, the long ride had so affected them that physical refreshment, and Professor G. A. Everett of the extension department of the College of Agriculture of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., tied his lamp post to the lamp post on Salina Street and left it to its fate. It was then reported that when he came out of the family entrance he saw that the police officers surrounding the trusty car, and looking at the approaching owner. When Professor Everett noted the fact that there were no other cars parked in the block that apparently all of the policemen in the neighborhood had him in mind, he considered the fact that it was a long way to walk back to Ithaca, and said he would “come along.”

Adams and Robinson Vamoose

At this juncture, professors Adams and Robinson who had pressing business elsewhere in the city, and they hastened to “vanset.” Nothing remained for “Prof” Everett to do but goosestep to the caboose with the strong arm of the law. Arrived at the hoeing headquarters they turned over their illustrious prisoner to the judge who surveyed him coolly and put the usual questions. The professor had drawn the judge disarrayed his necktie, placed his red bandana in a conspicuous position, and pulled his hat down over his eyes, and in response to the judge’s query, said he was a poor farmer from down toward Ithaca, who had to get home to milk. He pulled out his watch and said that it was near shore time, and “I own the judge, kindly, yer honor, he a heart?”

Judge Has a Heart

This eloquent plea moved the magistrate that he “had a heart,” and let the “poor farmer” off with a promise never again to park his car in the wrong block. It is rumored that the next time the professor goes to Syracuse, he will go in a train and get the engineer “to make him feel comfortable.”

AG ATHLETES LEADING

At the present writing Ag, with 20 points tops the list of point winners in the current year’s intercollegiate athletics. M. E. with 14 and Arts with 12 are the next in this thrilling nose to nose distance in the rear.

Robert J. Shore was a man of friends and in his profession. Former Dean Bailey’s characterization of him is typical and expressive: “Mr. Shore was not only an extremely good gardener but a high type of man and citizen as well.”

CAMPUS HAPPENINGS

The Poultry Club reports some very interesting times at the regular Monday night meetings at the Poultry building. Professors “Jimmy” Rice, G. A. Everett and Dr. McNeal are among those who have entertained the crowd. Debating is popular, and two or three big poultry problems have already been scored with an air of finality that would do credit to Congress itself. A most profitable illustrated talk was given at one of the meetings by George W. Hamann ‘22, on a trip through France, Italy and Switzerland. The meetings usually wind up with a few songs, the usual informal “talk-it-over,” and light refreshments being brought down by the ever popular apple juice.

Professor R. M. Stewart of the rural education department attended the second annual meeting of the Atlantic and Central States Federal Board of Vocational Education at Detroit on November 27 and 28. Professors Stewart and Binzel of rural education and Professors Rose and McNeal of home economics attended the Vocational Education Convention at Detroit on November 29 to December 2. This convention was a joint meeting of the Vocational Organization of the Middle West, the National Vocational Guidance Association, the National Society for Vocational Education and the American Home Economics Association.

At the meeting of the American Home Economics Association, Miss Rose spoke on “The Development of Home Economics in Our Country” and attended the “Schools Training for Housekeeping” on Friday, December 1.

Ag 14-Arts 30 was the unsatisfactory score at the conclusion of our first basketball game, which was played in the Drill Hall on December 9. The team, playing but a mediocre game, has been seriously handicapped by the seeming lack of interest in the game, with the resultant small turn-out of crowds for positions there. The Arts team was faster than our outfit, but we have the consolation that our team has more room for improvement.

The remaining games follow: Jan. 6, Ag vs. Chem.; Jan. 27, Ag vs. Vet.; Feb. 17, Ag vs. Law; Feb. 24, Ag vs. C. E.; Mar. 6, Ag vs. M. E.

The first meeting of the Cornell Country Club was held on December 6 at the home of R. H. Edwards, executive secretary of the C. C. A. The meetings of this organization are Wednesday night from six until seven-forty-five o’clock. The membership is not limited to students of the College of Agriculture, but to any member of the student body who come from a small community or who are going to live in one—the only prerequisite being a sincere interest in the problems of the country community.

The Cornell Countryman

FRIGGA FYLGE MAKES ITS PLANS FOR FARMERS’ WEEK

Rest Room and Lunch Counter Occupied Attention of Homeowners

Frigga Fylgae’s anticipated philanthropies are rapidly becoming realities. “Polly” Rice, who has charge of furnishing the rest room in the Home Economics building, has been getting in some really earnest work and has had, as an able and generous adviser, Professor Warner in the housing and design department. Furniture and hangings are now under discussion.

Will Sling Hash in Roberts

But “Polly” is not alone in her efforts. “Peg” Cushman ’23, and Mercedes Seaman ’23, who have charge of the Frigga Fylgae lunch counter for Farmers’ Week, have been doing some hard work in preparation for the real tussle which will be staged when they start dispensing food in the basement of Roberts on the first day of Farmers’ Week, Monday, February 12.

There are some other plans, still in the embryo, for conducting the Farmers’ Week nurses may leave their children to be cared for and amused while they attend lectures and meetings. At present it is hoped that the students may sign up for this work and for time at the lunch counter as their regular week’s assignment.

BELGIAN HORSES ARRIVE FOR BREEDING PURPOSES

A change in the strain of horses now being bred will be attempted at the Ag college. Previously Percherons have been used but on Saturday, December 9, a shipment of five Belgian horses arrived at a make-up pavilion. Of the four mares in the bunch, two are native stock; while the other two are imported animals. These horses are well bred and should prove good stock from which to breed a good type of draft animal. The stallion is a husky twenty-two-hundred-pounder and two of the mares weigh better than two thousand pounds each. The others both tip the scales at over nineteen hundred. All are pedigreed stock, the mares are prize-winners and their colts have won prices at a number of the state fairs.

FORESTERS UNVEIL MEMORIAL

At a regular meeting of the Forestry Club, held December 7, the Irish-Tinkham memorial was unveiled by Miss Frances C. Irish, in honor of those two former members who gave their lives in the World War. This memorial, in the form of a tablet, is mounted over the fireplace in the club room.

It was also decided at this meeting to give the movie which was held on December 14, December 14, December 14, and the picture was of a success. These movies, dealing with camp life, nature and the great outdoors, are loaned to societies and organizations such as the Forestry Club through the courtesy of the Field and Stream magazine.
SNAP COURSES AND OTHERWISE

With the approach of finals, the merits and demerits of various courses begin to be talked over in more or less private bull sessions and informal groups out of earshot of the professors giving them. This or that subject is “sure death” and the other is “a pipe.” One professor “has a heart,” another has not. The lectures in some courses are “insomnia cures,” and in some others they are “hair-raisers.” By words, studies do vary, and vary considerably, in interest, value, and attractiveness to students. We naturally expect, then, that there must be much thought and consideration given to the selection of subjects in the fall and at midyear, and we might logically conclude that there would be a gradual increase term by term and year by year in the registration in the courses more favored during the informal discussion among the students. Accordingly, we would eventually be a corresponding falling-off in the number of people taking the courses with the poor reputations. But we find that actually this is not true, and that there is in reality a more or less impartial election of work.

We think that the reason for this lies in the allowance of credit hours for the different subjects. We hear immediately a voice from the back of the room announcing in truly strident tones that “we come here for knowledge and experience and not hours.” We grant the truth of this readily enough, but in going through this grand little old university, we are forced—unpleasantly enough, sometimes—to think of those hundred and twenty hours that must be met and conquered before we are presented to the world by our proud foster mother, the college, as finished products. And although many times we would elect a course that will open up new vistas of learning, which will enrich us with new experience and allow our faculties to unfold and take flight on the new fields before us, we are forced by the ideal, we are brought ingloriously to earth with a dull and sicken ing thud by the fact that the course only offers three hours credit while in order to do it justice we would have to put enough time on it to warrant six hours. Thus are we brought anew to the realization that there are but twenty-three hours and sixty minutes in every day, and of these we have only about two-thirds to apply to studies and activities.

Personally, we feel that there are several courses in our curriculum which require more work than the credit warrants. Many of these we would recommend, not a cut in the amount of work done, but an increase in credit which would allow the student to take his work and appropriate amount of time and research to his study of it. Perhaps in that way he would take but three or four courses a term instead of the customary five or six, but we believe that he would gain much more from applying himself thoroughly to a few lines of work than to tackle one stiff subject in a “pass-if-if-l-can” attitude piled up with four or five more “snap” courses.

Revisions of credit allowances are hard things to do, but they are possible, and there are a number of revisions which, when made, would enable students to take more real mental workouts in the course of a term, instead of sleeping through on a lot of lecture courses that were highly recommended at some “bull session” for maximum credit and minimum effort.

LET’S WAKE UP

We won the soccer championship. We won the cross-country championship. All well and good. Whereupon we fed our souls with satisfaction and laid down and slept. And while we were thus sleeping, the basketball season opened. We still slept. Some practices were held and some games were played, but the majority of us were still slept. And in this somnambulistic fashion we expect to win the inter-college athletic championship. Now how can we blame the other colleges for rating us as the prime, only, nonpareil, extraordinary, and incurable little optimists of this whole University?

In an interview with the college athletic director, we learned that as many as three men showed up for practice at one time, and that it will be necessary to open negotiations for the use of the Armory basketball court of the old Armory to accommodate all the aspirants for positions on the Ag basketball team. Evidently if we expect to get anywhere with the court game this year, we must build bonfires under some of our athletic material here on the Ag campus, and get them out to follow up the records of the soccer and cross-country teams. Time was when Ag had a basketball team worthy the name. Let’s grow another one or withdraw from the sport.

A STRAY ITEM

The drawings for animals to suit for exhibiting at the Student Live Stock Show during Farmers’ Week were made at a regular meeting of the Round-Up Club on December 11. The meeting was addressed on technical subjects by Dr. W. L. Williams, professor emeritus of animal surgery from the Veterinary College.

To the boys who were not at the Ag dance:

You missed one rare time of your life.

You missed the pleasure

Of very cold weather

And a plunger stealing your wife.

Then, too, the lights were defective

And worried the “Chaps” to distraction;

They were forced by the cold

To relay, I’m told,

But the punch caused no dissatisfaction.

The notables—well, there were many,

And far too numerous to mention,

But you never can tell

If you don’t give them space and attention.

There was one with a worried aspect

And a sparing crease in his pants;

He spent most of his time

In a corner, to climb,

And it seemed to pain him to dance.

Another was fearfully active

And danced as fast as if rolling a scow,

But to judge good boys

By nautical poise

Is unfair to their skill at a row.

The music was simply enormous

And played with a gusto and will

That would certainly shame

A band of less fame.

Which had had no recourse to a still.

But in all, the hop was successful;

The committee deserves commendation.

For you never can guess

How the weather will dress,

Or the plowers who need recreation.

It was with great regret that the powers that be in the Ag College decided to close up one of the doors of the basement entrance of Roberts Hall. The door immediately under the main front entrance on the south side is now an absolute liability in case of fire. The first encroachment on its use as an exit came from the publications department when they placed a pile of stacks along each side. Now the purchasing department under the direction of Mr. G. S. Frank has made a compartment out of the remaining space for the storage of supplies. This brings the college a step nearer to the time when a new row of buildings must decorate the south side of the Ag campus.

This is the sort of weather when your roommate’s eight o’clocks are compensated for by the fact that he can appropriate the sheepskin with the buttons on and the billy goat muffler and the mittens to match and the gloves with the thumbs and so on. Thus you realize that your own nine o’clocks do not rate so much, and some of the joy is extracted from that extra hour of sleep; above all, to see the wind blowing the pillars off the front porch of Bailey Hall.
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The Cornell Countryman

FEBRUARY

Volume XX

1923

Number 5
Boarders That Never Pay Bills

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Sixteenth Annual

Cornell Farmers' Week at the New York State College of Agriculture
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February 12 - 17, 1923
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to the entrance
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LOOK FOR THE GREAT SPHERE—WE SHALL BE READY FOR YOU
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The Cornell Countryman

Founded 1903

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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.

Ithaca, New York

Entered as second-class mail matter at the Post Office, Ithaca, N. Y.
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February, 1923
Boys and Girls---The Farm's Best Crop
By William J. Wright

The Kansas farmer of whom it was said that he bought more land to raise more corn to feed more hogs to buy more land took little time to deny the story. He was too busy. Anyway, it was true so far as it went. But it was not the whole truth. His real interest lay in that infinitely better crop that was growing up along with the corn and the hogs—the crop of boys and girls. It was his hope that the corn and the hogs and the land he was accumulating would in some way help these boys and girls to live life more fully than he had been able to live his life.

And so a part of the hogs and the corn and the land went to pay for a college education of the boys and the girls. Some rose to eminence. Some failed. Some stayed behind to raise more corn and more hogs and more farm boys and girls. The public pointed with pride to the eminent jurist, the financier, and the successful merchant and made comparisons with the brothers and sisters who stayed at home. Another generation of boys and girls grows up with the corn and the pigs; their one ambition is to become eminent jurists, financiers, and successful merchants. There will be many disappointments.

The picture is as true in New York as in Kansas. It is one of the blessings of American democracy that any one may choose his own vocation, his success being limited only by his own ability. But if our democracy is to prevail we must continue to have on our farms an educated people, moderately prosperous, contented and efficient, who will continue to act as they have in the past as a great gyroscopic balance wheel of society. This is the problem.

Some way must be found to make farming economically prosperous, comparable to an extent with other lines of industry. We must teach ourselves to appreciate more fully the opportunities for satisfaction in farm activities so that our labor will not be drudgery. We must bring about a better mutual appreciation of the problems of those who produce and those who eat. All tendency toward class distinction must be broken down. In short, it must be possible for the farmer and his family to live satisfying lives. In most of these things it is the province of the College of Agriculture to show the way. In many ways it is the special province of its junior extension service since it deals with young people still in the impressionable age, many and perhaps most of whom will not have the advantage of a high school education and a majority of whom are probably destined to become farmers and farmers' wives.

Junior Extension work, then, should consist of more than the mere organization of calf clubs and canning clubs. These are only a means to an end. If junior extension can point out methods which will make farming more profitable, inculcate the habit of simple cost accounting, develop an appreciation of nature and nature's ways, bring about social and business contacts between the farm folk and the town folk and give an opportunity for boys and girls to know something of other industries so they may be able to make a wise choice of a vocation, then it will have made a contribution. In no case should it have as its aim the indiscriminate keeping of young people on the farms. Herein lies an opportunity for service. Herefore the city has made the greatest appeal to the individual inclined toward social service. Today the country offers the greater challenge. Before the County Club Agent who is socially minded, who has an appreciation of farm life and its problems, who knows people and conditions, who likes and can work with young people and who has with an infinite capacity for hard work, there lies an opportunity for service seldom equaled.

During the last four years the New York State College of Agriculture has enrolled a total of 61,393 boys and girls in its junior extension service. This means that an average of more than 1500 New York boys and girls are each year raising poultry, growing potatoes, making their own clothing, canning fruits and vegetables, or are engaged in other similar activities under directions furnished by the college. Not only do these workers perform the manual labor connected with these activities but they keep
an account of the expenses and receipts and are given more or less instruction in approved methods.

In this work the college co-operates with the United States Department of Agriculture under the provisions of the co-operative agricultural extension act of 1914 and with the state education department. Local co-operation is effected through a county board for junior extension composed of representatives of the county farm and home bureau association and the public school system. The county board employs in conjunction with the other co-operating agencies a county junior extension or club agent who becomes the managing director of junior extension work in the county working under a program mutually agreed upon.

Twenty counties in the state are now organized and employ county club agents. Others are in process of organization. The growth has been slow but steady. The future of the work depends on how well it meets the needs of the people it was created to serve. It must be flexible to meet changing conditions. It must challenge the best efforts of the workers. It must combine work and play and make play of work. It must stimulate a desire for further study, it must have a purpose.

That it is popular with young people is attested by the eager interest of thousands of boys and girls who have continued in the work year after year. Let one of them tell her story.

"When I came to this school district the thing that was most talked of was junior extension. I listened and learned much about the different projects, the good times and the wonderful trips. I became anxious to know more about this work that everywhere you went people were talking about. At last my curiosity was put at rest for one day our County Leader came to visit our school. I told him that I wished to join but did not know what project to take. When he suggested cooking or sewing I said that I preferred some out-of-door project. Our leader is great for out-of-door projects, as everyone knows, and he said, 'Great, take poultry.' So here I am a member of the poultry club and am a very enthusiastic poultry worker.

"The first year was more experimenting than accomplishment which helped me in the years following. I had three hens and one rooster to begin with, also fifteen eggs. I set the eggs under a hen and hatched fourteen chicks, the other died. We ate two roosters and sold four roosters, bringing me $4.50. I kept seven pullets and one rooster. The eggs weren't very many and I did not keep track of them. The year's value being $14.80, making me a profit of $7.00.

"My second year was more of a success. I raised 64 chicks, three of which were roosters. I gave one of them away for Christmas, leaving two roosters. My chickens now were of a better breed and I received 135 dozen eggs; when sold they brought me $31.00. I sold my seven hens of the year before, receiving $9.45. The rooster we ate. This left me, when fall came, thirty pullets and two roosters. The rest I sold. I had a profit of $105.45 in money. I did not pay out any money as my grandfather gave me all my feed.

"My third year was a great success. I hatched fifty-nine chicks but seven died and then I sold seven more, which left me with forty-five chickens. The value of my forty-five chicks at $2.00 a piece was $90.00. The chickens I sold came to $7.70 which would make a value of $97.70 for the chicks sold and on hand. I had 53 fowls from the year before, some were fowls I had bought in the fall. Twenty-nine of these fowls were sold and used, the value being $90.25. The eggs amounted to 246 dozen.
These were sold at the rate of $0.80 a dozen, amounting to $196.80. The total value of my fowls, eggs, and chicks was $354.75, but I paid out some money amounting to $3.00 for chicks bought and $80.45 for feed. This came to $83.46, leaving me a profit of $271.29. The value of my fowls on hand came to $41.50.

“At the beginning of my fourth year’s work I made a contract with my mother to sell my hens for 65c a dozen. I set 5 dozen eggs and hatched 46 chicks but skunks caught five of them, leaving me 41 chicks. These came through all right. I weaned them at six weeks and from then on till fair time they grew like weeds. After that they grew more slowly. The chicken in the fall estimated at a value of $82.00. I had 62 hens and these I estimated at a value of $152.00. This made me a value of $375.00 in money and live stock. I paid out $33.67 for feed, leaving me with a profit of $341.33.

“This fifth year I was elected ‘School Group Leader’ so had this extra work along with my individual work. It has been very trying at times and I don’t wonder now why my teacher becomes cross and cranky sometimes.

“I started all my poultry work this year on a bigger scale. I had 90 hens and four roosters to begin with. On April first I went to my grandfather’s farm and brought back with me 20 hens for setting. During the next week I spent my time setting these hens on 23 dozen eggs and 20c chicks hatched, twenty of which died of various reasons. Some skunks killed, others were run over, and I guess a few just died because they became tired of living. As soon as the chicks were weaned, which was when they were about six weeks old, I sent them to my grandfather’s farm where they had a large range to exercise and grow quickly.

“Once a week I sent to a bakery for stale bread which cost me very little and my grandfather took it to his farm to feed to my chicks. In this way my feed bill was cut down very much.

“On August 24th my grandfather brought back to me 183 chickens which I have sold since for $184.25. My hens laid a little more than 977 dozen eggs at a value of 40c per dozen, or $372.40. Poultry, chickens, and eggs total $601.40 which, after deducting my feed bills and setting eggs of $101.31, leaves me a profit of $500.10. The total amount produced in my five years’ work is $1451.90 with a cost of $225.43. (This is cash outlay only.) I have made a profit of $1226.57. This money I have spent during the five years for personal clothing, books, church, family matters, etc., also I have on hand $83.42 in money and a few chickens.

“My sim—For a better education and in a few years to help the younger junior extension workers.”

Nature and the Sentimentalist

By Walter King Stone

I HAVE asked the editor of The Countryman to allow me to say a few words to his readers about nature gushers. Although I am not trained to say them well, still I feel that they should be said and I hope that earnestness will atone for lack of expertise in the use of words.

I speak as an artist and also as a farmer, for I spent the first nineteen years of my life on a farm and rushed back to the country as soon as I could find a way to do it. If we consider painting a sort of language I have been talking about nature all my life and I hope that I’ve never gushed.

One thing a country bred man despises is the gusher. This is because he feels that this sort of a sentimentalist does not talk with sincerity, and because he feels he wears whatever heart he has on his sleeve. I think that the farmer’s severest critic will admit his sincerity and reserve.

We have often heard the slander that the farmer does not appreciate the natural beauties that lie about him, that he does not expand to the glories of the sunset or shout with joy as rosy-fingered dawn steals into the east and transmutes the dew drops into gems on the thorn and all that sort of thing: Bosh and nonsense! Neither does he shout with joy at the strength of his sons or the beauty of his daughters. He would be as apt to go into an ecstatic rhapsody over the beauty of his wife as over the beauty of his woodlot glades. Yet I’ll bet he is pretty well pleased with both and loves to walk with one through the other. He appreciates them as much as if he gushed. He may not even analyze his feelings; but if he is forced to live in a city environment he usually misses the natural beauties that surround him on his farm, and often pines and sickens for them just as he would mourn the loss of his wife or daughters.

Suppose an acquaintance said to a farmer, “I think your wife is a beauty.” If this statement were an undisputable fact the farmer would agree to it but he wouldn’t say much. That is exactly what he does when a man starts raving about the mountain across the valley or some other natural beauty seen from his door. In either case he is a little self-conscious and reserved about praising what to him is a matter of course.

And the farmer doesn’t like the man who is talking about something of which he knows very little. I think that the feeling of condescension which the typical farmer feels in his heart for the ignorance of the city man would surprise that gentleman if he ever guessed it.

So much is written at the farmer. He is scolded so much by folks who know little about his problems or needs. The city dweller scolds him for leaving his farm implements out in the weather and gives no thought to the steam shovels and other railroad equipment left similarly unprotected and for much the same reason, that it would cost more to build shelter than is lost by deterioration.

Recently I read an article about the waste of timber by the pioneer farmers of the last generation in the middle west. The writer bewailed the destruction of black walnut and “birds eye maple” burned where they were felled to make room for farm crops. The writer gushed about the worth of those trees today, $1200 per stump I think she said. Now I ask you, what would she have had the farmer do? If he could have sold those trees for $12 per stump, let alone $1200, I doubt if he would have burned them. Also there was the little item of needling space to raise food for his family. He could get nothing for trees in that day so he burned them and now his granddaughter gushes, at so much per gush, over the terrible waste.

Nature is a grand store-house full of good things for the use of man. These good things are becoming more and more available as we become more and more acquainted with their possibilities. These good things minister
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to our physical and spiritual needs. Science and art are unlocking this store-house for us. Man, like a greedy child, has wasted much of this great wealth wantonly and, like a child, has passed by or destroyed much that is valuable in reaching for things to gratify his immediate appetite.

It is to the best interests of society to keep a closer watch on this store-house, but this cannot be done by sentimental gushers.

For instance, our forests and waters were stocked with an abundance of food for the use of all of us and with wise care we could all of us have game in plenty for ever. Now it would not be wise simply to keep all game and fish from being killed but the wise thing is to exercise as much care in killing as we do in the killing of our farm animals. Suppose a farmer in killing his cattle for food killed indiscriminately his young heifers as well as his bulls and old cows. How long would he have a herd? As it is he kills his bulls and saves his heifers and a few bulls for breeding. So we can save our deer by passing a strict buck law. By killing other game only at seasons when they are not breeding, and by setting aside large areas where there is no killing at all we will always have this food supply and source of recreation.

Wise laws and, better still, education will save our forests, too. Education should not be left to silly sentimentalists. Primarily our forests and our game are for the use of man. Protection from fire and a wise policy of cutting and reforestation will save our forests and an enlightened policy of restricted periods and areas for shooting and fishing will save our game.

There is another aspect of this question which is just as important. If we save our forests with the birds, mammals, and fish in them we will also preserve a great store-house of mental and spiritual refreshment. The one goes with the other and a forest full of potential boards and timbers is also a forest full of beauty and spiritual recreation. A forest from which prime trees are taken as they mature and the other trees left to grow to maturity is constantly renewing itself both for use and beauty. Like the green bay tree it is ever renewed.

It is just as right to cut a tree for a house as to kill a steer for food. We would never think of killing all the mature members of a herd at once and starting fresh with calves. But we kill those not needed for breeding, and the undesirable and superannuated, and so the herd is kept in a vigorous state. The wise farmer therefore exercises the same care with his wood lot. He takes out the prime trees ready for the mill and the undesirable trees of no value for lumber and the twisted, malformed trees; and he leaves a stand of timber coming on for future needs. This is not sentimentalism but plain common sense. And in keeping his forest lush and green instead of creating a dried-out area he equalizes the flow of streams by holding back the moisture so that it gets into the rivers more slowly.

Now in all this common sense we find an interesting corollary. Where there is a basis of usefulness there is usually a fine beauty. Ugliness and waste are the misshapen twins of one mother and her name is greed. Beauty and wise use go hand in hand.

Natural beauty is a great spiritual necessity to man. We often go to this great store-house of beauty in a sort of round-about-side-long-way. We seem ashamed to just go so we go fishing or hunting or canoeing or camping. We don’t even admit to ourselves that we go to be filled anew with the beauty of the woods and lakes; but we do just the same. Often we have to admit to ourselves that we don’t care much if we don’t catch a fish. We need this contact with nature so we must have our big state parks and reservations that must always remain as the Master Craftsman left them.

The sentimentalists do harm in another way. All this gush over nature turns boys and girls away from this stimulating storehouse of spiritual recreation. A simple man like John Burroughs telling in a direct matter-of-fact way his keen observation of nature must compete with the more highly spiced accounts of the little lad who lured the wild crow to his shoulder and did other marvels which simple honest John could never hope to do.

After reading the sentimental drivel in those best seller “nature” books the boy is surprised and hurt when he tries to woo nature, and finds that she isn’t that sort of a girl, as it were, but must be wooed in no slap-dash way. Her lover must be as quiet and unaffected, as honest and straightforward as she. He must have truth for his pass-word or he cannot come into her presence.

With this vast domain of nature only pioneered into and waiting for careful chroniclers like Thoreau, Burroughs, or Henri Fabre, we should guard our children from nature fakers, for the farm children are the ones that are at the fountain head. They need but dip in and hand it up to those eager to receive. Truth, and not sentimental “blah,” is what the world wants; so I say, down with nature-fakers and nature-gushers.

The Leadene-Eyed I

By Vachel Lindsay

Let not young souls be smothered out before
They do quaint deeds and fully flaunt their pride;
It is the world’s one crime its babes grow dull;
Its poor are ox-like, limp and leaden-eyed.

Not that they starve, but starve so dreamlessly;
Not that they sow, but that they seldom reap;
Not that they serve, but have no gods to serve;
Not that they die, but that they die like sheep!
Women's Contribution to Rural Community

By Claribel Nye

"Do it for Rochester," "Boost your own town," and all the other similar slogans express the effort of leaders and certain organizations in cities to stimulate the average, matter-of-fact citizen to activity in behalf of his city and to responsibility for its welfare. The effectiveness of such efforts to develop community spirit in cities can be measured to some extent by the attitude of their people toward new ideas, toward enterprises for the good of all their citizens and toward the traveling public entering their gates. In a more tangible form it can be measured by such civic enterprises as an adequate park system, the music which is available to the people, cooperative effort in behalf of the poor and needy their library facilities, and the condition of the school system. Women's organizations are always found among the supporters of such progressive plans and women have indeed played an effective part in community progress.

In the country men and women are at work as never before to raise the standard of community housekeeping and to make their center, neighborhood, or village a better place in which to live. Women seem to be the leaders in most projects for community improvement and loyalty. In 1928 rural communities in New York State are found groups of women organized into home bureau units with a program based on their expressed needs as homemakers and upon an obvious community need. The list of such achievements during 1922 is a long and impressive one and if one could get every story of unselfish effort, of time and thought, money and physical strength which have been contributed so generously, the story would be a truly inspiring one.

A sketch of the development of community effort on the part of women covering the last ten years shows marked progress in the unselfish effort of clubs and other organized groups for the common good. The first women's organizations in most communities were church societies organized primarily for the financial aid they could give the church and doing in addition a considerable amount of charitable work for those people in the parish or community who were in need. There were of course church societies organized for home and foreign missions but their work was for the most part focused upon conditions away from the community.

The number of women's lodges has increased appreciably during the last ten years. Most of these are partner organizations of large men's lodges. The effort of the women's lodges has been spent largely on inspiring and helpful ritual and to some extent on benevolent work. During this period women's social and literary clubs have not developed in smaller communities and in the open country as they have in the cities and larger towns. Farm women with little leisure and tired from the strenuous work of the homemaker on the farm, have been unable to spend much time in getting together for study and sociability.

However, rural clubs for the study and consideration of home problems have been and are a successful part of many rural communities. About 1912 there sprang up throughout the state a considerable number of these clubs organized for the purpose of studying the Cornell bulletins for the home and for the mutual help which experienced homemakers could give each other. Oneida County led all the others with thirty of these Cornell Study Clubs. The College, through its Department of Home Economics supplied and still supplies these clubs with suggestive programs and reference material and occasionally sends a speaker to the meetings. At the present time there are more than one hundred of these clubs with a total membership of some three thousand women.

Nineteen fourteen was a red letter year for rural women. It marked the beginning of a new era which was to give them an important place in the councils of the women of the state. In Erie County was organized the first Home Bureau. Its purpose was to provide, in cooperation with public institutions, machinery for carrying Home Economics subject matter to the women of a county and to enable them to pool their own experience for mutual benefit. In January, 1923, there are thirty-three counties with organized Home Bureaus and the total number of women in the organization is more than thirty thousand. The rapid development of these county-wide homemakers organizations during the last six years is probably due in part to the fact that subject matter in Home Economics was growing to such an extent in content and scope. Research work and resident teaching had been developing rapidly and rural women in the state realized that they as well as the farmer needed to organize in order to gain what colleges and experiment stations had available in Home Economics as well as in Agriculture.

Beginning with the Erie County home bureau organization in 1914 the public obligation of its members, because of the investment of public money in the organization, has always been emphasized and the result has been a definite effort on the part of
home bureau members to undertake enterprises and projects for community development. These community groups have been responsible for opening rural churches long closed, organizing plans for financing local churches and making the plan a success, improving the appearance of cemeteries, bringing traveling libraries into the communities, organizing book clubs and later establishing public libraries in the communities. They have promoted clean-up days and are at present at work, in co-operation with the Department of Floriculture and Ornamental Horticulture of the State College, in an effort to beautify their communities. In Genesee County alone the specialist from that department has been developing twenty-two different plans for the improvement of grounds in the county.

Home bureau groups have purchased loan chests in order that in case of sickness or of emergency these chests might quickly be furnished to those who were very ill or injured.

Rest rooms in the smaller centers of the state are in many cases due to the efforts of rural women. In Bath, Steuben County, a rest room had been needed for years but it was not until the clubs and home bureau units located on the hills around Bath united their efforts, that the rest room was established. The very successful rest room in Elmira was promoted by a committee of rural and city women. In Hammondsport a successful rest room is operated by the home bureau group. The bar room of a hotel in Wayne County, which is now a much used rest room, owes its existence to the home bureau initiative. Such a project as the rest room is completely altruistic since it benefits a very large group of people and often is of no particular benefit to the group of women promoting it.

The effort of the farm women to make their local school a better institution is written into the history of the home bureau in a great majority of these 1028 communities. School hot lunches, better equipment, improvement in the appearance of the interior and exterior of the building, better playgrounds in connection with the school and playground equipment are some of the needs discovered by the local units in studying their communities. All these worth-while efforts for the benefit of the school look toward a finer community for those future citizens.

The work of women in co-operation with the department of rural organization to furnish more and better recreation in the country is an outstanding chapter in the record of community effort. When the rural women study the needs of their community before developing their program, the need for better recreation and more of it is always voiced. "We need better plays, a place in which to meet for good times, more musical opportunities, in fact, more fun for everybody." This the women feel and realizing the need proceed to build a program upon it.

Now that the home bureau groups are building their program both upon a survey of individual home needs and upon the needs of the community, vital constructive programs are being formulated; but it remains now to bring all the other organizations of the community together in order to formulate an actual community program, for this is the only kind of a program which can go all the way in making each community in fact the best community in the state.

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Have You Ever Used a Left-Hand Plow?

By Bristow Adams

Professor Bristow Adams, in the November issue of The Farm Journal of Philadelphia, comments on the use of the left-hand plow on the government seal of the United States Department of Agriculture. In this article he says:

"Recent discussion on the continued manufacture of left-hand plows brings out the fact that the Department of Agriculture has a left-hand plow on its official seal. This seal was adopted under an act of Congress of August 8, 1894, and has been used since 1895; the Department had no official seal between 1862, the date of its separate establishment, and 1895.

"Why the Department used a left-hand plow on the seal is not known, but such plows, although comparatively little used now, were in wide use at the time the seal was adopted. Up to the time of the recent war, when many patterns in agricultural implement were discarded, left-hand plows were used by the best farmers in Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, and other states. Implement makers say they will be used again, because farmers are demanding them. Good farmers, such as those in the celebrated Sandy Spring region of Maryland, claim they can do better work with them; in short, a left-hand plow in that section ordinarily stands for a high-class farmer.

"The artist who prepared the original drawing might have exercised a temperamental prerogative, or artistic license, and put the left-hand plow on the seal for no reason at all, or for the same reason that other artists have arrayed deceased American statesmen in Roman togas, put milkmaids on the wrong side of the cow, or made three lines of shadow from a four-rail fence.

"But this explanation hardly holds in respect to the Department's seal, because it is probable that it was designed by A. H. Baldwin, then an artist in the employ of the Department. His work has enriched many government reports and he has always been known for painstaking accuracy. Baldwin studied art in Paris and has been draftsman for the U. S. Fish Commissions, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Interior, and the Department of Commerce. His accuracy and knowledge led to a rapid rise in government service and he became chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, and subsequently commercial attaché at the American Embassy in London. Secretary J. Sterling Morton had close personal interest in the seal, and he undoubtedly saw and approved the left-hand plow."
The editor gets an odd assortment of mail. A typical handful includes several News Services, a letter on Insurance for Pig Clubs, Bible Thoughts, an article on Rifle Shooting in Colleges, a Crop Report from the Institut d’Agriculture at Rome, a printed speech on Labor Standards with the compliments of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., a Chinese bulletin, a sheet of book reviews, the Senate Calendar with a reprint of the Muscle Shoals Report, a publicity story on “Spools, Cattle and Tractors,” the Dairymen’s League News release for dailies, bulletin of the State Charities Aid Association, a poultry report from “Jimmy” Rice, and an interesting letter from the Athletic Association of a small college desiring to arrange a football game with the “New York Agricultural College,” which closes by wishing us “success during the coming season.” That’s sportsmanship.

Sometimes we get a letter like the following:

THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN,
Ithaca, N. Y.

Dear Sir—

Enclosed find check in payment for COUNTRYMAN, think I am at least one year in arrears, anyway credit with the enclosed amount. Enjoy the paper very much and am amazed to think how you can get out such a highly creditable publication. As I read over the “Former Student Notes,” and THE CAMPUS COUNTRYMAN I can hardly realize the wonderful development of the College of Agriculture since 1898 when I took a special course at Cornell. Then most of the work was done in part of old Morrill Hall and the old Dairy Building which is now a part of some other building. We took care of a splendid crop of potatoes that year on the ground now occupied by Roberts Hall. In those days Professor Roberts and Liberty Hyde Bailey personally took their small classes for field lessons, the joy and enlightenment of which I will never forget. I am now and have been ever since graduation on the old home farm which has been continually in our family since about 1760.

Yours truly,

DAVID B. SLEIGHT.

Arlington, N. Y.

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Vestigia Retrorsum

This bird, the “Vestigia Retrorsum,” or Back-Stepping Guzzbug, is encountered between the Horrid Zone and the Tropic of Cornucopia. An attempt to transplant the species was made by the early settlers of the Twin-door reservation in Connecticut, but owing to the unfavorable climatic conditions and the ruthless and unceasing depredations of its natural enemy, the Bootleg Turtle, the species soon petered out. The transplantation experiment, however, gave Connecticut its State motto: “Qui transsaltit ma- nivit,” which means, “If at first you don’t succeed, you should worry.”

The writer is unable to refute Stone’s theory concerning the evolution of the species, which is, that the original progenitor of the breed, being pestered beyond endurance by the flies that made a skating rink of his bald head, poked his cranium back under his body, between his legs, where he could fan it with his tail; and while it was in that position the hornes grew out, so that he never could get it back again to its original location.” And Stone’s conclusion is worthy of all acceptation, thus: “Nature adapts herself in a most wonderful way, to fit all cases. In this instance she so developed the legs of this creature that he could walk backward and see where he was going.” . . . from the scientific notes in the delirious diaries of a recent expedition to a far land by Walter King Stone, Cornell Professor in Architecture, and John Rodemeyer, Connecticut editor. Stone committed the illustration. Rodemeyer comments:

Dear Chilson fever Leonard:

Here’s the endorsement of Stone’s theory of the pliconic, miocene, kerosene, limousine and asinine monster-riosity which find enclosed.

JOHN RODEMEYER.

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A letter from one of our exchanges in another Ag College indicates that they think we are subsidized. THE COUNTRYMAN is not subsidized but is on a paying basis, and is, in fact, published at a profit. The profits during the past year have gone towards paying off a debt which the present board inherited. This debt is now nearly paid and sometime in the near future our job will be a money making proposition . . . and somebody else will be holding it.

We just received the surprise of our young editorial existence when a telegram came in telling us to “prevent publication of story on “Spools, Cattle and Tractors”—that unsolicited publicity story with the name of said tractor continually evident. Ho—Hum!
Former Student Notes

'07 B.S.—Howard C. Pierce is produce director of the Kentucky division of the Farmers Educational and Co-Operative Union of America. His address is 510 Security Trust Co. Bldg., Lexington, Ky.

'08 Sp.—W. E. Malcom is a salesman for the Todd Protectograph Company of Buffalo.

'09 B.S.—Arthur W. Sweeton, Jr., lives at Canton Center, Conn., and is the appraiser of the Federal Land Bank of Springfield. He covers the area of central and western Connecticut.

'10 Sp.—Joseph C. Bender is consulting chemical engineer and secretary-treasurer of the National Research Laboratories, Incorporated. He lives in Newark, N. J.

'11 B.S.—Harold N. Humphrey is division representative of the Dairyman's League at Jamestown.

'11 B.S.—Ivan C. Jagger is a plant pathologist in the Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington, D. C.

'11 B.S.A.—Stanley C. Judd is dairy specialist for the agricultural extension service of the University of Vermont and the Vermont State Agricultural College. His home address is 482 South Union St., Burlington, Vt.

'11 Sp.—Charles D. Bennett is the proprietor of the Blue Bird Cafe in Petersburg, Fla.

'12 B.S.—Albert Horner, Jr., is manager of the Hawaiian Canneries Company in Kapaa, Kauai, Terr.

'12 B.S.—W. O. Strong is teaching agriculture and is in charge of the new agricultural department in the school at Rosemont, Va. Mr. Strong married Ada Dunn '12, who visited friends in Ithaca with him recently. They have two children, Mary and William.

'12 B.S.—W. H. Hook is a teacher of vocational agriculture in Hillsboro, Texas.

'12 B.S.—George M. Butter, former business manager of the Countryman, is teaching agriculture in the Caesar Rodney School at Wyoming, Del.

'12 B.S.—Ernesto De Leon is a special agent for the Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources. He is also in charge of the government stock farms, in Manhattan, P. I.

'13 B.S.—Earl D. Strait, formerly in charge of investigations in farm management with the U. S. D. A. at Washington, is now executive assistant to the president of the Federal Land Bank at Springfield, Mass. Strait is spending six weeks, beginning January 15, in Washington working up statistics.

'13 Sp.—Harold W. Taft is treasurer for the Erie Floor Tile Company, Chestnut Hill, Erie, Pa.

'13 Sp.—John E. Wilcox is teaching vocational agriculture at Worcester.

'13 Sp.—Charles B. Brookhart is a commission merchant in Cleveland, Ohio.

'13 B.S.—A son, Bruce Wilson, was born on November 17 to Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Palmer Jones, Hall, N. Y.

'13 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Godfrey (Hazel Brown) are living at 209 East Yates St., Ithaca. Mr. Godfrey is a member of the firm "Ryerson and Godfrey," 120 South Cayuga St., Ithaca.

'14 Sp.—Harry H. Snyder is statistician in the stock brokerage office of Coleman and Reitze, 50 Broad Street, New York City.

'13 B.S.—Luanna Carman is head of the Home Economics Department, Abington High School, Abington, Pa.

'13-'14 Sp.—Cleon J. Baker is an employee for the Kanes Falls Electric Company.

'13 Sp.—Keith R. Fraser is managing an orthopedic shoe store in Kenmore, N. Y.

'13 Sp.—Robert A. Murphy is general superintendent of the Apollonia Lumber Company, at Pelahatchie, Mississippi.

'13 Sp.—Fred S. Broadbent is sales clerk for the American Locomotive Sales Corporation in New York City. 30 Church St. is his address at present.

'13-'14 Sp.—Donald S. MacFarland is sales manager for the Harrisburg Auto Company, in Harrisburg, Pa.

'13 Sp.—Thomas P. Knapp owns a store in Waverly.

'13-'14-'15 Sp.—Eldredge D. Lindsay is a salesman for the Charms Company at Newark, N. J.

'14 Sp.—Gardiner Akers is employed as salesman for the Federal Lime and Stone Company and he is living at 3041 Yorkshire Road, Cleveland Heights, Ohio.

'14 Sp.—Joseph Buchman is a physician in Brooklyn.

'14 B.S., 22 M.D.—Jennette Evans is an intern at the Syracuse Memorial Hospital, Syracuse.

'14 Sp.—Herbert C. Drescher is a lawyer in New York City. His business address is 2 Rector St., New York.

'14 Sp.—Amy S. Moran is teaching chemistry in Philadelphia.

'14 M.P.—C. S. Hahn has returned from Alaska and is now with Clark and Lyford, Vancouver, B. C.

'14 Sp.—Robert E. Stevens is sporting editor on the Syracuse Post Standard.

'14 Sp.—Joseph Rosenthal is in the wholesale and retail furniture business in Allston, Mass.

'14-'15 Sp.—Manly B. Root is a physician in Worcester, Mass.

'14 B.S.—Dudley Alleman is assistant editor of the National Stockman and Farmer. He lives in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

'14 B.S.—J. Lossing Buck is an agricultural missionary and acting dean of the college, in the University of Nanking, K'N, China.

'14 B.S.—William J. McCarthy is forest assistant of the Madison National Forest, in Montana.

'14-'15-'16 Sp.—John L. Murphy is a construction and highway engineer in Morrisstown, N. J.

'14-'15-'16 Sp.—Ralph E. Morton is night superintendent of the McLain Fire Brick Company, in Beaver, Pa.
2nd is superintendent of the State Institution Farms at Bedford Hills, New York.

'14 Sp.—Roy J. Wasson is principal of the Senior High School at Hamburg, N. Y.

'14 Sp.—C. E. Black is assistant superintendent of milk transportation, New York Central Railroad.

'14 Sp.—Fred W. Lawrence has charge of the plant growing in his father's florist business in Ogdensburg, N. Y.

'14 Sp.—Edwin Marett is with the Morse Chain Company in Ithaca.

'14 Sp.—Homer C. Ling is an engineer in charge of the Amoy Water Works, in Kulangsu, Amoy, China.

'14 Sp.—Warren I. Huckins is selling wrapping paper and twines in Sharon, Mass.

'15 B.S.—Fred W. Furst is with the office of forest management in District 6. He has been with the U. S. Forest Service for almost three years.

'15 B.S.—John H. Coyne, Jr., is in the automobile tire and accessory business at 46 N. Broadway, Yonkers. Johnny recently announced the birth of twin boys.

'15 B.S.—Ethel Giltner is teaching in the Academy High School, Erie, Pa. Her address is 1403 Pearce Park, Erie, Pa.

'15 B.S.—Lura M. Ware, after teaching three years at the Allison James School in Santa Fe, N. M., is now at home in Batavia.

'15 B.S.—Miss Ethel L. Phelps received her M.S. degree in June from the University of Minnesota, where she has been assistant professor of textiles and clothing. During her sabbatical leave, 1922-23, she is registered in the graduate school of Yale University as a candidate for Ph.D. Her present address is 37 Trumbull St., New Haven, Conn.

'15 Sp.—Helen Banta is teaching in the public school No. 3 at Forest Hills, New York.

'15 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. F. Elton Rogers (Mabel Flumerfelt) are living at 1205 Decatur St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

'16 Sp.—Byron Hicks is foreman in the oil refinery of the Standard Oil Company of New York. His address is 14 Catalpa St., Riverside, R. I.

'16 B.S.—Bertha E. Titsworth has charge of the clothing work at the New York State School of Agriculture at Alfred.

'15 Sp.—Robert W. Thomas is in the real estate business in Rochester.

'15 Sp.—Charles R. Davis is a salesman for farm produce in Albany.

'15 Sp.—Doctor Philip Bender is practicing dentistry in Buffalo.

'15 Sp.—James H. Bishop is a director of religious education in Chelsea, Massachusetts.

'15 B.S.—Russell B. Bean is a salesman for the Automatic Sprinkler Company in New York City.

'15 Sp.—Louis W. Dawson is a lawyer in New York City. His address is 7 Dey St., New York.

'15 Sp.—Elinor M. Fish is teaching violin and piano in Ithaca.

'15 Sp.—Henry K. Cautley is a salesman for the Fink-Dumont-White Corporation.
The Importance of Power

In this day of efficient farm implements and improved farming methods, power is still about the most important thing on the farm.

The better profit that every farmer wants depends upon the improvements he can make in the quality of his work. His ability to improve his work is determined by the amount and kind of power available.

Every important farm operation demands power. Successful farmers must have power that enables them to plow as deep as they should; power to prepare good seedbeds; power to take advantage of good days in bad seasons; power to rush the harvest through if need be; power to complete the fall work on time; power for timely threshing, silo filling and the other belt work that means so much in profits.

Case tractors furnish the amount and kind of power necessary to make these improvements. Through eighty years of experience with farming and farm machinery, every experimental feature has been eliminated. Today Case Tractors are useful, standard farm machines, efficient, dependable and durable. Write for booklet, "Better Farming With Better Tractors."

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Cush 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 Sp.—Albert B. Clarkson is doing engineering work with the Lackawanna Bridge Company, in Buffalo.

'15 Sp.—R. D. Graham is a feed salesman for the Chapin Company, Boston, Mass.

'15 Sp.—Leslie H. Hall is a sales manager for the Prewar Company, in Worcester, Mass.

'15 Sp.—Miles C. Markham is a veterinarian in Binghamton.

'15 Sp.—Frank J. Hopkins is a plant propagator in Washington, D. C.

'15 Sp.—H. Jadowitz is employed in a chemical laboratory, in Dover, N. H.

'15 Sp.—J. Howell Fish is the president of the George F. Fish Farms, Incorporated, in Middletown.

'16 Sp.—Mahlon H. Beakes is in the milk distributing business in New York City.

'16 Sp.—Edward F. Baumgartner is in the retail meat business with his father, in Geneva.

'16 Sp.—Waldo Hammett is a bond salesman in Portland, Me.

'16 Sp.—James H. Martin is a civil engineer with the Division of Highways, in Ottawa, Ill.

'16 Sp.—John F. Gwinn is an estimator for a structural concern in Chicago, Ill.

'16 Sp.—Johannes E. Howay is a salesman for the Ball and Roller Bearings, in Katonah, N. Y.

'16 Sp.—Charles F. Ritz is a real estate broker in Philadelphia.

'16 Sp.—John H. Gartlen is a market gardener in Whitestone, L. I.

B.S.—Burke W. Kinne, a former business manager of the Countryman, and now advertising manager of the American Agriculturist, attended the Rochester Horticultural Exposition and visited in Ithaca, January 13.

B.S.—George S. Livingston is a physician in the Cook County Hospital, Chicago, Ill.

'16 Sp.—William M. Barr is a real estate salesman in Washington, D. C.

B.S.—Margaret Hope McClanahan is a student nurse at the Stanford University Hospital. Her address is 2340 Clay St., San Francisco, California.

'16 Sp.—Gerard L. F. Maier is an undertaker in Rochester.

'16 Sp.—Daniel G. Dunbar is a sales correspondent for the Taylor Instrument Company, in Rochester.

'16 Sp.—Walter E. Michel is a florist in Palmyra, N. Y.

'16 B.S.—Loren J. Mead, who has been located in Shanghai, with the Standard Oil Company of New York, has lately been transferred to Shihkiachwang, Chihli Province, China. He expects to return to the States in the spring.

'16 Sp.—Christopher M. Cordley is with the Sales-Fiber Products, in New York. His home is in Glen Ridge, New Jersey.

'16 B.S.—Emanuel Panoff is a florist in Brooklyn.

'16 Sp.—Samuel G. Kent is in the rubber business in Melrose Highlands, Massachusetts.

'16 Sp.—Morris Smolen is selling agricultural implements in New York City.

B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. Claude S. Gregory (Mabel Spring) announce the birth of a daughter, Jean, on May 15, 1922, at Port Henry, N. Y.

B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Reilly (Catherine Van Order), 529 Conkey Avenue, Rochester, announce the birth of a daughter, Alice Mary, on Nov. 30, 1922.

B.S.—Kathryn J. Francis is
Home Demonstration Agent in Mercer County, N. J. Her address is 26 North Eastfield Ave., Trenton, N. J.

16 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. Roy L. Gillett (Gertrude Nelson) announce the birth of a daughter, Ruth M., on June 19, 1922. They expect to move to Albany in the near future where Mr. Nelson is statistician with the Department of Farms and Markets.

16 B.S.—Helen E. Saunders is teaching biology in the Manual Training High School, Brooklyn. She is living at 536 Prospect Ave.

16 Sp.—Maurice S. Tressler is market gardening in Montpelier, Ohio.

16 B.S.—F. H. Miller is with the Southern Forest Experiment Station, at New Orleans.

16-17 Sp.—E. S. Bettcher is president of the E. S. Bettcher Milling Company which manufactures dairy feed of all kinds for the Tillamook County Creamery Association. Box 451, Tillamook, Ore., will reach him.

16 Sp.—W. Malcolm Brady is a cotton cloth broker in East Orange, N. J.

16 B.S.—Edna Beardsley is field secretary for the House of Church Women, Diocese of Milwaukee. Her address is 303 Blackhawk Apts., 419 East Milwaukee St., Janesville, Wis.

16 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. John E. Houck, R. R. No. 1, Chippawa, Ontario, announce the birth of a daughter, Eleanor Faith, on November 5, 1922.

16 B.S.—Ruth Cleves is president of the Ruth Cleves Corporation which operates two cafeterias at 1819 G St., N. W., and 1749 E St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

16 B.S.—Margaret R. Gill is introducing Home Economics into the University of Chattanooga, Chattanooga, Tenn.

17 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. Roy W. Shaver (G. Marian Hess '17) and their daughter, Jean, have recently moved to Iroquois Falls, in northern Ontario, where Mr. Shaver is connected with the engineering department of the Abitibi Power and Paper Company, the largest paper mill in the world. Their address is Box 76, Iroquois Falls, Ontario, Canada.

17 L.R.—"Ray" Skinner was married July 19 to Miss Delmary Linaber of Lakewood, N. J. They are living at Lakewood.

17 B.S.—R. A. Wheeler is working for the Internal Revenue Service, Treasury Department, at Albany. He is living at 288 Fourth Ave., Troy.

17 Sp.—E. Harrison Wetett is instructing in history in the Hightstown, N. J., High School.

17 B.S.—George Kephart has left the employ of the Lincoln Pulp and Paper Company and is now with the

Making the Hole

IN blasting stumps, the first thing to do is to make the hole to receive the charge of dynamite.

The hole is made by driving a crowbar or driving-iron, or boring with a soil-auger, at an angle to the stump, through its roots, to a depth of thirty inches to four feet. Make sure that the charge is placed directly beneath the most firmly fixed part of the stump.

The subsequent steps in stump blasting will be described in future issues of this paper.

We shall be glad to send any student or graduate, free upon request, a copy of the Farmers' Book of Explosives. This book contains full information on the use of explosives for all kinds of agricultural work.

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DU PONT

DYNAMITE

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Oroon Pulp and Paper Co., of Orono, Maine.

17 B.S.—Miss May Louise Morris and Mr. Irvin Kelly were married on August 30, 1922, and are homemaking at Saugertown, Pa.

17 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. Ralph A. Van Meter (Endora Tuttle) announce the birth of a daughter, Helen Lucile, March 19, 1922.

17 S.C.—"Stan" Garman was married Sept. 28 to Miss Aimee Althera Annis of Angola, N. Y. They will make their home after November first at 99 East Main St., Canisteo. Stan is engaged in the automobile business.

19 B.S.; 19 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. James R. Hillas (Dorothy W. Purdy '18) of Morristown, N. J., announce the birth of their son, Kenneth McLean, on November 14.

19 B.S.—John H. LaWare is with
The Cornell Countryman February, 1923

Most little chicks that die are killed by indigestible feed. Don't feed raw grains—it's like offering a baby food that is hard to digest.

The H-O exclusive steam-cooking process makes the feed wonderfully easy to digest and insures its keeping sweet and palatable. H-O Steam-Cooked Chick Feed "saves the lives of baby chicks," so we call it—

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It's wholesome! Made only from choicest quality cut-oatmeal, cracked corn, wheat, kaffir-corn and peas, all cut to pin-point fineness. No chaff or screenings, therefore no loss or waste in feeding.

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Address

The H-O Cereal Co., Inc. Buffalo, N.Y.

'20 B.S.—Pearl Champlin is supervisor of Home Economics in DuBois, Pennsylvania.

'20 B.S.—Miss Esther C. DeGraff is teacher of Home Economics in the Central High School, Erie, Pa. Her address is changed to 925 Chestnut Street, Erie.

'20 B.S.; '22 A.B.—George Eugene Durham and Miss Mary Puliman Porter of New Rochelle were married November 30. Mr. and Mrs. Durham will live in St. Louis, where he is connected with the Purina Feed Co.

'20 B.S.; Marion Guiles is working in the Art Department of McCall's Magazine, New York City. Her address is Beechurst, Whitestone, L. I.

'20 B.S.—Gladys M. Hall, 1481 W. Broad St., Stratford, Conn., is teaching sewing in the public schools at Bridgeport, Conn. She is also teaching in night school.

'20, '21 B.S.; '20 A.B., A.M.—Mr. and Mrs. D. Victor Lumsden (Florence M. Dill '20) are now living at 3220 Wisconsin Avenue, Northwest, Cleveland Park, Washington, D. C.

'20 B.S.—Mary E. Moore is teaching Home Economics in the Cortland Normal School, Cortland, N. Y.

'20, '22 B.S.; '21 B.S.—Miss Margaret W. Morrow '21, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Morrow of Ithaca, and Jack Pope '20, of Rochester, were married October 28. Mr. and Mrs. Pope are at home in Oakfield, N. Y.

'20 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. Franklin D. Pierce (Mildred F. LaMont) of 11 Pembroke St., Rochester, announce the birth of a daughter, Mavis LaMont, on July 5, 1922.

'20 B.S.—Harold E. Sturcken has been promoted to the rank of captain in the Air Service, and is located at Brooks Field, San Antonio, Texas.

'20 B.S.—Miss E. Eloise Shepard is teaching home making in the LeRoy High School. She lives at 69 West Main Street.

'20 B.S.; '20 B.S.—Emory B. Ter Bush, Jr., '19, and Sarah L. Van Wagenen '20, were married on September 9 at the home of the bride's parents in Lawyerville, N. Y. They will make their home in Lawyerville, where Ter Bush is engaged in the manufacture and sale of ice cream.

'21 B.S.—Miss Anne M. Cooney is teaching Home Economics in Lynbrook, L. I., High School; she lives at 15 Clinton Avenue.

'21 B.S.—Carol Curtis (Mrs. Raymond W. Bell) is living at 127 College Avenue, Ithaca.

'21, '22 B.S.—Wilbur J. Forbes '21, and Miss Myrtta Dockham, R. N., of Luconia, N. H., were married on October 21 and are now living near Cort-
KERMIS PLAY

"THE MEDDLERS"

A. C. CARLSON '23
P. C. WAKELEY '23

THE Story of a Love Affair
Interrupted for a Time by
a Summer Boarder,
"Express Your Soul"
is the Cry of the Summer
Boarder.

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THE LAST NIGHT OF FARMERS' WEEK

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Careful attention to the smallest detail of production and the insuring to your equipment and process of that distinctive wholesomeness, sweet, safe sanitary cleanliness so quickly and easily provided by the use of

**Wyandotte Dairyman’s Cleaner and Cleanser**

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![Indian in circle](image)

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---

land, N. Y., where Forbes is managing a dairy farm. Their address is R. P. D. 4, Cortland.

'21 B.S., '22 M.F.—Paul A. Herbert is instructor in forestry at the Michigan Agricultural College, teaching wood technology and general forest protection.

'22 B.S.—Miss Helen J. Porter is assistant director of the Y. W. C. A. Cafeteria, Charleston, W. Va. Her address is 209 1/2 Hale Street.

'22 B.S.—Elizabeth Cooley is dietitian and teacher of foods at the State Vocational School for girls in Helena, Montana.

'22 B.S.—“Curl” Walker, in a personal letter to Miss Ruth Kellogg of the Home Economics department, tells of some very interesting situations which she is meeting in Pine Mountain Settlement School, Pine Mountain, Hailan County, Kentucky.

Since the letter contains all the information, in a highly readable and far from prosy form, a reproduction of parts seems most advisable and most interesting.

“I’m teaching everything in the way of Home Economics to children from seven years old to twenty, from second grade through third year high school. The second through fifth grades have sewing; sixth and seventh, cooking; eighth and high school, laundry. When the high school finishes laundry they are to have a course in Household Management which is to include everything.

I’m to have a model mountain home. Can you fancy that? It’s not finished yet but will be, in at least a month. Two girls are to live there at a time. There are four rooms, and it is situated way up on the side of the mountain. There is no running water or...
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Hundreds of feeders testify that Sugared Schumacher Feed is unsurpassed as the base for practically every ration. Feeders, Investigators, and Teachers offer this summary of features as distinctive of Sugared Schumacher Feed.

QUALITY:

Is easily identified in Sugared Schumacher Feed in its rich color, sweet smell, clean taste, and appearance; the analysis represents a high carbohydrate content; the ingredients meet the requirements of every careful feeder.

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Feeders of all classes of live stock testify that because of its great variety and high carbohydrate content Sugared Schumacher Feed is unsurpassed as a base for almost every ration. The Sugaring Process adds exceptional palatability, so essential in every ration.

ECONOMY:

Due to its great palatability and quality of ingredients, Sugared Schumacher Feed has proven highly digestible. It is readily eaten, relished, completely digested, and made available for production of milk, growth, or work. Sugared Schumacher Feed is giving better results; full value assured.

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Sugared Schumacher Feed Improves Every Ration.

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electric lights, although they do boast them in the other buildings in the school. Everything is to be within the means of a mountain couple. I'm to teach them everything.

This school is one of 135 students, both boys and girls. They all work for their board, room and schooling.

On Thursday afternoon, I walk two miles away to the Divide School where I teach from four to twelve girls sewing. On Friday I walk four miles away to Medical Settlement where I teach from four to twelve children, cooking. We cook what I can get the children to bring from their homes, and they don't always all come so that we may have everything for the salad dressing except the egg, etc. The stove is a miniature coal stove, only large enough to hold a few sticks of wood, and the oven is only as big as a minute. I have only enough utensils for four children.

I'm expected to know everything, more than an experienced housekeeper and cook of twenty or thirty years' practice. At Medical Settlement there is no water. They carry their water in glass jugs, one gallon each, for a mile and a half. I have one large bucket full, for cooking and dishwashing. Needless to say we don't boil the spoons before we use them.

"Curl" is a Buffalo girl who was prominent in University affairs, as well as those of the Ag College, having been Women's Editor of the Annuals.

'22 B.S.—O. Bailey Foote, Jr., is a student cadet with the Jensen Machinery Company. He lives at 23 Kearney St., Newark, N. J.

'22 B.S.—Sam Davis recently received an appointment as forester with the New York State Conservation Commission. He was married to Miss A. Lorinda Stillwell of Ithaca, Sept. 3. The bride was a member of the 1923 class of Cornell.

'22 B.S.—Clifford Buck has bought a 112-acre farm at Salt Point, N. Y.

'22 B.S.—Sara R. Merritt has accepted a position as head dietitian in the Long Island State Hospital, New York.

'22 B.S.—Harry E. Buck is reporting for a newspaper in Rochester.

'22 M.F.—P. A. Herbert is now doing extension work and teaching at the forestry department of the Michigan Agricultural College. He is living at East Lansing, Mich.

'22 B.S.—Joseph Gardiner, who has been connected with a landscape architect since graduation, will soon be transferred to the city of Nashville, Tenn., where he is to start on a project in that city.

'22 B.S.—Katherine W. Harris is head dietitian in the university infirmary, at Ohio State College, Columbus, Ohio.

'22 B.S.—Hazel Kidder and Mary Hershey are managing their own cafeteria called "Mother's Pantry," 221 Walnut St., Harrisburg, Pa.

'22 B.S.—Lawrence B. Knapp, formerly of the Maryland Orchard Corporation, is now with the Burton Or- chards, Inc., of Nassau, Del.

'22 B.S.—Stella R. Pahl is teaching clothing and textile work in one of Springfield's High Schools. Her address is 47 Westford Circle, Springfield, Mass.

'22 B.S.—Miss Edith Adelaide Goff '22, and Richard Wainwright Wyse (Trinity College '19) were married in Sage Chapel, on December 2, by the Rev. William H. Powers. Miss Mildred Watt '15, a cousin of the bride, was maid of honor, and Gretel A. Schenck '23, Helen L. Jaquish '22, and Helen Kinney '22, were bridesmaids. Mr. and Mrs. Wyse are living at 43 Roxbury Road, Garden City, New York.

'22 B.S.—Lee Towsley is in charge of child welfare work in Cooperstown.

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Write for interesting Free Booklet with article by Prof. James E. Rice of Cornell University. Tells all about the Association. Contains complete list of the 254 members and breeders of 9 breeds of Poultry

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ITHACA, NEW YORK
INTERNATIONAL AGS PUT ON PROGRAM IN ROBERTS

Farrand Speaks; Indians from Both East and West on Bill

The monthly Ag get-together for January was held in Roberts Hall, the customary habitat of such events, the evening of January 16. In the absence of President "Hank" Luhrs '23, "Bob" Hamilton '23, rendered a well-applauded piano solo, which was followed by an Indian flute exhibition. V. Wazalwar, Grad., played a light finger on the instrument, and was highly appreciated. The musical part of the program was furthered by the appearance of A. Pepin, Grad., who took the place of a Czech-Slovakian lady dancer who was unable to present. He sang a song of old France, which brought tears of thirst to the eyes of the hearers, and gave them a warm feeling around the heart. His was a winsome who had more wine than he could tell, "Nuff said.

Dr. Bates Writes a Pageant

A jazzy Filipino stringed quartette next held the center of attention. The attraction, which had already made its appearance through several encores. During this musical entertainment, the stage was being set for the pageant showing the development of the international agricultural society; which was written particularly for this occasion by Dr. E. Bates, Maria Soguin '23, represented Mother Agriculture, and her two hands were in the representations from other countries, who came each bringing their gifts to the American son of the soil, represented by Guy Meal '23. Ten different countries were represented in this impressive and beautiful scene, which was one of the most elaborate and well-worked-out features ever presented at an Ag Assembly. A few words by Dr. Bates about the pageant after the curtains had been drawn on it helped to clarify the audience's ideas concerning the conception of the idea for the show.

After this, "Bob" Hamilton announced that there would be eats in the hall on the way out, and also allowed the cause of The Cornell Countryman to be presented in a few words. To say that it all ended happily and everyone went home would be trite, but that is exactly what happened.

LOOK HERE, AGS: THIS IS ¼ NEWS AND ¾ ADVERTISING

From all appearances, the game should be recommended as a great preventive for the get and a means of settling a heavy dinner.

At this juncture Albert Lattaye, Grad., rendered a well-applauded piano solo, which was followed by an Indian flute exhibition. V. Wazalwar, Grad., played a light finger on the instrument, and was highly appreciated. The musical part of the program was furthered by the appearance of A. Pepin, Grad., who took the place of a Czech-Slovakian lady dancer who was unable to present. He sang a song of old France, which brought tears of thirst to the eyes of the hearers, and gave them a warm feeling around the heart. His was a winsome who had more wine than he could tell, "Nuff said.

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KERMIS PLAY LOOKS  GOOD  FROM THE ROAD THIS YEAR

Good Material in Cast Working Hard to Please Audience on Feb. 16

The Kermis play has fast been assuming form and comingness under the direction of Professors M. V. Atwood and D. J. Crosby. Two complete casts have been selected, in order to insure the success of the play should any one of the players be unable to take part in the final entertainment.

Double Cast Trying for Places


Carlson and Wakely Wrote Play

The play was written by Alice Carlson '23, and Philip C. Wakely. It deals with country life of the romantic variety, and there are some few thrilling emotional points in the drama which are making competition keen for the leading parts. If last year's play offers any augury of this performance, it will be one of the big attractions of the week, and spectators desiring good seats will do well to come early.

A. A. A. MEET IN BOSTON DURING XMAS HOLIDAYS

Big doings were brewing in Boston. December 26th saw the American Association for the Advancement of Science with a membership of over seventy societies met in discussion of subjects scientific. Chief among the multitude of speeches given was a comprehensive address, "The Nation and Its Health," by Dr. Livingston Farrand.

Mrs. Comstock Honored

Mrs. A. B. Comstock, professor emeritus, was honored by a dinner given by the American Study Society. Dr. Clarence Weed, well known naturalist, writer, and toastmaster of the occasion, ably assisted by a number of well known entomologists, gave informal speeches each stressing Mrs. Comstock's splendid work and quiet personality. At a subsequent meeting Mrs. Comstock was also reelected secretary of the society.

Among the other speakers was Professor R. S. Hosmer, who spoke before the New England Forestry Congress on the subject "Town Forests in Agriculture". Professor Hosmer was elected president of the Society of American Foresters for the coming year at this time.

V. G. 3 GIVES GREENHOUSE RANGES THE ONCE OVER

The members of the class in Vegetable Gardening 3 left Ithaca under the guidance of Professor H. W. Schneck the morning of January 12 for Syracuse, where they looked over the greenhouse vegetable forenoon ranging. Friday afternoon they left for Rochester, where they stopped at the Hotel Richmond. Saturday morning they traveled to the Irondequoit market gardening district after the usual difficulty experienced on such trips of rounding up the stray members of the class. As it was, there were two members who became so hopelessly separated from the bunch that they had to come back to Ithaca to find the rest of the outfit.

SLAUGHTER OF NEMATODES

The places visited each had from a few thousand square feet to three acres under glass, and they grew water-cress, cucumbers, lettuce, etc. One of the growers visited had tried treating his cucumbers, which were infested with nematodes, with a pint of kerosene per plant. When asked by Professor Schneck as to why he had used such drastic treatment and killed his plants he replied, "Well, I got the nematodes, anyhow!"

FORESTY FRACAS RESULTS IN ELECTION OF OFFICERS

The principal item of interest on the calendar at the Forestry Club meeting on January 17 was the election of officers for the coming year. Amid verbal bouts rigidly regulated by the expressed eagerness of all present to participate, the new president, "Ken" Spear; vice-president, "All" Ross; secretary, "Dick" Wilson, and treasurer, "Jim" Davis, were elected to office. During the past year the club, due to the untiring efforts of the new president, has passed through a period which all agree has been uniformly successful and productive of many a good time afield and in the club rooms. A mere mention of beefsteak dinners, annual banquets, or motion pictures suffices to call up a host of pleasant recollections, high lights of the past season.

Recknagel Talks on Scotian Forests

The latter portion of the meeting was ably provided for by Professor Recknagel's informal talk on "The Forests of Nova Scotia," said province being particularly noted for its fish, foghorns, and lack of the classical "forest primeval." The white spruce, however, is putting its best foot forward in a determined effort to "spruce up" the province. A sleep-chaser in the form of hot coffee and doughnuts topped off the large evening.

HERE AND THERE

M. C. Burritt, vice-dean of extension, gave an address before a meeting of the Canning Crops Association held at the Powers Hotel of Rochester on January 17. The subject of his talk was the present status of the cooperative movement.

Dr. D. B. Carrick, professor of pomology, is spending this month at his home in High Point, N. C., writing up for publication the results of his experimental work upon the freezing temperature of apples, which he has been working on for the past few years.

At the annual meeting of the Society of American Foresters, held in Boston during the Christmas vacation, Professor R. S. Hosmer of the forestry department was elected by a large majority as president of that society. This is the highest honor which can be conferred upon an American forester.

Professor J. E. Boyle of the department of farm management and agricultural economics left for Logan, Utah, January 15, where he will deliver a series of lectures on marketing. The professor will be absent at least three weeks and as he has a leave of absence from Dean Mann he anticipates no trouble of any kind.
HOME ECONOMICS SENIORS
GIVEN RESPONSIBILITIES

Organization of Advisory Council a Progressive Step

The Home Economics Advisory Council was organized this fall and has nearly completed its first piece of work. This council consists of the members of Frigga Fylga, home economics members of Sedowa and the president of Frigga Fylga, if she is a home economics girl. Miss Rose and Miss Van Renselar, in organizing this group, have given to the seniors an opportunity to consult with the faculty on changes in curriculum, suggestions on courses and other student activities. This makes our School of Home Economics one of the first to offer this privilege to its students.

Orientation of Freshmen a Feature

Eleanor Riley, Elinor Watson, Irene Hower and Eva Peplinski are the executive committee of this group. They met with the faculty committee to plan the ten lessons of the freshman orientation course given in home economics. A committee of ten freshmen, three seniors representing the three societies, and two faculty members took charge of each meeting with the result that they were both instructive and entertaining.

The council is now working on a plan whereby suggestions on courses may be brought from any student to the faculty through this group.

OF MOMENT

The Cornell Apis Club was organized late in December, and holds weekly meetings in Roberts Hall Friday afternoons for the purpose of discussing the habits and life of the bee. Donald T. Rees '26, is chairman of the club and K. A. Gallant '24, is vice-chairman.

Immediately following Farmers' Week, at a date to be posted on the campus, all interested in an Ag swimming team will meet for purposes of beating out the other colleges on the hill. Inter-college meets will be held at the Old Armory early in the term, and all interested in the sport should see Seth Jackson '25, at 203 Highland Avenue.

Farmers' Week preparations are being made under the guiding hand of "Matty," sometimes known by the sobriquet of A. Carroll Mattison '23, general chairman of student committees for Farmers' Week. These committees are, according to a statement made by a prominent faculty member, what make the week possible, for really a lot of work is handled by them in such a way as to make the visiting farmers feel at home and in a friendly atmosphere.

COLLEGE HOLDS FOURTH
ANNUAL EDITORS' CONFAB

Daily Papers Are Interested: Will Exhibit in Special Classes

The fourth annual newspaper conference held during Farmers' Week at Cornell is announced for Monday and Tuesday, February 12 and 13. The first two conferences were devoted almost entirely to the discussion of community problems—that is, chief emphasis was placed on the community value of the newspaper, and the support to which it is entitled and must have if it is to function effectively as a community institution.

Plan Elaborate Program

Last year a start was made toward making the meeting a real conference of up-state daily and weekly publishers. The encouragement received from the publishers attending prompted the college to arrange an even more elaborate program for the coming Farmers' Week.

The up-state dailies as well as weeklies have shown an interest in the conference and have requested that classes for dailies be arranged in the competitive exhibits, which in the past have been confined entirely to the weeklies. While the program will take up many problems of concern at this time to newspaper publishers, much emphasis will be placed on the obtaining and handling of news of farming and of country life.
THE CAMPUS COUNTRYMAN
Devoted to Neighborhood Happen'ings at the Top of "The Hill"

Published on the first of each month during the school year by
THE CAMPUS COUNTRYMAN, Inc.
Contributions should be in the hands of the Editor by the fifteenth of the month previous to the date of issue.

Don't forget to drop a line to the Editor—indicating whether you want your name used, or another one.

DAVE COOK, Editor
Vol. IV February, 1923 No. 5

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Just as sure as New Year's comes after Xmas, Farmers' Week comes in February. And with it come a lot of things which link it very close to the life of the student body. The Kerms play, the Eastman stage, the student lending, the various departmental exhibits, the student committee—all these things make Farmers' Week a high spot in the year's activities.

We are brought into a realization of what awaits us on graduation by contact with the graduates back for the week; we get a slant at the big problems in agriculture today by taking in the addresses of nationally known men and finally, to enable us to stand this great injection of mental and spiritual pep, we get a week's respite from classes.

We can well afford to think seriously about this important event, and it should be the query of every person to the present counsel, his instructor, his interested friends or committees for various undertakings, and it is taken for granted that everyone will do his part as well as it was done last year. So let us be thinking about this week as one of our big opportunities during the year; to hear what is good to hear, to observe what is well to observe, to meet and help those whom we can, and to start our term's work with a fuller knowledge of the import and real weight of things as they exist in this our little world.

THE QUESTION

"Well—anyhow, Jack, do you think you'll ever go back to the farm?"

That is a question that is almost sure to come up at some time during that session you are having up in Jack's room. For after all, he is a mighty good friend of yours and you rather want to know just what he intends doing. You have perhaps made up your mind as to what you will do, and even have gone so far as to figure out what he is best fitted for. He is a likable enough fellow, witty and pleasantly talkative. He was raised on a good farm by a good dad in a good part of a good state, and came to that good state's good Ag college. Jack usually has agility—he has always been prominent in activities, and in a modest sort of way has been rather of a "big man on the hill". He has had a good mind and a wide broad mind; he has a big heart and a big man's grasp of the essentials of the things that really are worth while. And now, at the right time, he is thinking about the decision that will mean nearly as much to him as any that he ever will make, you wonder what it will be and what will influence him in making it.

There is no reason why he should not go back home and lend his influence and strength to the agricultural interests of his community by being a better, more neighborly, and more public-spirited farmer than ever lived there before.

His father has looked forward from Jack's babyhood to that day when he should be his real partner and help him to share the joys and cares of the tiller of the soil. But in the meantime, he has let the boy choose his own path. Jack came to Cornell to take Ag because he wanted to, and now it is with Jack, and with Jack alone, that the decision rests. The father is willing for the boy—he wants to walk down the last half of his life's pathway with the young life that he has watched develop through the years, but he has said nothing. He only waits—waits till next June. What will Jack say?

A LITERARY PLEA

The President admits that the legal enforcement of the Volstead Act has broken down, and that other repressive measures are necessary. Congress seems to be willing to spend ninety millions on it. At the Agricultural Library the usual regulations regulating the use of books have likewise broken down, and there is no remedy in sight. How to induce the average student to return the book to its proper place, and not to impress on his mind the need of treating books carefully in order to preserve them, and with due consideration for the rights of others, is a matter that would puzzle even Volstead himself. And there is not even a small fraction of ninety millions in sight to pay the damages. It would seem that there is need of a little preparatory work at home for the better understanding of both problems.

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6. To eat at Domecon. You pay as you exit.
7. To look at the weather map. It's geographically correct.
8. To ride on the Ithaca Traction Company's cars. Don't criticize, consider. We have to put up with it every day in the year.
9. To tell how much steeper are the hills back home.
10. To overlook the cappering Frosh. Such enthusiasm in one so young is to be condoned and not condemned.
11. To become a regular subscriber to The Countryman. It pays to be ranked as a progressive farmer.
12. To make the acquaintance of as many of the instructors as possible. This always gets away big.
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14. To enjoy a corking good time and plan immediately to attend again next year.

HERE'S & THAT AIR

Ever since our frosh year, we have wondered just who was the gymnast with the long arms and the rubber neck those days. It was to hang by his toes from the edge of the skylight in Bailey Hall and replace the broken bulbs in the lights. We're still wondering, but we sorta think he got another job and hasn't been around lately.

There were many and devious means taken advantage of in passing through the late crisis. One of the most deserving and praiseworthy of them came to our attention by a bit of gossip with one of the faculty the other day. A question was framed to read—"Tell all you know about cheese." To which a fertile but not dairy-minded student set down the answer, "Nothing." The student as truth teller was preserved and he got full credit on the question.

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We can well afford to think seriously about this important event, and it should hit everyone who partakes of that omnipresent counselor, his inner self, what am I to get from Farmers' Week this year? What will he give to Farmer? We've thought out for him by the appointments of committee for various undertakings, and it is taken for granted that everyone will do his part as well as it was done last year.

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—Here's good luck.

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OUR SOPHOMORES CRASH THRU WITH PEPPY FIGHT

The sophs have gone the frosh one better this year and had a good get-together. Having been a peppy class last year, they are even more so this year.

The girls started the program off with stunts. The original sheik and sheikess were present in the form of “Hop” Hopkins and Rosemary Sheldon, respectively. To “Dede” Porter belongs the credit for the stunts.

“Bud” Jennings was in charge of the rest of the program, which consisted mainly of dancing. Things were made lively by a few “John Paul Jones,” “ring-around-the-rosies,” etc. A jazzy orchestra furnished the inspiration to dance.

Doughnuts and coffee were served later in the evening, and helped settle the more flighty members of the party. Dancing continued until about eleven, when the orchestra, having eight o’clocks, departed. It is said that many of the sophomore class still do not know who were the officers elected.

BIG PAGEANT GIVEN BY FARM AND HOME BUREAU

The program for Wednesday evening, February 14, in Bailey Hall, consists of the pageant which was given with so much success at Syracuse last fall under the auspices of the Farm and Home Bureaus. It will be put on by the college in co-operation with those two organisations, and Cass Whitney is chairman of the general arrangements committee. Miss Claribel Nye is chairman of the production committee, and Mrs. E. L. Baker of Batavia, who was in general charge at Syracuse, is seeing to the scenery and costume end of the affair.

The pageant pictures the growth of the extension work of the colleges and of co-operative movements in general. An effort has been made to have substantially the same leading characters in the pageant that took part when it was given in Syracuse last fall. It will take about an hour and a half to run it off, and its role as a feature of Farmers’ Week is looked on with interest by those who regard the innovation as a wonderful means of bringing home to the people the importance of extension work and co-operation.

BITS OF NEWS

Miss Beatrice Hunter, who was detained in Buffalo after the holidays by illness, resumed charge of her classes on January 15.

A special car took a group of our professors and instructors to the meeting of the American Society of Horticultural Science, held at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass., December 27, 28, and 29. Many of the members of the faculty of the College of Agriculture presented papers at this assemblage of scientists.

TWO NEW COURSES TO BE HANDLED IN FORESTRY

Forestry 4, which has not been given since the spring term of 1921, will be continued this spring by Professor A. B. Recknagel. This course is designed primarily for non-professional students and deals with the place of the forest in the economic and social welfare of New York State, the forest industry of the state, and places special emphasis on the utility of products from the farm woodland.

A new text for the course has just been published by The Macmillan Company of New York with an introduction by former Dean Bailey.

There is also a special course to be given by the department of chemistry which will deal with the chemistry of pulp and paper making. Students from other departments will be accepted but the course must be preceded by organic chemistry and engineering chemistry C 775.

GUESTS OF HONOR

Professor N. D. Steve announces the birth of John J. Steve, weight eight pounds, which notable event took place December 30.

Eloise Cummings Collingwood, who is the daughter of Professor and Mrs. G. H. Collingwood, arrived in this queer old world October 15 and is reported to be doing nicely even though she does not yet display any of her father’s admirable characteristics.

Send a Flower Valentine

St. Valentine’s Day
February 14th

Flowers are always acceptable for any occasion
Whose Birthday or Anniversary comes in February?

We deliver anywhere by telegraph

The Bool Floral Co., Inc.

Dial 2282
Army & Navy Store

"The Best Place to Shop"

Work, Sport and Water-proof Clothing
Leather Reversible Coats
Ladies' Leather Coats
Sheeplined Coats
Riding Breeches
Ladies' Breeches
Cloth Arctics
Army Shirts
Underwear
Sweaters
Scarfs
Shoes

Every Thing for Out-door Life

* * *

Army & Navy Store

110 South Aurora Street, Ithaca, N. Y.

Speaking of Examinations

If you have the slightest suspicion that your eyes are not functioning properly it is advisable to have us examine them in time to take corrective measures

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Wilson Optical Co.

208 E. State St. Ithaca

"We grind our own lenses"

J. VASTENO

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Pancord Rubber Heel for foot mileage and prevents slipping
Expert Shoe Repair Work

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Shoe Repair Shop

Only a step from Street Car Line
Opposite Strand
New York
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OFFERS
The Maximum Protection
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DIAL 2445

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Fraternity and Commercial Work

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122 SOUTH TIOGA STREET
A Three-Plow Tractor With
Ball and Roller Bearings
at 29 Points

In developing the McCormick-
Deering 15-30, the Harvester Com-
pany has produced a tractor which
gives maximum service and econ-
omy in operation. The features in
design of this tractor are the result
of field experience gained through
18 years of contact with tractor
farming conditions. Ball and roller
bearings have been used at the points
of high speed or extreme strain, and
all other parts have received the
same consideration. The resultant
smooth-running, modern tractor
meets the many power require-
ments of the present-day farm.
Practical design, ease of operation
and handling, make the McCor-
mick-Deering tractor an ideal
three-plow power unit. It also de-
velops a surplus of power to
handle a great variety of belt jobs
(threshing, silo filling, husking
and shredding, feed grinding, etc.)
and its smooth, flexible opera-
tion and increased speed make it
a leader for all kinds of draw-
bar work.

You will want to know more about this latest McCor-
mick-Deering tractor. Ask the McCormick-Deering
dealer for complete details or write for our new catalog.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
Chicago of America
(Incorporated) U S A
93 Branch Houses and 15,000 Dealers in the United States
These Three Made a World’s Record

Mr. R. R. Stevens, of Bowmanville, Ont., with the assistance of a De Laval Milker, just recently made a world’s record with his pure-bred Holstein cow Orndyke Piertietje Korn-dyke, who produced 1,122.5 lbs. of butter and 24,119 lbs. of milk in 305 days. During the entire period she was milked with a De Laval Milker. Mr. Stevens says:

"While Orndyke is a wonderful animal and would make a splendid showing by hand milking, I can truthfully assert that the use of the De Laval Milker throughout this test has made it possible for her to show this wonderful production. I have been using the De Laval Milker exclusively for two years."

Mr. Stevens also has other champions in his remarkable herd, most notable of which are Ormsby Jane, junior two-year-old milk champion of Canada, and Jane DeKol of Glen Rae, senior two-year-old milk champion of Canada, both of which have never been milked in any other way but with a De Laval Milker. Mr. Stevens says:

"I am very proud and naturally much gratified over my success in producing these champion animals, but it is only right that I should give the De Laval Milking Machine its full dues as the most important agency in the development of these records. These facts are all beyond question and should settle the matter conclusively for those intelligent dairy men who are asking the question as to whether the De Laval Milking Machine will pay them."

Thousands of De Laval Milker users in all parts of the country and with all breeds of dairy cattle will subscribe to Mr. Stevens' statements, many of whom have also made splendid records.

You may not be interested in making production records but you certainly want to get the most milk from your cows, in the cleanest condition, at the least expense, and you can do this with a De Laval better than in any other way. Sold on easy terms so that it will pay for itself while you are using it.

Send for complete information

The De Laval Separator Company

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

Sooner or later you will use a De Laval Milker and Cream Separator
The Cornell Countryman

MARCH

Volume XX 1923 Number 6
Primrose Profits Appear
365 Days in the Year

The McCormick-Deering Primrose saves all of the cream. It skims clean, and the cream brings the highest market price—the globules of butter fat are smooth and unbroken, and the cream is in the best condition for butter making. Such a separator realizes the maximum return from the dairy herd. Because experienced farmers and dairymen insist upon receiving positive profits from their investment in dairy cattle, buildings, and equipment, they demand and use a clean-skimming cream separator—the McCormick-Deering Primrose.

The spindle in McCormick-Deering Primrose has a finely polished steel surface, and the steel balls roll in a hardened steel race. This makes a bearing which maintains greater accuracy of the spindle.

Users of cream separators appreciate the new supply can on the McCormick-Deering Primrose. It is made of one piece of steel—strong and seamless—easy to wash. You can fill it without splashing.

Ask for a Demonstration

We want every man interested in dairying to see this modern, efficient, ball-bearing separator. It combines the advantages of ample capacity with easy turning and close skimming. Drop in at the store of the McCormick-Deering dealer. Give the crank of this machine a spin, and listen to the smooth hum of the mechanism. The dealer will be glad to give a demonstration and trial on any man's farm. Ask him to do it.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
Chicago of America USA
93 Branch Houses and 15,000 Dealers in the United States
Every man who makes his living milking cows knows that size is one of the best reasons for Holsteins.

SIZE MEANS: Capacity - Economic Production
Ruggedness - Strong Calves that Live
Ability to Turn Rough Feeds Into Milk
More Meat Value at the End of Their Milking Days

Let Us Tell You the Whole Story of the Holstein Cow

EXTENSION SERVICE
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HOLSTEINS
Cameras

Some are selling horses and cattle with the aid of a camera. You can send a picture with your letter and materially increase the chances of a sale. You have need of a camera before finishing your work in the University.

Cornell Co-op. Society

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SUGARED SCHUMACHER FEED

Outstanding quality and adaptability are largely responsible for the rapid progress made among Livestock Feeders by Sugared Schumacher Feed.

Do you realize that Sugared Schumacher Feed is:

**PALATABLE**: Sweet, readily eaten in large amounts, greatly stimulating the flow and action of the digestive juices.

**APPETIZING**: Will not cause animals to go "off feed"—maintains a keen appetite. Causes consumption of the proper amount of water—is slightly laxative—keeps stock in healthy condition.

**DIGESTIBLE**: Moderately bulky and easily digested. The high nutritive content plus the great palatability makes thorough digestion possible. The nutrients are completely converted and made available for growth and production.

**ECONOMICAL**: Increased digestibility means less waste—less waste means lower feed cost. Therefore, the great digestibility of Sugared Schumacher by reducing the waste factor keeps the feed cost low.

This "Inside Information" has been thoroughly demonstrated. Sugared Schumacher Feed is producing the results demanded by feeders.

As a base for Dairy Rations,—a Growing Feed for Hogs, or an all round Horse Feed—Sugared Schumacher Feed will help you get better results.

SEE YOUR DEALER—BUY A TRIAL LOT NOW

The Quaker Oats Company

Address - Chicago, U.S.A.
The olive orchards along the Riviera in Southern France are so decorative that people leave them even in their formal gardens. These trees are two hundred to five hundred years old and yield an incredible number of berries which are harvested by beating the branches with a long pole, usually the common bamboo. These trees are so plentiful along the Riviera that their grey silvery green gives the dominant colour to the slopes.

Contents and Contributors

March, 1923

What Is the Farm Press Doing? 143
By Professor Bristow Adams. This article was written at the request of the editor of The Cornell Countryman, who realized that he was asking for something that would be hard to write, especially by a man who holds an official position in the agricultural field. But it is probable that no one is better qualified to answer the query immediately preceding this paragraph than is the author, who has been closely in touch with, and a regular contributor to, agricultural journalism for the past twenty years.

How It Strikes a Contemporary 146
By Robert P. Sibley. Mr. Sibley is at present the Secretary of the College of Agriculture at Cornell University, and for some years previously he taught English in various high schools and colleges.

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By Howard B. Meek. Mr. Meek graduated from the College of Business Administration and the College of Liberal Arts of Boston University in 1917 and received his M.A. from the University of Maine. For the past three seasons Mr. Meek has managed the Ocean House at York Beach, Maine. In September, 1922, he came to Cornell to take charge of the hotel management course which was offered this year for the first time by the School of Home Economics.

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What Is the Farm Press Doing?
By Bristow Adams

IN RECENT agricultural advancement, during which "the man with the hoe" has become "the man with the hope," it is pertinent to ask what share the agricultural press has had in that advancement, and what further part it ought to be expected to play, and how that part should be played. A satisfying answer may not be had without some review of what has happened in the past, and of what the farm journals are doing in the present.

At the very outset, it must be stated that the agricultural press occupies a peculiar position, not only in respect to its journalistic practices but in respect to the peculiarities of agriculture itself. No one has successfully defined agriculture as a trade, business, profession, art, or science,—largely because it partakes of the nature of all of these. Does it represent capital or labor? Some say neither; but a more correct answer is that it represents both. It is reasonable, then, to expect that an agricultural paper will not be a trade journal, nor a technical magazine, nor a scientific periodical, nor a business organ, but perhaps a combination of all. And perhaps it is not surprising that many representatives of the farm paper field have been rather sorry-looking hybrids and, like other hybrids, without pride of ancestry or hope for posterity.

It Started Low

It may be well to confess at the beginning that for a long time, the farm press occupied one of the lowest places in the journalistic field, and that there are still a good many agricultural papers which would be better unpublished. Many of them are the recipients of advertising that cannot get into decent periodicals, such as quack nostrums for man and beast and "free" offers of all sorts of things that pander to man's lowest tastes. Having acknowledged that fact, the subject may be dismissed with the statement that the decent journals should try to do something to clean house, for the good ones suffer from the sins of the bad.

And there are many good ones, though the best are yet to be. Each of these has some special point of excellence; each has some limitation, usually based on the paper's own policies, and dependent also upon the peculiarities of the agricultural field. The point may be illustrated by examples. Some papers aim at national circulation, some restrict themselves to local areas by region or state. Examples of national papers, or papers with national ambitions, will come to the mind of anyone who is familiar with the agricultural press,—Farm Journal and Country Gentleman of Philadelphia, and Farm and Fireside of New York and Springfield, Ohio. There are others, but these will suffice as examples.

Now agriculture, the most general of all occupations, represented in every county of the United States in which there are permanent inhabitants, is at the same time the most localized of all forms of industry in which man may engage, the localization depending on soil, climate,—by temperature and precipitation,—product, transportation facilities, market, and a host of other considerations. The steel industry is pretty much the same thing everywhere, whether it may be in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, or in Bessemer, Alabama; but the farms and crops around these towns differ greatly. The steel-trade-paper has no difficulty in satisfying the needs of the two places; the agricultural-trade-paper that talks buckwheat or sweet potatoes misses in one or the other.

From this point of view, the most strongly localized paper is the most successful; and the ordinary country weekly has an opportunity, within its county, of becoming the best farm journal. This opportunity, it may be said, is being missed by most country editors, though there is everywhere evidence that they are awakening to the possibilities of paying more attention to farm news and agricultural information.

The Regional Paper

Next to the nationally-circulated papers come those which serve large regions. Among these may be mentioned the Progressive Farmer, easily the leading paper in the South; Successful Farming, the Meredith paper which circulates over a large part of the Mississippi Valley; Wallace's Farmer, published in the same Iowa city; The Farmer, of St. Paul; Farm and Home with an eastern and a Chicago office, just as Progressive Farmer publishes several editions with different publication offices for Virginia and the Carolinas, for the more southern coastal states, for the Gulf Coast region, and for the inland South. Others, like the National Stockman-Farmer, issue different state editions from one office.

The state papers, such as the Ohio Farmer, Pennsylvania Farmer, and the Rural New Yorker restrict their fields by their very names, though the circulation of the Rural New Yorker reaches over into all the states that border New York and into others besides.
While in the somewhat dull field of classifications,—for man is prone to pigeon-hole and classify his facts,—mention must be made of those papers which choose to limit themselves by agricultural industries rather than by regions; and in this group come Breeders' Gazette, devoted largely to livestock interests, and The Field, having to do with estates and handsome illustrations rather than with downright, practical farming. Two leading periodicals devoted to milk production and its problems are Hoard's Dairyman, and Kimball's Dairy Farmer; and in this class, though of more restricted regional circulation, is the Dairymen's League News of Utica, New York. Journals devoted to poultry are legion,—a few of them worthy, but most of them quite low in the scale of journalistic ethics.

But the more interesting question is: "What do these journals stand for?" And it is here that the critic is likely to get into hot water.

In the main, and as a general statement true of them as of all other publications, they stand for what the personalities of their editors and publishers stand for. In some ways the agricultural press is the best remaining exponent of personal journalism in America. These papers deal with the affairs of personable, home-loving folks; they most partake of some of the characteristics of their readers. Some have a philosophical character; some a spiritual quality,—and these things are not often found in the trade paper. Most of them attempt to be too many things and thus fall short of being anything much. Naturally, these are the ones with the greatest shortcomings.

But there are certain shortcomings that are common to the whole field. In manner of presentation, most of them fall far short of what they ought to be in appearance. They seem to say that the farmer has no eye for art, for even the veriest decrees of appearance. The paper-stock is of poor grade; the press-work is generally atrocious; the illustrations are poorly chosen and poorly printed. Niceties of typography that mark the best of American periodicals seem to have no place among most of the agricultural papers.

In matter, they make little or no pretex to literary quality. Indeed, some of them purposely avoid it lest their readers deem them too intellectual; and their attitude in this respect is a vilification of the farmer as a class, for no modern group is more appreciative of good writing than is the man on the land, who has time for reading and good judgment as to the simplest and best. Few, indeed, of the agricultural journals have editorial forcefulness, and out of the nearly 600 papers in the field, not more than can be counted on the fingers of both hands are notable for their expression of opinions. And this in a day when the farmer most needs a voice!

In short, as a general statement, the agricultural press is not living up to its possibilities.

Some Critical Comments

But, to be specific, brief characterizations of the papers that the Countryman readers are more likely to see will illustrate some of the good and bad features of agricultural journals.

Beginning with those of most general circulation, let us take a look at the Country Gentleman. This has been characterized as a rural paper for city folks, but that characterization is not wholly fair and is growing less and less fair with every year of growth. It is probably a fact that most of its circulation in Illinois is in Cook County, the county that Chicago laps over, but that may be a score for the rurally-minded Chicagoan as against the Illinois farmer. The Country Gentleman is progressive; its cartoons and editorials are of high order; it comes nearer expressing the national voice of the farmer—in so far as there is any national voice—than other farm papers. It is the friend of the co-operative movement among farmers; it has forcefulness in presenting matters that have to do with the improvement of what may be termed rural sociology. In taste and appearance it has few equals and no superiors.

The faults of the Country Gentleman are somewhat in the category of the Irishman who boasted that he could lick any man in the saloon, and finding no takers, enlarged his field to the city, then failing to get a fight, to the county, then the state, and finally, to the United States. When he woke up in the hospital later he opined that he must have included too much territory. Thus, when an issue of the Country Gentleman contains an article on raising beef on western ranges, on the fight against the boll weevil, the eradication of the cattle tick in Florida, the storage of sweet potatoes, the curing of pea-nut hay, and the feeding value of yucca during drouths in the Southwest—and this is not an extreme statement of its subject-matter bill-of-fare, there isn't much of intimate interest left for the New York farmer, outside of the handy helps in farm mechanics and the humorous page. In short, it includes too much territory.

Another Way Out

The Farm Journal gets around this difficulty, in large measure, by putting a great deal of stress on helpful hints; by departmentalizing its articles as to poultry, dairy, the garden; and by including a lot of agricultural miscellany. It proceeds on the belief that it is better to have one hundred articles three inches long, than ten articles thirty inches long, and it thus strikes a wider variety of interests in any given locality.

Farm and Fireside is more likely to accent human interest, and it may be said to be the American Magazine of the farm field. It has both literary and artistic quality of high order, and uses poetry, for example, on its merits as poetry and not merely as a typographic stop-gap. It has the same geographic limitations as the Country Gentleman and the Farm Journal, and in contents occupies a sort of middle ground between those two.

Of the regional papers, it is likely that Successful Farming, published by E. T. Meledith,—at one time and for an all-too-short period Secretary of Agriculture of the
March, 1923

The Progressive Farmer

Yet in subject-matter and service, in spirit and in personality, Clarence Poe's *Progressive Farmer*, of Raleigh, and Birmingham, and Memphis, and elsewhere, stands about at the top of the list of the farm papers of the country. It probably has more of the confidence of its readers than any other; its interests are broad, yet it has strong local flavor. It has a fearless and a spiritual quality; it has at the same time an air of intimacy and homeliness; it ministers to most of the needs of its readers, and is not only guide, philosopher, and friend, but is teacher and pastor, too. A large part of its influence is built around the personalities of its editors and contributors, past and present.—Poe, Massey, Tait Butler, Mrs. Hutt, to mention only a few. As compared to the best in the field, however, it is execrably printed, and puts its worst foot forward with grey ink, coarse paper, and slovenly press-work. One who is a stickler for appearances must have to like it a lot in order to read it at all.

Some individual papers have strong individual traits. The *National Stockman-Farmer*, for instance, puts its best foot forward when the reader opens to the front page containing the editorials, probably the most noteworthy in any of the agricultural journals. In the first place they are short; they have something to say, they say it briefly, and stop. They don't seem to care a rap about being on the popular side, and they don't mind stirring up a discussion; therefore, they are provocative of thought, which is the main purpose of editorial writing. Some say the editor is belligerent, some say that he is cantankerous; some are afraid that he is all wrong, and others are sure he is all right. But nobody is merely luke-warm about the editorials.

New York Papers

Coming nearer home, comment on the papers of New York State is naturally more difficult, because the intensities of partisanship increase in inverse ratio to the distance. Out of a fairly large number, the ones that count for most are the *Rural New Yorker*, the *American Agriculturist*, and the *Dairymen's League News*, the last-named a new-comer in the field.

*Rural New Yorker* and Editor Collingwood are pretty nearly synonymous. He is who writes the Hope Farm Notes to which most readers are likely to turn first, or to save for dessert, each week; he it is whose personality pervades the editorial page, and makes of all readers interested members of the R.-N.-Y. family. All of this is so patent that one can't help wondering what the outcome will be when Collingwood will have to let the reins drop, and we will naturally have to let them drop in the course of time. He has no young understudy; and while no man is indispensable to a great enterprise, his loss may be most keenly felt, especially where a paper is chiefly the editor. Some say that the "Rural" is not as progressive as it ought to be; some say that it does a good deal of scolding about matters that it does not like; but it is taken from the mailboxes on the rural routes with anticipatory interest as to what it is going to say next, and with the feeling that whatever it does decide to say will have a real influence.

It has seldom had strong partisanship for causes, though it has been strongly opposed to some. Many persons who are interested in specific reforms grow impatient at the *Rural New Yorker*’s preference for stating the other side, too, and at its hesitancy at taking a stand for either, since it is a protagonist for fair-play.

It is well printed on good paper, though it has little typographic distinction or effectiveness, and has not fully kept up with the progress in printing that has marked American periodical publications.

Coming Up

American *Agriculturist* has gone through a number of vicissitudes, and has had its ups and downs. It is decidedly on the up-grade now, with every promise of continuing to be. It was down pretty far when it was recently purchased by an advertising man, temporarily out of a job after Munsey bought the New York *Herald*. This man soon found that an agricultural paper depends a lot more on reader good-will than upon advertising solicitors. More recently the advertising man sold to Henry Morgen-thau, junior, who made a painstaking search for a good editor, and subsequently for an advertising manager. The changes have all been so recent that comment risks getting into the realm of prediction.

But enough has been accomplished already to prove that great improvement has been made in typographic design and make-up; the personality of E. R. Eastman is shining through the editorials; and in Jared Van Wagener, junior, the *Agriculturist* is presenting a farmer-author who combines the best of Bailey and Joe Wing with superior qualities of his own. Advertising, under Birge Kinne ’16, one-time manager of the COUNTRYMAN, is increasing with each number, and the paper is bound to win on its merits, though an aggressive and well-managed circulation campaign would hasten the day. The outstanding point of superiority of the *Agriculturist*,—and it is in some respects a unique distinction,—is in the fact that it acccents agricultural news; it scores a “beat” or a “scoop” on all the rest in presenting the latest happenings of interest to the farmers of the state, in every issue.

It could still use somewhat better paper and better illustrations and thus gain additional advantage from its careful press-work.

A Trade Organ

The *Dairymen's League News* has its own distinctive field as a house organ for the co-operative association whose name it bears. In addition, it presents the facts about other co-operative enterprises, such as the Grange-League-Federation Exchange. It carries much of the publicity of the farm bureau federation, and altogether is likely to find its best service and support as a proponent of the organized farmer, fostering not only the League but other institutions that look out for the economic interests of agriculture. Such a policy would both enlarge and limit its scope, by enlarging its interests and limiting its subject-matter.

It serves now as a trade-organ for dairymen and as a good agricultural paper, accenting co-operation, but carrying other topics, including even a home page. The writings of "George Duff" are locked forward to eagerly, and are read avidly, for he is another rural-minded philosopher with a vein of unmistakably quaint humor. Dewey J. Carter, as editor, is maintaining an excellent paper. It is well printed, and uses even better paper-stock than is used by the *Rural New Yorker*; for typographic distinction it is crowding the hind-tires of the *Agriculturist*.

These analyses may have but little purpose, though if they prompt the readers of the COUNTRYMAN to critically examine any agricultural paper which comes under their observation, they will not have been made in vain. For, (Continued on page 155)
"The function of a college of agriculture," said Director Bailey in his annual report of 1916-17, "is to educate its students by means of agricultural and country life subjects; and a year later, in announcing that our College had changed its first degree from Bachelor of Science in Agriculture to Bachelor of Science, President Schurman quoted the College head as even more explicitly declaring "The primary aim of the College is not to make farmers, but to educate by means of agricultural and country life subjects." Nominally vocational the College of Agriculture is. Yet, in effect these pronouncements seem to say, its chief contribution will consist not in training for a vocation but in utilizing these hitherto neglected agricultural and rural life subjects as instruments for liberal education. Agriculture is a way of life as well as a means of earning a living. Most of our students come from the country, and perhaps most will return to the country. By its success in enriching the country way of life, then, the College of Agriculture will wish to be judged. How well has its scholastic regimen been adapted to that end?"

First, it should be noted that describing the curriculum to be offered in our College is only in part prescribing the curriculum to be taken by a student of the College. Ten years ago as now our students were partly required and partly permitted to take work in the Arts and Sciences College. The subjects presented for the education of students in Agriculture fall accordingly into four groups: (1) Technical subjects taught in the College of Agriculture—i.e., such vocational subjects as dairying, poultry husbandry, farm management. Presumably by "agricultural subjects" Dr. Bailey meant these. (2) Such "country life subjects" as agricultural history, nature study, and the biological sciences generally, since most of their materials are present and many of their problems insist in the country. Moreover, practically all the biological departments at Cornell belong now to Agriculture. (3) The other "pure" sciences, nearly all taught in the Arts College but prescribed for our students as prerequisites to technical courses. (4) Non-agricultural non-science requirements and electives.

In what proportions are these four elements combined. A table of the "percentage distribution of the requirements for graduation by subjects," published by the federal Bureau of Education in 1918, shows for Cornell a requirement of 39.9 in "nontechnical" subjects (English and economics), 46.7 in "all science" subjects, 35.2 in "all technical" subjects, 4.3 in military and physical training, and 0 in "electives"! These figures, to be sure, require considerable explanation and qualification. We need to know that by "electives" is meant required electives—the amount of elective work demanded after satisfying the requirements for specialization. We need to know that specialization in agronomy or field crops was selected as the basis for comparison in the forty-eight institutions covered by this government report. Finally, we must note that changes in the requirements for graduation have in the last four years changed all figures and proportions. Of the 120 hours required for graduation (leaving out military drill and hygiene) only thirty-three must now under all circumstances be in pure science and fifty-five must be in those subjects which as taught in the College of Agriculture may be reckoned as "technical" subjects. It still remains true, however, that for specialization in almost any field many more than thirty-three hours of pure science are prerequisite. Moreover, it to be noted that the hour requirements in both English and economics have not been increased, have even been decreased. Decidedly it is not for nothing we give the B.S.! Where are the literature, the history, the philosophy?

Well, there are six hours of English, and are there not twenty hours of free nonagricultural electives? There are, to be sure; but these twenty hours of nonagricultural electives are not required; as a matter of fact students in our College elect on an average hardly more than half the twenty hours allowed. Furthermore—and partly, no doubt, because our faculty advise these electives is likely to defeat the object for which one supposes the nonagricultural electives were included in the curriculum; either he chooses at random, in widely unrelated fields, courses to which he is attracted by the most casual and superficial curiosity, or in more instances he uses his free electives to round out a specialization in some pure science.

If our curriculum is open to criticism here, responsibility cannot be thrown on the State. I do not know that the State has ever professed more interest in the manufacture of Bachelors of Science than of Bachelors of Arts. It is no disparagement of natural science or of training in natural science as part of a liberal education to insist that chemistry and physics, physiology, geology, and biology will take the place of literature and the humanistic sciences in the education of country folks no more than in the education of city dwellers. Perhaps, indeed, the capacity to develop and enjoy the peculiar resources of country life—the appreciation of natural beauty, a taste for country lore, an interest in local chronicle and tradition, satisfaction in the ordinary human relations of home and neighborhood—requires more particularly that education of the emotions which the discipline of the humanities ideally is,
That they have "labored to divest knowledge of all that was harsh, uncouth, difficult, abstract, professional, exclusive; to humanise it, to make it efficient outside the clique of the cultivated and learned, yet still retaining the best knowledge and thought of the time," this, Arnold remarks, has been the office of men of culture in all ages. In the pioneer days of agricultural education, there were persons like Dr. Bailey and the Comstocks—we can speak of them freely since they are no longer officially connected with the College—who united high attainments in their particular sciences with enthusiasm, wonder, and curiosity about the natural world, and both with interest and skill in literature, the fine arts, and that other fine art of living. To many, surely, in their generation they humanised science. They were amateurs in the true sense. They inspired by example as well as by precept. Teachers of gifts like theirs are always rare, but in a system of agricultural education so specialized and consequently professionalized as that which the College of Agriculture administers today it is doubtful that even teachers similarly endowed could function with similar success. Better, then, recognize that our curriculum, as many of our students take it, does not and cannot supply all the elements of a liberal education. Better encourage our students to seek outside our own College in the resources of a great University what without shame a single professional college may admit it cannot furnish. Either this or so recast our own curriculum that we shall ourselves come nearer to preparing our students for life as well as for earning a living.

The Home Economics Trained Woman in Business

By Howard B. Meek

What about the home economics trained woman in business? In the first place, does she exist? And if so, is her existence justified? Does she make good? Does she make good in the sense that industry is glad to repay to her the cost of her education? In other words, will she persist and grow in industry?

Yes, there are home economics trained women in business, although relatively very few. And for the most part, too, they are successful. Their efficiency is fairly well recognized. There is the story of the young Domecon woman who temporarily took unskilled work in a Fifth Avenue millinery shop to gain experience and sociological contact, and who was advanced so rapidly in the shop that she was greatly tempted to stay. That story is too well known for amplification.

Along the state roads of the more settled parts of the country are hundreds of boarding-houses, little tea-rooms, small inns. In quality they range from the very good to the very indifferent (to be sparing in this criticism). Of these hundreds, the lucky traveler will find here and there a diminutive hostelry or inn. The food will be good, well served, cleanly prepared, of course. The menu will show that the originator had at least a bowing acquaintance with the vitamin and calorie. The furnishings and decorations, simple and harmonious in design, would pass restfully unnoticed but for the sharp contrast to other places "catering" to a similar need of the traveling public.

In the cities, too, we occasionally find the "Domecon" specialist at work. We may not see her. But the results of her efforts are apparent in this cafeteria or that tea room. Again she is to be detected by tasty food, hygienically prepared, and a civilized atmosphere. Sometimes, if the place is not too large, we will feel even the homeliness of the place. We will feel more like settling down to a good meal than grabbing a sandwich and running.

The large chain lunchroom systems (and they are mushrooming) invariably have at least one foods expert on their staff.

Yes, the work of the home economics trained woman is well done. Unfortunately, however, they cannot do it all. In the hotel industry alone there are opportunities without number for the typical home economics trained woman to capitalize to advantage her training in the art of homemaking. The institution—management girl, of course, has a distinct advantage in this field for the "back of the house" or food service departments, offer easily the best opportunity for the exploitation of scientific training. Already applications are coming in for people trained in hotel management and the emphasis is always placed on a knowledge of foods, of food costs and of food values.

The hotel industry is just one of a large number that have thus far drawn on our trained young women for assistance. The various cafeterias and recreation rooms of large manufacturing and general commercial plants offer further outlets for technical knowledge such as nutrition and diet specialists. Then there are the hospitals, schools, charitable and penal institutions which, while not to be classed as "industries," strictly speaking, do beckon to our graduates. It is evident, I think, that from the food point of view at least, there is in industry a definite and recognized
shortage of trained executives and officers. Some other branches of home economics, too, as noted, fit for commercial work, but in some of them the fields are apparently more limited or at least not yet accessible.

And therein lies the rub. Industry is not adjusted completely to the newer entrants into the field of specialized endeavor. It has not yet seen clearly its own needs and it certainly is not acquainted with the resources of the type of preparation under discussion.

It is trite to point out that the formation and personnel of industry is changing, to remark, for instance, that here and there women are finding their places in the upper reaches of the industrial system. Yet we must realize that this process has probably just begun.

Under the present tendencies of our economic structure industry will more and more have to study how it can utilize to the best advantage the peculiar attributes of women as executives and as specialists. It is, let me point out, far more incumbent upon the women who are fitted for efficient service in industry to demonstrate their value to the entrepreneurs.

But, what is their value to industry? Or, looking into the future, what will it be? Or better still, what can they make it be? We are told this is an age of specialization. It is more than that, it is an age of complex specialization. A young lawyer has a hard time getting along, but give that lawyer also a training in engineering and see him disappear from the employment market; add to these two a knowledge of financing and skill in promotion, and his future is made. It is sought thus to show that besides her technical skill in the domestic arts, the young woman aspirant to high industrial rank will do well to add commercial ability. She must have sound business sense and training as an executive to make her skill available for commercial assimilation.

Let the student of household decoration add a sound knowledge of economics and salesmanship and the big furniture dealers can use her. Let the same specialist study something of lighting and engineering and a world of opportunities lie before her. Is it probable that a young woman versed in accounting, commercial law, commercial geography and tariffs would have difficulty in capitalizing her intimate knowledge of textiles as a buyer or consultant?

Hard to do? Of course it is, or it would have been done long ago.

At present the divisions of human knowledge are so old-fashioned, almost arbitrarily inadequate, that it is difficult for the student working in one lode of the mine of knowledge to simultaneously dig on from a related lode. That, however, is her problem.

To a certain extent our schools of home economics may be able to help. They may be able to open up more courses commercially valuable—economics, accounting, psychology, commercial geography, history, law and English for instance. Such an arrangement would perhaps permit the parallel development of ability in trade as well as in the arts. Such a home economics trained young woman would have an enhanced value to industry.

It is possible also that various large industries would be willing to help just as they have already done in some cases, either through financial support or through opportunities for practice in the industry itself. That could come, of course, only after active campaigning.

For the immediate future then, it would seem that the best opportunities in industry would be open to the specialists in foods and also possibly in dressmaking or millinery. Specialists in other branches of home economics looking specifically to industry for their livelihood, would have to make a side study of commercial topics. (Just as the hotel and institution management students are actually now doing.) She would then probably be obliged to go into the field and literally sell her services, just as the first hotel hostess and first hotel dietitian did, but the reward would undoubtedly be worth it.

There can be no doubt that industry can afford to pay and pay well for the services of the home economics trained woman who can give a dollar-sign twist to her domestic art.

Translation of Horace's Twenty-second Ode

Book I

Fuscus, the man of pure and stainless heart, Needeth not bow, nor aid of Moorish dart, Nor the envenomed shaft with deadly smart From out the quiver.

Whether he fares o'er burning Syrtian sand; Repulsed amid Caucidian summits grand; Or where the fabled Hydaspes, the strand Washes forever.

For while I in the Sabine forest strayed Singing my love for Lalage, sweet maid, Roaming afar, unarmed, though unafraid, Fled a fierce wolf away!

Martial Apulia did such monster ne'er Within her spacious oaken forests rear, Nor Juba's land, the lion's nurse so dear Bring into light of day!

Establish me in the unfruitful waste Where ne'er is tree by summer gale embraced, Where is the world by fouling fogs abased, And vicious Jove.

Or 'neath the too near course of Phoebus' car Where no abodes of human kind there are; Still Lalage's sweet speech, bright smile, tho far, I'll ever love!

Stanzas

Deep buried in a midnight vale I listen to the pine woods' wall Beneath the ghastly moon face pale; Up from their laboring breast, Forever with the wind oppressed With vague unrest, A low, lugubrious tone Greets the wan, staring moon.

Direful the mountain giants lie, Stretched threateningly abroad on high, Their shoulders heaved into the sky; All dark and grim And black of lim, On the horizon's dusky rim Extended all supine They hear the wailing pine.

Leon A. Hausman
Editor CORNELL COUNTRYMAN:—

In your February issue you print an article by Bristow Adams in which he comments on the picture of the left-hand plow on the seal of the Department of Agriculture. He says: "Why the Department used a left-hand plow on the seal is unknown, but such plows, although comparatively little used now, were in no wise obsolete at the time the seal was adopted. Up to the time of the recent war, when many patterns in agricultural implements were discarded, left-hand plows were used by the best farmers in Virginia, Delaware, West Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and other states. Implement makers say they will be used again, because farmers are demanding them. Good farmers, such as those in the celebrated Sandy Spring region of Maryland, claim they can do better work with them; in short, a left-hand plow in that section ordinarily stands for a high-class farmer."

"There is reason in all things," said Mr. Pipkin. And there is a very good reason why left-hand plows are used in the states mentioned by Mr. Adams. Any farmer in Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky or any of the states mentioned above could tell Mr. Adams how the left-hand plow came in vogue and why they will use no other kind. It is simply because they drive their farm teams with a single, or "jerk" line, and the "lead horse," that is, the educated horse, is always driven on the near side. In order that this lead horse may follow the furrow, it is necessary that the plow throw the furrow to the left.

To those who have never seen a team driven with a single line, it may be well to explain that the line, generally a piece of quarter inch rope, is attached to the bridle rein of the "near" horse. This horse is trained to "haw," or turn to the left when he feels a slight jerk. This lead horse has a jockey-stick fastened to his halter and to the bridle of the off horse. This stick is of the proper length to keep the two horses the right distance apart; and, attached as just mentioned, gives the lead horse perfect control over his mate.

J. M. Grew, ex-'91.

On Common Ground

feels a slight jerk. This lead horse has a jockey-stick fastened to his halter and to the bridle of the off horse. This stick is of the proper length to keep the two horses the right distance apart; and, attached as just mentioned, gives the lead horse perfect control over his mate.

J. M. Grew, ex-'91.

Hypopopycockus

"The origin of this beautiful creature has been the subject of rancorous dispute between archaeologists, Egyptologists, and chiropodists since God knows when; and the question of its genesis, as well as its revelations, is as far from settled, in spite of all their divergent theories, as it was when its progenitors, if it ever had any, went up the gangplank into the Ark; and it may never be finally settled—even Stone and I not only disagree with all the aforesaid 'ologists and bug sharps, but we don't agree with each other. Stone maintains that its general architectural plans and specifications proclaim its descent from the laughing jackass on its father's side, with a mixture of blood and temperament of the devil's darning-needle and the Encyclopedia in its maternal extraction. My own unalterable (or at least to a certain extent unalterable) conviction is, that its origin resulted from a mistake, or some kind of miracle, and that it is not really what it proves itself to be. It infests the Appalachian Range, and likes it there very much sometimes, especially during the spawning season, when the color of its plumage changes to a sort of wall paper hue before the pictures are hung up."...

Walter King Stone and John Rodemeyer are the only men who have ever come into lively contact with these animals and this is the last of their neo-scientific notes. To Stone we owe the precious gratitude of an outraged and amazed public due the accurate and pathetic artist who has been deliberately inspired in his weird portrayals of these critters, and before Rodemeyer we bow in 'umble admiration, for once a month he has dashed off epics which will undoubtedly go reeling down the corridors of science, etc. etc. .

Our valentine from one of the editors of the American Cooperative Publishing Company:—

As we've said before
And now repeat,

The CORNELL COUNTRYMAN
Can't be beat!

"The office is kept in order now."
"So?"
"Oh yes, and carbon copies of all editorial correspondence are filed."
"Indeed!"
"... and all the exchange magazines are kept in little piles on the table."
"NO!!"
"... and the typewriters are cleaned every month, the borrowed plates are checked closely and assignments made on a follow-up system."
"Good Heavens, Man! that's too bad!"
"... and the office now has metal waste baskets and a carpet and a new card index system for clippings and books reviews and a photograph file and..."
"Stop! Stop! It is too terrible. I can hardly believe the spirit of the old office has changed so much. —I sympathize with you deeply."
'74 B.S.—Professor Herman L. Fairchild, of the University of Rochester, at a recent meeting of the A. A. A. S., was elected a member of the Council, his term to expire in 1926.

'94 B.S.—President Raymond A. Pearson, of Iowa State College, at the recent meeting of the A. A. A. S., was elected a vice-president and chairman of Section O, agriculture, succeeding Dr. Jacob G. Lipman '00, of Rutgers.

'98 B.S.—Miss Ella A. Holmes is teacher of biology and general science in the Jamaica High School. She lives at 4 John Street. She is a member of the Cornell Women's Club and the New York Biological Society.

'00 B.S.—Fred M. Randall was recently reelected president and treasurer of the Fred M. Randall Company, advertising agency of Detroit and Chicago, and of the Randall Grape Juice Company, Ripley, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Randall and their daughter Betty will leave on January 20 for their winter home, Thirty-eighth Street and Central Avenue, St. Petersburg, Fla.

'07 B.S.—Mr. W. P. Morse is agronomist in the office of Forage Crop Investigations of the Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture. Mr. Morse is assigned to work with soy beans and cow peas.

On August 8, 1921, there was born to Mr. Morse a daughter, Margaret Catherine.

'09 B.S.—Mr. Sherman Preston Hollister is a teacher and professor of Connecticut Agricultural College of Pomology.

'10 B.S.—Mr. F. S. Jacoby has become professor of poultry husbandry. He is now head of the poultry department of the State University of Ohio, Columbus, Ohio.

'10 B.S.—Louis E. Johnson is running a farm at Richfield Springs.

'10 B.S.—F. B. Kelley is a nurseryman at Newark.

'10 B.S.—Kirtley B. Lewis is running a farm at Red Hook.

'10 B.S.—William H. Marcusen, 99 Main Street, Binghamton, is the laboratory director of the Borden's Farm Products Company, Incorporated.

'10 B.S.—Herbert Marsh is a veterinarian at Cooperstown.

'11 B.S.—Garland J. Hopkins is an orchardist at Troutville, Va.

'11 B.S.—Isaac B. Lipman is a fruit grower at Tifton, Ga.

'12 B.S.—Theodore M. Hunt is assistant manager of the bond department of the Anglo C. Trust Company. His address is Market and Sansome Streets, San Francisco, California.

'12 B.S.—Lloyd R. Leick is running a general farm at North Olmsted, Ohio. He specializes in poultry, fruit, and Jersey cattle.

'12 B.S.—E. L. Markell, 2520 Fulton Avenue, Davenport, Iowa, is manufacturing tires.

'12 B.S.—Earl S. Markham is a veterinarian at Constableville.

'12 B.S.—E. T. Maxon is in the retail feed business at Greene.

'12 B.S.—J. B. McCloskey is farming at Hamburg.

'12 W.C.—L. M. Payne is in the employ of the International Ice Cream Company of Schenectady.

'12 W.C.—R. Warner is one of the foremen of the International Ice Cream Company of Schenectady.

'13 B.S.—George B. Hiscock is running a farm at Skaneateles.

'13 B.S.—E. J. Hoffman is running a laundry at Elmira. He is located in the Robinson building of Elmira.

'13 B.S.—H. G. Honeywell has supervision of the A. R. O. C. records at Geneva.

'13 B.S.—Alfred C. Hottes is an assistant floriculture professor of the Ohio State University. His address is 2581 North 4th Street, Columbus, Ohio.

'13 B.S.—Leonard W. Kephart is an assistant agronomist in clover investigations, specializing in clover seed premium and the growing and utilization of sweet clover, throughout the United States.

'13 B.S.—Bruce Palmer Jones is a fruit grower and farmer. He lives at Hall.

'13 B.S.—Richard W. Jones of Monroe is treasurer of the New York Trap Rock Corporation, 101 Park Avenue, New York City.

'13 B.S.—H. F. Keyes, who has been county agent in Schenectady County for two years, left on March 1st to engage in real estate business in Rochester.

'13 B.S.—Leroy W. C. Long, 99 Broad Street, is assistant manager of the Newark Milk and Cream Company.

'14 B.S.—Roger H. Crox is the possessor of a daughter, Barbara Bristol, who was born on December 21, 1921. Both Mr. and Mrs. Crox were of the class '14. Mrs. Crox's maiden name was Grace C. Bristol.

'14, '17 B.S.—Samuel S. Goldberg has changed his residence address to 542 Saratoga Avenue, Brooklyn. He is inspector of foods with the Board of Health of New York City.

'14 W.C.—P. R. Harrington is the foreman of the ice cream freezing department of the International Ice Cream Company of Schenectady.

'14 B.S.—L. B. Hendershot is a bond salesman of E. H. Rollins & Sons, 48 Exchange Place, New York City. His address is 226 Kenwood Avenue, New York City.

'14 B.S.—Harrison D. House is acting as chemist for the Dupont Fiber Silk Co. His address is 48 Eckert Street, Buffalo.

'14 B.S.—Leon G. Howell of 312 University Block, Syracuse, is crop man with the Eastern Farm Department of the Home Insurance Co.

'14 B.S.—Frederick B. Kan is a manufacturer of millinery ornaments, 661 Broadway, New York City, is his address.
Early Cultivation a Healthy Habit

Cultivation is a keynote of successful farming. A field well cultivated is many times more productive than neglected soil.

And so it is with teeth. Cultivate the clean teeth habit. The careful mother teaches her children to brush teeth after every meal. She knows good teeth mean good health—not now and in years to come.

Dentists agree that a gritty dentifrice is dangerous—for grit scour away the tooth enamel. Protect young teeth from grit by the regular use of the safe dentifrice—Colgate’s Ribbon Dental Cream.

Colgate’s Cleans Teeth The Right Way
Washes and Polishes—Doesn’t Scratch or Scour

Children use Colgate’s regularly and willingly because of its delicious flavor. It’s specially prepared, non-gritty chalk loosens clinging particles. Its pure, mild, vegetable oil soap “washes” them away. It sells at the right price—25 cents for a large tube.

If your wisdom teeth could talk, they’d say “Use Colgate’s”

Truth in Advertising Implies Honesty in Manufacture

14 B.S.—L. L. Hull is running a farm at Spencer.
14 B.S.—Ray Huey of Newark is teacher of agriculture in the Newark High School.
14 B.S.—J. C. Keplinger, who resides at 239 16 Street, Canton, Ohio, is superintendent of the Gordon Tire and Rubber Company.
14 B.S.—Harold A. Leggett is an assistant professor of farm management, poultry husbandry, agricultural drawing, extension specialist in poultry husbandry, and a farmer when at home.
14 B.S., ’15 M.F.—Announcement has been made of the marriage of Henry B. Steer ’14, and Miss Margaret Loretta Moore, on December 15, at the home of the bride’s parents in Olympia, Wash. Since his graduation, Steer has been with the United States Indian Forest Service, and is located in Hoquiam, Wash., where he and his bride will make their home.
15 B.S.—Arthur W. Wilson was married in June to Miss Elizabeth Moyer (Wellesley ’22), and they are living at 1356 Evergreen Avenue, Plainfield, N. J. Wilson is with the Thresher Service, advertising, 136 Liberty Street, New York.
16 B.S.—Miss Lucy A. Bassett went to Albany on February 1 as executive secretary of the Traveler’s Aid of that city. This is to be a demonstration year sponsored by the Woman’s Club of Albany. Her office will be in the Union Station and her mail address will be in care of Briare, 472 Hudson Avenue, Albany.
16 B.S.—J. Tansley Hohmann is New England sales representative for the Vulcanite Portland Cement Company, the main sales office of which is located at 350 Madison Avenue, New York. His home address is 50 Central Avenue, White Plains.
16 B.S.—Guy Earl Matter is a salesman of dairy equipment.
16 B.S.—Charles Orchard Smith is now in Wayne, Pa., as district manager for the Alexander Hamilton Institute. He lives at the Waynewood Hotel.
17 B.S.—Walter B. Balch is assistant professor of floriculture at the Kansas State College of Agriculture, Manhattan, Kansas. He is a frequent contributor to “The Southern Florist” and other publications in the same field.
17 B.S.—H. Andrew Hanemann is statistician in the research and statistics department of the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia. His residence address is Burlington Avenue, Delanco, N. J.
17 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. John Nichols Moore have announced the mar-
Preparining and Loading the Charge

CUT FUSE of a length sufficient to project six inches from top of hole. Be sure cut is made squarely across fuse, not diagonally. Remove one blasting cap from box with the fingers. (Do not use a wire, stick or any other hard implement.) Next, slip cap on end of fuse, and crimp securely with cap crimper. (Clover Brand recommended.)

Punch a hole diagonally in side of cartridge with pointed handle of cap crimper, and insert cap with fuse attached. To keep cap from slipping out, tie a string around fuse and then around cartridge.

If the charge is to consist only of the primed cartridge, place it directly in the bottom of the hole made beneath the stump. For a larger charge, slit the other cartridges—unless the ground is wet—press them down into the bottom of the hole, and load the primed cartridge last. Cap should point toward bottom of bore hole.

The subsequent steps in stump blasting will be described in future issues of this paper.

Dumorite, the new du Pont Farm Dynamite, is the cheapest explosive for stumping. You can buy 135 to 140 sticks for the same price as 100 sticks of dynamite—one-third more at no extra cost. Dumorite has the heaving action of "20%" and the strength of "40%." Stick for stick.

We shall be glad to send any student or graduate, free upon request, a copy of the "Farmers' Hand Book of Explosives." This book contains full information on the use of explosives for all kinds of agricultural work.

E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO., Inc.

Equitable Bldg., New York, N.Y.

announces business openings in various departments for young college graduates.

'18 B.S.; '18, '20 D.V.M.—Miss J. Anna Phillips '18, and Dr. Charles E. Duncan '18, were married on Christmas Day at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. John W. Phillips, in Crown Point, N. Y. They will make their home at 42 Walnut Street, Binghamton, where Duncan is practicing his profession. Mrs. Duncan will have charge of the Broome County Home Bureau.

'18 B.S.—A. J. Reynolds has been in the employ of the International Ice Cream Company of Schenectady since graduation. "Andy" reports life more worth while now that a little girl has come to his home.
The Tractor Saved the Crop When Another Day's Delay Would Have Meant Serious Loss.

Now is the Time

It is no exaggeration to say that the greatest need of modern farming is more timely work. The losses from untimeliness in farm work prevent thousands of farmers from making any money.

Plowing, diskin, harrowing, planting, harvesting, threshing and silo filling—all essential operations—represent a large expenditure of power and labor, for which the crop must pay.

Unless each of these operations be done on time, the farmer suffers a loss—always of a part, sometimes of the whole of his crop. Sometimes his loss is in reduced acreage, sometimes in reduced yield, often in inferior quality, —but always there is a loss. The late spring of 1922 cost corn belt farmers several million bushels of corn.

The greatest value of Case power farming machinery lies in putting a stop to these losses. Case machinery could have prevented most of that 1922 loss, and removed all danger of another such loss for a number of years to come.

J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company
(Established 1842)

Racine Wisconsin

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

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

employed in the development department of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, and is engaged in experimental work in oil refining. He is located in Chatham, N. J.

20 B.S.—P. L. Randolph will become county agricultural agent of Madison County to succeed F. R. Walkley '17.

20 B.S.; '22 B.S.—Miss Marion K. Shevalier '20, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Shevalier of Ithaca, and Robert J. Clark '22, of Tully, N. Y., were married on January 20 at the home of the bride's parents. Mr. and Mrs. Clark will live in Tully.

21 B.S.—Miss Mina Roesser is assistant dietitian at Mt. Sinai Hospital, New York City.
Progress

Every year by its lessons of careful breeding, balanced feeding and sanitary methods of handling, science is aiding the production of an improved quality and increased quantity of milk and milk foods.

And still another of its most significant contributions to better dairy processes is the sweet, wholesome, safe, sanitary cleanliness which the use of SOLVAY Pulverized Limestone so positively insures in thousands of creameries, dairies and cheese factories.

This dairy cleaner has such a natural cleaning action that it cleans quickly and with the least effort. It rinses so freely that the surface is left free of even the cleaner itself. It purifies and deodorizes and will leave all sour and stale places sweet and clean. And, furthermore, not only is it most economical to use, but it is also so harmless to metal and to the milk that it preserves your equipment, saving much of the expense of replacement and protects the high serving quality of your product.

It cleans clean.

Ask your supply man.

Indian in circle

in every package

THE J. B. FORD CO.
Sole Mnfrs.
Wyandotte, Mich.
is living with her parents at the Round Top Farm, Muncy, Pa.

'22 B.S. J. Harriet is a grad student in Iowa State College of Agriculture.

'22 B.S. Miss Cornelia E. Lerch is dietitian, house manager, and teacher in the Presbyterian Training School, Baltimore. She lives at 1002 Madison Avenue.

What is the Farm Press Doing?

(Continued from page 145)

after all, the agricultural press is largely what its readers demand of it, and is probably no better than they deserve,—which is about true of all papers.

But agricultural journals are read with so much more faith than most other publications get, that they should take full advantage of their opportunities for leadership. Too few of them are leaders. And it is probable that the best comment on some of the other papers, whose names will naturally occur to the mind of the reader, is the fact that they are omitted from any mention at all. It may be that they are omitted as mediocore; and certainly none have been included for the simple purpose of condemning them. California Cultivator is good, but regionally removed from the scope of this discussion; Southern Ruralist has many good points, but the Progressive Farmer beats it in its field; the Capper farm papers lack both distinction and taste, though they carry much influence.

And, besides, one must stop somewhere.

This article makes no pretense of being exhaustive, though at this length it may prove exhausting. Suffice it to say, it may stimulate, or even irritate, either readers or editors to a greater interest in making the agricultural papers of the country better worthy of their great cause. If so, it cannot be wholly a failure.

Room for Improvement

Answering the original question,—“What is the farm press doing?”—it is not unfair to say that, as a whole, it is not by any means doing all that it ought to do and could do.

Conspicuous leaders here and there are making headway in a difficult field. The better they become, the sooner will the selfish, the vicious, and the incompetent papers drop out. This means that all farmers should try to learn which journals are the best, and to support them; to subscribe to the papers on the basis of the service that they render, and not just to get rid of a glib salesman, or to acquire a poor fountain-pen as a premium.

And the agricultural journals, on their part, should make each new issue an additional effort to prove worthy of the best in their readers, and to serve their growing needs for guidance.
There is a Ventriloquist Teacher in New York——

Who can teach you how to throw your voice around a room——

If he could teach a clothing store how to throw its voice into every living room in this city—here’s what we’d shout:

Value isn’t regulated by what you pay in the store—it is compounded on what you receive when the strings are cut on the package in your own home!

All year round—whether it’s snowing or roasting—our goods and values weather the gale of in and out of town competition and today—with the wind whistling around your heels we are still sticking to the ship of Quality and Value and we are not whistling for business.

Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes
Stetson and Bostonian Shoes
Berg Hats

Buttrick & Frawley, Inc.
"If you get it from us it’s right, if not we make it right"

For Cheese Factories and Creameries

Hansen’s Danish Dairy Preparations

Pure, Concentrated, Ready to Use.
For uniformly best results in making finest cheese, butter and buttermilk. America’s standards backed by years of specialized experience, used in the country’s finest creameries and cheese factories.

Hansen’s Danish Rennet Extract.
Hansen’s Danish Cheese Color.
Hansen’s Danish Butter Color.
Bulk, 1 gal. or larger.

To properly ripen the cream for butter, and the milk for cheese and commercial buttermilk, use Hansen’s Lactic Ferment Culture.
For sale at all dairy supply stores.

CHR. HANSEN’S LABORATORY, Inc.
Little Falls, N. Y.

Interesting treatise “The Story of Cheese”
by J. D. Frederiksen free on request
SOPHOMORE WINS EASTMAN FROM FIVE UPPERCLASSMEN

"Bill" Flanagan '25, Knocks Down Mr. Eastman's Generous Prize

One of the high lights of Farmers' Week was the fourteenth annual Eastman Stage, held in Bailey Hall Thursday afternoon, February 15. This yearly competition for a prize of a hundred dollars (twenty for second place), was well contested, as usual, both in quantity and quality of speakers. About sixty people tried out for the first elimination contest before Christmas, so a truly well-selected program was put on for the benefit of our Farmers' Week guests, with the result that W. A. Flanagan '25, and L. B. Pryor '23, showed up as the best speakers of the evening.

The program opened with that most indispensable person, Professor James Quirles, and Dean Mann introduced A. C. Rose, who spoke eloquently for the farmer on the subject, "Let's have a square deal." His big plea was for organization. Following him, the dean presented L. B. Pryor '23, who gave the most illuminating discourse on a topic new to northerners, "The place of the negro in southern agriculture.

Pryor's Close Second

Pryor's speech took second prize deservedly, by reason of his masterly presentation of a difficult problem, and his bringing it through to a logical conclusion. He declared that the problem of the negro, while purely an agricultural one, tied up with it so, as to do more than educate was their big need and the solution to the difficulty.

A political touch was given to the atmosphere by the next speaker, R. W. DeBaun '23, who took, as his subject, "Can a protective tariff help the farmer?" He reviewed tariff history, gave a sketch of present conditions, and led the audience to believe that a protective tariff was no good for the farmer.

College Is Worth While

W. A. Flanagan '25, the winner of the contest, had a presentation which broke no alternative but to agree with him, and his question, "Is an agricultural college worth while?" was so clearly answered in his speech that the audience's generous applause only confirmed his statements. He cited statistics to prove what he said, and throughout his talk showed that he had studied the subject. The dean introduced next C. H. Leonard '23, whose topic, "Understanding the soil," showed at once painting effort and brilliant composition to give a most the farmer to get more joy out of his existence by not regarding it so much as a struggle.

The final speech of the evening brought to the foreground the subject of Miss F. L. Becker '23, "Junior Extension." She said that the book care of the insective tendencies of children and brought them up in the way they should go, and would keep them on the farm. Miss Becker's treatment of her topic brought special commendation from the judges, and concluded a highly appreciated program.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL SALE OF LIVESTOCK AT PAVILION

Highest Price Paid Was $290 for a Holstein Cow

A total of 58 head of cattle, horses, and pigs were sold at the thirteenth annual livestock sale of the college, held in the judging pavilion on Friday afternoon of Farmers' Week. In spite of the decrease in attendance at the week's festivities and unfavorable weather on the day of the sale, the pavilion was well filled with interested spectators and enthusiastic bidders. The familiar figure of Col. George E. Baxter occupied the box and as usual the crowd was kept active and in the best of spirits by his "vnillowing, pleading, reciting, he dispensed his duties in an admirable manner.

Sale Considered Satisfactory

The 58 head of cattle, mostly purebred Holsteins, averaged $145, which compared very favorably with prices paid at a recent state sale. Professor "Hy" Wing considered the sale very satisfactory in view of the general flatness of the dairy farmers' pocketbook and the current depression of prices for purebred livestock. The top price of $290 was paid by Eugene Stapler of Philadelphia for a mature Holstein cow. Glista Divine, a strong vigorous individual of the Glista family, brought $265, and a grandson of Glista Reserve at $200.

The 14 head of swine went at an average of approximately $40, a bargain for purchasers in view of the breeding and age of the animals.

The few horses sold were grade work horses and were knocked down at current prices. A pair of Percheron mares, slightly undersize, topped this class at $250 each.

MISS ROSE TO VISIT BELGIUM

Professor Flora Rose has been granted a three months' leave of absence to go to Belgium to study the habits of the rhythmic minds of the school children there. Miss Rose will go under the direction of the Child Health section of the Educational Foundation of the Council for Reorganization in Belgium. She will be gone April, May and June. Last year the Commission brought fifteen teachers to this country from Belgium for special training in child health work.

BIG FARMERS' WEEK CROWD ENJOYED ANNUAL KERMIS

Dr. Bates' Pageant Went Off Well as a Prelude to "The Meddlers"

The sixth of the annual Kermis plays was given in Bailey Hall, Friday evening, February 16th, the final evening event of Farmers' Week. The stage was set with the new curtain and steel frame erected to give a more dramatic background for the production. This new equipment was provided outside the profits of last year's entertainment.

The evening's program opened with a selection by a well-known local orchestra, who gave the audience and attention to a couple of national celebrities, Mr. Gallagher and his friend Mr. Sheehan. When the curtain finally was drawn back, the audience was treated to a most majestic appearing Mother Agriculture (Maria Segui '23), was played by the American Agriculture (Guy Meal '23). Then followed the remainder of the pageant, "The International Spirit of Agriculture," written by Dr. Earl Bates and put on at the last Ag Assembly, consisting of the presentation of representatives of the agriculture of foreign countries, four highly well-applauded among them was A. Pepin, representing France.

Carlson and Wakeley Wrote Play

With another selection by the orchestra, the play opened, and "The Meddlers" occupied the foreground of attention from then on to the close of the evening's entertainment, Miss Alice A. C. Carlson '23, and P. C. Wakeley '23, wrote the play, and it showed the utmost thought and extreme care in the accurate portrayal of certain types of personalities. The particular "meddler" of the play, Kate Wannaby, played by Miss Florence Becker '23, has an inherent desire to express her soul, and manages to complicate matters in such a way that Jane Kennedy, the heroine, played by Miss E. D. Wood '24, wishes to turn down the proposal of Ben Jones, played by I. H. Rodwell '23, an enterprising young farmer, madly in love with her. Matters are finally straightened out in the third act, after an attempted murder has taken place and Jane has discovered herself to be in love with Ben.

Bill and Katie Pleased Crowd

Bill, played by A. S. Muller '23, and Katie, wore the outstanding and most appreciated members of the cast. Two humorous, and endearing friends by strikingly different means, which none the less won their listeners. Careful coaching manifested itself throughout the play, and the respect of the audience for the cast. The greatest credit is due Professors M. V. Atwood and D. J. Crosby for their work with the play, which has been considered the best of any of the Kermis productions.
C. C. C. CLUB HOLDS ANNUAL BANQUET IN BARNES HALL

Liberty Hyde Bailey Was the Main Speaker; Rural Philosopher

The first annual dinner of the Cornell Countryman Club was held February 14 in the Coffee House at Barnes Hall. At the conclusion of the dinner, Mr. G. E. Peabody, acting as toastmaster, introduced Mr. R. H. Edwards, who spoke. Mr. Edwards commented upon the founding of the organization by Mr. E. Merrill and himself, in the winter of 1919-20. and Jean Merrill as honorary member. Miss Becker, as the scribe, read letters from alumni who were unable to attend—elevently discovering the missiles in golden eggs hidden beneath a white hen, symbol of the club.

Dean Bailey gave the address of the evening—a bit of his own philosophy of agriculture. The artisans of Biblical times emerged as the serfs of a feudal lord and the birth of a new class of farmers, who, owning the land on which they worked, became something greater than mere animated mud sills.

Ag Schools Accomplish Purpose

From this class the agricultural schools, tolerant of no class spirit, are drawing their clientele and daily developing not merely farmers but men; men whose judgment is sound, mind imbued with the ideal to produce enough not only for themselves but also for others and to enrich the earth.

The greater opinion of a good farmer and his wife living on a good farm well farmed is worth more than that of an industrial center, "he said, referring to the farmers' political competency. "The soil being the first step on which our civilization is built, a real democracy must of necessity be founded on the land.

Two Duties of the Farmer

"The greatest defect of modern society is reverence for the earth is holy and must be well kept. To this end the farmer bears a dual responsibility, to support himself and his family and produce something for the society, and to maintain the fertility of the soil unimpaired for future generations. The gospel of good agriculture and better living," Dean Bailey concluded, "is inseparably bound up with the gospel of religion."

The meeting was concluded by a few remarks from the alumni present, each in turn voicing the gratitude of the entire organization to Mr. and Mrs. Edwards for their hospitality and entertainment. It is the desire of the club to make the reunion an annual event.

TIMBER CRUISERS ACT AS HOSTS AT FARMERS' WEEK

As usual, with the advent of Farmers' Week, the forestry department rose to the occasion with a lunch room run by the Forestry Club, a big exhibit, and a general air of hospitality. In fact, traffic was so heavy on the stairs leading up to the club room, that one of the stone slabs in the stairs was broken in the rush. Though the club is suffering from a surplus of proceeds, and that the immediate and pressing question to come up before the next meeting of the club is: "What shall we do with all this money?"

Leading a more or less isolated life as the foresters, however, and having habits of spending more or less akin to his cousin, the sailor, the rest of the college seems to be of the opinion that the club might turn in the surplus money to purchase a bull calf, or tithes for the Domeon cow, an elevator for the Judy Pavilion, or a house-block in front of Bailey Hall, or a hay-wringer for use on the college farms in wet weather.

FOODER

Since food is necessary for life it seems fitting that all the Farmers' Week "food-vendors should receive some thanks for the performance of their "angel of mercy" duties. Life-saving medals are not out of order but rather common so perhaps seeing their names in print will suffice to give them an idea of the, as yet, unexpressed gratitude in the hearts of many a Farmers' Week guest.

Frigg Frigga Lunch Room was conducted under "Sunny" Watson '23, "Dot" Voorhees '23, and Martha Wool '24. The basement of Roberts was turned into a maze of white-covered tables and a sea of space, and equipment, the girls did amazingly well in food dispensing.

Omicron Nu was successful at their Home Economics candy counter, to the tune of about $100.

Dairy Department supplemented the Frigg Frigga lunch-room and relieved congestion in the basement of Roberts.

Dom Econ Cafeteria, with its excellent organization and management, had served 7,953 patrons and patronesses up to Friday night of Farmers' Week. Their usual force was supplemented by Omicron Nu.

Equivalent to the afore-mentioned was found in Poultry where Ruth Rice '25, did the managing.

Round-Up Club worked in the wilds of An Hus, satisfying the craving of the "inner man" as did the Forestry Club in Fernow Hall.

Most of the responsibility of these various eating places fell upon the shoulders of the club, but they are all grateful to the students for the volunteer work which was done throughout the week.

DEAN MANN VISITS GOVERNOR

Miss Ruth Jakway has accepted a position at Carnegie Technical Institute. She will do clothing work in the Margaret Morrison division. Miss Cleveland of Teachers' College will have her former position.

PAGEANT HOLDS ATTENTION OF CROWD IN DOMECON

Written by Mrs. G. Thomas Powell and Directed by Cass Whitney

On February 14, Bailey Hall was crowded to the doors with people bent on seeing the pageant. "In Partnership with the Farmer," written by Mrs. G. Thomas Powell of Glen Head, L. I., with practically the same cast which presented it at Syracuse last fall. The curtain rolled back to show the beautiful, three-seated fairy figures, which were alive but motionless. After a dance by the Goldenrod Fairies, the Farmer (Jared Van Wagenen) called forth to his support and aid the various figures in the pageant. George Washington (C. A. Boullete), Thomas Jefferson (J. Coryell), the Farmer's Wife (represented by the author of the pageant), and her boys and girls, the Grange, Farmers' Institutes and so on.

Unique Costumes

Uncle Sam (M. C. Burritt) made a big hit as did Mrs. Comstock as the Spirit of Cornell University. David Souls' perfected appearance earned her much deserved sympathy, but when danced off the stage by Fer- tizer, Lime, Crimson Clover, and Insect, the audience seemed to think better that the audience laughed. Relief. There was a procession of representative of all the state's farm bureaus, and Certified Seed showed how superior it was to the usual. The Bordeaux Fairies drove away the Bight Imps in a picturesque little dance, and so on through the program. Particularly worthy was the Motherhood, the Spirit of the Community, the Spirit of the Rural Church, and the Rural School.

"Jimmy" Rice and "B. A." Applauded

Many familiar faces made their appearance in the procession of specialists, each one carrying a shield with the emblem of their department decorating it. A cheer of welcome greeted the appearance of "Jimmy" Rice, who is probably as well known through the state as any one in the faculty by reason of his extended travels. "B. A," as the Spirit of the Press also received a hearty yell, partly on his own account, and partly by reason of his ingenious costume given publicity last fall in the Syracuse "Herald."

The program concluded with another dance by the Goldenrod Fairies and singing by the audience. Credit is due the general chairman, Cass Whitney, who directed the performance with his usual talent. Miss Nye, Mrs. E. L. Baker of Batavia furnished the ideas for the decorative effects which surely deserved commendation.

CHANGE IN DOMECON

Miss Ruth Jakway has accepted a position at Carnegie Technical Institute. She will do clothing work in the Margaret Morrison division. Miss Cleveland of Teachers' College will have her former position.
POULTRY EXHIBIT HOUSES
MANY UNUSUAL FEATURES

Big Incubator and Artificial Lights
Prove of Great Interest

Probably the most interesting feature of the poultry exhibit was the poultry incubator, which, besides displaying the latest devices in cinding, also contained eggs. They also displayed a large and quite complete collection of eggs in various stages of development, deterioration and imperfection.

Artificial lighting was emphasized to the extent of a demonstration every afternoon at four, at which the feathered fowl were expected to retire but due to the centrality of the particular hen's selection or to some other influence not altogether clear they were disappointing dilatory in taking to the roost.

The new 10,000 egg incubator is also of general interest and those who are interested in poultry production on a large scale will be interested in mechanical devices will do well to give it a careful inspection.

DAIRY SHORTHorns HOld

BIG UNDERGROUND FEED

So great was the demand for seats at the annual Winter Course Dairy Club banquet held in the cheese laboratory in the underground of Stone Hall that the last lucky arrival just escaped buying to park astride a convention milk can, when the student waiter purloined an extra stool from some forgotten laboratory. Professor W. W. Wigsten, head of the dairy department, to express themselves before allowing three nymphs from the Conservatory of Music to distract the banqueters. Among the galaxy of notables whose oratory further enlightened the evening was Professor W. E. Ayres, "Father of the egg course," who briefly summarized the value and work of the Dairy Club and course.

WINTER COURSE ELOQUENCE

In Roberts Assembly, the evening of February 12, the Winter Course students and professors to the satisfaction of a large audience that flow of language is not restricted to regular four-year students and professors. The staccato strains of a laboring orchestra broke upon the frosted ear of a belated night watchman. Inside Fernow Hall gay figures glied here and there with reckless abandon and rhythm. Red tongues of flame in the fireplace or refrigerated refreshments. The staccato of the music provided not only a highly trained and accommodating entertainment, but also with the varying moods of the dancers. On rare occasions when the light became too intense for those whose eyes were not accustom to darkness, sudden slumberies into more kindly disposed portions of the hall were discreetly indulged in. In all, report has it that "was a kippity dance."
FARMERS' WEEK CLASSES

Farmers' Week once more is a thing of the past and requires to be thought of in terms of what next year holds in store. There are, though, many things which we can well reflect on as a result of the week, of bustle and hustle, lecture and conjecture, demonstration and animation, lunch-counter and encounter, and so on.

Not the least of these things is the way in which the students and faculty have participated by the student committees. A member of the faculty whose position at once permits and requires him to speak with authority on the subject said that "Farmers' Week as it now exists, could not be run without the assistance of the student committees." In other words, this free and more or less intelligent labor makes it possible for Uncle Fred and Aunt Mary and all the cousins to come and see what Cornell has to offer for the improvement and enjoyment of things rural. Now that is a pretty important function, we'll all admit, and one worthy of recognition and gratitude. True enough, you say, don't we want and need it entirely yes, Farmers' Week would be bigger and better and more enjoyable for all concerned. Were it entirely no, Farmers' Week would be seriously crippled. Where the hitch comes in is the holding of classes by some departments.

Classes in other colleges we expect and must attend. They are there. Here in Ag it is a different proposition, though. Some of the courses are given and some are not. Many burdens are put on the students by the faculty in the management and preparation of exhibits, the handling of the crowds, caring for their needs in various ways, and keeping things going generally. Therefore when some department requires a lot of work to be done, given double cuts for the first two or three meetings of a class, or requires a report by the student wonders why and how. Why cannot the visitors better be served by a more nearly complete faculty participation in the lectures and demonstrations given, and, by a full release of the students from classes to help care for the crowd and partake of the benefits of many of the various events conflicting with their regular classes?

Is it fair when one department is so accommodating as to cancel its classes, provided another, and no one cares? It puzzles the average student even to adjust his schedule of committee work and required lectures to his Arts classes, let alone going to recitations in Ag. Besides what is fair for one department should certainly be so for another. If a term of a certain length suffices for one course why not for another? Is it better that we should spend a week longer on that course in burdock breeding than the one on paroting potatoes? Naturally, and quite rightly, every professor thinks that his course is one that the student cannot afford to do without. Probably the student thinks so, too, but he hasn't signed up for it, but the chances are that he can get through Farmers' Week without it, and its lack not hurt him a bit. We say he should stand for its consideration on the merits of its fairness to all concerned, if for nothing else.

WHY BUST?

Finals have come and gone. They have ceased to be the main topic of conversation. Like a stone flung into a pool, the students are still rippled and diminished, and died away. But a few of us were not able to stand those ripples or wavelets or whatever you wish to call them, and as a consequence are back with mad on the farm. A fine place to be, all right, but under the circumstances not exactly where we should be.

Why? Why don't we all stay and keep on with our class? Why is it seemingly inevitable that some must bust? For some always do, and we have to rectify the case. Is the work in the college too hard? Does the faculty expect too much? Are people mentally incapable of more than about so much learning? Or is it poor judgment on the part of the student? The last question, to our point of view, settles the whole problem. You hate to see heartless or unsympathetic, but candidly, we see no reason why anyone with enough to get by our Mr. Hoy and a little common sense, should bust out. It is hard to get a course on probation, but there are cases where that is difficult to avoid. Busting, however, is purely a matter of using poor judgment. When courses are run in this college, we are given sufficient leeway in our choice of snap subjects and iron-bound ones so that we ought to be able to get by any situation.

As nearly as we can figure out, the whole question resolves itself to this—where is your danger line? What does that mean? That people get panic and have a sick feeling when their average gets down below B. Fortunately, for the sake of comparisons with my other, ordinary folk, these people are few. Then there are a whole lot of us who worry a bit and commence to study a little harder when we find ourselves slipping down below a good round C. Some more people are a little concerned with their educational status if they get into the permanent D class. And then there are, as we said before, the inevitable few who will only just be going under the pressure of an assorted bunch of notices. These few bust. Where is your danger-line?

THIS 'ERE & THAT 'AIR

One of the reporters for The Countryman made his debut of the second term in the library one evening of Farmers' Week, and was surprised at the large crowd there. Besides himself, two people were earnestly striving for the knowledge that is in the printed page, but they left early for further study in human nature. Truly the college student leads a hard, hard life, and when he gets out into the college world, will it please be good to him?

To be or not to be, that is the question. If your goloshes are unbuckled, you are branded as collegiate, otherwise you aren't. Not believing in the version that four buckles fastened indicate marriage, we maintain that four buckles fastened indicates a timid spirit. Three fastened shows a more adventurous spirit, acclimatizing itself and expanding until it is a part of college life. Two buckles indicates one who desires to be thought wild, but cannot quite screw up his courage any further. When we get down to one buckle, the path to perdicion looms ahead, but those who go about with goloshes flapping, they are the folks who take the world go around. And why, you ask? The buckles clunk, clank, and the buckles abscond. Haven't you seen them floating around loose? They particularly abound on Ag campus. Perhaps this is because, belonging to Ag students they better understand the need of the soil for minerals, so clank to its aid.

One sees lots of funny happenings and coincidences in a day's travels, and some of them can be overlooked. But when the number of co-eds taking Pomology 1 jumps 500% in one term, an investigation should be made. But say, don't try and find just what out of the names of "Doc" Carrick and F. S. Howlett in the directory of the University, and you may have the cause. Naughty, wasn't getting ready for leap year, aren't you?

"The race is not always to the Swift," said the cow as she galloped up the gangplank to Armour's operating rooms.

—Pitt Panther.

One of the most amazing things of Farmers' Week was that, as far as we know, only one small boy got lost. And even he wasn't lost; he knew right where he was, but couldn't find where he wanted to go.
THE FARMERS' WEEK CROWD

BOBBY THE SECOND KICKS THROUGH AS A NEWS ITEM

The very last minute, after everything else had gone to press, we heard that the lodge was harboring a new tenant and we hustled over to have a look. We stared at him and he stared at us (between drinks), and we gleaned from his nurse that he had come the night before, that he was a boy, nine months old and tipping the scales at fifteen pounds. He is only a month out of the hospital where he was very ill with pneumonia, and as a result is looking pretty pale. His yellow hair (not much of it) and his blue eyes appealed to us mightily, and when he finally downed his last nip out of the bottle, he folded his little hands, and heaved a contented baby-size sigh, and as he smiled up at us, we caught sight of two quite respectable appearing teeth.

We promise you more later of Bobby the second, for that is his official "pen name." We'll have three reporters on the job as soon as he gets over his initial stage fright and really starts bossing his guardians around.

AN OBSERVATION

We had almost as much weather as people for Farmers' Week.

AG BANQUET WILL BE THE MAIN EXCITEMENT MAR. 9

The annual feed of the Ag college will be held on Friday evening, March 9, at 6:30, in the dining room of Prudence Risley Hall. The committee, headed by one "Tom" Colby '23, has been making plans since before Farmers' Week struck the college in the neck, to enable this affair to be pulled off without a hitch. Of course, "the best laid plans of mice and men—" but there are also women on this committee, so the day is saved.

No Ag banquet program would be complete without an address by the college head, so Dean A. R. Mann will have a place. To lighten the occasion, stunts are customary, and some good ones are promised for this year. It is hoped that all will be pleased by the plan of the committee this year to print only as many tickets as there are places provided in the Risley dining room, and thus avoid some of the congestion that occurred last year. The price is a dollar and a half, and the authorities guarantee a dollar and fifty cents' worth of catables and enjoyment for each and every one. ('Course there'll be music.)

MANY DOMECON FROSH

On account of the large number of Freshmen, it has been necessary to open several new sections of elementary clothing selection. Mrs. Slade Kendrick, wife of the economics professor of that name, has been employed to assist in this department.

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Liberty Hyde Bailey's poetry needs no introduction to Cornellians. These lines are an expression of the thoughts of spring that are so happily present at this time of year.

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By J. E. Rice '90, professor and head of the poultry department of Cornell University. Professor Rice came to the College of Agriculture in 1892 as an assistant, became assistant professor in 1903, and assumed his present title in 1907. Continuously the head of the poultry department, he has contributed more than any other one man to the poultry profession of New York State, and is one of the best known specialists in the country. His presentation of this important new subject is authoritative, and can be relied on as news of its latest developments.

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A. M. Goodman '12, the author of this article, is an assistant extension professor in the rural engineering department. He has, since graduation, been in the Federal Extension Service at Washington, and done county agent work in Morris County, New Jersey. At present, Professor Goodman spends much of his time in the field and his position places him in close contact with those whom his article will interest most.

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H. W. Riley '01, is a graduate of Sibley College in electrical engineering. In 1907 he came to the College of Agriculture from an instructorship in Sibley to take charge of the newly established farm mechanics department. He has been at its head continuously since, being made a professor in 1912. The following year he changed the name to its present form, the rural engineering department. Professor Riley has always been interested in experimental work and in the presentation of engineering facts in a practical way. This article is a result of data he has compiled for personal and class use.

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Miss Ruth M. Kellogg is a graduate of the Kansas State Agricultural College and has done work at both Columbia and the University of Chicago. At Cornell she does resident teaching in Household Management, one of the courses offered in the School of Home Economics, the first half of the year, and extension work the second half.

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APRIL

Yesterday the twig was brown and bare;
Today the glint of green is there;
Tomorrow will be leaflets spare;
I know no thing so wondrous fair,
No miracle so strangely rare.

I wonder what will next be there!
—Liberty Hyde Bailey.
New York State Poultry Improvement Program

Part I

By James E. Rice

The New York State Co-operative Poultry Certification Association, Inc., is the direct logical outgrowth of the Cornell Poultry Improvement projects which were started twenty years ago, in the fall of 1903. The specific steps in this program were: First, to discover by research the character indicating constitutional vigor, and egg and meat production. Second, to apply the knowledge thus acquired to the culling out of the least desirable and the selecting for breeding of the most profitable birds.

In 1918 the New York State College of Agriculture undertook as an educational demonstration, the certification and sealed leg-banding of superior, high vitality, heavy laying fowls to establish choice foundation breeding flocks. This project was continued for four years, during which time it grew in quality and volume. The poultrymen, having had full opportunity to observe in their own flocks and the flocks of their neighbors the marked improvement in the production-capacity and production-beauty of the certified birds and their offspring, were now prepared to adopt the suggestion of the state college to organize the New York State Co-operative Poultry Certification Association to take over the administration of the project. Cornell certification had grown so large that it began to take on commercial aspects which could not be assumed by an educational institution. It now could be maintained by the poultrymen themselves. Therefore, in the spring of 1922 the N. Y. S. C. P. C. A. was organized.

The N. Y. S. C. P. C. A. merits public confidence because of the reliability of its members, the superior quality of the certified stock, and the official safe-guards employed to insure fair dealing.

The principal planks in the platform of the N. Y. S. C. P. C. A. are:

1. That superior stock is the most important factor in profitable egg production.
2. That a foundation of superior stock is the first essential to a sound breed improvement program.
3. That mating together of similar superior individuals tends to increase and fix superior quality in the offspring.
4. That pedigree is a valuable supplement to individual merit but not a substitute for it.
5. That the essential characters to be observed in selecting fowls for certification in the order of their importance are: (a) Constitutional vigor as a necessary factor to high production, quick growth, strong fertility, hatching quality, and long life; (b) Production capacity based on the visible evidence of performance as determined by personal examination by state college extension specialists of each hen toward the close of each laying year in October or November and in the case of cockerels and cockerels by individual physical examination each year during the late fall and early winter; (c) Superior quality of eggs involving size, shape, and color as observed by the owners; (d) Production beauty as interpreted by the official examiners in selecting for certification by recognizing the beauty of production quality and eliminating birds showing standard disqualifications or serious faults in fundamental breed and variety characteristics.

6. That since some of the offspring from even the best of matings, whether based on trap-nest records or on physical examination, are likely to be inferior to their parents, chicks and pullets from New York State certified stock are not certified unless and until they have proved their superior quality by their laying performance for approximately one year.

7. That because even the best of breeding birds are liable to develop defects with age, N. Y. S. certification ceases for all birds each year on July 1, after which time they must not be sold as certified unless recertified.

8. That the buying public is entitled to the greatest possible assurance that they will receive what they buy and at full value. Therefore, the association endeavors to secure fair dealing: (a) By exercising the greatest possible care in accepting members and in securing their pledges to observe rigid rules regarding the management, and sale of stock; (b) By seal banding with special stamp N. Y. S. C. P. C. A. stamped bands of certified birds at the time of inspection by Cornell extension specialists; (c) By marking with a special association stamp all eggs sold for hatching from N. Y. S. C. P. C. A. certified stock; (d) By placing a seal on every box of baby chicks from certified stock; (e) By requiring reports of all sales of stock, chicks, and eggs and the issuing of transfer papers to all purchasers of N. Y. State certified stock or eggs and chicks from New York State certified stock.

9. That the proof of the value of the Cornell method of determining the breeding value of birds for New York
State Certification is: (a) The marked improvement in the production of the birds and in the quality of the eggs and the chicks from New York State Certified Stock; (b) The rapid and constant growth of the New York State Poultry Certification project from 3,530 fowls on 52 farms in 23 counties the first year, 1918, to 30,000 New York State Certified fowls on 254 farms in 47 counties in 1922.

The officers and directors representing the nine regions into which the state has been divided are, without exception, able, successful, representative poultrymen who may be counted upon to give wise direction to the affairs of the association. Their names and addresses are M. C. Porter, president, Rodman; C. W. Hastings, secretary-treasurer, Homer; M. M. Griffith, vice-president, New Hartford; C. A. Rogers, Bergen; E. R. Stone, Clyde; F. C. Plinston, Springville; J. T. Kirkup, Mattituck; Otto Bacher, Rock Tavern.

Back of all progress is an ideal. In the last analysis the quality of a people is the measure of the quality of their agriculture. The man is the measure of the hen, and conversely, the quality of the hen is a measure of the quality of her owner; one reacts upon and reflects the quality of the other.

It pays to aim high in establishing an organization or a foundation breeding flock and improving it. In all human effort we are more likely to shoot under rather than over our target, especially when our main object is a long way off. The object of the New York State Co-operative Poultry Certification Association is to produce the best possible quality of production-bred poultry and to assist in its distribution. It is a long time program, but the principle back of the project is sound and it works.

including all told 84,310 fowls in five years' time and estimated as having a market value of not less than $500,000.

The growth of the certification movement has only begun. The association has a bright future and wonderful opportunities for usefulness. Its success, however, like that of all co-operative enterprises, will depend upon two fundamental human factors; namely, wise, unselphish leadership and the loyal active support of the members. The management of the association will test the vision and ideals of New York State poultrymen and I am confident that they will meet the test.

The first year under the poultrymen's administration has been eminently successful. There is a substantial balance in the treasury. That is a good standard of measurement, especially when coupled with the fact that more birds have been certified and a large amount of constructive foundation work has been accomplished in developing the machinery of organization and management.

THE SHOW IN THE ANIMAL HUSBANDRY JUDGING PAVILION
A view of the exhibits of the New York State Production Poultry and Egg Show and Judging Contest held in Ithaca December 4-8
How to Use Explosives in Farm Drainage  
By A. M. Goodman

The average farmer has always been a gambler. He has usually been honest. He may have been a good church member. He may have even been a deacon or an elder or a pillar of some similar design. He may never have rolled dice nor sat in on a poker game, but nevertheless he has been a gambler. He has gambled with low grade fertilizer, poor seed, the markets, the weather and last but not least he has gambled with wet land. The adoption of better business methods and attention to weather forecasts are fast turning him from this fascinating but dangerous path. It seems to me, however, that there is an especially large proportion who still want to play the wet land game. The chances of winning may be two to one, five to one, or almost any other combination but unfortunately while one may lose completely on the one chance he can never make a good, clean winning on the other chances. He never gets a real good full crop—will that the soil and weather and his labor are capable of producing—as long as the land is poorly drained.

While hundreds of progressive farmers have drained and are draining wet areas there are still some 5,500,000 acres in New York State that are under cultivation that should be tile drained. Fortunately a large amount of this work is now in progress and as this is a most profitable investment doubtless the practice will continue.

There are, also, some 5,000,000 acres that if drained even with one good open ditch would grow, and permit the harvesting of good crops of alike clover and red top, where now only cattails, skunk cabbage, pussy willows and bog grass grow. Even on land that is too good crops, the first step is to get a good main open ditch.

For ditches of moderate size where the digging is good and where horses can be used, doubtless the use of teams, plows and scrapers is the most economical. However, on the great majority of these projects the land is too marshy for teams, and in fact for hand labor, and the job is not large enough to warrant the use of a power dredge. This is just the type of job we will consider here. A very natural combination, you will say, the land is too wet to work and so needs drainage. All there is to that is to dig a ditch and let the water run out. Quite right; that’s the way most drainage problems are solved. Nevertheless, getting a ditch thru land that is too wet for the use of teams is not all that it is cracked up to be. This type of ditch—the job too small for the dredge, too wet for teams and where brush and stumps are often encountered—is a job to be done with dynamite. Miles and miles of ditch have been dug in New York State in this way in the last few years and miles and miles more are going to be dug this way in the next few years.

The use of explosives for ditching is no theory. The idea is now harked with several years of experiments and practical experience. The main thing to remember is that their use is not adapted to dry sand and gravel, but to what we usually consider the worst kind of digging, water soaked clay, saturated muck with bogs and brush, or even stumps and legs. While dynamite can well be used for digging under other conditions it is in just such places as suggested above that it has the greatest advantage.

As digging a ditch requires time and energy it is best to decide just where the ditch is to go and just how deep and wide it must be to carry away the water from heavy rains before it damages the crop. A man with unusually good judgment and considerable experience or one who has watched the area thru several seasons can often decide this. If such a man is not available the county Farm Bureau manager can secure the services of a man from the state college who has made a study of drainage and who will make a survey of the area and compute the size of ditch required, stake out the course and determine the depth of cuts at regular intervals.

The next thing to do is to set a stake every 50 or 100 feet along the center line of the proposed ditch. As these are to guide the workmen they should be tall enough to be seen above the grass and low brush. High brush should be cut from along the line of the ditch. Some men prefer to stretch a cord from stake to stake to work by, while others will line themselves in with the stakes by eye.

Crowbar holes are then punched to about the depth of the proposed ditch and the charges placed. Every ditch job is an individual problem. The soil, the amount of moisture, the amount of vegetation and rubbish on the land will vary from ditch to ditch and in fact within a few rods on the same ditch. For this reason even the most experienced blasters make at least one and sometimes several test shots to determine just how deep, how far apart and how heavy to have the charges. The accompanying table is offered as suggestive in laying out these test shots.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size of Ditch in Feet</th>
<th>Top Width</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>12</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Depth</td>
<td>2½</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spacing and Sizes of Charges</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. Rows Holes</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spacing of Rows—inches</td>
<td></td>
<td>30</td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spacing of Charges in each row—</td>
<td></td>
<td>14</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inches</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>34</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depth of Holes—inches</td>
<td></td>
<td>24</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sticks per Hole</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pounds of explosive required for 100 feet of ditch for test shots as suggested above</td>
<td></td>
<td>43</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>167</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The method of firing the charges will depend on the distance between charges and also on the condition of the soil as regards moisture. If the soil is so saturated with water that holes two and a half feet deep will stand half full, what is known as the propagation method is commonly used. In this method a detonator or priming cap is used in only one of a series of charges. It should be remembered that nitroglycerine is not usually ignited by the application of heat or fire, as is the case with powder, but by a jar or shock. This may be brought about by the ex-
A WELL FINISHED DITCH

This was blasted by the propagation method using a dynamite charge or as above suggested by the explosion of a near-by charge.

To have the propagation method succeed, then it is necessary to have the charges fairly close together, not over 20 to 24 inches apart, and to have some substance between them which will not act as a cushion but which will transmit the shock to the adjacent charge. As water will exclude air and is itself practically incompressible it answers this requirement admirably. This method of firing, then, is evidently adapted to the conditions under which we have chosen to work. That which has appealed to busy farmers about blasting ditches by the propagation method is the fact that the work of making the holes can be done quickly, the holes can be loaded quickly, and those who have observed the operating of dynamite realize that everything that is to follow is done quickly.

Imagine, if you will, punching about 100 holes, thirty inches deep in wet muck, pushing a stick of dynamite into each of them, which with the one detonator needed will cost about $13.50, poking your fingers into your ears for a second and taking them out just in time to hear the mud come splashing down, and seeing the bogs and brush knocked down, and ten rods of ditch about six feet wide and three feet deep with water flowing down thru it, and the waste banks all cleared away and spread over the field. It seems like a dream, but that's what happens.

This is just a suggestion of what may be done in this connection. Ditches smaller than the size mentioned may be made by placing charges further apart and not so deep, larger ones or those thru clay or rock may be made in the reverse manner and by using heavier charges. Where large ditches are to be made it is often advisable first to shoot three or four rows of charges, thus making a wide and shallow ditch. The proper depth is reached by placing one or two rows of charges in the bottom of this first ditch.

It should always be remembered that the propagation method of firing can be used only where water covers the charges and where the soil between charges is completely saturated. If these conditions do not exist each charge must have a detonator and be fired with an electric blasting machine as is done in blasting stumps and rock. This latter method is wholly satisfactory but is not quite as fast as the former.

Aside from complete ditches as already discussed dynamite is most successfully used for straightening meandering streams. In this work relatively heavy charges spaced rather far apart and set quite deep are used. This gives not a nicely finished ditch but a series of holes over which the stream may start to flow. With a straight channel and consequently steeper grade the stream will soon wash away the loose material and leave a most desirable stream bed. In this type of work it is usually necessary to fire the charges by the blasting machine method.

Regarding that all important question, cost, our best plan is to refer again to the table. Let us assume that we want a ditch four feet deep and, therefore, about eight feet wide at the top. As it is well to make estimates high in order to avoid disappointment later we will assume that we need large charges placed close together. In the table we find that for the minimum space and maximum charge for a ditch eight by four feet we need 75 lbs. of explosives for 100 feet. At the January, 1923, prices for 50% dynamite,—the strength required for propagation firing,—this will cost $17.60 if purchased in lots of less than 500 pounds. However, this same material in carload lots would cost only $11.80. One man can make and load the holes in not to exceed two hours. Not so bad for a ditch that is deep enough to swim in and that it would take at least two jumps to cross!

DITCHES DUG WITH DYNAMITE

Imagine using a team in these places or doing the work by hand...
Sizes of Pipes for Water Systems

By H. W. Riley

WHEN water flows thru a pipe it rubs on the walls of the pipe and there creates friction. The faster the water flows, or the rougher the pipe, the greater the friction. The flow of a given number of gallons per minute thru a small pipe will require a faster rate of travel in feet per minute than would be required in a pipe of larger diameter. Therefore, the friction developed by the passage of this given number of gallons per minute thru a small pipe is greater than the friction that would be developed if a larger pipe were used. It follows that the power required to force the water thru a small pipe is greater than that required for the large. This will hold true even if the pipes extend directly upward. There is contained in and supported by the large pipe a greater actual amount of water than there is in the small one of the same height and the greater bulk involved has led to a very general idea among men who have not studied physics that this fact makes it harder to push water upward to a given height thru a large pipe than thru a small one; but this is not the case—it is raised thru the large one more easily.

The amount of power required in any case will depend on the number of pounds of water to be handled, the height to which it is forced, and the friction developed in the whole length of the pipe. Engineers have found that it is possible to calculate for piping of a certain degree of roughness just what frictional resistance will be encountered in a given length of pipe in forcing a certain rate of flow thru a certain size of pipe. For convenience the calculations have been made to express this resistance in such terms that it can be conceived of as being equivalent to forcing the water thru a frictionless pipe upward thru an additional height expressed in feet. This imaginary additional height is called the head due to friction or in condensed form the “friction head.” Thus for any given case the “total head” pumped against would be the “actual head” plus the friction head, each being expressed in feet.

From a formula devised by Professor E. W. Schoder of the then College of Civil Engineering and based on experimental work done by him, the writer has computed the table given herewith. This starts by listing in the left hand column friction heads of from 0.20 to 15.00 feet. In the body of the table, under each heading of a specific pipe size, there is a column, the figures in which show the number of gallons of water which must be forced per minute thru that particular size of pipe in order to produce in 100 feet of that pipe an amount of resistance equaling friction head in feet listed on the same line in the Friction Head column at the left. Thus to produce in 100 linear feet of pipe a friction head of 1 foot will require a flow of 0.42 gallons per minute thru ½ inch pipe while 17 gallons can pass in a minute thru a 2 inch pipe before that amount of friction is developed.

The gallons flowing in 24 hours are very simply determined as 1440 times the flow per minute and they are given exactly for the ½, 1, and 2 inch pipe sizes. For the ¾, 1½, and 2½ inch pipes the 24 hour flow can be determined approximately by referring to the figures in the other three columns or by direct multiplication.

Elbow fittings in the pipe should be considered as adding as much friction to the line as 10 feet of the same size of pipe would have added.

The actual use of the tables in the manner just described would be illustrated in the case of a pump deliver-
The Cornell Countryman

April, 1923

ing water thru a 1 inch pipe at 3 gallons per minute to a tank 50 feet above it and 1000 feet distant, there being 4 elbows in the line. The actual head would be 50 feet. The friction head from the table would be 1/6000 feet per 100 feet of pipe. The length of the pipe is 100 hundreds of feet with 40 feet more for the elbows making a total equivalent length for computing friction of 10.4 hundreds. This time the friction head for this case gives 10.4×1.60=16.64 of head due to friction. The total head would therefore be 50+16.64 or 66.64 feet.

A more important use of this table is that of determining how many gallons per minute will flow by gravity thru a given length of a given size of pipe under the influence of a given head in feet. This will be clearly explained by an example in which a spring is 1000 feet away from the house and 75 feet above it, the water flowing thru a 3/4 inch pipe. The entire amount of fall is available as power to overcome friction in the pipe and amounts to 7 1/4 feet per 100 feet of pipe. From the table we see that for a friction head of 750 feet per 100 feet there will be a flow of 3.61 gallons per minute thru a 3/4 inch pipe or about 9500 gallons per 24 hours.

If the water is to be forced thru a faucet of average size and construction at the lower end of the pipe we would deduct 5 feet of the total head as necessary for this purpose. This would leave for overcoming pipe friction 70 feet total or 7 feet per 100, which would indicate a probable flow of 3.48 gallons per minute or 5015 gallons per 24 hours.

To illustrate another way in which this table is useful, assume that there is available a fall of 10 inches per 100 feet and that it is desired to put in a pipe that will deliver 5 gallons per minute under this head. In the table, opposite the figure of 0.80 in the left hand column we look across to the right and find that a 1 1/4 inch pipe is just too small and that a 1 1/2 inch pipe is a little too large. We would purchase and install the larger size, feeling very properly that since a dependable water supply is a vital necessity on a farm, a fund spent for an adequate size of pipe is money well invested.

The Service Wagon, a Real Convenience

By Ruth M. Kellogg

“W"hat may I do to lessen the number of miles I walk in the course of a day's work?” is a question that many women are asking themselves and others. There is no one cure-all but there are various pieces of equipment that are useful for just such a purpose. Foremost among these, where floor levels and thresholds do not interfere, is the service wagon.

When the word is first mentioned perhaps many people immediately think of the beautiful mahogany tea tables or wagons that are found in most of the furniture stores and in many of our homes. However, all too often, this fine piece of furniture, after being purchased, is pushed into some more or less used corner and allowed to remain there, since afternoon teas and lunches are not so numerous after all. For the small family these lend themselves very happily to the meal enjoyed out on the porch or in the friendly glow of the fireplace.

But, in many homes, it seems to come into prominence only at such times as when the housekeeper is busy with her dustcloth.

Aside from the uses to which these tea-tables may be put they have served another purpose—they have led to a demand for a table on wheels that is not “too good” for daily work. This demand has reached the ears of the manufacturers and now there are on the market wagons that are, in truth as well as in name, service wagons or tables. The more useful of these are equipped with four swivel wheels, preferably rubber-tired, instead of two swivel wheels and the other pair fixed or set. This means that the worker can take hold of the wagon at either end or side and start in the direction desired without loss of movement or time. Tray tops of inlaid linoleum or other cork materials are easily cleaned and may be attractive also.

But not all now in use are purchased as such, for women are bringing out some of the old discarded washstands or the small tables and, after putting these on wheels, are finding their work well repaid. Here, too, for the reasons indicated above, swivel wheels are best.

These wagons probably find their greatest use in connection with meal preparation, serving, and clearing away, as they may be used as a carrier for the dishes when setting the table; for the food when it is ready to be served; to hold the dessert while the rest of the meal is being enjoyed, and, after the meal is over, to carry all the soiled dishes to the kitchen.

Then, unless the dish cupboard is within reach, as the dishes are dried the wagon is again brought into play to carry the clean dishes to their proper place. Sometimes this useful device serves as a supplementary work table, and, to a certain extent, may replace a drainboard at the sink. Again, it may hold the baby's tub and other supplies and be drawn to a warm part of the room where no chill can harm the baby as he splashes. No attempt need be made to list all of its uses but one can readily see that it deserves the name of service wagon and may greatly decrease the number of steps necessary in the day's work.
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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Ithaca, New York
April, 1923

With the present issue, the new board takes office, and is trying as quickly as possible to acquire the competence and attain the proper frame of mind with which to publish a monthly magazine. Mindful of past successes and hoping for the future, the new management has only the greatest anticipation for the task that is set before it in maintaining the standard of THE COUNTRYMAN. The year just past has left little to improve upon, and many things have been done which have needed doing. Financially, the journal is sounder than it has been at any time since the war. Editorially, its policy has been well balanced. All these things augur well for the coming year and we contemplate few changes from so well devised a course.

This item in itself, tho, is proof that we align ourselves with the observers who agree that there is a place for an editorial page in any publication. However, to go further, we hesitate in declaring whether or not the editorials that appear in student publications are eminently worth the reading. We state that in general and apply it in particular to THE COUNTRYMAN. But feeling that the need for a function gives its exercise utility, we purpose to set down on this page, month by month, what comes to our hands and minds for our readers to pass judgment on. And in order that judgment may be passed, we wish to make welcome to this page anyone who feels that he has something to say. Suggestions and criticisms will be gladly accepted and taken for what they are worth, altho we beg leave to defend our position when necessary.

To an editorial policy we lay no claim. Such dangerous and incriminating expressions of opinion are only made by fools and very wise men. We aim but to print a COUNTRYMAN which will win the most favor from the most of our readers, and our aims will be flexible in proportion to the number of suggestive communications received by the editors. For after all, tho an editor may have his ideas about this and that, the readers are the ones to be suited. With that in mind, we are planning more practical articles—articles which we hope will enable our subscribers to say, “Now there—I’ll try that, and I believe it’ll save me money.” And in case the subscriber had rather be told more about the aesthetic and beautiful side of rural life, and the joys of being in accord with nature, we assure him that his want can be filled, and we hope he’ll write and tell THE COUNTRYMAN his troubles. As the only student and alumni publication of the largest agricultural college in the east, we have reason to believe that our existence is not justified unless we convey from the real source of the state’s agricultural knowledge some technical information of value to the alumni subscribers who comprise a large part of our circulation.

And so may the year bring much that is of profit to you and to us, and may we have the privilege of serving you to the best of our ability.

For various reasons, one might think a student periodical a queer place in which to extol the virtues of college professors. Yet we so purpose to do, and to the end of giving credit where credit is due, and has been possibly unknowingly, but none the less unfairly, withheld.

Take the case of the average professor with his salary of perhaps three thousand dollars. It looks quite a bit of money to some of our farmer-readers who are getting along on a labor income of a thousand dollars more or less, but we must remember that Ithaca is one of the most expensive places in the state in which to live, and that these professors are forced to live here, and maintain that ingenious American invention, “our standard of living.” And, to venture aside for a moment, when we compare the professor’s salary with that of one of the athletic coaches, there are real grounds for a separate discussion by itself.

But that is digressing. . . . When it is realized that the professor is expected to keep abreast of his subject at all times, to be posted on current literature and legislation, to attend meetings of any scientific societies in connection with his work, to conduct research of his own, and handle perhaps fifty or a hundred students in his spare moments, then do we realize what becomes of his money and time. It takes both for books and travel, and an occasional trip abroad is necessary for a conscientious and full surveillance of the work of many departments here at Cornell.

So let us beware of calling the “prof’s” job a snap; he’s a busy man. When one comes right to the root of the matter, no one wants the really “soft” jobs anyway. Being human, tho, we all think that ours is really the difficult task. . . . The grass is always greener and the apples always bigger on the other side of the fence.
'94 W.C.—Irving C. H. Cook was a visitor in Ithaca at an extension conference of the college on March 9. Mr. Cook lectures on drainage and soil fertility problems during the winter at Farmers' institutes thru the state, and runs his farm at South Byron during the remainder of the year. At the annual Farmers' Week meeting of the Alumni Association, Mr. Cook was elected president for the coming year. He had been vice-president of the organization for two years.

'02, '06 Sp.—Edward Kelley is in the employ of the United States Department of Agriculture. His position puts him in charge of all market soil investigations. His address is The Cordova, Washington, D. C.

'06 B.S.—F. E. Peck is in charge of an extensive planting plan to be started this spring by the model town of Mariemont, Ohio. This plan includes the planting of over 50,000 trees and shrubs in the various parks and garden allotments.

'07 Sp.—H. Seymour Merry is superintendent of the cheese factories of the Deis Fertig Dairies Company, which owns a series of modern factories making swiss cheese in the State of Ohio. Mr. Merry's address is Box 172, Dover, Ohio.

'08 B.S.—George M. Oyster is district manager of the Wayne Oil Tank and Pump Company. At the present time he is located at Island Home and Gilbert Road, Knoxville, Tenn.

'09 B.S.—E. W. Mitchell is now engaged in scientific farming at Stuyvesant.

'10 B.S.—Blair D. Lamphear is engaged in general and dairy farming on the Pioneer Farm near Rome, E. F. D. No. 2.

'10 B.S.—Frank W. Messing is now factory manager for the Hildebrecht Ice Cream Co. at Trenton, N. J. He is living at 317 Bellevue Ave.

'10 B.S.—Morris G. Oldham is manager and owner of the Phenix Dairy, Houston, Texas.

LYNN HOWARD '17

Lynn Howard died at his home in Binghamton, N. Y., on February 24, of Bright's disease.

He was born on November 12, 1893, and was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Darwin Howard of Binghamton. After completing the course in the Central High School, Binghamton, he entered the College of Agriculture in 1913, and received the degree of B. S. in 1917. He was a member of Nayati, Heba-Sa, and the Binghamton Club, and served on the Freshman Advisory Committee in his junior year and the Sophomore Rush Committee in his sophomore year. He was also a member of the Freshman Track Team, and for two years a member of the Varsity Track Team.

He entered the first Officers' Training Camp at Madison Barracks, receiving a commission as second lieutenant of Infantry, O. R. C., and was assigned to Company C, 312th Infantry, 78th Division, stationed at Camp Dix, N. J., with which organization he remained during the entire period of the war. At the time of his discharge he held the rank of captain, and was in command of Company C.

Captain Howard was a past commander of Binghamton Post, American Legion.

10, '11 W.C.—Ross E. Clark has been farming "The Homestead" at Peru. Mr. Clark specializes in apples and potatoes with a yearly output of 500-1500 barrels of Snows and McIntosh and from 500-2500 bushels of potatoes. In addition, he has a splendid herd of Holsteins with several creditable records.

'12 B.S.—James L. Kraker is the county agricultural agent for Benzie County, Mich. Besides this Mr. Kraker is interested in fruit growing. His address is Beulah, Mich.

'12 W.C.—Albert M. DeCou is now in the business of dairy industry with the Cantanea Dairy Co., of Trenton, New Jersey.

'12 B.S.—H. B. Rogers is Agricultural Agent for the Erie Railroad. His office is 306 Fenton Building, Jamestown, N. Y.

'12 B.S.—John W. Law is in the produce business of carlot shipping of California fruits and vegetables. His offices are located at 211 River Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.

'12 B.S.—Earl T. Maxon conducts a retail feed business at Greene.

'13 B.S.—George W. Kuckler is farming at La Grangeville.

'13 B.S.—George H. Newburg is farming at Wolcott.

'13 B.S.—Walter W. Peacock is in the farm implement business at Bridgeton, N. J. A sales specialty is made of tractors and tractor parts.

'13 B.S.—Orford U. Schaeffer is running a 100-acre farm at Albion. Mr. Schaeffer has 20 acres in orchard, apples and pears, raises considerable quantities of canning crops besides a small herd and 400-500 White Leghorns.

'14 B.S.—Dudley Alleman, who has been with the National Stockman and Farmer at Pittsburgh, is now editing the Maine Farmer at Augusta, Me.

'14 B.S.—J. Donald King is working on a poultry farm at White Plains.

'14 B.S.—John L. Laycock is in the employ of the North Public Health Bureau, interested in sanitary engineering, economic survey, and specialization in service to the milk industry. His address is 517 River Ave., North Pelham.

'14 B.S.—Benjamin Patterson, Jr., is vice-president of the Patterson, Sergeant Company, manufacturers of paints and varnishes. His address is 1225 E. 35th St., Cleveland, Ohio.

'14 Ph.D.—Dr. Emmeline Moore, who is a special investigator for the Conservation Commission at Albany,
is spending some time here doing special work in the entomological library on the investigation of an internal parasite of fishes.

'14 B.S.—Harry S. Gabriel, recent instructor in Agricultural Economics and Farm Management, spent the latter part of 1922 in Washington, D. C., where he had a position with the United States Department of Agriculture in the Transportation Commission. He resigned his position with them in January, 1923 to register in the Graduate School at Harvard University where he is specializing in Transportation work. He is accompanied by Mrs. Gabriel, who was Ellen Wigsten '13, before her marriage to Mr. Gabriel.

'15 B.S.—Miss Helen N. Estabrook is head of the department of home economics in the State School of Agriculture at Morrisville. Her home address is R. D. 2, Horseheads.

'15 B.S.—Bruce P. Kocher is county agricultural agent in the State of West Virginia, with headquarters at Moundville.

'15 B.S.—Frederick W. Furst, who has been with the United States Forest Service for the past three years, is now in the office of forest management in District 6, located in Portland, Ore.

'15 B.S.—William Johnson is now holding a very responsible position as comptroller of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad. His address is No. 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

'15 B.S.—Austin J. McConell, former instructor here in the college, is now a feed salesman in the employ of the G. L. F. Exchange at Cortland.

'15 B.S.—Ray F. Pollard is now county Farm Bureau agent of Schenectady County with headquarters at Cobleskill.

'15, ’16 B.S.—Arthur L. Lukens, former varsity hurdler, has been transferred from the Wilmington office of the United States Veterans' Bureau to the United States Veterans' Bureau Hospital and School at Pocono Pines, Pa., where he is teaching agriculture.

'16 B.S.—Guy Earl Matter is salesman of dairy equipment for the Sharples Separator Co. His address is 204 N. Penn. St., West Chester, Pa.

'16 B.S.—George L. Bradley and Miss Nancy McCurry of Nashville, Tenn., were married on December 30 and are living in Mound, La., where Bradley is assistant entomologist with the United States Bureau of Entomology.

'16 B.S.—Frank W. Lukens, a former editor of the Countryman, has recently become assistant professor of rural education at the University of Minnesota.

'16 B.S.—Albert E. F. Schaffe is head of the Department of Poultry Husbandry, Rehabilitation Division, School of Agriculture, University of Delaware. He is also doing graduate work in the School of Education of the University of Delaware, and expects to receive his master's degree next June. His mailing address is Box 432, Newark, Del.

'17 B.S.—A son, Dudley Bell, was born on January 18 to Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Priester (Helen Bell '17), 2745 Wood Lane, Davenport, Iowa.

'17 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. Robert N. Jones of Frederica, Del., announce the birth of a daughter, Edith Mary, on December 9.

'17 B.S.—A daughter, Esther Kircher, was born on Sept. 17 to Mr. and Mrs. Alexander M. Dushkin (Julia Aronson '17), 405 East Fifth Street,
The Tide Has Turned

Roger W. Babson, the business statistician, tells us there is now on the part of the buying public a definite turn from quantity demand to quality selection.

Some milk food producers have already noted this changing attitude of the customer and all soon will. Perhaps you are, and perhaps you are not prepared to cope with this demand for quality products, but whether you are or are not the fact remains that by testing this demand for quality you insure both quicker sales and larger profits.

Is it not then the better business policy to use these supplies which enable you to produce, and produce profitably the high score products the public desires?

Such a service has been continually rendered to Dairymen, Cheesemakers and Creamerymen by

Wyandotte
Cleaner and Cleanser

for twenty years. And its name has become so inseparably linked with that degree of sanitary cleanliness necessary to the production of high score milk foods that "Wyandotte Cleanser" is the standard by which dairy sanitation is judged.

And, too, the results are consistently produces place your cleaning cost on an economical basis.

It cleans clean.
Ask your supply man.
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THE J. B. FORL CO.

Sole Mfrs.
Wyandotte, Mich.

Brooklyn, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Dushkin were married in Jerusalem on July 4, 1921.

'17 B.S.—May E. Niedeck is doing bacteriological work for the H. K. Mulford Co., Glenolden, Pa.

'17 B.S.—P. R. Walkley has left the position of county agent of Madison County to engage in farming near Castile, N. Y.

'18 B.S.—A son, Richard Arnold, was born last fall to Mr. and Mrs. Raymond A. Perry, of Elmira, N. Y. Perry is manager of the Hygeia Ice Cream Company of Elmira.

'18 B.S.—Edwin G. Botsford has returned from Costa Rica, where he was working for the United Fruit Company, and is now sales representative in Broome County, N. Y., for the S. M. Sargent Company of Worcester, Mass., manufacturers of pure fruit flavoring extracts and toilet requisites. His address is 34 Stuyvesant Street, Binghamton.

'18 B.S.—Miss Evie L. Carpenter was married on July 10 to James Spencer, and they are living in Whiteville, N. C., where Mr. Spencer is principal and Smith-Hughes vocational agriculture teacher in the Columbus County Training School. Mrs. Spencer is teaching in the same school.

'18 B.S.—Hiram Hammond, who has been Domestic Salesman for the Dairymen's League, has recently resigned his position.

'19 B.S.—Mark Owens is spending a brief vacation in this country after three and a half years in Japan. On his return to Japan, his address will be care of the Standard Oil Company of New York, Box 357, Kobe.

'19 Ex.—'23 B.S.—Paul Pierce has accepted a position as Junior Extension leader for Genesee County. "Sandy's" address is Farm Bureau Office, Batavia, N. Y.

'19 B.S.—Mrs. Lewis M. Osborne, formerly Agnes Diel, is interested in the growing of celery, at Ann Arbor, Mich. Her address is 1441 S. State Street.

'19 B.S.—Morris S. Russell is managing the home farm of the Russellhurst Farms, at Carbondale, Pa.

'19 W.C.—Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Albert announce the arrival of a baby girl, born February 9. Mr. Albert is manager of the Dixonia Poultry Farm Inc., R. F. D. No. 8, South Richmond, Va., where 2700 high-grade White Leghorns are kept.

WHY NOT
BUY BABY CHICKS FROM
A HIGH PRODUCING FLOCK

RIVERDALE POULTRY FARM

CORTLAND, N. Y.

10% DISCOUNT ON ORDERS OF 1000 OR MORE

Our birds were produced at Cornell University, December 4th to 8th, 1922

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Apollo is the highest quality galvanized product manufactured for Culverts, Fences, Tanks, Storage, Venting, Drainage, and all exposed steel metal work. The added Keystone Indurathene is an added protection to exposed culverts. Sold by weight by leading dealers.

APOLLO-KEYSTONE Sheets last longest in actual service. Sold by weight by leading dealers. KEYSTONE COPPER STEEL is also employed for Roofing Tin Plates. Sold for "Hoister buildings" and "Apollo" buildings. They are valuable to all sheet metal users.

AMERICAN SHEET AND TIN PLATE COMPANY, General Offices: Frick Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.
19 B.S.—E. J. Bradley has returned to the East after several years spent in farming in Arizona and California.

19 B.S.—N. B. Ross is running the College Book Shop in Ithaca.

19 B.S.—M. C. ("Bob") Hammond, who has been engaged in Farm Bureau work in Orange County, has been transferred to Broome County and promoted to assistant manager of the Farm Bureau there.

19 B.S.—Miss Gladys Kitchin is managing the lunch room and teaching cooking in the East High School, Minneapolis, and lives at 1325 West Twenty-seventh Street. She is working under Miss Frances R. Kelley, formerly of the Department of Home Economics at Cornell, who has been for several years supervisor of home economics in the public schools of Minneapolis.

19 B.S.—Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Helen G. Bool '19, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert J. Bool of Ithaca, and R. William Scollen of Barnesboro, Pa.

19 B.S.—Abbie S. Tingley is in charge of the cafeteria at Eastern High School, Washington, D. C.

20, '21 W.C.—Albert J. Green was formerly engaged in railway telegraph work but has now gone back to the farm. He is now located on a 340-acre farm near Wappingers Falls.

20 S.B.—A. J. Coleman is managing the Richman Ice Cream factory at Woodstown, N. J.

20 B.S., '21 M.F.—Bryant D. Dain is now with the industrial investigations section of the Forest Products Laboratory, located in Madison, Wis.

20 B.S.—George E. Durham is sales manager for one of the departments of the Purina Mills, St. Louis, where he has been located since graduation. His address is 4015 Palm Street.

20 B.S.—Miss Marcia Marie Hillidge and Fred V. N. Bradley were married on November 20 at the home of the bride in Front Royal, Va. Bradley, who is a graduate of the arts college '21, is purchasing agent for the Michigan Limestone and Chemical Company, operating the world's largest limestone quarrying operation at Rogers, Port of Calcite, Mich., where they are making their home. Their mail address is Box 442, Rogers.

20 B.S.—G. B. Harrison is farming a 200-acre dairy farm near Laurins.

20 B.S.—Jesse T. VanDoren is farming in partnership with his brother near Three Mile Bay. They have been running some very interesting oat variety and lime tests the past year for their own satisfaction. Jesse is also interested in the Holstein game and has been making some nice records on some of his younger stock.

20 B.S., '21 M.F.—Robert M. Volker and Miss Roberta Josephine Steehr of Cincinnati were married on October 7 and are making their home...
in Madison, Wis., where Volkert is with the Forest Products Laboratory.

20 B.S.—Miss Olive M. Monroe, for two years dietitian of Risley Hall, is now assistant manager of the Clover Tea Room, Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, New York. Her home address is 156 Johnson Avenue, Newark, N. J.

20 B.S.—Vivian A. Merrill is instructing in Domestic Economy at Child's Restaurant in Atlantic City, N. J. Her address is 319 Atlantic Avenue.

20 B.S.—Ruth Geisenhoff (Mrs. John N. Strauss) is supervisor of dining room for New York Telephone Co. Her address is 2544 Valentine Avenue, N. Y. C.

20 B.S.—Jesse Milton Buzby is manager and comptroller of the Goethals, Wilford and Boys, Incorporated, of P. R. His address is Box 1427 San Juan, Porto Rico.

20 B.S.—L. F. Evans is employed by the General Sales Agency, Inc., of America and his permanent address is Y. M. C. A., 17 and Harney Street, Omaha, Neb.

20 B.S.—Mary H. Griffin is manager of a cafeteria for the New York Telephone Company, 81 Willouby Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

20 B.S.—Gladyse Byrne is teaching homemaking and biology at Trumansburg, N. Y.

20 B.S.—Frances Brock is assistant manager of the American Red Cross Cafeteria, 111 Urban Street, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

20 B.S.—Marcia Marie Hililidge and Fred Van Ness Bradley were married on November 29, 1922. They will make their home in Roger City, Mich.

21 M.F.—R. M. Volkert was married, October 7, to Miss Roberta Josephine Stoezt of Cincinnati. They will make their home at Madison, Wis. Bob is connected with the Forest Products Laboratory.

21 M.F.—H. B. Vettel returned from Europe early in August. Vettel spent fifteen months abroad, studying in Norway and Sweden for about ten months under the co-operative arrangements of the American Scandinavian Foundation. The remainder of his time was spent in Italy, France and Germany.

21 B.S.—Miss Elsie T. Yates is teacher of physical education in the 4-B grade in Hillside, N. J.

21 M.F.—W. R. Hine has, since July, 1921, been with the Southern Forest Experiment Station, New Orleans, La.

21 M.F.—Helen Glasier, who is the dietitian at the University Club, has been in the Ithaca City Hospital undergoing an operation.

21 B.S.—Frances Mathews Graham is located at 294 Penn Street, Buffalo.

21 B.S.—Russel W. Gray is now in the insurance business at Greene, N. Y.

21 M.S.—A. E. Lundie, former graduate student from South Africa, has returned from the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., to finish up work for his Ph.D. degree. During the past year he has been pursuing special investigation for the bee culture department and has been doing research at the Federal Research Laboratory in Maryland. When Mr. Lundie completes his work here he will be in charge of apiiculture at the Experiment Station in South Africa.

21 Sp.—Charles E. Morris is farming a 150-acre poultry and general farm near Alpine, N. Y.

21 B.S.—Ruth Newman is teaching foods in the Central Continuation School, Rochester, N. Y.

21 M.F.—Harry Donovan is with the Oyster Bay Lumber Co. of Oyster Bay, Long Island, N. Y.

21 B.S.—Harold M. Schmeck and Miss Dorothy Arnold were married

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**Hammond's Slug Shot**

Grandfather used it for potato bugs. Father used 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, belows, 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.

**Sold by Seed Dealers and Merchants**

HAMMOND’S SLUG SHOT WORKS, BEACON, N. Y.
April, 1923

on July 1 at LaSalle, N. Y. Schmeck is advertising manager for the H-O Company of Buffalo.

'21 B.S.—"Bennie" Bennett has resigned his position as editor of publications in the extension service of Kansas State College of Agriculture, to take a position with the United States Department at Washington. "Bennie" is surveying agricultural production costs under the direction of the Federal Tariff Commission.

'21 B.S.—R. R. Usher is renting and operating his father's farm near Hamilton. "Butch's" engagement has been announced to Miss Gladys Wellar, who is of the class of '23.

'22 B.S.—Miss Genevieve Chambers has transferred from the State Department of Health to the Board of Health Laboratory at Flint, Mich. Her residence address is 314 Sylvan Court, Flint, Mich.

'22 B.S.—Helen D. Dates, former women's editor of the COUNTRYMAN, is doing research work in bacteriology for the Commercial Solvents Co. at Terre Haute, Ind. The company manufactures acetone, ethyl and butyl alcohol by a fermentation process carried on by bacteria. Miss Date's address is 602 South Fourth Street, Terre Haute, Ind.

'22 W.C.—W. P. Howe is chemist in the International Ice Cream Company of Scheneectady.

'22 B.S.—Harold F. Little is in the life insurance business with his father in Addison, N. Y.

'22 B.S.—Donald E. Marshall has changed his residence address to 144 Nineteenth Street, Jackson Heights, Elmhurst, N. Y. He is golf engineer, with offices at 166 West 23rd Street, New York.

'22 B.S.—William G. Meal of Lockport has been appointed Junior Project Director for Tompkins County. He announces that one of the initial steps in his program is to learn the particular problems of each community and center in the county through visits to grange meetings and other similar meetings, and that after he has gained this information he will map out a campaign of work for the boys and girls which will place the county among the leaders in the state.

'22 B.S.—Jack L. Smith is now running a farm with his father at Craryville.

'22 B.S.—"Perry" Perregaux has returned to the college to take up research work with the farm management department. "No more milkin' for me," says Perry.

'22 B.S.—Erwin R. Rutherford is assistant manager of the Child's Dining Hall Company. His residence address is 2226 Mount Vernon Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

'22 B.S.—Seymore Vaughan, who is teaching in Odessa, was in town for Farmers' Week.

'22 B.S.—B. K. Fields was married on December 26, 1922, to Miss Louise Beck of Bloomfield, N. J. The ceremony was performed at Bloomfield.

'22 B.S.—Miss Mabel A. Bruckner is teacher of home economics in Frankford, Del.

Better Farming

The tractor not only makes better farming possible, but it encourages better farming.

Just as soon as a farmer realizes that he is able to do three or four days plowing in a day, he sets out to take advantage of his new and increased capacity. He will use a tandem instead of a single disk. He will work his seed beds until they are in the finest possible condition. He will do things he never even tried before, to increase the yield and quality of his crops.

It is highly important, therefore, that a farmer should choose a tractor—

That is especially well adapted to all these operations and conditions.

That is dependable under all conditions.

That is efficient and economical to operate.

That will last through years of hard service.

Having all these advantages, the Case Tractor makes better farming possible and also encourages farmers to do better work. Write for "Better Farming with Better Tractors" and get the whole story.

J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company

(Established 1842)

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Case Farm Tractors, Steel Threshers,
Silo Fillers, Baling Presses, Steam
Engines, Road Machinery and 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.

22 B.S.—Harry S. Adams, who has been with the Department of Agriculture at Harrisburg, Pa., is now secretary and treasurer of the Pennsylvania-Maryland Joint Stock Land Bank of Harrisburg.

22 B.S.—C. C. Carter, the famous Cornell runner, is now living a dual life as farmer and automobile salesman at Rock Island, Ill. "Nick" is also somewhat of a politician, as he is the alderman of his ward.
'22 M.S.—R. F. Illig, Jr., is Assistant County Farm Bureau Agent of Wayne County, N. Y.

'22 B.S.—W. E. Krauss is instructing in animal husbandry, course one, in addition to the graduate work which he is taking in the animal husbandry department.

'22 B.S.—“Sol” Maram is teaching at Liberty, N. Y.

'22 B.S.—Miss Sara R. Merritt is chief dietitian at the Long Island Medical College Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y. She was formerly dietitian with Dr. Rowlee Goyelin, a diabetic specialist connected with the Presbyterian Hospital in New York.

'22 Ex.—Frederick Heinson is now working in a greenhouse at Waban, Mass.

'22 B.S.—Joseph H. Porter is instructor in chemistry and physical training at the New York State School of Agriculture at Morrisville, N. Y. Joe is coaching their team, and his past experience and prowess on the varsity is evidenced by the team that he is now turning out.

'22 B.S.—John L. Smith is helping operate his father’s farm at Crayville, N. Y.

'22 B.S.—Miss Dorothy J. Stevenson is teacher of domestic art in the public schools of Buffalo. She lives at 496 Plymouth Avenue.

'22 B.S.—Lee I. Towsley is engaged in boys’ and girls’ club work in Otsego County with headquarters at Cooperstown, N. Y.

'22 B.S.—F. M. Wigsten is doing intensive farming at his home near Horseheads, N. Y.

'23 B. S.—H. A. Brown is now working in the Dairymen’s League plant at Newark, N. J. His address is 86 Brunswick Street.

'23 B.S.—George Lord Burrows 3rd of Saginaw, Mich., who was graduated in February, has been engaged by Dwight D. Decker, of the Ahwagag Hotel, to superintend the activities of his large farm situated on Hiawatha Island near Owego. George expects to incubate and raise 5000 chickens, 300 ducks, 100 turkeys, and guinea hens. He will keep a herd of tested Guernsey cattle, besides swine, sheep, and other meat animals. About five acres will be devoted to the raising of fresh vegetables. The farm will eventually produce all vegetables, fruits, milk, butter, eggs, and fresh meats for the Ahwaga.

'23 B.S.—E. W. Pierce, who was graduated in February, has been appointed Field Assistant in Plant Pathology and Entomology for Ontario County.

'23 Ex.—Royce S. Pitkin expects to graduate in June from the College of Agriculture, University of Vermont. He is president of the Student Union, the student governing body of the University. During summer vacations he has been employed as inspector in the State of Vermont Certified Seed Potato Control. His home address is Marshfield, Vt.

'23 B.S.—A. E. Ray, February graduate, is employed by the Park and Pollard Company as feed salesman, with headquarters at Buffalo.

'23 B.S.—H. A. Weaver, a February graduate, is herdsmen in charge of the excellent Guernsey herd of cattle at the Inlet Valley Farm, R. F. D. 5, Ithaca.

'24 Ex.—Raymond E. Bonnefond is now studying in the University of Washington.

'25 Ex.—Harold Speh, who contracted mountain fever while working in the forests of Montana this summer, is recuperating at his home in Brooklyn.

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“Production-Bred Poultry Pays Bigger Profits”

Put Your Poultry on a Production Basis with Breeding Stock, Baby Chicks, Hatching Eggs

FROM THE

New York State
Co-operative Poultry Certification Association
Incorporated under Laws of New York State

Write for interesting Free Booklet with article by Prof. James E. Rice of Cornell University. Tells all about the Association. Contains complete list of the 254 members and breeders of 9 breeds of Poultry

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Rodman, N. Y.

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Custom Tailored Clothes

Means choicest patterns, correct style, comfortable fit and substantial wear.

Of course for this thorough satisfaction it's necessary to use 100 per cent all wool fabrics—and that's just what we do.

Come and look over our large selection for this Spring and Summer season—you'll find a plenty to your particular liking.

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Cleaning, Pressing and Repairing done on Short Notice

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LEARNING WHILE FARMING

Cornell Farm Study Courses took College teaching and practice regularly to more than three hundred New York farms this winter.

Good farmers find that intelligent study of their business pays.

Study courses are free to residents of New York.

They include:

- Farm Management
- Orchard Fruits
- Poultry Husbandry
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- Small Fruits
- Milk Production
- Vegetable Gardening
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Copy on a post-card the names of the courses you want to know more about, put your name and address on it, and mail it to

**Cornell Farm Study Courses, State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.**
Engraving and Embossing

We have always made a specialty of fine work in our engraving and embossing department. We are prepared to give the most efficient service in dance programs, invitations, menus, leather covers of all kinds, and high grade stationery. This department is completely equipped to care for your every need in this line of work.

403 College Avenue

Our store is centrally located, in the heart of College Town, and it is our desire that you allow us to demonstrate to you our efficient service and our ability to fill all orders with the greatest speed possible. We give 24-hour service if we have your crest in stock, if not we will make it.

STUDENT SUPPLY STORE

Established 1909

GIVING VALUE IS A HABIT WITH US!
CORRECT CLOTHES AT CORRECT PRICES

Getting better values once elsewhere may be an accident, getting better values the second time may be a coincidence, but getting better values day in and day out, week after week and month after month is neither an accident or a coincidence.

It's a habit in this Man's Store

STETSON MANHATTAN HATS

FASHION PARK CLOTHIERS
THE ANNUAL AG BANQUET
AGAIN HELD AT RISLEY

Students Get Fun and Advice from
Prominent Speakers

Early in the evening of March 9 the lower halls of Risley were unusually alive with the hum of conversation. It was thought that of this particular nature is not peculiar to Risley Hall, but on this occasion the tone, which is generally so typical of the workers and the queen bee, was naturally tuned to a lower pitch by the prevalence of the dull hum of the drones or more fairly, the bumblebees. When this hum had reached its height a great din, which was afterwards found to have been produced by the orchestra, issued from the hall and as if in response to that world-old tradition that great noises have a soothing effect upon the Apoidea family, the swarm soon began, being an attraction of bumble-puppies whose cards have been exchanged for silverware and delicious nourishment.

Snores After Song

It would be as unfair to the banquet committee and to the company to whom that assemblage was not well fed as it would be to Lawrence B. Pryor to say that he is a poor master of ceremonies. However, there has been some discussion as to the advisability of the change which he made in the program. It has been remarked that, since sleep comes most naturally and effectively just after a good dinner, Professor Fuertes should have been permitted to do his snoring first, thus allowing the faculty members more time for best possible showing on close harmony. But no matter what the criticism is worth, Professors O. F. Curtis, C. H. Gallery, W. M. McDaniel, and R. H. Wheeler sang two very enjoyable selections and Professor Fuertes snored very realistically. In fact it has been reported that he has spent many nights in analyzing snores and since it is well known that he has occupied his days in the hunting and painting of birds he certainly in need of sleep and has a perfect right to snore.

Poetry and Prose

The assembly was honored by the presence of former Dean Bailey, who first gave a brief talk on the reasons for education and concluded by reading some of his own poems, the most impressive of which were entitled, "The Wind Blows," and "The Wonders I Have Seen."

The toastmaster next introduced Mr. Charles H. Tuck '06, who has spent a considerable amount of time studying agriculture problems. Mr. Tuck threw light much of the present conditions in that country and also discussed the advisability of spending money rashly on a university education, claiming that to make such an education worth while the student must be willing, sooner or later, to pay the expenses incurred during the time spent in the pursuit of such an education. His interesting talk was finished by reading one of former Dean Bailey's poems entitled, "Hands."

Singles Presented

The program was fittingly brought to a close by the presentation of the Soccer and Cross Country singles by Dean Mann. He preceded the presentation by a short history of the Intercollege Athletic Association which, as he pointed out, was organized in 1909-10. He also said that since that time the Ag College had come out victorious each year excepting the first and the last and concluded his talk by expressing the hope that the students would feel the responsibility which recent large appropriations for the Ag College had thrown upon their shoulders. The combined effort and much praise for arranging such an interesting program and is to be regretted that more students do not take advantage of the splendid opportunities which are offered at such gatherings. It should be the duty of every Ag student to see that the annual banquet is the biggest and best of all agricultural activities.

EXTENSION ADDS TO
CORRESPONDENCE COURSES

Knowledge of Bees, Sheep, Swine, and Vegetables Made Available

Four new correspondence courses, in addition to the six formerly given to residents of New York State, have been announced by the extension department. These include bee keeping, sheep and wool production, swine, and vegetable forcing. Another course is being prepared in commercial floriculture, and the former orchard fruits has been revised and brought up to date. It now considers the problems of the commercial fruit grower in their state as they are related to other types of farming and to the fruit industry as a whole, as well as orchard methods found best by practical farmers.

These correspondence courses are open only to residents of New York State and are given without charge. Enrollment in them necessitates facilities to do actual work in the subjects, and no person may take more than one course at a time. The courses consist of written reports, on study of fruit plants, and of practice on the student's own farm. These reports are graded by college specialists and returned to the writer with comments and suggestions suited to each individual farm. After the student has completed the reports and has passed a final examination, the college awards a printed statement that the course has been satisfactorily completed.

EXPERIMENTAL STATION TO
COMBINE WITH AG COLLEGE

Everybody Happy as Research Men
Turn Profs., Co-operation Keynote

The passage of the bill providing for the administrative union of the State Experimental Station with the College of Agriculture, which now seems assured, is a direct result of the years of friendly feeling and co-operation between the two somewhat similar institutions. The bill contemplates the retention of the Experimental Station at Geneva in undiminished strength; the only change being an administrative one whereby the board of control of the station at Geneva is abolished, the authority being vested in Cornell University as the agent for the state.

Many persons have long realized the desirability of uniting the two institutions. Under the present plan not only will there be no danger of duplication of experiments but also the members of the staff of the station are to receive the numerous benefits that are offered at such gatherings. It should be the duty of every Ag student to see that the annual banquet is the biggest and best of all agricultural activities.

And Another Item

A second bill, also assured of passage, transfers $64,000 from the appropriations granted the Department of Farms and Markets to the College, this being the contribution of the State to the maintenance of county agricultural and home demonstration agents in connection with the extension work of the college. Prior to this the administrative work was carried on jointly by the Commissioner of Farms and Markets and the dean of the College. This year, however, this phase of the work is to be placed entirely on the shoulders of the University, the change to be effective July 1. This step, like the proposed unification of the College and the Experimental Station, is in the furtherance of a sound State policy for the organization of its educational functions.
AG ASSEMBLY RECREATED BY DEPARTMENTAL CLUB PLAYS

Many Students Take Part in Plays—Women Have Equal Show With Men

On March 20, the departmental clubs did their best to entertain the large and enthusiastic crowd of Aggies gathered at Roberts Assembly.

President "Heaney" Luhrs '23, first introduced the Agriculture Drama Quartet in which "Jack" Ford '24, and his followers figured by chanting clever little parodies to well-known southern blue grass melodies. He had prepared bouquets for the ladies which were drawn and distributed by lots.

The general Ag girls next produced "Guerdania" based on the form of Miss M. Seguin '23. The play was a decided success and Miss Wilde '24, as Roland, drew much applause with her unique charger which was constructed of a paper bag on a broom-stick and which she caused to prance with spirit without the aid of cruel spurs.

The "Deed Beets" of the Vegetable Gardening Club chowed vitamins in the form of "aphids," "hooch worms," and "charred swiss" until the whistle blew, and every member were so well fed that they chewed in almost any form.

"A Day in the Life of Mrs. Tut" by the girls of Frigga Fylgae proved to be quite instructive and gave many thrills, especially to those who had good orchestra seats. "Jan" Watson '25, as Mrs. Tut, succeeded in vamping up the male guests, as well as the female portion of her audience as well by a cleverly executed Egyptian dance in a cleverly executed Egyptian costume.

Honor System Upheld

The program was concluded by the presentation of "The Purloined Exam Paper" given by the Forestry Club. It seems that "B. A." ("Johnny Johnson"") had just been given a newly prepared examination paper in Forestry 5 and having been a student himself suspected a violation of the honor system. He sought aid of Sherlock Holmes (Al Jahn '23) and Dr. Watson ("Dick" Baker '24), who very shortly discovered the fact that the professor had sent the paper to the Berry Patch by mistake.

The committee very appropriately furnished refreshments in the form of all-day suckers and it seems the duty of this reporter to say that not one was in evidence at the end of the program.

WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION MEETS, EATS AND PLANS

Frigga Fylgae, at a meeting held in its own rooms in Domecon on Wednesday, March 14, was greatly encouraged by hearing a very favorable treasurer's report including the proceeds from the Farmers' Week lunch conducted on some day for around $100. After dispatching the formal business, a general discussion of plans for the rest of the year was resorted to.

The most important plan, because it was the first to be carried out, was for the luncheon which was held at Home Economics 245, on Saturday, March 24. It proved to be something quite new and different yet fulfilled the general purpose of bringing together the members who are so scattered because of their various kinds of work. Having appeased the inner woman by the well-planned luncheon, food for the refreshments was supplied by an excellent toast-list, embodying well-expressed ideas in a pleasingly concise and interesting manner. Mrs. Burt '25, who assisted as toastmistress, "Glad" Barkley '24, was responsible for all the good times as she was general chairman of the entire affair.

Future Promises Pleasure

Of the more indefinite plans, perhaps a few words would show the treats in store. Frigga Fylgae, as an organization has been growing, but mainly through the efforts of a few. The purpose of the plans now under way is to keep everyone interested in its advancement and, in this way, increase its progress. Hikes every other Saturday being contemplated, with the promise of an extra surprise in the shape of a real "bat" at some future date.

Business as well as pleasure must be thought of and the Nomination Committee are working to enable the holding of elections early in April so that the new officers may become acquainted with the work by conducting the June meeting, having been installed in May. Much business having been transacted and many plans well laid the assembled company took of some bodily sustenance, both warm and sweet, and became highly talkative until the chimes reminded them that dinner time was near and food and waitresses wait for no woman.

EXTENSION CONFERENCE HELD AT NEW HAVEN

The Northeastern States Extension Conference was held at New Haven, Connecticut, February 24. Cornell was represented by Professor George Collingwood of the department of forestry and Professors H. C. Thorpe and R. M. Adams of the department of vegetable gardening. Professor Collingwood was one of the principal speakers. His main address was on "Extension Work in Farm Forestry in New York." Professors Thorpe and Adams also gave important speeches.

Plans were made for extension work in several states, especially in the line of propagation of insect pests, and extinction of tree diseases.

The conference was well attended by professors from all the prominent northeastern colleges and was considered very successful.

Forest Service Responsible

This meeting was the first of its kind ever held. It was instituted by the United States Forest Service upon the suggestion of Professor Collingwood of the department of forestry. This convention included the departments of forestry and vegetable gardening only, but will probably be extended soon to include many other departments. In the future, meetings will probably convene at set periodic intervals.

FOREST HOME FATHERS ENTERTAIN FOR WOMEN

Function Financed and Featured by Forest Home Fathers

It seems that the feminine sex of that superb little village called Forest Home has done so much in the line of entertaining that they found it necessary to make their contribution to keep peace in the family. Consequently on March 7, the Forest Home Fathers financed and provided one of the most striking functions of the year.

The dinner was delicious, if reports are true, and consisted for the most part of such rare dishes as "Exaggerated Appetizers," "Complexion Discs and Green (Owl) Pellets," "Mixed Murphys," "Adam's Pie," "Arctic Style," and "Brazillian Brains.

After dinner "Herb" Whetzel, "Master of Merriment," introduced Sir Harry Lauder Crawford, who produced "A Wee Bit of Scotch," which included Professors King "Coal," Wheeler "Bacon," Curtis "Catsup" and Mr. Sanford "Ink" rendered original selections from the celebrated operation "Ox-Wrables."

Backyard Poultry Raising Defended

Probably the most outstanding event of the evening was the debate on the proposition: "Resolved, that back-yard poultry raising in Forest Home is d -- n necessary." The judges were fittingly selected from among the ladies. The affirmative was ably upheld by the "Stone Artist," who illustrated the point mainly by showing how his father caught tigers, and by "Artisan" Warren, who also fought with zest. "Fancier Rice of the negative maintained that in the near future roosters would be made to crow more softly while "Philologist" Boesche declared hat he had found legal justification for the raising of poultry in Forest Home. During the melee "Deacon" Wheeler, the "Ring Master," called one foul on the "Stone Artist" but in spite of the handicap he was awarded the loving cup by the judges.

Four couples in costume danced a "Four Cornered Shoe Shake," which was called off by "Boston Bob" voice on account of poor selection. But in spite of this disagreeable incident music, cards, and canteens persisted until one o'clock in the morning at which time the "Village Inn" was closed for the night under protest.

ROUND-UP CLUB HEARS POULTRYMAN LECTURE

Professor "Jimmy" Rice entertained the Round-Up Club on Monday, March 12, with an illustrated lecture on the subject "The Pacific Coast Country as seen by an Atlantic Coast Poultyman.

He gave a very interesting description of the naturalistic beauties from northern Washington to southern California. The latter part of his lecture was confined to the poultry industry on the Pacific Coast, completely covering all points from production to transportation from the central co-operative associations.
DEAN BAILEY ENCOURAGES AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

Dean Bailey lectured before the International Foreign Student Association in Fernow Hall on March 2. The theme of his discussion was the increasing of man’s production thru intelligent cultivation of the soil, and improvement of his crops thru plant breeding.

Dr. Bailey spoke of the wide spread criticism of the large amount appropriated for agricultural schools, the chief objection being that not as much time is spent along other lines of education. He met this criticism by saying that the whole country depended upon agriculture for its existence. Therefore too much cannot be learned along these lines.

Dean Bailey praised the spirit of internationalism that exists in the Agricultural College today. He said that it is of mutual benefit to foreign and American students.

Dr. Bates, organizer and promoter of the International Foreign Student Association, who presided at the meeting, spoke of our indebtedness to Dean Bailey for the great service that he has rendered to Cornell.

A FORERUNNER

Prepare for a thrill; another dance is going to be given by the Agricultural Association. The time is April 17; the place the Old Armory. The music will be assuredly good and refreshments will be served. What more could a man, woman, or child want?

PLANT INDUSTRY BUILDING SOON TO BECOME A REALITY

A Plant Industry building, the need for which has been seriously felt for a number of years, is at last about to become a reality. A bill appropriating $830,000 for the erection of such a building is, at the present writing, before the legislature and appears certain of passage. In the general college building plan this is to be located directly east of the old Dairy building and is to house the departments of Botany, Plant Pathology, Plant Breeding, Pomology, Floriculture, and Ornamental Horticulture. Vegetable Gardening is also to be included in this group thru a connection between the new building and the main part of the old Dairy building in which it will be located.

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NEW BLOOD

For the last time, Eversharpen, in hand to dash off a few editorial words of parting from this small, but interesting part of the Countryman. For a year or two we have toted a notebook and an observing eye for matters of moment around the blooming Ag campus, and have been rewarded by the privilege of printing said material and seeing it go out to the waiting and expectant world. Which world did not seem to be waiting particularly for what we had to say.

During the past year we have become embarrassingly pessimistic at odd moments concerning the utility of editors in general and our own in particular. We have about reached the conclusion that they give the editor a good chance to get off his chest whatever frail, weak, and puny ideas he may have, and that if the long-suffering public reads them, it is because they have mental capabilities of the editor and seek to prove wherein he is wrong. And generally, he is.

But let him not be discouraged. Editors always have been written and probably always will be. And really the editor gets quite a lot of fun out of them. The work on this little sheet has been fascinating to an extent that makes us hate to leave it. But leave it we must, for we have another job. We were about to call it a position, but on reflection realize that we can't call it much of anything, for we have no boss, no budget, and no payment.

But, folks, it's been most enjoyable, this year of close contact with the family affairs of the Ag college, and we hereby express our regret at leaving, and confidence that our successors despair of the gradual change in student morale that has insidiously crept into the Ag College life. Enthusiasm, born of student interest, which a few years past has been one of the dominant characteristics of the Ag man, threatens to become a byeword, smothered by the demeanable and lifeless attitude of that very college. Teachers, but to support their own and the increase in the number of empty seats at the Ag banquet and assemblies, signs too glaring to be overlooked. We have reached the point where the very fact that the students sit dumbly by, leaving the penetration of Ag tradition and spirit to a few eager enthusiasts, who, by cogging bravery, or a direct appeal to the inner man, are able to gain some show of support from the student body.

If you believe that an Ag banquet once a year has a definite place to fill in the life of the college, that get-togethers should be as popular as the dances and as valuable to the school as is the commerce of the college which they represent, it is your business to support such activities to the utmost. Don't pout. Think for yourself, away your hammer and buy a horn.

I love to hear a donkey bray, For such remarks we of the way Savor men who dare to say, Delusional droll thoughts that they With bluff and bluster, fine array, expansive wit, and hackneyed lay, And cotton like pouter pigeons— May thru gift of Gab force some slight sway Without the first d—n thing to say.

Our office boy unblushingly hastened in just now to assume all responsibility for the lyrics: "In the Spring a Compe's Fancily Turns to Sprouting Onion Seeds, and It's too Late to Be Early, by an Ingless," which songs we erroneously accredited to the less responsible feminine element about the campus.

Ladies, we beg your pardon!

"I've got something on you," said the milk pail to the floor as the cream slipped over the side.

Out of forty-seven people who registered for farm practice last fall there are but twenty-two fortunate ones to receive their credit.

"Twice told tales," sleepily murmured the stude as the ambitious prof threw an analogous slide upon the screen.

"Tut! tut!" cautioned the King as Queen Tut glided across the stage in an oriental dance to the accompaniment of a tin-pan tom-tom (see account of our feature writer on page 184). Even the baldness in the front row so lost their dignity, that they totally forgot to present a carefully gagged head of lettuce to the Queen upon her exit. What a waste!

An extension course in hortology (night bootleg), not provided for by the College authorities, is held at an set each day in the hole above the east window of the biology lab on the south side of Roberts Hall. A chicken-headed, gray-haired and two-armed, who is worthy of the college which they represent, it is your business to support such activities to the utmost. Don't 

This for yourself, away your hammer and buy a horn.

SELECTED MATERIAL

As the liquid sunshine of April each year warms the fallow ground and watches it planted with promise of abundant harvest, so also, buoyed up by the glorious enthusiasm born of optimism each new editor sharpens his pen and throws into the hearts of the thousands of readers to whom the College and its activities are of more than casual interest. The success or failure of our efforts is reflected in the attitude of our readers, from whom—strangely enough—we seldom hear. We count that day well spent when we get a letter to our door or a call, full of friendly advice, telling of your needs and our shortcomings or reminiscent of days when you, too, were a student along with the best of 'em. Think it over.

SLACKERS

Few students not actively engaged in some form of extra-curriculum activities are always aware of the gradual change in student morale that has insidiously crept into the Ag College life. Enthusiasm, born of student interest, which a few years past has been one of the dominant characteristics of the Ag man, threatens to become a byeword, smothered by the demeanable and lifeless attitude of that very college. Teachers, but to support their own and the increase in the number of empty seats at the Ag banquet and assemblies, signs too glaring to be overlooked. We have reached the point where the very fact that the students sit dumbly by, leaving the penetration of Ag tradition and spirit to a few eager enthusiasts, who, by cogging bravery, or a direct appeal to the inner man, are able to gain some show of support from the student body.

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INCREASED APPROPRIATION ADDS NEW MEN TO STAFF
A number of new positions have been made available by an increased appropriation recently obtained from the legislature. Two new openings are provided for in dairy bacteriology in the Department of Dairy Husbandry. Full time can be given to research, as is also the case with a new position in dairy chemistry. It further provides for an extension of the professor in dairy pasture and an economic botanist who is to give special attention to poisonous plants and leaves. A new assistant professor in dairy husbandry and, along with a number of minor positions of some importance are also established. In addition, some provision is made for an increase in salaries and operating funds for the next fiscal year.

DAIRY DOINGS
A number of aspiring dairy students under the coaching of Professor E. C. Collier are practicing for the judging team in preparation for the Eastern States Exposition, held in Springfield in September, and the National Dairy Congress which will be held in November. It is rumored some brilliant wit has worked out a geometric formula proving that the weight of a cheese is trigonometrically proportional to its power of tickling the olfactory nerve.

The Cornyn reporter whom we sent out to confirm the astounding fact was coldly ambushed in the ice cream parlor underneath the Dairy building, so until further details are forthcoming we refuse to be drawn into the controversy.

Lectures
Among the good things scheduled to appear at the meetings of the Cornell Dairy Club are two lectures, “Method in Detecting and Preventing Data” by Dr. H. Love, given April 16; and “The Use of the Microscope in Research” by Dr. S. H. Gage, on May 21. Dr. Love’s presentation will be given in Dairy 222, while Dr. Gage will put the wiggling critters thru their paces in Staton Hall, both lectures to begin at 8 p.m. An interesting and instructive presentation of the subject, “Plant Management,” by Dean D. S. Kimball, started off the program on March 19. All undergraduates, graduate students, and members of the faculty, interested in dairy work or to whom the program appeals, are expected to attend.

GARDENERS HEAR TRUTH ABOUT VEGETABLE VALUES
Professor Thompson, speaking before the Vegetable Garden Club on Monday evening, March 5, outlined the growing importance of the vegetable gardening industry, which has increased in the last several years. He said that gardeners have increased the value of the country’s produce, both for food and for sale. As the world becomes more industrialized, the demand for fresh vegetables will increase. The club will be held on every Wednesday evening from 7 to 8 p.m.

INCREASED APPROPRIATION
Provided an appropriation recently made available for the Department of Vegetable Gardening, three new positions are being established. These will go to work to manage the farms, both commercial and private, and to or work truck gardens on shares. Allied lines of work in gardening, selling and inspecting seeds, all hold many opportunities for the ambitious gardener.

The meetings of the Vegetable Gardening Club are held quite frequently during the year, although at no stated intervals.

DOMECON DATA
The revised edition of the Butterick Cook Book, published by the Butterick Company of New York, is being edited by Professor Flora Rose. Other members of the staff of the school have worked on various sections of the book.

In the clothing division there are two appointments, those of Miss Charlotte Cleveland and Mrs. Nita Collier Kendrick. Mrs. Kendrick is a graduate of the University of Missouri, and has had wide experience teaching foods and clothing. Miss Cleveland is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin, and has taught clothing and supervises the home economics work in the Lockport High School. Last summer she was a Grenfell Volunteer to the Deep Sea Fishermen on the Labrador Coast.

The Home Economics staff is recovering from its lately depleted condition by the appointment of three new members for this term. Miss Helen McGregor, instructing in foods work, is filling the position of Professor Helen Monsch, who is away on a term’s leave of absence. Miss McGregor received her B.S. degree from the University of Missouri and her A.M. from Teachers’ College, Columbia. She was formerly a house economics department of Kansas State Teachers’ College and later at Kansas Wesleyan University.

Miss Mabel Randolph, for over three years departmental secretary at the School of Home Economics, has resigned to accept the position of secretary to F. S. Jacobson, U. S. Representative from Rochester. Miss Randolph has been at the school since January 1, 1920, and before that time was for ten years secretary to the president of the University of North Dakota.

Miss Randolph’s position here was one of great responsibility and it will be difficult to replace. But we who will so capably carry out the many duties assigned to this particular office. The department greatly regretted Miss Randolph’s departure but, with the rest of her many friends, are wishing her all success in her new position.

PALMER EXTENDS HIMSELF
Professor L. A. Palmer of the Department of rural education, has received an invitation to assist in the establishment of a nature study department in Iowa.

HOTEL TEXTILES OFFERED AS NEW MANAGEMENT COURSE
Step right up, ladies and gentlemen, and others. Register early, the course will probably be full. A number of new positions are being established. Enrollment is limited to those interested in the Hotel Management course. All that is necessary is to get permission to enter a new course which is to be given in hotel textiles and home economics. Professor Belah Blackmore next term. The course will assuredly give a large and interesting scope as Miss Blackmore is doing right now on the subject now. At present her work is being carried on in the Waldorf Astoria Hotel in New York. Such a course has never before been given in this University and it will surely offer an interesting and extensive field for study.

RURAL ENGINEERS RECOGNIZED
Professor B. B. Robb, of the department of rural engineering, who since the last term at Harvard taking advanced work in Education to perfect his Extension Schools in Sewing Machines, made a trip to Monroe County the week of March 12-16 to give these courses for the first time in Webster and other Monroe County towns.

“Doc” Plans Departure
“Doc” Wright, an instructor in the Department of Rural Engineering, is leaving to navigate his cut down Ford out to Fort Collins, Colorado, next June. If he gets there in time, he is planning to teach Farm Shop and Manual Training in the Colorado Agricultural College. His classes in Farm Shop will be composed of teachers of Vocational Agriculture in Colorado, and he will teach Manual Training to principals of consolidated schools.

“Burt” Buys Home
Burton Jennings, instructor in farm mechanics, has purchased a farm near Freehold, Iowa, where his family has been living in the part of the year.

IN LINE FOR CREW TITLE
Registration for intercollege crews took place Monday, March 19. Prospects for this year’s Agricultural crew are very bright since the following men from last year’s boat are registered: P. E. Spahn ’25, G. Bump ’25, W. M. Gaige Jr. ’25, W. L. Norman ’23, and a number of men from the second and third combinations.

SWIMMING BIRDS GAIN WELL-EARNED PROMINENCE
That the Ag natators shake a wicked and a speedy fin is the none too cheerful news reached by the plunks and the linguists at the conclusion of the dual meets in which our team hastened the College of Mechanical Engineering 25 to 18 and the Arts by 25 to 20. The team which took part in this “mud rush in the University’s Roman Bath” included P. E. Spahn ’25, W. M. Gaige Jr. ’25, H. L. Vermilye ’25, G. Bump ’25, and “Seth” Jackson ’25, the last named being the chief high potente and coach of the team.
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The Neck of the Bottle

Last year almost two and a half billion dollars' worth of milk was produced in the United States by approximately 23,000,000 dairy cows. To milk these cows by hand requires the time of 2,300,000 people two hours a day, or 4,600,000 hours of human labor each day (based on the supposition that a man can milk ten cows an hour, which is fast hand milking). At the extremely low rate of 10 cents an hour it costs the farmers of the United States $460,000 a day—just for milking.

Just think of a two billion dollar industry, the largest and most profitable branch of agriculture, operating on such a slow and costly basis. No other industry or branch of farming at all comparable is so handicapped. Hand milking is the limiting factor in dairy farming; it is "the neck of the bottle"—because when milking can be done faster there is more time for other farm work.

Of course cows are not milked for the love of it; on the contrary, dairymen have wanted and waited for a better way of milking for many years. "The Better Way of Milking" has arrived, and it is the De Laval Milker. There are now over 10,000 De Laval Milkers in use in all parts of the country, giving unqualified satisfaction and proving every day that they can milk at least twice as many cows with the same amount of help—thus cutting the cost of milking squarely in two, or enabling twice as many cows to be milked with the same help.

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The fact that Sugared Schumacher Feed is equally good for all farm stock is one of the reasons it is so popular with farmers everywhere. It eliminates the necessity and expense of keeping a stock of different feeds on hand—(it is a variety feed in itself)—it greatly reduces the labor of home mixing. Most good dealers handle Sugared Schumacher Feed. If yours can't supply you, write us.

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A post card brings our new booklet, “From Birthday to Marketday”—a practical guide for the Swine Feeder.

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Contents and Contributors

May, 1923

New York’s “High Five” in Fertilizers. 195
E. L. Worthen of the soils department took his master’s degree here in 1908, having done his undergraduate work at the University of Illinois. Coming here from Pennsylvania State College in July, 1919, he has since been continuously extension professor of soil technology. Altho he is doing resident teaching this year, he has given Agronomy 3, a course in fertilizers.

New York State Poultry Improvement Program.
Part II. 197
By J. E. Rice ’90. This is the second instalment of Professor Rice’s article, and concludes his discussion of the prospects of New York’s poultry industry from the standpoint of the leading poultryman of the state. In presenting his thoughts on the subject, Professor Rice has had in mind the viewpoints of all concerned, and his dissertation is illuminating to the general public as well as to people more directly engaged in the business.

Child Welfare on the Labrador Coast. 199
Miss Catherine Eloise Cleveland, the author of this article, is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin in the class of 1920, and has since done graduate work in Home Economics at Columbia. She spent all of last summer as a volunteer with the Grenfell Mission. As an industrial worker, she travelled long the Labrador Coast with their nutrition unit. Miss Cleveland is now instructing in clothing in the School of Home Economics, having come here in February.

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A PATH THROUGH THE WOODS

Spring holds great store for us. The woods are decked with green and flowers, and we are filled with wonder when we wander midst the trees, that God can find time to clothe Nature so wondrously for man's enjoyment.
New York’s “High Five” in Fertilizers
By E. L. Worthen

Five grades of fertilizer appear to meet all practical needs of New York agriculture for factory-mixed goods under present conditions. Irrespective of their real needs, our farmers have had a list of around a hundred grades, arrayed under several hundred brand names, to choose from. Such being the case, it is no wonder that much guesswork and little well directed judgment have entered into the choice of mixed fertilizers. The tendency has been to base the selection on price alone without giving due consideration to composition. As a result, the tonnage of low-composition fertilizer has been large and that of the more concentrated mixtures comparatively small.

It is customary to express the composition of mixed fertilizers by an abbreviated form of the guaranteed analysis which in the past has been called the formula, but now rather universally designated, analysis. It consists of a series of three figures, the first of which expresses the per cent of total ammonia, the second the per cent of available phosphoric acid, and the third the per cent of available potash. When the total per cent of plant-food—the sum of the three figures—is fourteen or more, the fertilizer classes as high-analysis, but when less than fourteen, as low-analysis. A 4-12-4 mixture would be of high analysis with four per cent of total ammonia and twelve and four per cent, respectively, of available phosphoric acid and potash. The common old 2-8-2, on the other hand, classes as low-analysis.

Unfortunately, there is no available record of the relative amounts of the different grades of mixed fertilizer used in New York. Records for Pennsylvania covering the year of 1921 show that of the twenty most popular of the hundred and one analyses used that season, only five fell in the high-analysis class and none contained a total of over sixteen per cent of plant-food. This means that less than one farmer in five purchased high-analysis mixtures, while only about one in fifteen secured as much as sixteen pounds of plant-food in a hundred pounds of mixed fertilizer. Similar figures for New York would probably be only slightly more creditable. This is borne out by the fact that one large fertilizer organization sold thirty-three different analyses in our state this same year, which varied in composition from the low grade 1-8-6 on the one hand to the high grade 2-8-10 on the other, and of these, eighteen were of low analysis, while of the fifteen high-analysis mixtures, but three contained as much as eighteen units of plant-food.

The more progressive and far-sighted manufacturers came to appreciate that the substitution of high-analysis for low-analysis mixtures would in the long run be advantageous to the industry, as well as the farmer. The Soil Improvement Committee of the National Fertilizer Association has urged this forward step upon its supporting companies. Finally, this agitation for high-analysis culminated in a series of conferences between college and station workers and representatives of the fertilizer industry. The third conference, in which New York State was represented, included the seven Central-Atlantic states. This was held at Baltimore, Maryland, February 8 and 9, 1923.

In order to make it perfectly clear that the college representatives were considering only mixed fertilizers and that any decision reached would in no way influence their recommendation relative to the use of separate fertilizer ingredients or the practice of home-mixing, they passed a resolution approving a list of nineteen analyses. The manufacturers then passed a statement to the effect that they approved and would co-operate with the work of the colleges and experiment stations.

As a result of this conference, nineteen analyses were agreed upon as being wholly adequate to meet the needs for mixed fertilizers in the seven states. The general list follows, in which each analysis was asked for by more than one state:

- 5-10-5, 4-12-4, 3-10-6, 3-8-8, 6-8-4, 7-6-5, 5-8-5, 4-8-6, 2-10-6, 2-12-4, 0-12-6, 4-8-4, 2-12-2, 4-12-6, and 3-8-3. Then a special list of four was made out, each analysis being desired by but a single state: 4-8-10, 0-10-10, 10-5-0, and 0-10-4.

It was agreed that each of the states was to select from the approved list those analyses which would satisfy their needs.
Five analyses, all of which were suggested by the New York representatives, have been selected as adequate for our agricultural needs under present conditions. For upland or mineral soils, there were recommended the 5-10-5, 4-12-4, and 6-8-4, and for muck or organic soils, the 4-8-10 and 0-10-10.

Three of these five contain a total of twenty per cent of plant-food, one twenty-two per cent, and the other eighteen per cent. They all reach the approximate limit of concent-

**THE MIDDLE ATLANTIC HIGH-ANALYSIS CONFERENCE**

Representatives from seven states attended this meeting, held in Baltimore, Md., Feb. 8 and 9. Professor T. L. Lyon and E. L. Worthen (author of this article) are seated at the far side of the table in the right foreground.

When used, the fertilizer materials are used in their manufacture. There is little opportunity left for the use of artificial filler and at best only small amounts of any low composition constituent.

The 5-10-5 mixture is an all-round vegetable fertilizer for the market gardener or trucker on upland soils. It replaces the very popular 4-8-4 since it contains the same relative proportions of ammonia, phosphoric acid, and potash, but is twenty-five per cent more concentrated. The 6-8-4 should replace the 5-10-5 when a larger proportion of ammonia is needed which would often be the case in intensive vegetable crop production where little or no manure is being used. Too, this 6-8-4 is the mixed fertilizer best suited for topdressing timothy.

The 4-12-4 is recommended for field-produced vegetables such as potatoes, cabbage, beets and peas, as well as the grain crops, when a complete factory-mixed fertilizer is to be used. Its use is urged in addition to manure for tobacco. When applied to this crop it is very essential that sulfate of potash be used as the sole source of potash.

The 4-8-10 and 0-10-10 are strictly muck land mixtures, the former is particularly suited for celery and the latter for onions. For lettuce on muck the use of equal parts of acid phosphate and 4-8-10 mixture give excellent results.

Where home-mixing is practiced the following formulas are recommended for these five high-analyses fertilizers:

**5-10-5**

- 200 pounds nitrate of soda
- 100 pounds sulfate of ammonia

**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 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

The results of these regional conferences mark an advance step in the mixed fertilizer industry. It does not mean that the farmer’s fertilizer problems are automatically solved for all time. However, so far as factory-mixed fertilizers are concerned, it goes a long way in simplifying their use. With the list cut down to five for New York State, our farmers certainly have no excuse for making any serious mistake in their fertilizer purchase.
New York State Poultry Improvement Program
By James E. Rice

Part II. Last month’s article stated the aims and purposes of the New York State Cooperative Poultry Certification Association, and the following outlines the work in the State.

The first job tackled by the Cornell poultry department was Poultry Improvement. This was on the assumption that generally it is good policy to tackle the hardest job first. It also was the most important job from the standpoint of economical egg production. There are many sound reasons for believing that the productive quality of stock is the most important single factor in profitable poultry farming. This is because the effectiveness of all other factors is largely dependent upon the efficiency of the hen as an egg manufacturing machine. The poultry house—the egg factory, the feed—the raw material and the other factors in management such as incubation, brooding, sanitation, cost accounting, marketing, etc., are dependent upon the ability of the hen to make efficient use of all the other essential factors. Low vitality, low producing stock or high vitality, low producing stock cannot be made profitable, even with the most skillful management. Efficient stock is the hub to the poultry economic wheel. The other cost account factors are the spokes which are held in place by the tire of good management. Any one of several of the spokes may be weak and the wheel will function. However, if the hub weakens the wheel will collapse. Many farms have failed to succeed because they were weak in their most vital part—high vitality productive stock. Therefore, the breeding of efficient stock is the place to begin when reorganizing or developing a poultry enterprise. It is good psychology as well as good business to do so because better stock begets better care, for the better the quality of the stock the greater amount of pride will be taken in it. Better stock leads to better buildings and better feeding and general management and better profits which in turn leads to still better stock and still better management, and so on ad infinitum.

Such, therefore, are the reasons for the large emphasis which the poultry department has placed upon a statewide poultry improvement program.

At Cornell poultry improvement projects have developed from the simple to the complex. Mentioned briefly in logical sequence they are the replacement of mongrel stock by pure-bred poultry in order to secure a uniform foundation upon which to build production values.

Disposing of the unproductive and least productive birds is the easiest way to increase the flock average. Nearly all cost account records show that the strongest correlation exists between the labor income and the average number of eggs laid per hen. The benefits of culling are so apparent that the demand for this type of extension service has been very large. As many as 300,000 fowls have been pledged by co-operators to be culled in a single year in the state. Last year we held 338 culling demonstrations in 39 out of 54 agricultural counties with an attendance of 6,442 persons.

As a logical next step has come the paid culling project. The culling demonstrations show how and what can be done and the paid culling project provides the experts to do the culling on the farms as a private demonstration to the owners who pay all of the expense. Alto only three years old, the paid culling project has become one of the most effective and far-reaching methods of flock improvement. Last year 699 farmers in the state employed a paid culler. Last summer eleven persons were employed on part or full time in the paid culling work. These persons had as a necessary prerequisite satisfactorily completed the one week course in the Cornell Poultry Judging School.

Reculling on the same farms the same year is becoming a very common practice, and is being followed by "flock segregation" to separate the birds into pens according to their laying qualities and condition, which is essential in order to secure the best results in feeding and in the use of artificial illumination. Flock segregation is merely applying to the management of poultry a principle that has been applied to the breeding and management of other classes of live stock for centuries, namely, the grouping of stock for special feeding, according to their condition of production. For example, the dairymen have long been able to feed and handle individual cows in the herd according to their particular capacities and conditions of production and reproduction at any particular time. It is exactly as important to handle fowls in this manner in order to secure the best results in production and health of the fowls as it is with dairy cows. This means that the best producers must be segregated from the poor producers and birds in laying condition from those that are dormant, even as it is important that the "dry" cows be handled differently from those that are "coming fresh" or are in "full flow" or are being "dried up." Until the recent discovery of methods of judging birds for production value and laying condition by their physical characteristics, flock segregation was impossible in practice with poultry.

Flock segregation follows culling and precedes certification. It reduces the breeding flock to lower terms, thus increasing the average quality of the stock of choicest birds so that the certification specialists will be able to accomplish infinitely more and better work when performing the more difficult task of the critical examination and banding of the choicest birds for the New York State Cooperative Poultry Certification Association.

It will be seen that the fundamentally dominant idea in our breed improvement program is the elimination of the undesirable birds by culling and the selection of the choicest birds by physical examination before attempting trapnesting and pedigree breeding. This is vastly more economical and more effective than to undertake to trapnest large numbers of pullets for a year in order to secure the foundation flock of hens for breeding a year later. Our program begins at the bottom and works up, reducing the numbers and improving the quality as we proceed, instead of beginning at the top and working
down. We believe that the best way to reduce a flock of pullets to lower terms on a production quality basis is by selecting them for precocity (early laying) by physical examination or trapping for a short time in the fall to get their "intensity" of production, but to depend primarily upon the physical examination for late laying at the close of their first laying year. At this point in the New York State Breed Improvement Program the expensive method of trapnesting is employed in our pedigree breeding project.

The pedigree breeding project logically follows rather than precedes the reduction of numbers, thus greatly reducing the expense of discovering the best layers and eliminating the least desirable birds. For pedigree breeding the actual daily egg record of each bird must be known in order to connect up the performance of the offspring with the records of the parents, and thus discover the prepotency of all of the males and females in the breeding flocks and then to select for special matings the individuals which show, by the records of their offspring as well as by their own laying records, that they are good getters of good layers as well as being good layers themselves.

So because of the fact that many poultrymen are not prepared to undertake trapnesting, the Cornell Breed Testing Station was established in 1910 for the purpose of trapping and pedigree breeding for the poultrymen of the state.

The next big move as a climax to our breed improvement program is "in the making" and it is expected will be put into operation this year. This project is to establish a series of sub-stations for co-operative trapnesting and pedigree breeding of New York State production-bred certified birds. These stations are to be built and owned by the people in the sections where they are located and to be rented to the New York State Co-operative Poultry Certification Association to be administered under the general supervision of the poultry department of the college. Already poultrymen in several sections of the state have indicated their intention to co-operate in this project and plans are being made to build sub-stations for trapping 1,000 or more birds and pedigree hatching their off-spring.

Last year for the first time a state-wide exclusive production poultry and egg show was held at Ithaca, with an entry of approximately 1300 birds for exhibition and for auction. The New York State Exhibition, egg show and auction will be repeated this year in response to a general demand for a show that places first importance upon its educational values.

With the establishment of the New York State Poultry and Egg Show and the New York State Farm Bureau Poultry Council representing nearly all of the counties of the state, which organization in co-operation with the college will manage the show this year, it is possible for the first time to tie up the exhibition and the judging of production classes at the poultry shows and fairs with the state production show. This will be done by the establishment of futurity classes for all varieties of poultry so that all birds winning first prizes at the State Fair and county and town fairs and poultry shows which are judged by persons who represent the college will be entitled to compete in special futurity classes at the next New York State Production Poultry Show at Ithaca.

All breed improvement projects are handled as educational demonstrations. The rapid strides which are being made thru research in the United States and elsewhere in the sound educational program for the training of extension specialists in the knowledge and skill of judging fowl for production. In an attempt to meet this need the first Cornell Poultry Judging and Breeding School was held in 1918. This project received a most gratifying response as shown by the fact that thirty-three states were represented. The total attendance each year has increased from 45 in 1918 to 56 in 1919 to 74 in 1920 to 81 in 1921 to 105 in 1922 or a total attendance not including duplication of 361 persons, including students and instructors. To persons who complete satisfactorily the judging school course a certificate is awarded which qualifies the holder to judge fowls for production in the poultry shows and fairs of the state and to be employed in the paid culling project.

The full effort of any educational program cannot be fully measured at the time it is carried out. Improvement is cumulative and must of necessity be gradual. Sufficient time, however, has elapsed since the first definite steps were taken in culling and selective breeding to warrant the statement that a very marked improvement is seen in the purity of breeding and production quality of the birds of the state. This is in keeping with the general tendency for improvement in all of the states where active breed Improvement programs are under way. Greater improvement is yet to come.

**Dawning**

The sable wings of the night
Flapped and cawed from the prairie;
Over a granite height
A dawn-scout watched them, wary.

And the universe threw back the curtain,
And dashed his face in the ocean—
Now that the day was certain—
And rolled up his sleeves for devotion.

—G. R. Van Allen.
LAST year marked the third summer that child welfare work has been carried on on the Labrador Coast thru nutrition classes. Eleven nutrition workers and twenty-five school teachers (all Grenfell Volunteers) were appointed to assist Miss Marion R. Moseley of Chicago expand the health program previously inaugurated by her. Each worker was given scales, health posters, record sheets, and simple charts for health class work; dried milk and cocoa for school lunches; vegetable seeds for children's gardens; scalp salve and tooth brushes.

Two doctors, both graduates of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and one dentist from Harvard Medical School offered their services for the summer, and thus medical attention was provided for the children of each school where nutrition work was done, as well as for many cases where there was no teacher, and dental care was made available for many places on the Labrador.

At the beginning of the summer all the children were weighed and measured and those seven per cent or more underweight were invited to attend a health class and bring their mothers. By using simple charts the workers showed the children how much they would have to gain in order to be up to normal. The social survey work which had been done the summer before and which was continued last summer gave facts to work upon; the reports showed a great lack of variety in the diet, unsanitary living conditions, and many injurious habits.

In regard to diet, mothers were urged to use whole wheat flour in making bread instead of white flour; to serve porridge; to cook potatoes with their jackets on; to use more cod oil and livers of all kinds; to make spruce boil; to use and store for winter use “bake apples” or partridge berries and to use garden greens and wild greens such as dandelion or dock. These foods are available, and if used would prevent beriberi, rickets and scurvy and build up resistance against the dreaded tuberculosis, which takes the largest yearly toll of lives in that country.

The problem in Newfoundland was quite different from that found on the Labrador. In Newfoundland there are excellent pastures where cattle can graze, and the more prosperous families own cows. Can you imagine any mother in the twentieth century not knowing that cow’s milk was good for children? It seems beyond belief, yet we found just such mothers on the West Coast; they used the cream as food and to make butter but the milk was given to the dogs. Cows are out of question for the Labrador because of lack of food, yet between the rocks there is sufficient pasturage for goats to live during the summer months, and in the winter young spruce boughs, and hay from the inland bays can be used as fodder. To introduce goats seemed to be the only solution of the milk problem, but Newfoundland goats give such a small quantity of milk that it hardly seemed worth while to introduce them. Miss Moseley heard about the thorobred Swiss Toggenburg goats that give about two gallons of milk a day, which when crossed with native goats supply a similar amount after three generations. The difficulty was that Swiss goats are very scarce in the United States and very dear, frequently costing as high as $2,000. Miss Moseley was keenly interested in introducing the goats, and, thru the generosity of friends, secured five Toggenburgs as the nucleus of a herd for the Coast. The next problem was to get them to Labrador. This difficulty was overcome when Miss Moseley took them herself. Three of the group were left at one station, the other two were sent to other stations where there were already native goats. An opportunity was given for the people to buy goats thru the Association at a nominal price and as a result 66 orders were filled last fall but others could not be filled until the people made some arrangement for taking care of their dogs as the dogs will kill any living animal in less time than it takes to write it. One method used is to pen the dogs by day and let the goats run, then pen the goats by night and let the dogs run.

Personal cleanliness was another problem. Here much was necessary. When in response to the question, “How often do you give your little boy a bath?”, you get such answers as “Not since a baby” or “Not since he came from the hospital”, you wonder just how you are going to change their ways. In many places children took to the idea readily and baths became a weekly occurrence. One teacher wrote, “The traveling unit was expected on Monday but was delayed until Friday and every one of my children took a hot bath every single day that week. The strain was too much tho, and I fear that the interval was a long one which elapsed before the next.” Ordinarily the children’s clothes were taken off once a week. Few children have a “shift” and more frequently than not their garments were the home of many faithful companions who, much to our sorrow, were inclined to go visiting.

The workers tried to get the children to sleep with the windows open but old customs die hard and it was difficult to get windows open for enough to do any good. Mothers complained that if the windows were open they couldn’t sleep because of the “nippers” (mosquitoes) and black flies which infest the country. However, this obstacle was overcome by giving enough mosquito netting to
cover the opening, and the children who tried sleeping with their windows open were surprised to find how much better they felt.

At school the daily program included tooth brush drills and mid-morning and mid-afternoon rest periods, followed by a light lunch. The tooth brushes were cherished possessions. One teacher taught the children how to use them and offered to put a star beside each child’s name who brushed his teeth both morning and evening. It seems some of the more enterprising youngsters brushed their teeth five or six times, trying to get ahead of the others.

The children were weighed once a week. At such times excitement ran high; proud and happy were those who had gained, but those who had lost or who had not gained were in disrepute. They would not be discouraged, however, and would go away determined to gain before the end of another week.

The two traveling Nutrition Units (dubbed the “Nut Units”) planned their itinerary in such a way as to visit all schools where nutrition work was being carried on and as many other places as possible. One started from the south; the other from the north. All the children were given thorough physical examinations when physical defects and weaknesses were noted. Parents were given instructions as to treatment and were warned of dire consequences which were sure to result unless instructions were followed. The children in districts which were reached by the dentist had the experience of having their teeth cleaned; many had teeth extracted, others had teeth filled, and where sore gums were found they were treated. Toothbrushes were distributed to all children to whom they had not already been given by the workers.

At each place where the Unit stayed, as soon as it was dark, everyone in the community and sometimes people from other communities gathered in the school house, or church, or the largest home, to see stereopticon pictures. A picture show was quite an innovation and proved an excellent time to tell the people how to prevent and cure many of their troubles. The nutrition worker spoke on food and health habits, infant care, home control, cod oil, and goats. The doctor talked on deficiency diseases and prevention of tuberculosis, and the dentist discussed teeth and decay prevention.

The whole program was carried out to raise the standard of living among the people and to change their food and health habits so that they would have more resistance against disease. It is felt that the work has done much to promote the general health and happiness of this people, about which so little is known in this country. They are a thrifty, hardy folk, who mean well, but are nevertheless almost childlike in some of their ways.

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**To the Meadow Lark**

**I.**

Spring o’ the year,—he sang today  
From a gnarled, and knotted tree,  
And his fluted notes were glad and gay  
As the sunshine on the lea,  
And it bore the listener’s heart away  
To the glades of Arcady;— —  
Spring o’ the year.

**II.**

Spring o’ the year,—Oh! matchless time  
Of pageantry reborn,  
When errant minstrels leave the clime  
That tropic gems adorn,  
To make the northern uplands chime  
With song to greet the morn,—  
Spring o’ the year.

**III.**

Spring o’ the year,—no rarer note  
Goes ringing o’er the hill,  
Nor swells a more enchanting throat  
To match the daffodil;  
Than his, who wears a modest coat  
And sings the world to thrill,  
Spring o’ the year.

**IV.**

Spring o’ the year,—the meadow soon  
Your haunting voice will know  
In fugue-like festive choir a-tune  
And swelling, sweet rondeau,  
A song to search the heart of June  
With lyric overflow;— —  
Spring o’ the year.

—W. P. ALEXANDER.
The Cornell Countryman

THE COUNTRYMAN is in a position this year to render better service to its circulation than it has at any time since the war—provided we have the readers. Our advertising has been slowly gaining, and we are endeavoring, with the aid which our increased income lends, to give our subscribers, month by month, more for their money. May we, therefore, ask the assistance of our present subscribers in extending our circulation? We feel that THE COUNTRYMAN has something definite to offer each and every alumnus of the College of Agriculture, and we hope that it will be our privilege to give it to them.

BELIEVING that the truth should always triumph, or if not, at least be heard, we are printing the following final touch to the left-hand plow:

Dear Mr. Cook:

Not to prolong a discussion, but merely to express my gratitude that J. M. Grew, ex-'91, thought that the article on "The Left-Hand Plow" was worthy of a thoughtful comment, I may say that I took into consideration the manner of driving which he describes, but discarded it because in my own plowing I knew of no other way of driving than by the jerk-line to the lead horse, yet I used a right-hand plow.

Under the method which I learned, the horse "gee'd" to the right on a succession of quick jerks and "hawed" to the left on a steady pull. With us, the jockey-stick was likely to be fastened to the collar of the near horse and then to the bridle of the off horse, rather than from halter to bridle. I never used the two lines in driving, except with a pole team, as on both sides of the tongue of a mower. Practically all hauling was done with a four-horse team, driven from the saddle of the near-wheel horse, the whole team being driven by a single jerk-line to the near-wheel horse of the leading pair.

To get back to plowing. In spite of the fact that we used the single line, I used and farmers in my neighborhood in the Shenandoah Valley used right-hand plows; so that, while Mr. Grew's explanation is a thoroughly good one, it cannot be said that, without exception, the use of the left-hand plow is "simply because they drive their farm teams with a single line."

—BRISTOW ADAMS.

A BILL is now in committee in the state legislature providing for the designation of our School of Home Economics as a College of Home Economics. This bill was first introduced in 1921 and passed by the Assembly, but went no farther. Again in 1922 the trustees of the University asked to have the bill introduced, without request for appropriation, and again it was pigeon-holed. The bill has been brought up this year and referred to the Committee on Education. This committee gave it a favorable report when read in the Senate, and it is now in the hands of another committee. Such, in brief, is the history of the Home Economics Bill.

Without attempting to break into politics or make inappropriate suggestions, we still feel the obligation to do everything in our power to urge the passage of this measure which will mean so much both to the College of Agriculture and to the women of this state. It is an important step, and fully merits the careful consideration which it has had, but there is no reason why it should be overlooked, intentionally or otherwise, when the time comes for positive action on it. Let there be due deliberation, but not calculated "stalling."

A NENT the recent mild stir in the local press concerning the combination of the administration of the New York State Experiment Station at Geneva and the one here at Ithaca, we feel it a privilege to speak commending the move. The need for this change has been seen for years, but, as in the case of many needed reforms, the necessary legislative machinery has moved slowly. The direct benefits of this change to the college will be little felt by undergraduates, but in economy of effort in research the new arrangement will prove invaluable. It will cut down duplication of work and render more effective funds spent for investigational purposes, to that end so often sought, but too seldom reached, of really helping the farmer.

OUR cover this month is reproduced from a photograph lent us by courtesy of Country Life. Miss Dorothy J. Cook, a sophomore in Oberlin College, did the contents page sketch for our April issue as well as the one appearing in this number.
Former Student Notes


Elmer Rosel Zimmer passed away in Syracuse, March 22, at the age of 37 years.

He attended the Cornell Winter Course in '08-'10 and the following year entered as a special student which work he continued until 1913. Following the completion of his special course, Mr. Zimmer was appointed assistant in animal husbandry and later became instructor, during which time he was actively interested in dairy herd management and the University farm barn work. In 1916, he became manager of the Tioga County Farm Bureau where his administration was so thoroughly capable as to mark him one of the best county agents in the state. Also in this capacity, he energetically promoted auxiliary organizations such as sheep breeders, bee keepers, and dairy improvement associations. His work with the Tioga County Holstein Club was particularly successful and in 1920 he was appointed field secretary for the New York State Holstein-Friesian Association which position he has ably filled until his untimely death.

In Mr. Zimmer's livestock and farming interests of the state have lost a strong and influential leader.

at Sherburne. Harold has one of the largest accredited herds in the state and his buildings and farm are among the best.

'10 B.S.—Roy Shepard is handling the G. L. F. work in the northwestern part of the state.

'11 B.S.—W. C. Funk is now in the employ of the United States Department of Agriculture in Washington, D. C. He is located in the Bureau of Farm Management.

'11 Ex.—Gorham Valentine Moore has opened a real estate broker's office at 28 Court Street, Brooklyn. His residence is at 1451 East 27th Street, Brooklyn.

'11 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Mordoff announce the arrival of Richard Jr., March 19. Their address is Cayuga Heights, Ithaca.

'12 B.S.—E. P. Smith is running a large general farm just out of the village of Sherburne. Besides running this farm to a good advantage, Mr. Smith is a very active member and officer in the Grange, Dairymen's League, and Potato and Cabbage Cooperative Association.

'13 B.S.—C. P. Alexander, who attended the University of Illinois last year, is now with the poultry department at Massachusetts Agricultural College.

'13 B.S.—O. B. Kent is working for the Quaker Oats Company. Mail will reach him addressed c/o Quaker Oats Company, Chicago, Illinois.

'13 Ex.—Theophile Raphael is a physician in the State Psychopathic Hospital at Ann Arbor, Michigan.

'14 Sp.—F. S. Barlow, formerly farm bureau manager of Otsego County, is now field representative of the Guernsey Cattle Breeders' Association of Ohio.

'14 Ex.—Yervant Karpootlian has a position assisting a dairy chemist and bacteriologist in Spokane, Washington. His address is 510 West 4th Street.

'14 B.S.—C. Sidney Leete is a market milk specialist with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Animal Husbandry, Dairy Division, Washington, D. C.

'14 Ex.—John Bartlett Smith is an entomologist in the employ of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. He is in charge of the Biological Investigations, Japanese Beetle Project, and is stationed at Riverton, New Jersey.

'14 B.S.—Charles Wycoff is now on a farm near Richfield Springs.

'14 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Judson
Firing the Charge

There are two methods of firing a dynamite charge: (1) by means of cap and fuse, or (2) by means of electric blasting caps and blasting machine.

When the cap and fuse method is used the blaster must remember that the fuse burns at the rate of 32 to 40 seconds per foot, and must allow ample length of fuse to enable him to retire to a safe point before the explosion. Six inches of fuse out of the bore hole should be sufficient.

When blasting very large stumps, where it is necessary to fire several charges simultaneously under the anchor roots, electric blasting caps and an electric blasting machine must be used. The electric method can also be used, of course, to fire a single charge.

The diagram above illustrates these two methods.

Dumorite, the new du Pont dynamite, has greatly reduced the cost of clearing land. 135 to 140 sticks of Dumorite cost the same as 100 sticks of 40% dynamite. Stick for stick, they have the same strength and Dumorite possesses also the slower heaving power of 20% dynamite, which makes it a better farm explosive than either 40% or 20%.

We shall be glad to send any student or graduate, free upon request, a copy of the "Farmers' Hand Book of Explosives." This book contains full information on the use of explosives for all kinds of agricultural work.

E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO., INC.
Equitable Building
New York, N. Y.
The Profit in Quality

Creamerymen, Cheesemakers, and Dairymen operate their plants for one purpose only—to make and accumulate profits.

They realize, too, that only by producing the highest quality milk foods at the lowest possible production cost can their margin of profit be increased.

Nothing is proving more successful in the effort to attain results than the rapidly increasing use of Wyandotte Cleaner and Cleanser.

This pure, inorganic, greaseless cleaner is so pure and purifying and cleans with so little effort that its efficiency has long been established in the Dairy industry.

Its use insures against uncleanliness, bad odors and other causes of deterioration and loss of quality in milk products.

Moreover, its absolute uniform quality, dependable work, free rinsing properties, and harmless nature all contribute to an unusually low cleaning cost.

It cleans clean.

in every package

THE J. B. FORL CO.
Sole Mfrs.
Wyandotte, Mich.

'17 B.S.—Edward Frey is located in Fresno, California, where he is learning the fruit business.

'17 B.S.—Louis Fuchs is an exporter and forwarder, living at 429 East 166th Street, New York City.

'17 B.S.—Ralph C. Parker is now holding a responsible position as agronomist in the New England district of the National Lime Association. His office is 360 Worthington Street, Springfield, Massachusetts.

'17 B.S.—F. R. Walkeley, who has been farm bureau agent in Madison County, has recently purchased a farm near Castile.

'17 B.S.—E. S. Warner is working for Hayden Miller and Company, 706 Citizens Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

'18 B.S.—Elizabeth Alward (Mrs. Edwin J. Kilbourne), from Santo Domingo, West Indies, is in this country visiting her mother, Mrs. C. F. Alward, at 149 East Dewart Street, Shamokin, Pennsylvania. From June 1st until September, her address will be 108 Chicago Blvd., Sea Girt, New Jersey.

'18 B.S.—Rudolph J. Babor is a chemist with the State Board of Health of New Jersey. He is located at 409 East High Street, Bound Brook, New Jersey.

'18 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. Walter Baker (Ruth I. Hazen) are living at 342, 54th Street, Newport News, Virginia.

'18 B.S.—Max Feldbaum is teaching agriculture in Blackfoot, Idaho.

'18 B.S.—Sidney S. Warner has been with The White Company since February, 1919. He was first in the Cleveland office, then in Denver. Last February he was transferred to Lincoln, Nebraska, and on October 1 he was sent again to the Denver office, the headquarters of the western district. His mail address is Wellington, Ohio.

'18 B.S.—Juan Resurdeccion Iberico is in partnership with his father in a sugar plantation at Yurimaguas, Peru, South America.

'18 B.S.—Erwin Jenkins is instructor in pomology at the University of Vermont. He came to Cornell just recently to present a thesis for a master's degree.

'17 B.S.—William L. Mayer has accepted an appointment as associate professor of vocational education in the North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering.

'18 B.S., '21 M.F.—Frederic B. Merrill has recently been appointed district forest warden for Eastern North Carolina. Merrill has had considerable practical experience with the United States Forest Service, District 7.

'18 B.S.—Mable R. Pashley is teaching in the Rochester Public Schools this year. Her address is 118 Pearl Street, Rochester.

'18 B.S.—Katharine M. Rodger is doing social service work and is located at 8614 102nd Street, Richmond Hill, New York City.

'18 W.C.—Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Scudder (Ola Lentonen) operate a dairy farm at Fleischmanns, Delaware County. They have two daughters, Ruth Louise, age three and one-half years, and Winona Helen, age one year.

'18 B.S.—Ethel Mae Morris and Ralph W. Brundage were married on November 22, 1922. They are homemaking in Oakfield, R. D. No. 13.

'18 B.S.—Jack Shanly is the only teacher in the high school of Mateoka, West Virginia. Her home is in Troy.

'17 Sp.—John A. Benevenuto is a student at the Flower Hospital Medical College and is living at 4809 11th Avenue, Borough Park.

'17 B.S.—William M. Cady is in the engineering department, working in the sales office of the Worthington Pump Company, Cleveland, Ohio.
senior of this year's graduating class of the Alaska Agricultural and School of Mines at Fairbanks, Alaska. Mr. Shanly left Cornell during the War to enlist with the Canadian Forces. He served overseas and at the termination of the war he was made president of the Alaska Sure Mature Seed Company, which position he still holds besides being the sole member of a graduating class.

19 B.S.—Lyman H. Taft, Jr., is now with the California White and Sugar Pine Manufacturer's Association, with offices at 425 Call Building, San Francisco, California.

19 B.S.—Dorothea D. Durfee is teaching arts and crafts and gymnasium at the Western House of Refuge at Albion.

19 B.S.—Pablo C. Arosemena is a professor of Sciences at the National Institution at Panama City, Panama.

19 Ex.—Stafford L. Austin has a position as section overseer with the Hilo Sugar Company at Hilo, Hawaii.

19 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. Arthur E. Booth (Mabel Lamoureaux) are home-making at Morris Avenue E, Mountain Lakes, New Jersey.

19 B.S.—Ambrose Mattson Burroughs, formerly with the marble laboratories at Canton, Pennsylvania, has gone to Columbia, Missouri, to become instructor in pomology in the department of floriculture, in the University of Missouri.

19 B.S., '19 B.S.—A daughter, Mary Warren, was born on March 26 to Mr. and Mrs. Carroll K. Dunham (Ellen M. Stickelmyer '19); their address is Post Office Box 492, Caribou, Maine.

19 B.S.—A. Eger has left the U. S. Indian Service and is now manager of the Brant Lumber Co. of Lakewood, New Jersey.

19 Ex.—Charles Fayer is an engineering computer. He is living at 205 Ivy Street, Elmhurst, Long Island.

19 Ex.—Nellie F. Gill is assistant principal of School Number 23, Scranton, Pennsylvania. Her address is 334 Colfax Avenue.

19 Ex.—W. B. Greenwood is doing intensive farming near Forestville, Maryland. His address is R. F. D. No. 80.

19 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. Maynard E. Hall (Edna Dunn) announce the birth of a daughter, Jean Louise, on April 4th.

19 B.S.—Bob Hammond was appointed manager of the Broome County Farm Bureau rather than assistant manager, as was stated in our April issue.

19 M.F.—L. V. Lodge is now manager of forest research for the American Telephone and Telegraph Company with offices at 195 Broadway, New York City.

19 B.S.—Arabelle Kelchner is bookkeeper with the W. H. Denney Co., Metropolitan Tower, 1 Madison New York.

Whether your Dairy Farm is a Prospect or an Established Reality . . . .

You cannot afford to forget the two economical milk producers—Diamond Corn Gluten Meal and Buffalo Corn Gluten Feed.

Take Diamond, for instance:

$42.00 worth of a grain ration consisting of 3 parts Diamond Corn Gluten Meal, 1 part linseed meal, 1 part Bran and 5 parts oats, will produce at current prices $175.00 worth of milk.

If you’re an undergraduate, write down the above in that notebook in which you’ve been storing up money-making hints for dairymen.

If you’re an alumnus, with an established farm, make a note to discuss this with your dealer.

Either of these feeds will increase your cows’ milk flow and keep them in better shape. And that’s worth remembering, whether you can profit by it now or four years from now.

IN EVERY LIVE DEALER'S STOCK and EVERY GOOD DAIRY RATION

[Advertisements for Diamond and Buffalo Corn Glutens]

Corn Products Refining Co. New York Chicago
'19 B.S., '21 M.F.—Frederic B. (Abe) Merrill, who was formerly with the United States Forest Service, is now engaged in fire prevention work with the Forestry Division of the North Carolina Geological and Economic Survey. He is district warden for the Eastern District.

'19, '22 B.S.—Joseph O. Eastlack is engaged in testing work in the certified milk plant of the Walker-Gordon Laboratories, Plainsboro, New Jersey. Louis E. Wenz (B.S. '20) is also with the company, and Henry W. Jeffers (B.S.A. '98) is general manager.

'19 B.S.—Jack Wolff has resigned his position as teacher of Agriculture at Delhi.

'19 B.S.—W. H. Wright is with James D. Lacey & Co. of New York. His home address is 10 Woodbine Avenue, New Rochelle.

'20 B.S.—R. W. Bartlett is doing work in connection with the co-operative movement in the department of agricultural economics.

'20 Ex.—Livingston Blauvelt is now managing the White Arrow Farms near Cheraw, South Carolina. The farms specialize in small fruit and poultry.

'18, '20 B.S.—C. Ward Comstock is wood inspector for the manufacturing department of the International Paper Company, 30 Broad Street, New York. He is moving his family to Glens Falls, which will be his headquarters, and from which place he will make inspection trips to the various mills of the company in New York, New England, and Canada. His residence address is 20 Davis Street, Glens Falls.

'20 B.S.—J. B. Dufrére is with the F. W. D. Truck Co., in Clintonville, Wisconsin. His address is 95 North Main St.

'20 M.F.—C. W. Ten Eick recently accepted a position with James D. Lacey and Company of 350 Madison Avenue, New York.

'20 Ex.—Carroll D. Fearson is manager of Schraff's store at 48 Broad Street, New York City. This store serves about four thousand people daily.

'20 Ex.—C. W. Fisher has opened a florist shop at 1622 Pacific Avenue, Atlantic City, New Jersey.

'20 B.S.—James E. Fuller is a landscape architect, living at 43 Orchard Street, East Hartford, Connecticut.

'20 B.S.—Jay Raplee, who has been with the bureau of markets at Philadelphia, has been transferred to the department of inspection with the bureau at Buffalo. His address is Room 220, Federal Building, of that city.

'20 B.S.—Robert P. Morris is employed in relief work at an orphanage in Sidon, Syria.

'20 Sp.—David W. Jewett is with a firm of wholesale grocers in Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

'20 Ex.—Davis E. Geiger is advertising manager of a newspaper in Ashland, Kentucky. His address is 214 17th Street.

'20 B.S.—Dr. and Mrs. Morris Scherago (Jane Stone) are living at 130 State Street, Lexington, Kentucky. Dr. Scherago is Professor of Bacteriology in the University of Kentucky.

'20 B.S.—Eric Schultz is holding a very responsible position as the manager of the Dallas Lumber Company at Dallas, Pennsylvania.

'20, '22 B.S.—Bernard C. Snyder is teaching agriculture in the Castile High School.

'20 B.S.—George Spader, who taught vocational agriculture in Hammondsport for the past three years, has signed a contract to teach at Morrisville next year.

“Production-Bred Poultry Pays Bigger Profits”

Put Your Poultry on a Production Basis with Breeding Stock, Baby Chicks, Hatching Eggs

FROM THE

New York State

Co-operative Poultry Certification Association

Incorporated under Laws of New York State

Write for interesting Free Booklet with article by Prof. James E. Rice of Cornell University. Tells all about the Association. Contains complete list of the 254 members and breeders of 9 breeds of Poultry

ADDRESS

M. C. PORTER, Pres.
Rodman, N. Y.

CLARA W. HASTINGS
Homer, N. Y.
'20 B.S.—John M. Watt is section overseer of the Ewa Plantation, Ewa, Oahu, T. H. He writes: "No particular news items about the Cornellians in the islands. All of us are in general plugging along and trying to get the most out of our time. Once in a while some of us meet in Honolulu at dinner or lunch and talk over the good old days at Ithaca and the like, and we are all looking forward to the day when we shall be able to pay the Hill a visit again."

'20, '22 B.S.—Richard M. Burk is learning the oil business with the Waite-Phillips Company, Okmulgee, Oklahoma.

'21 B.S.—Winifred G. Bailor is a secretary at the Utica Institute, of Mississippi.

'21 B.S.—"Bob" Britt was back for a few days at vacation time. Bob is working a farm at Holcomb.

'21 B.S.—T. T. Buckely is assistant manager of a lumber and coal business in Cambridge.

'21 B.S.—Miss Margaret G. Campbell has accepted a position as home demonstration agent for Warren County, with headquarters in Warrensburg.

'21 B.S.—K. C. Eastabrook is working with an insurance company in Syracuse. Ken's engagement to Miss Helen Lacy of Binghamton was recently announced.

'21 B.S.—Alfred S. Herzig received the degree of Master of Forestry from Yale last June, and is now with the Hammond Lumber Company, Samo, California.

'21 B.S.—A. W. Evans, who has been teaching in the past two years at Greene High School, is going to Burnt Hill's Consolidated School where he is to succeed John Kirklow.

'21 B.S.—P. D. Rupert is doing spray service work in Dutchess County.

'22 B.S.; '25 Ex.—Clifford M. Buck and Miss Mildred E. Cole were married on March first at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James E. Cole, in Cicero. They are making their home at Salt Point, Dutchess County, where Buck has purchased a 112-acre farm.

'22 B.S.—H. E. Buck has recently become service manager of the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle. The Chronicle should be complimented upon its good judgment.

'22 B.S.—T. A. Buhl is raising hot house lambs on a farm which he purchased near LeRoy.

'22 B.S.—T. K. Bullard is with the Federal Fruit and Vegetable Growers at Minneapolis, Minnesota.

The Best Investment

A farmer's best investment is the one that makes him the most certain profit. With a Case Steel Thresher he has two chances to increase his income—not only this year, but for many years to come.

He can thresh his own grain better and when in the best of condition—and he can make money doing the same good work for the neighbors.

Efficient—Case machines are noted for their fast, clean threshing of all crops.

Threshes All Grains and Seeds—From peanuts and beans to the finest grass seed.

Built of Steel—A strong steel frame holds bearings in line and prevents warping and twisting. Steel covering and steel construction contribute to great strength, easy running, dependability and long life.

Durable—The average life of a Case Thresher is easily twenty years. Most of the first steel machines sold in 1904 are still in use and the machines made today are even more durable.

Service—Dependable and prompt service facilities assure Case owners against possible delay at threshing time.

Threshing with your own machine is profitable. An investment in a Case Machine makes this profit larger and more certain. Write for a free booklet, "Profit by Better Threshing."

J. I. CASE THRESHING MACHINE COMPANY

[Established 1842] Racine Wisconsin

'22 B.S.—R. J. Clark was married in January to Marian Shevalier '21. Their home is at Preble where they are farming.

'22 B.S.—Herbert Cooke is running a 200-acre dairy farm at Hyde Park, Vermont.

'22 B.S.—Elizabeth Crapster is domestic science instructor in the High School at Westminster, Maryland.

'22 B.S.—S. H. Emmerson is taking graduate work in plant breeding besides instructing in the same at the University of Michigan.

'22 B.S.—E. B. Goddings has accepted a position as junior project leader with headquarters in Owego.

'22 B.S.—Jack Harriot has spent the year at Ames, Iowa, where he held a fellowship in Iowa State Agricultural College.

'22 B.S.—L. B. Knapp is manager of the Burton Orchards Corporation in Nassau, Delaware.
'22 B.S.—Sarah Launt, formerly of Jefferson County, is now in charge of home bureau work in Delaware County.

'22 B.S.—Frank E. Mitchell is in the New York office of the Clayton Tile and Marble Corporation. He has just finished a development for the shore of a lake in the Adirondacks. His address is 95 Bay 29 Street, Brooklyn.

'22 B.S.—"Ted" Moot has just gone to Sullivan County as county agent there.

'22 B.S.—"Fuzzy" Peabody, who has been with the Childs Restaurant people since his graduation last June, was promoted to assistant manager of their larger establishment in Pittsburgh on April 1. Dick also gets more favorable hours and the promise of an occasional day off.

'23 B.S.—R. I. Doig has accepted the position of principal in the Edmeston High School where he will succeed J. C. Hungerford.

'23 B.S.—Frederick E. Heinsohn, a February graduate, is working with the Boston Garden Company, Boston.

'23 B.S.—P. K. Springer has been secured to teach agriculture at Hammondsport to succeed G. A. Spader '20, who will go to the State School of Agriculture at Morrisville.

'23 B.S.—S. T. Stanton is going to South Dayton to teach agriculture where he will succeed R. D. Gibbs, who graduated from here in '22.

'24 Ex.—Lawrence W. Corbett is working at market gardening in Kingston, Pennsylvania.

'24 Ex.—W. Harrison Wheeler is operating his father's farm near Florida. He hopes to return to Cornell as soon as his father recovers from the illness which made it necessary for Harrison to operate the home farm this spring.

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**The Public Market**

"The Place to Buy Your Meats"

Fraternity Stewards come in and see us about the Meats and Poultry for your House

QUALITY    PRICE    SERVICE

WILLIAM KNIGHT  115-117 North Aurora Street

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**For Farm Butter or Cheese Making**

Hansen’s Danish Dairy Preparations

Pure, concentrated, ready to use, absolutely reliable. Giving uniformly best results in the country’s finest creameries and cheese factories.

**For Cheese Making:** Hansen’s Rennet Tablets, Junket Tablets (for Cottage Cheese), Cheese Color Tablets.

**For Butter Making:** Hansen’s Danish Butter Color (4 oz. and 1 oz. bottles), Hansen’s Buttermilk Tablets or Lactic Ferment Culture for perfect ripening of cream for butter and milk for cheese and commercial buttermilk.

Sold by drug and dairy stores, or direct

Send for literature

CHR. HANSEN’S LABORATORY, Inc.
Little Falls, N. Y.

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**Custom Tailored Clothes**

The high class tailoring we put into every suit we make, combined with the careful measuring to your individual figure, is positive assurance of a perfect fit—a fit that means style and comfort.

I have a full line of Foreign and Domestic Goods to select from

I. V. DELL

Merchant Tailor

213 Dryden Road

Cleaning, Pressing and Repairing neatly done

Contracts Written
Poultrymen:
Cornell Poultry Appliances
are the recognized standard of Poultry raisers everywhere—
These appliances are designed by experts of the New York State College of Agriculture
Write for catalog of full line of appliances manufactured by
TREMAN, KING & COMPANY
Ithaca, N. Y.

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.
CORRECTNESS THAT IMPLIES QUALITY

The correctness that characterizes Baxter's Clothes gives visible evidence of the high standards of Quality maintained in every detail of their making.

They are clothes that will do credit to any man—no matter how particular he may be.

And such clothes tailored with so strict a regard for Quality in the finer details cannot help but distinguish the wearer.

SLOTS AND TOPCOATS
TAILORED AT FASHION PARK
$40 and more

STETSON HATS
MERTON CAPS

BAXTER'S
THE QUALITY SHOP
FASHION PARK CLOTHIERS

Earnest boys and girls graduate from high school in June.

How about a chance to study agriculture or home economics at Cornell next fall?
SENIORS MAKE STATEMENT WITH PLANK FOUNDATION

Platform Substantially Wrought of Seven Pithy Planks

This year's seniors have endeavored to do something to mark themselves from the ordinary run of classes, and have established a platform upon which they propose to stand. It was interesting to note whether or not this declaration will produce any real after-effects aside from the sentiment associated with the subscription of the class thereto. It is a commendable effort, but humanity in the Ag College is so constituted that it is generally rather different to the interests of a class as a primary organization, and attempts to arouse the students from its apparent apathy are to be watched with more than ordinary curiosity.—The Editor.

Statement

We, the members of the Agricultural Senior Class of 1923, feel and express a deep love of the Earth. As agriculturists we shall strive to conserve the precious nature of which human life stands supreme. We fully understand that, as thoughtful transients, we cannot act as sole owners, but as keepers of the Earth, for the support and welfare of those who come after us.

We believe that a full life requires the destruction of pride and selfishness: a tolerance for the opinions of others; an effort to understand the relative value of everything in life; a critical attitude that offers a constructive substitute; a helping hand which gets under a neighbor's burden and helps to lift and remove it; the expression of gratitude and encouragement to others for their noble actions; a great respect for the intelligent opinion of the experienced person; and, a cultivation of a sense of humor.

We aim to contribute our full share toward human welfare and happiness.

Class Platform

Plank I. We recognize that education shows us where we can be of the greatest service to mankind, and impels us to render it effectively. The breadth of education is measured by the genuine development of all capacities. Therefore the prime function of the college is to promote in its students this well-rounded development, particularly emphasizing the development of high intellectual achievement.

Plank II. We recognize that the college must always be free to seek out the truth, regardless of the cost. Research which endeavors to do this gives life to the college. Therefore students and other citizens of the state should give such research adequate support and encouragement.

OMICRON NU

Hortense Black '24, Dolly Brause '24, Frances Scudder '24.

SEDOWA

Hortense Black '24, Lois Douque '24, Carol Griminger '24, Martha Kinne '24, Dorothy Larrabee '24, Mildred Neff '24, Marian Salisbury '24, Frances Scudder '24.

PHI LAMBDA THETA


PHI KAPPA PHI

Rex Warfield Cox, Frank Dickson, Mrs. Julia Moeel Haber, William Ernest Krauss, Leeland Spencer, Ray James Throckmorton, Luther Shirley West.

Plank III. We recognize that health and sportsmanship are fundamental assets. These are developed by extra-curricular activities, which are a minor but beneficially essential part of college life.

Plank IV. We recognize that detailed comprehension of all phases of human activity is impossible. Specialization built on a broad foundation promotes progress in the world today. Therefore we believe that the college should produce specialists who understand the relative place of their field to the whole of life.

Plank V. We recognize the great value and need of a close personal relationship between professors and students.

Plank VI. We recognize the place and absolute need of high moral and ethical standards, such as are expressed and maintained by Christianity, for the fullest development of life.

Plank VII. We recognize the mutual advantages of the close contact between the graduate and the college. Therefore as prospective alumni, we subscribe our wholehearted support to an agricultural alumni association which strives to maintain our connection with the college. This connection will support our primary and active place with the greater body of University alumni.

AG ASSOCIATION DANCE IS DELIGHTFULLY DIFFERENT

Variation in Assemblies Welcomed by Great Group of Gallants

On April 17, the long looked for, much placarded Ag Association dance was put on as planned in the Old Armory. The value of a membership card in the Association was emphasized at the door, as each buster (or bustee) thus armed with one of these all-important bits of cardboard was spared the inconvenience of entering thru a window. A number of devotees of the Teascorean art from the other colleges were also admitted to the tune of a clinking half-dollar. Excellent music was furnished by the "Medley Six," which, with the off-reffied punch bowl, contributed liberally to the success of the evening.

Attendance Above Par

Approximately four hundred people attended the dance, a quarter of whom were stags upon whose increase no limitations were placed throughout the evening. The able manner in which "Peg" Cushman '23, and "Bob" Hamilton '23, completed and carried out the arrangements for the dance is deserving of special recognition. The presence of Mrs. Britton Adams, Mrs. B. A. Cushman, and Mrs. Cor nellus Batten as patrons also materially increased the evening's enjoyment.

SPRING SPORTS START: AG STILL IN THE LEAD

At the Junior Smoker, held in the North Armory on March 24, nine Ag men received a varsity "C"! E. A. Gordon '23, J. Vandervort Jr. '23, G. Bickley '24, A. K. Strong '23, J. Riegel '23, W. D. F. '23, W. S. W. '23, "Bill" Wigsten '23, and J. D. Brockway '23, were the fortunate ones.

Ag is still at the top of Inter-college athletics with 66½ points to her credit. Arts being a close second with 56 points, while M.E. with 46½ chalk marks to her favor seems not quite able to stand the pace.

The last week in April saw the baseball team assuming definite shape under the valiant coaching of "Bill" Wigsten and "Dink" Wickham. Promising bats are brought for a number of excellent games in which, given an even break, we should do some tail tearing 'round the sandbags.

The Ag crew, after a month's steady work on the machines, has been mercilessly churning the inter's viscous waters for three days, to the tune of a periodic "stoke!" "Der Tag" is May 19, at which time the crew will repeat (by request) the victories of the past two years.

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FUNDS APPROPRIATED FOR NEW BUILDING, INADEQUATE

Governor Smith Vetoes Bill; Work Not to Be Delayed

The bill providing $830,000 for the erection of a plant industry building just east of the old dairy building met an unexpected end when, after being passed by the New York State Legislature, it was vetoed by Gov-
ernor Smith on the grounds that the amount appropriated was insufficient. This decision came as the direct outgrowth of a visit paid the college by State Architect S. W. Jones, who inspected the new dairy building, the new insectary, and the site on which the plant industry building is to be erected before recommending that such a course be taken. It is expected that a revised appropriation measure will be submitted to the Legislature within a few weeks so that the actual work on the building will not be un-
delayed.

JOURNALISTIC CHILDREN BRING FATHER TO TASK

Papa Is Equal to the Occasion and Defends Himself Against Charges

According to official documents and reliable information which has been released exclusively for this publication, X. Tension Eight has brought serious charges against Professor Bristow Adams.

The charges, in part, are as follows: The plaintiff alleges that the defendant offended his journalistic children,—abandoning them ruthlessly to prelims, vacations, and their own meager resources while the said defendant has been travelling, tutoring, roaming, galivanting, and the like to Brooklyn, Rochester, and (God forbid) Syracuse,—for which "...the plaintiffs is entitled to receive adequate alimony."

Further the defendant has shown illegal and unwarranted prejudice for the publication known as The American Agriculturist—against The Rural New Yorker, Wallace’s Farmer, and other rustic publications. In satisfac-
tion of which the plaintiff de-
mands that the defendant retract, take back, and swallow backwards, absolutely, more or less all statements—and shall substitute sundry satisfy-
tory praises, flatteries, encomiums of The Cornell Era, a quasi publication resident in the City of Ithaca,—of which it was “subscribed and worn at” before that smooth yet explosive notary public “Earnest Glis-
terine.”

Defendant Responds

These charges were answered and also “sworn at” by the defendant be-
fore “Judge Knot” and George W. Parker and read, in part, as follows: All complaints were given due and sufficient knowledge and notice of the act or acts complained of, and the complainants acquiesced in said acts and suffered and accepted them at the time of said notices thereon quiescing in the said acts, and losing all chances of redress, then and there-
fore.

The defendant denies that there could have been pecuniary loss or in-
juries sustained in the person or persons of the plaintiffs, or in his, her, or their physical capacity for enjoying life.”

Then with evident eminence the professor states that "since the de-
fendant has never received one cent of response from the services which he has delivered to said plaintiffs, the service is without value, and the re-
cover would be nothing."

The document is subscribed by Pro-
fessor Robinson of the extension ser-
vice who makes the following state-
ment: "This is to certify that the dates upon which the defendant, Bristow Adams, is charged with being absent from his classes by X. Tension Eight, were days upon which either the class-room was occupied, or the de-
fendant was instructed to be else-
where.

It is of interest to note that the defendant makes no response to the charges brought against him on other grounds than those of student affairs. It must also be borne in mind that the "Campus Countryman" definitely refuses to take sides with either party tho it sympathizes with the judge.—Ed.

RECKNAGEL WRITES BOOK UPON FOREST ECONOMICS

At last we have it. The vacant way in which Professor A. B. Recknagel has been wont of late to greet us has been explained by the appearance of a new work of his, "Forest and New York State," of which he is the au-
thor. The book deals essentially with forest economics and discusses prob-
lems of forest policy only in a broad way. It is well balanced, with appro-
priate emphasis on the land problem and relation of forests to the up-
building of rural industries and agricul-
ture—without doubt will be widely read.

PLEASANT PARAGRAPHS

On March 19, Richard Allen Mor-
doff Jr. came to take up permanent residence at the home of Professor and Mrs. R. A. Mordoff.

Professor E. L. Palmer smilingly announces the arrival of a son, Law-
rence VanWinkle Palmer, on April 8, from whom, if he be like his father, we may justly expect great things.

A son, Orville Gilbert Brim Jr., was born to Professor and Mrs. O. G. Brim on April 7.

THE CUPIDITY OF SPRING

The engagement of Gladys Wellar '23, and Robert Usher (Colgate ’21) has been recently announced.

On April 15, Eleanor Dorr (Arts '22) and Henry Good, entomology in-
structor, announced their engage-
ment.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Winifred Bly ’23, to Orson Robson ’20.

Jean Sherwood, who is taking an M. S. in Pomology, and Francis J. Harper ’14 (Arts), announced their engagement on April 26.

Clint Kirkland and Elizabeth Brewster were married, April 12.

NEW HOME FOR INSECTS READY FOR USE JUNE 1

Investigators Invite Inspection by Insects so Inclined

With the promised advent of spring and the bursting forth of all the little buglets into new life, it is fitting that those which have never before trodden life’s flowery paths, come the news, welcome to the college as well as to the department, that the Insectary will be ready for occupancy by June first.

The new building will contain office space for Mr. L. P. Wohlebe, investiga-
tor in entomology, and Mr. Roberts, the son and Mr. L. S. West. Dr. G. W. Herrick will have at least a "little desk in a corner" (to use his own words, while retaining his office in Roberts. Course 40, photography and methods of rearing insects, given by Dr. Matheson, will be the only de-
parture from the fields of investiga-
tion which the building will harbor.

AG ASSOCIATION ELECTS NEW OFFICIALS MAY 15

Last Assembly of Year to Be Held on Election Night

The annual election of officers for the Ag Association and Honor Com-
mittee will be held May 15. All nomi-
nations must be in the hands of O. W. Smith, at the secretary’s office, not later than 5 P. M. May 10. These nominations must be in the form of petitions with 20 signatures each. By custom the vice president of the Ag Association is selected from among the women, while half of the Honor Committee is chosen from the same.

The last Ag Assembly of the year will take place on the evening of May 15. The newly elected officers will be introduced at that time and those assembled will be entertained by Heben, Heloes, Sedoma, and Omicron Nu.

SAMSON SPILLS LIFELOOD; CANNOT WORK THIS SPRING

A very business-like looking doctor is Professor Fairbanks of the depart-
ment of rural engineering when, armed with a monkey wrench in one hand and a stethoscope in the other, he sets out to find what might be ailing the innards of one of his pet tractors. It is hard to fool a doc,
but here’s once where the joke was on him. The Samson tractor which he has over there is a quiet enough appearing bit of paint and cast iron, but because of some thing or other they called it. And so the oil ran out of sight, and oil is something of which they have not a great many. Well, they dragged Humpty-Dumpty down to the lab, and put him together again and put some more oil in, and that was that. He’s going to take for all the King’s horses and all the King’s men to do the spring plowing while the playful Samson lounges around the Farm Mech lab waiting for a new crankcase.
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ARTISTIC SKILLFUL COMPETENT
HELP

In looking over the issues of this publication for the past two or three years we see that former editors have made appeal after appeal to its readers for contributions. The majority of those who read our poor efforts are probably not yet aware that these appeals have been made to them, personally. You, as you read this column, doubtlessly believe that they have not appealed to you, but then and now consider a moment. If you are an Ag student, are you really satisfied with what we are writing in your publication? If you are a professor, are there not some glaring errors which you might point out to us in a very few moments? If you are a former student, can you not contribute something which your greater experience has pointed out as wise and efficient? If you are none of these, but interested enough to read these lines, you surely must have some comment in your mind which would be of interest to other readers. Stop now and drop us a line. It will not make our task lighter and more interesting but it will make this publication much more interesting and representative.

WHERE DO YOU STAND?

The manner in which the professors and students of the college have come forward to uphold their position in the University, regarding the Geneva-Cornell merger, is refreshing to say the least. Not that such hard hitting is altogether to be recommended but the controversy brings to mind another point of much importance. As far as the merger itself is concerned, there is no need of further comment here. We say that those who have taken the time and trouble to investigate the matter, are heartily in favor of such a step. But now to the more serious matter. Did you ever hear that the students of the University as a whole are considered by students of other universities to be exclusive because inclined to be snobbish and possibly a bit conceited? If you have not you have failed to keep your ears open when frank men from other universi-

ties have expressed their opinions. Admitting for the moment that such a condition really exists, and that admission is made by many farsighted men of the University who are in no way connected with this College—who are they who have caused so much charge brought against us? Surely, it cannot be the simple and humble students of the "unwieldy" Ag College whose very training and early surroundings have taught them to be hospitable and thoughtful toward others.

However, we really mean to lay the blame nowhere; but wherever it may rest the theorem that the best is as vital to the Ag student as to the student of the other colleges. Those of you who are fond of being so exclusive and so pleased with your hard-shelled cliques will do well to take cognizance of the fact that you are not only injuring yourselves, but you are stamping your University with disagreeable and offensive reputation which can only be erased by time and much endeavor. Pride in yourselves and in our Alma Mater is highly desirable and cannot receive too much praise, but when it borders on conceit and snobishness it becomes a disease and should be treated as such.

VOTING AND SPIRIT

The election of officers for the Ag Association and for the Honor Committee is soon to take place. The nominations are now well under way and there will be the largest turnout at the voting booths ever before witnessed in the history of the College. We predict this, not because we have been told as much by the voters, but because the spirit of the Ag student is running high under the influence of less routine and more interest in student affairs. Ah! You ask how this can be? We reply that all that can definitely be determined is that our professors, at least, some of them, have decided to put the student upon his own responsibility and allow him to work out his own salvation. The result is beyond belief. In one case the students have taken the affairs of the College upon their shoulders as to severely reprimand their professor for his absence from classes; which all goes to prove that his presence there was, at all events, desirable if not really worth while.

ALUMNI TRUSTEE

Mrs. Anna Botsford Comstock has again been nominated for the office of Alumni Trustee of the University. Mrs. Comstock was nominated last year for the first time as it was the first year she was eligible after retiring from the Cornell faculty, and she is the second time the election, the defeated, she received a higher number of votes than ever before received by a successful candidate.

Mrs. Comstock is so well known to every alumni that praise here would be superfluous. But we take this opportunity to urge that every alumni give his or her whole-hearted support to one who, for so many years, has been a steadfast and unfailing friend to the cause of education at this University.

DO YOU?

I know a place of jollity, Where sorrow is at once forgot In laughter, and no one may name The hostess green, or host a cot. I know a place where students meet To talk of this or that "poor fish," Of what is chic and who is not, But best of all, of whom they wish. I know a place where some folks go To eat cream-cake and dissipate By drinking cups of chocolate. Before a cheery, lighted grate.

I know a place where you may find A welcome and a friendly hand To help you, if you’re wanting aid, Or cheer you if the need demand. You know this place as well as I But if by chance this does amaze Some who have not been introduced, The latch-string’s out, the place B. A.’s.

There are stories and stories about eggs; some good and some bad, as eggs go, but the best one has just come into being at the Domecon Cafeteria. A hungry young lady hurried into the dining hall and asked the man behind the counter for a four-minute egg. He disappeared thru the swinging doors to the kitchen and was gone a very long time. But finally he reappeared and, in a very embarrassed manner, informed the young lady that the cook did not know how to make a fomented egg.

Rumor has it that the young lady was from the Sunny South.

Remember the old gypsy song by Shakespeare that goes something like this:

In the springtime, in the springtime, The only pretty ring-time. When the birdie do sing, And the buttercups rise. Sweet lover love the spring, And then read the wedding announcements in the Former Student Notes and you will see just how many of our enterprising agriculturists have fallen for that sort of thing. It is quite likely, however, that the greater portion of the preparation was being made while Snow Bound during the past winter.

We recommend that several copies of the following be kept on hand to present to friends as the occasion may demand:

I give humble and hearty thanks for the safe return of this book, which having endured the perils of my friend’s household, its safe return increases of my friend’s friends, now returns to me in reasonably good condition. But now that my book is come back to me, I very much am exceeding glad. Bring bith the fattened morocco and let us rebind the volume and set it on the shelf of honor, for this book was lent, and is returned again.

Presently, therefore, I may return some of the books that I myself have borrowed.
IT is Given That Each Of Us Shall Have But One Head!
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New Quarters on Top Floor Domecon
Boast Improved Equipment

Owing to the low infant mortality among baby guinea-pigs raised on sterilized diets and with rates well fed, the pig pens have been moved to the second floor of the Domecon loft.

A diversified program daily was arranged which conveyed something of the scope of home economics work. The pigs are of the course variety and are suspected of being the host of the elusive vitamin, which it is hoped to prove, are not seriously affected by modern methods of feeding. The rat, as Dr. Spohn confided, are by no means as enjoyable to work with as the pigs and represent but a minor portion of the long-tailed gentry that are to be.

Little in the line of actual results outside of the amusing of rats and pigs, has as yet been accomplished as most of the experiments require a year or more before accurate results are obtained but Dr. Spohn and Amy Hunter, her assistant, continue to bug rats and feed the guinea-pigs with the calm confidence that what Cook says is true even to the nth rat.

KAMPUS KOLLOQUIALS

Professor Paul J. Kruse, who has charge of educational psychology and educational measurement in the department of rural education, will give two courses this summer at the University of California, Southern Branch at Los Angeles, California. The two courses which Professor Kruse is to give are on educational psychology and educational measurement.

N. P. Brown dropped around to the college the second week in April, just long enough to let us know that he is chief engineer in charge of the Munson Steamship Company’s buildings program at Nassau, Bermuda Islands. He is doing little running the finding time for a limited amount of swimming and tennis.

Professor O. G. Brim is going to the University of Michigan for the summer where he will give two courses in the principles of education.

A conference on the possible reorganization of the Prairie State Normal and Industrial College was the premier objective of Professor G. A. Works’ recent trip to Ohio.

Professor “Hy” Wing spent part of Easter vacation visiting the Clever Heights Farm, and Bonlavo Farms, at Batavia and attended the sale of W. C. Hauk and Sons, Lenroc Farms near Chippewa, Ontario, on the banks of the Lake between Port Erie and Niagara Falls.

“Doc” Maynard spent the spring vacation at the University of Wisconsin studying methods of investigating animal nutrition problems.

Professor F. E. Rice of ag chem fame is on sabbatical leave of absence. While away Professor Rice will attend a meeting of the American Chemistry Society at New Haven.

The regional Boy Scout Jamboree, held in Binghamton, N. Y., on May 5, was fortunate in securing the services of Professor E. L. Palmer, who look charge of a specially prepared outdoor program put on by the scouts.

Even the professors are not immune from spring fever, as is evidenced by W. G. Krum, extension instructor in the poultry department, who is soon to build a new house on the heights.

Professor M. C. Burritt is helping with the organization of the National Dairy Show to be held in Syracuse, October 6 to 13, in which Professor E. S. Savage will be superintendent of the livestock exhibit.

Professor J. A. Bizzell, of our agronomy department, has left us for a few weeks to spend the time on his farm at Porterville, N. C. It is rumored that he is investigating a slight operation, in which case our best wishes go with him.

Mr. C. C. Lee, recently a teacher at the agricultural school at Trumansburg, is now instructing in poultry.

FORESTRY PROFESSORS ATTEND CONVENTION

The American Paper and Pulp Association convened in its annual session in New York City the week of April 9. Cornell was represented by Professors Hosmer and Recknagle, who were especially interested in the session of the woodland section which convened Wednesday. Professor Recknagle, as chairman of the Committee on Forestry, submitted a report which was very well received.

YES, IT IS—NOT

An extensive arborist is to be established in front of Fernow Hall to replace the spot which is not present such an attractive example of what a lawn should look like.

PRACTICAL HOMEMAKING

The Home Management Project in “Dom Econ” which has long been advertised in the Agricultural Bulletin has become a reality especially to the Sophomores. The project, which is equivalent to the farm practice for boys, states that the student must be in charge of a family for a full six weeks; the family to have at least four members if possible. The activities consist of planning and preparing meals, marketing, etc. The responsibility must be assumed by the student under all circumstances.

REFORESTATION PROGRAM

State Conservation Commission Offers Trees to Counties

The State Conservation Commission, working in co-operation with the extension department of the college and the county farm bureaus, has offered 10,000 trees to each county. We will agree to establish forest planting demonstration areas within their boundaries. Professor J. H. Coue, who has charge of the extension department, spent the entire month of April in helping county agents start the seedlings. The demand for assistance has been so great that the other professors in the department have augmented the extension force by devoting a portion of their time to county demonstration work.

DOMECON DETAILS

The bill to designate the School of Home Economics as a college is still pending in the United States Finance Committee of the Senate and the Rules Committee of the State Assembly.

With Professor Martha Van Rensselaer, a number of the specialists of the School of Home Economics attended the Extension Conference in New York the week of April 2 to 7. They met with Home Bureau state leaders and agents to go over problems of extension work, and to lay plans for the future. They inspected at first hand the part that milk plays in the lives of New York school children, and visited a number of health centers. They also saw the cow that the Dairymen’s League has put in the Zoo in Bronx Park and incidentally discovered that probably 50% of the city children have never seen a cow and that one youngster, noticing the horn, asked “What are the hand bars for?”

Word has been received from Professor Flora Rose of her safe arrival in Mammoth Hot Springs, where she plans to spend the next three months making a survey of the nutrition of the children of Belgium of school age. This work is to be done under the supervision of the Head Section of the Educational Foundation of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, a part of the American Relief Administration, of which Herbert Hoover is president.

Miss Ruth Wardall, head of the department of home economics at the University of Illinois, has been appointed head of the department at Iowa University, Iowa City, spent a day visiting at the School of Home Economics.

The Home Economics Association of New York had an interesting booth at the First Annual Women’s Activities Exhibit held at the Hotel Commodore, New York City, September 18 to 22. The chief purpose of the exhibit was to present to young women the various types of positions and activities open to them. A display of various art projects arranged which conveyed something of the scope of home economics work.
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Don't make that mistake. Remember that when it is a McCormick-Deering Tractor you take home you are making a power investment to hold good for fifteen or twenty years, if you give it just ordinary good care. Be ready for all sorts of drawbar and belt power demands that will come along. The extra power will pay for itself over and over again.

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<tr>
<td>Ball and Roller Bearings at 28 points</td>
<td>Alemite lubricating system. Throttle governor.</td>
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<td>All wearing parts, including cylinder walls,</td>
<td>Large belt pulley.</td>
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<td>replaceable.</td>
<td>Adjustable drawbar.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Entire main frame in one sturdy unit.</td>
<td>Three forward speeds.</td>
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<td>All wearing parts enclosed, running in oil.</td>
<td>Water air cleaner.</td>
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<td>All parts easily accessible, easily removed.</td>
<td>Comfort and safety features, such as platform,</td>
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<td>wide fenders, adjustable seat and foot levers.</td>
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“As a mortgage lifter the hog has nothing on a De Laval Cream Separator”

“My work as field man for the Wisconsin State Dairymen’s Association,” says Herman Marx, in a recent letter, “brings me into contact with a great many farmers and a great many separators. Of all the farmers who own separators, I find about 80% of them own a De Laval.

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“A hog has always been called a mortgage lifter, but he has nothing on a De Laval Separator. I have known several instances where the buying of a De Laval in place of some other they were using saved enough money to pay the interest on a fair sized loan.”

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The present De Laval is the best De Laval Separator ever made. It skims cleaner, lasts longer and is easier to clean and operate than any other. It will pay for itself in a year’s time, and is sold on such easy terms that you can use it while it is doing so. See your local De Laval Agent or write us for complete information.

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Photography is not an expensive pleasure. If it be your wish start with a Brownie camera. Brownies are made in all sizes. The Junior Kodaks are popular with students and if equipped with an anastigmat lens gives ideal pictures. See one of these cameras for yourself.

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Earl A. Flansburgh '15, is assistant county agent leader, with his headquarters here at Cornell University. For several years Mr. Flansburgh was a successful county agent in Livingston County, and came here to assume his present duties last year. His article is prepared from the experiences of college representatives in reporting county picnics. Reports were made on this subject by a committee composed of C. W. Whitney, chairman; Claribel Nye, Dr. Ruby Green Smith, P. L. Dunn, and Professor W. J. Wright.

Radio and the Farmer .................................. 226

By J. A. G. Moore, director of the extension service of the Cornell University Christian Association. Mr. Moore graduated from Trinity College in 1914 with a B.A. degree, and from the Rochester Theological Seminary in 1917. After a term in the Army with the 27th division at Camp Wadsworth, South Carolina, he became connected with the C. U. C. A. and it was while here that he, realizing the latent possibilities of radio, experimented with and perfected several radio sets for his own use. Being an essentially practical discussion, his treatment of the subject interests the layman from his own standpoint.

The Foreign Students at Cornell ..................... 228

By Dr. Erl A. Bates of the extension service of the College of Agriculture. He has been a contributor to The Countryman on Indian subjects in previous numbers, and is known to our readers as a teacher, a doctor, and a tireless worker. Dr. Bates devotes nearly all his time to work in the interests of the Indians of New York State, and is particularly interested in the International Agricultural Society, which he helped found last spring. He has always taken an active interest in the affairs of foreign students in the college, and his article explains some of his work.

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June—the month of sunshine, clouds and trees. Is it not glorious to be alive and awake to such beauty?

—Courtesy Country Life
A County Picnic for the Whole Family

By Earl A. Flansburgh

PICNIC time will be here before we are aware of it. To the rank and file of picnic goers, there is nothing to do in preparation; but, if those same individuals were to attend a picnic and people reported “Well, things dragged a little,” it generally can be traced to poor preparation on the part of a certain few.

In the first place, why do we have picnics? Do they just happen or are they an institution as a result of deliberate planning? Perhaps, if we sit back and watch the groups here and there, the question of why picnics are continuing will answer itself. In the center of our open spaces, there are games in progress for the young folks. To one side, we see a small group of women from various parts of the county talking over Grange or Home Bureau matters. Farther along we see quietly sitting under a tree a mother with her little ones enjoying the quiet place away from the hard work of home. Still farther along we see the older men greeting each other with earnest expression. They have not seen each other for years and here they meet at the county picnic. All kinds of combinations of these groups are seen on every hand and their presence answers the question, “Why the county picnic?” It is simply a gathering where county folks may forget their work for a few hours. They mingle with people in like occupation from other communities, compete in games, talk about business and pleasure, meet new folks and renew old acquaintances. This last item is probably as important as any in making the picnic an institution.

Let us consider for a few minutes all the angles in connection with picnics, and from the experience of others, possibly get new ideas or at least clarify our thinking.

The latter day county picnic has come to be an institution organized by a joint committee of farm organizations. This general committee usually has full power to create committees for carrying on specific things. Some one has said that the fewer committees the better. I believe this should be modified to mean the simpler the organization the better. Large committees selected just to have every organization or community represented generally proves fatal. A committee should be organized for a definite piece of work and if this group comes from a number of communities, all the better. Large picnic organizations have found that more than five sub-committees are cumbersome. This grouping might be as follows; grounds committee, program committee, special tent and nurse committee, refreshment committee, publicity committee.

The sub-committee on grounds has the job of selecting the place where the picnic is to be held. It generally has a choice between a grove, fair grounds or some other place where buildings may or may not be available, but where no concessions are already in operation. Or an amusement park or waterside resort where concessions are already established may be available. In the latter case, it will be necessary to consider that concessions will be handled by those already in position on the ground. Each of these places has its advantages and disadvantages. The grove or fair grounds where there are no amusement places already established, sometimes offers a chance to make some money for the expenses of the picnic. It also offers an opportunity to keep out objectionable games of chance. This type of picnic has less commercial flavor. The chief objection, however, is that the amount of money received is often a poor return for the energy expended.

The amusement park likewise has its advantages and disadvantages: The amusement features are already there; the name of the place is familiar and will undoubtedly help in drawing the crowd, and in case of a waterside resort, water sports can be introduced as a feature. The management of the park or resort sometimes contributes to the expense of the picnic which often offsets the income from concessions in independent groves. On the other hand, some of the concessions in operation are likely to be of a kind which will arouse criticism; the commercial side can be easily over-emphasized; and there

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is likely to be more difficulty in holding the interest of the crowd in the program of events if there are other features in operation on the grounds. It is the weighing of the advantages and disadvantages of these places that helps the committee on grounds in its decision.

The program committee decides: Is a speaker necessary or advisable? What music shall be had? What games, stunts or contests would be of interest to the largest number of people? Here again, a committee must weigh the advantages and disadvantages of the situation and come to a decision. Will people come if there is no speaker? Year after year committees meet and begin their duties by worrying over this point. They think a speaker is necessary, and yet, only a small number of people can hear what he has to say. Last year I attended a county picnic committee where one of the committee-men was firm in his belief that a speaker should be secured. However, in a neighboring county with practically the same set of conditions, the same kind of folks, in the same kind of a dairy section, a picnic was held and no speaker was engaged. This county had a much larger crowd and everyone went away feeling happy.

They apparently did not miss the pleasure of standing up for an hour and listening to a speaker compete with squawkers which were furnishing amusement for the children. Most counties that have passed thru a period of successful picnics have generally come to the conclusion that unless speaking can be held in a hall or at some quiet place on the grounds, it should be eliminated. Some picnic speakers are going so far as to agree to come to the counties only on the condition that they can have a definite crowd in a protected place. Are they not right in making this request?

There is an endless amount of stunts being followed at county picnics. Some have practised successfully having groups compete against each other. Such groups as the potato growers vs. the fruit growers and the like. The program committee is often at a loss to secure something unusual so as to create new interest. Last year I attended the Chemung County picnic and commend it most highly. The games began at the hour they were scheduled; they were systematically run off; they were so diversified that every age was interested. There was nothing going on to detract from the main program. There was action every minute. The following is a list of their events. Some are old, while the principles of some are old with new application.

**Potato Race.** One entry, team of 4 men or boys: Two potatoes used. Two rings placed 50 feet apart at points A and B. Starting point is A; B, fifty feet distant, contains two potatoes. The four contestants line up, 1, 2, 3, 4 at point A. No. 1 runs to point B, secures one potato and places it in the ring at point A, then repeats run for second potato. When the first runner has placed the potatoes in the ring at A, No. 2 repeats the runs, placing the potatoes in ring at B. No. 3 runner repeats, placing the potatoes in ring at A, and No. 4 repeats, placing potatoes in ring at B which ends the race.

**Boys’ Relay Barrel Race.** One entry, 4 boys on team not over 16 years of age: Starting point at A, barrel at B, flag at C. Boys line up, 1, 2, 3, 4 at point A. No. 1 starts at point A, carrying a flag, crawls thru the barrel at B, runs around the flag at C, crawls back thru barrel at B, runs to point A and hands the flag to runner No. 2, who repeats the performance, returns with flag to No. 3, etc. The team whose No. 4 runner returns to the starting point first is the winner.

**Water Carrying Race.** One entry, 4 girls not over 15 years of age: Starting point at A, flag at B 50 feet distant. Girls line up 1, 2, 3, 4. No. 1 takes a full glass of water, runs around flag at B and back to A, gives glass of water to No. 2 who repeats run, etc. Winner is the team whose No. 4 runner first gets back to point A with the glass of water, which must be three - quarters full at the end of the event.

**Three - Legged Race.** One team, two men: Starting at A, run to B, turn and back.

**Relay Nail Driving Contest.** 4 women on a team: Hammer to be furnished by the Grange, not to exceed 1 ½ pounds in weight. Nails must be dry when driven. Lady No. 1 drives two twenty penny spikes, then hands her hammer to No. 2 who drives two spikes, hands the hammer to No. 3, etc. The team that gets their spikes driven first is winner.

**Boys’ Watermelon Eating Contest.** One boy from each Grange, 16 years of age or under: Contestants stand with hands tied behind their backs, each given same sized piece of watermelon on a table, and the boy who succeeds in reducing his piece the most in a given length of time wins the contest. A watermelon will be awarded the winner.

**Tire Mounting Contest.** One entry from each Grange: Each contestant will be given a rim, tire, tube, pump and necessary tools to mount the tire on the rim and pump it to 50 pounds pressure. The contestant who succeeds first is the winner.

**Tug o’ War Preliminaries.** 10 men on a team. No substitutes allowed after first pull. Same rope used thru-out, no knots tied in rope, no cleats or spikes allowed on shoes. Each team will place a number in a hat and draw to decide who they will pull. Preliminaries will eliminate all but two teams which will pull for first place later.

**Watermelon Relay Race.** Men 50 years old or over. 4 men on a team: Starting point at A, flag at B 50 feet distant. Runners 1, 2, 3, 4. No. 1 carries watermelon around flag at B and back, hands it to No. 2, etc., until No. 4 returns to starting point. Winner gets the melon.
Wheelbarrow Rescue Race. 5 men and 1 girl between 15 and 18 years old on team: Starting point at A, line at B 75 feet distant. Runners line up 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 (who is the girl). No. 1 starts at A with No. 2 in the wheelbarrow and runs to B. No. 2 gets out and wheels the empty wheelbarrow back to A, No. 1 remaining at B. No. 2 then starts back with No. 3 in the wheelbarrow, runs to point B where he remains, No. 3 returning to A with the empty wheelbarrow, gets No. 4 and returns to B, and so on. No. 5 returns for No. 6 (the girl) and wheels her over the line B which finishes the race.

Tug o' War. Final contest between two winning teams on the preliminaries.

How to Care for the Youngsters

The special tent and nurse committee has plenty to provide if this phase of a picnic is developed. Such a committee furnishes a place for adults in case of illness or accident. Play space and leaders to look after younger children so that the parents can be free at least for a time during the day is also arranged. Dr. Ruby Green Smith has the following to say regarding the care of children at county and community fairs:

"Eight county, town and community fair associations in New York State have successfully given holidays to parents, while adding to the comfort and happiness of little children thru arrangements to care for them in nurseries and playgrounds, as new features at their picnics. In such nurseries and playgrounds, as many as 250 children have been 'checked' in a single day.

"It is on the basis of experience with these nurseries and playgrounds successfully arranged at picnics, under the leadership of the county home bureaus, that these suggestions are made. Wherever these nurseries and playgrounds have been added to a picnic's attractions, those in charge have agreed that they should become permanent features because of their genuine value when measured in terms of restful holidays for tired parents and health and fun for the children.

"Although these features have been developed largely by the Farm and Home Bureaus in many counties and communities, other organizations, including the Grange, the Red Cross, and public health agencies have helped with these nurseries and playgrounds. All committees can undoubtedly find organizations to whom these plans will appeal, because they mean happiness to children, and to whom details may be delegated with but slight, if any, expense.

"Place: There should be provided a sheltered place where the youngest children may sleep the hours away, and another room where wakeful babies may be entertained with playthings.

"Supervision: Expert supervision must be provided, preferably one trained nurse and many other women who understand the ways of mothering. (It has been found easy to secure plenty of volunteers as helpers for the trained nurse—especially among women who had no child to 'check'.)

"Equipment: Screened beds with plenty of clean linen and small blankets; pillows, toilet facilities, including towels and generous supply of warm and cold water; means of warming milk and of keeping it cool; kiddie coops and baskets; rugs and chairs; playthings, and a system for accurate 'checking' of the babies.

A Playground or Play-room for Older Children

"Place: An out-of-door playground is best, but a tent or other shelter in which to take refuge in case of rain, should be provided near the playground. The space allotted should, if possible, be grassy and shaded by trees.

"Supervision: A recreation leader should be in charge of the playground, assisted by volunteers, who know and can direct the playing of the games children love. A good story teller to entertain children who prefer quieter amusements, has proved valuable. Such a story teller can relieve the strain of strenuous play by telling stories to all the children at certain hours.

"Equipment: Sand pile with toy shovels and other sand toys; swings, slides, and teeter-totters; blackboard with chalk and erasers; games and toys; music if desired; pools of water in tubs or pails on which celluloid animals and toy boats may float; clean, cool drinking water with sanitary cups; paper towels and other toilet facilities; checking system for the smaller children."

The activity of a refreshment committee depends to a large extent on the decision of the program committee. Such a committee has to do with the serving of coffee, ice cream or milk drinks, if this privilege is not sold out as concessions.

The Function of the Publicity Committee

The publicity committee of a picnic organization is one of the most important. This committee lets the people know what is going to happen. It keeps in touch with all the committees and takes the public into its confidence thru the rural and city press. In the mediums that are to be used, publicity for picnics differs but little from publicity for any other meeting. Besides newspaper stories, the publicity may consist of posters, of lantern slides, of postal cards mailed to picnic prospects, of highway banners strung across the roads after the manner of Chautauqua advertisements. Rubber stamps have been found valuable for routine correspondence. The window type of poster is probably the most effective. Two colors of ink are better than one. A poster, however, should not have too much copy. White space is good. The picnic-poster should differ from the usual form of demonstration announcement. It is trying to sell a good time and community spirit and should have some spirit in its make-up. To return to the newspaper story, the picnic should be planned so that every article contains some new fact or feature. The first story may simply mention that a picnic is to be held. The next the date of the picnic. The next, the committees. The next, the place. The next, the speaker, and so on. Publicity which the papers are not anxious to have and which is not read is the repetition of a story that has already been written. Where time permits and it seems necessary to arouse additional interest, interviews on picnics of other days may be prepared.

While this discussion has dealt largely with county picnics, the same elements may apply to community picnics. All picnics have at least one thing in common; they provide a time of recreation for all. This can best be realized by doing things different—out of the daily routine. A change is as good as a rest any time, and occasionally a whole lot better. And so we see why grown-ups are willing to give time and effort to what, on the face of it, seems like children's play.
Radio and the Farmer

By James A. G. Moore

ANYONE familiar with rural life knows what the coming of the telephone, rural free delivery, and the automobile have meant to the life of the farmer. Each, in its turn, has brought a new era, and has made possible freer intercourse, better understanding, a lessening of isolation, and a finer type of life. Now comes the new marvel of electrical science, the Radio- phone, which promises to take its place alongside these other factors in farm life, which have come to be regarded as necessities on nearly every progressive farm.

It is not the purpose of this article to go into the technical side of radio—I could not if I would, but rather to attempt to show what vast possibilities in the way of entertainment, education, and economic betterment, are now available to the farmer, thru the coming of this wonderful invention.

The growth of radio is almost without parallel in the history of scientific invention. Unknown to the vast majority of people in 1919, it has spread literally over the entire world; and especially in our own country, where in the short space of three years the number of stations sending out programs has jumped from one to over five hundred, and the number of people “listening in” from a comparatively small group to over two million. Up to the present moment, this growth has taken place largely in the great cities. It may safely be said that it has scarcely begun to touch the rural districts.

The very nature of radio makes it especially adaptable to the farm. In order to get the best reception it is necessary to have as little interference as possible, and to have an outside aerial, at least one hundred feet long. In the cities, with their high power electric lines, trolleys, steel buildings, and close quarters, the one who wishes to use radio has to contend with the interference produced by the factors, and has a difficult task getting a good aerial. These conditions are almost entirely lacking in the country, which means that the average farm affords an ideal location for radio reception. Then, too, radio reception is at its best during the winter months, and as this is the time that the farmer is most isolated it becomes of particular value to him.

The first and, for the present, the most popular use of this novelty is for entertainment. When the wind is howling outside the house, and piling drifts high in the roads, so that even faithful “Henry” cannot get thru to the nearest town, then is the time that radio makes itself felt as a real comfort. Make yourself comfortable in the easiest chair, put your feet on the stove, fill up the old pipe, and settle down to an evening’s entertainment. The world is at your fireside, listen to what you will. You may desire jazz music, if so, tune to WJZ, at Newark, N. J., and listen to the famous Red Cap orchestra, direct from the Hotel Pennsylvania in New York, or perhaps you would rather listen to the New York Philharmonic Orchestra; Station WEAF in New York City will give it to you. If your mood calls for a good play, turn to WGY at Schenectady and hear one of the latest. It may be that you have a particular liking for good organ music; station WHAM at Rochester will give you it from the great organ at the Eastman Theater. The kiddies can put on the ear-phones and listen to the Dream-time Lady at Pittsburgh, or the Dream Daddy at Philadelphia. The boys may want to get a basketball game. Any number of college games were broadcasted this last winter so that you got play by play, together with cheering and music from the college band. In summer, he will surely want to know how his favorite ball team came out that day. Most any station will give him the baseball results within an hour after the game is over. Mother and sister may be interested in the latest styles from Paris or New York. They can get them as easily as brother gets his ball scores. It may be you would like to have a little dance right in your own home. Call in the neighbors, put on a loud speaker, and dance to the music from a leading Philadelphia orchestra. This may all sound fanciful, yet I have done all of the above in one evening many times this past winter. This may serve to give you a glimpse of the possibilities of radio as pure entertainment.

But this is not all that it brings to the farm. Important as the entertainment feature is, many of those closest to the new developments of the art predict that in the near future its educational possibilities will supercede its entertainment, and there are indications that this may be true. At the present time many educational features are being sent out by the leading stations. Talks on health, finance, income-tax, and a host of other subjects are being given. But this is just a beginning. They are now talking of giving whole college courses by radio. It is not possible for the colleges to accommodate all those...
who seek instruction, and many long for more education but cannot get it, especially the boys and girls on the farm. They are needed to help with the work, and then there is the expense. It will soon be possible for these youngsters to get their instruction right in their own homes, and at no expense save that of the receiving outfit. You will be able to listen to a professor at Columbia, Union, Syracuse, Cornell, or Rochester, right in your own home. Think what this will mean to the future. Already the National Radio Chamber of Commerce is planning to broadcast university extension courses. An experiment was recently held in New York, when the pupils of a class at Haarlem High School were instructed by radio by a professor speaking from the Waldorf Studio of WJZ, Newark, New Jersey. I do not know how this turned out, but I believe it worked well, for the present development of radio indicates that this is entirely practicable. In addition to this, people who never heard grand opera, or a symphony concert, or the great minds of the country, now have a chance to listen to them, right in their own home.

When it is possible for the New Jersey State Farm at Annandale, New Jersey, to harvest its hay crop in a particularly rainy season, and not get a bit of it wet, and this, because the manager, Mr. E. S. Hoover, or his wife could get from station WJZ the government weather report for the day, so that he knew whether to cut or take in, we begin to realize that radio is coming to be a real factor in the economic life of the farm. It is possible to get, from over sixty stations in the country, the latest crop and market reports put out by the Federal government. It has been known that produce already on its way to market was diverted in transit to a different market, because information by radio showed a better market price at the latter place. American farmers are also beginning to realize that they are dependent, not only on local market conditions, but on world conditions. The Department of Agriculture is now making available such reports, and has agents in all the principal countries of the world, who are now instructed to use radio to make known world crop conditions. Thus, when it was learned that the beet sugar production of Germany was estimated at approximately 1,839,000 short tons, inside of five minutes from the time the report left Berlin it was in the hands of the broadcasting agencies in the United States and on the way to American farmers. Several of our western state universities are using radio to make available this government information, and some, I believe, are giving extension service by this means. Two of these I have received myself; notably the University of Wisconsin and Ohio State University.

By this time you are probably beginning to ask, what is this broadcasting service, what are receivers, how much do they cost, can I buy or construct one myself, and operate it successfully? These are fair questions and I will do my best to answer them. Thru the invention of what is commonly known as the vacuum tube, it is possible to send thru the air, without wires, speech or music; at the speed of light waves, 186,000 miles per second. Stations have to be licensed by the Federal government, and when so licensed can send out their programs. The air is literally “filled with voices” and if you have the proper means of receiving you can pick out much of what is going. These receiving outfits vary from the simple crystal sets which cost from $6 to $25, according to whether you make them or buy them, and these give good results if you are within twenty miles of a broadcasting station, and are content to listen to this one station alone. If, however, you wish to get stations which are farther away, you must have recourse to the vacuum tube sets, which employ one or more vacuum tubes, with accompanying “A” and “B” batteries, and cost from $25 up to several hundred. The outfit I have been using is one I constructed myself, and consists of a three tube set, detector and two stages of audio frequency amplification. With an outside aerial 100 feet long, I have listened to seventy different stations, from Boston on the east, Montreal on the north, to Kansas City on the west, and Fort Worth, Texas, and Atlanta, Georgia, on the south. I have also heard Los Angeles at 2:45 A.M., when the air was quiet, a distance of 2560 miles air line, but this is in the nature of a “stunt,” and not to be regularly depended on. The cost of this set was about ninety dollars.

I have recently been experimenting with a set, the wiring diagram of which was published in “Radio News” for March, and was submitted by Mr. H. L. Peterson of Iowa. I have substituted a WD11 tube, in order to do away with the expensive storage battery, and this operates on a forty cent dry cell. I have had very good results with this set, and I feel it should give very dependable results on the average farm, and it is easily constructed. It will also bring in stations as far west as St. Louis with good conditions.

There are a number of other hook-ups that will probably prove just as satisfactory, and perhaps for a little lower price, but I am confining my information to those sets I have proven myself. I feel sure that any farmer or his boy who can fix and operate a Ford, can, with a little instruction, construct and operate a simple radio set. There are several good books for beginners on the market, but the one I have found helpful is “Radio for Everybody,” by A. C. Lescarboura, and published by the Scientific American Publishing Co., for $1.50.

Lest I have given the impression that all is “velvet” in radio, let me now hasten to mention its limitations, for it certainly has them. There are two chief ones; first, the limitations because of air conditions, and second, interference brought about by the present condition of broadcasting. The majority of the broadcasting stations are licensed to send on 360 meters. You can readily see that when several of these are sending at the same time on the same wave length, it makes it very difficult to pick out the one you wish, for frequently you will hear two or three.
The Foreign Students at Cornell

By Erl A. Bates

The foreign student in the American university has been a subject almost strictly limited to the various church or missionary groups inasmuch as the majority of the foreign students in American colleges, up to recent years, were those who expected to enter into the mission field after their return.

Due to the position of America as a world wide power, she only became that after the Spanish War in the minds of the Orient and the old world, American educational systems and American educators became the fashion in the old world and Oxford, Liepsig, and Cambridge men became replaced by Americans. This was especially true in China, for our Open Door policy and our Boxer indemnity scholarships won the hearts and offered opportunity for students.

It is not given that in this short article, we should discuss the varying estimates placed on the merits of the respective American colleges, but Cornell receives more than her share of foreign students and it might be well to inquire in the reasons.

Two reasons stand out preeminently and the first is that here at Ithaca, the foreign students can secure instruction second to none in America in agriculture and engineering. The colleges of their home lands deal largely with the old classical or liberal arts type curricula, and the greatest opportunities in undeveloped countries, from a material or economic standpoint, are in these two fields, for both of which Cornell has gained an international reputation in undergraduate and graduate work.

The other reason is that Cornell is known as a liberal institution and its very foundation rests on this cornerstone of freedom of religious control. The student sent to America by a mission board or planning to enter that field, seldom comes to an institution but one dominated or controlled by the particular religious group with which he expects to work. Thus the foreign student at Cornell comes of his own volition and often because he wishes to maintain his own religious belief and freedom to embrace Christianity without enforced chapel service. So the foreign student at Cornell has, in a large measure, a greater need of a common bond to register his influence, and the Cosmopolitan Club, the Chinese, Filipino, and other groupings are a natural consequence.

Because of the general scope of all these established groupings, by races or nations, it was equally natural that the common interest in subject matter brought into existence all the foreign students in agriculture into the International Agricultural Society to discuss common problems and the idea has spread to other agricultural schools so that we hope to see the union of these various groups. Due to the fact that extension methods are of especial interest and value, the informal log fire chats in Fernow Hall have centered largely on this phase of agricultural endeavor, altho classroom problems and social activities furnish additional stimuli. M. B. Neeu of India was first president and C. S. Liu of China is the second and present executive, and the officers and directors represent every country at the college. It is very probable that we have more foreign students in agriculture than any other university, and many students are leaving other universities to come to Ithaca. The whole foreign student problem in the American university is charged with tremendous possibilities and privileges, and surely here at Cornell we must measure up to this call to serve the nations of men around the globe. The very air, the very soil, yes, the very soul of this old Cayuga-Cornell council fire, made sacred by the ideals of a Cornell and a White and made possible by the labors of a Roberts and a Bailey teaches us tolerance, and boastful young America needs much of the philosophy of the ancient agriculture which our students bring, and while we give our best to them, they gladly give their best to us, and in the international brotherhood of agriculture, we shall find the international brotherhood of man; and that is the larger goal, the service to mankind, the germ that created and makes the spirit of old Cornell!
ISAAC PHILLIPS ROBERTS was born in Seneca County, New York, on July 24, 1833. Next month he will celebrate his ninetieth birthday at his home at Dwight Way End, Berkeley, California. This occasion furnishes an opportunity that may well be seized by his friends, associates, and students of former years, and by the students of these later years who have come into the heritage which he left at Cornell, to again felicitate him on his length and vigor of years and his great service to agriculture, especially to agricultural education.

Professor Roberts came to Cornell in 1873, and for thirty years guided with uncommon wisdom and ability the instruction given in agriculture at Cornell University. Only a feeble start had been made when he came. There was but limited experience to suggest the course which the new subject should take, and only a few precedents had been established; teachers had to be discovered and trained; the organized body of knowledge was scant and none too reliable; the nature and the scope of the applications of the sciences to the problems of agriculture were yet to be determined. Professor Roberts plowed a virgin field of unknown extent and resource. He came to his task from the farm, with a broad experience and a clear knowledge of the problems of practical farm operation, and with a deep and reasoned conviction that this new field of education held great possibilities for agricultural advance and the national good. Against great odds he stood for agriculture, for the real problems of the land and the industry, rather than for natural science which was offered as a substitute. When he left Cornell, the College of Agriculture was well established, ably manned departments had been organized and were at work, many facilities had been assembled, the Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station had made many significant contributions to knowledge, and the worst of the prejudice against agricultural education had been overcome.

Professor Roberts retired from the directorship of the College of Agriculture at Cornell University in 1903. He went at once to join his three children in California, and since that time he has journeyed back to the east but once. He settled in Palo Alto, where he built a home. His great service to agriculture has been recognized in that far-western state, and he has frequently been the guest of honor at the agricultural schools and farmers' meetings throughout the State. Since 1915 he has divided his time among the households of his children. In his ninetieth year he is still able-bodied, and is keenly interested in the large national problems of agriculture as well as in the operations of the farm. His service and devotion to agriculture have been even as his length of years, long and honorable. We would extend hearty greetings again as he approaches another milestone.

—A. R. MANN.
Former Student Notes

'00 B.S.—Hayward Kendall is in the wholesale coal business, with offices at 1448 Rockefeller Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

'00 W. C.—George R. Schauber is running a general farm at Ballston Lake. Mr. Schauber is very active in agricultural activities, being secretary of the County Agricultural Society and treasurer of the Farm and Home Bureau Association. He has been much interested in plant breeding work and has done considerable on the development of a seed corn in conjunction with Dr. Weber. On his farm, a specialty is made of orchard fruits, and seed corn with general crops and dairying as a side line. Mr. Schauber adds that when he was at Cornell the only building of the Agricultural College was the north wing of what is now Goldwin Smith.

'01 B. S. A.—Harry Mason Knox is extension service man in dairy field work for the Clover Leaf Milling Company of Buffalo. Mr. Knox was engaged in dairy service field work for the Quaker Oats Company for seven years and his scientific knowledge and practical experience makes him especially adaptable to this position. He is the breeder of the famous Holstein-Friesian matron, Adirondeck Witske Dairy Matron, who will finish with a record of over 95,000 pounds of milk for three successive lactation periods.

'02 Ex.—George U. Clausen, besides operating his farm near Sharon Springs, is president of the First National Bank of Sharon Springs and president of the Clausen-Flanagan Corporation at 441 West 25th Street, New York City.

'02 Ph. D.—Leroy Anderson operates an orchard at San Jose, California.

'05 B.S.—William Robert Dunlop is a breeder of Guernsey cattle and Clydesdale horses at West Grove, Pennsylvania.

'06 B.S.—Afrodissio Sampiao Coelho operates a coffee farm plantation and the Cominations Coffee House in Santos, Brazil. His address is Caixo Postal 192, Santos, Brazil.

'06 B.S.—Charles E. Haslett is breeding registered Hampshire sheep on his farm near Hall.

'06 W. C.—John White is running a 200-acre farm at Sagaponack and doing demonstration work in cooperation with the Suffolk County Farm Bureau. White states that he has raised 15,000 bushels of potatoes from 65 acres.

'08 B. S.—Edward L. D. Seymour is associate editor of The Florist’s Exchange (New York) and editor of the Horticultural Yearbook Annual of the Society of American Florists. His residence address is 218 Hilton Ave., Hempstead.

'09 B.S.—Morris Bennett is operating a general dairy farm of about 200 acres near Interlaken.

'09 B.S.—S. G. Rubinow, ordinarily engaged in farming at Kalispell, Montana, is temporarily engaged as an organizer of Commodity Marketing Organizations, associated with Aaron Sapito, Farm Paper Journalist of the Country Gentleman. Mr. Rubinow is at present in Caribou, Maine.

'12, '16 Sp.—Mrs. Henry Burden is running a 160-acre farm at Cazenovia, and is having very good success raising corn and peas for canning factories, as well as keeping a herd of about forty Guernseys and a flock of some three hundred Wyantottos. Hens.

'12-'13 Sp.—Glen Marks is farming near Covert. His most important enterprises are fruit and poultry. Mr. Marks recently added to his farm by the purchase of 100 acres of additional land.

'12 B.S.—S. N. Stimson is one of the owners of the Craigy Burn Farm near Spencer.

'13 B.S.—G. W. Kuckler is running a fruit farm at Gransville and is specializing in growing the best grades of apples.

'13 B.S.—O. M. Smith, who has been teaching at the State School of Agriculture at Cobleskill for a number of years, has bought a farm at
Wolcott in Wayne County. He is leaving Cobleskill for the farm and intends to spend his time with fruit growing and a few Holsteins.

'13, '14 Sp.—H. C. Parker is managing the George Junior Republic farm at Freeville. He expects to return to Cornell this fall to take up the study of Veterinary Medicine.

'14 B.S.—C. P. Alexander, who has had an assistant professorship at the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst, had the misfortune to lose his home in Urbana, Illinois, a year ago. Mrs. Alexander was caught under the burning roof and seriously burned which necessitated over a month’s stay in the hospital.

'14 W.C.—W. A. Crandall is operating a poultry farm near Kendall where he recently installed a 40,000 egg Mammoth Smith incubator. Crandall expects to do custom hatching besides raising chickens for himself.

'14 B.S.—A. E. Davis specializes in pure bred Holsteins and potato growing on his farm near Livonia.

'14, '16 Sp.—W. C. Henderson is running a large fruit farm near Geneva.

'14 B.S.—Bernard W. Sharper operates a truck garden and a fruit ranch besides being a dealer in farm property with a real estate office in San Bernard, California. He may be reached at the Sterling Poultry Ranch, R. F. D. No. 2, Highland, California.

'15 Ex.—Horace F. Bull is an architectural draftsman, living at 2 Pennsylvania Avenue, Albany.

'15 Ex.—Murry J. Ewing is manager of three farms besides being Superintendent of Assessments for Cecil County, Maryland. He may be reached at Rising Sun, Maryland.

'15 B.S.—E. C. Heinsohn of Delmar went to Albany, May 1, to open a branch house of the Semour Packing Company of Topeka, Kansas. The firm will handle fancy dressed poultry in earload lots in New York and the New England States.

'15 Sp.—Robert W. Wignall is foreman of a large fruit farm at Walworth. He specializes in apples, pears, and quinces as well as having 10 acres of good muck land on which he does intensive farming.

'16 B.S.—B. F. Allen is operating a farm near Jamestown where he raises pure bred Holstein-Fresian cattle and has a large flock of poultry. Mr. Allen markets his milk at Jamestown.

'16 B.S.—Larry E. Gubb, well known on Cornell’s former track teams, is now engaged in selling batteries in Buffalo.

How to Use Dynamite to make Ditches

Along the line of the required ditch, make holes with crowbar twenty-four to thirty inches deep and eighteen inches apart. (To learn if this spacing is correct, make a “test shot” of 8 to 10 holes.) Into each of these holes, put one stick of

Du Pont

50 or 60% Nitroglycerin Dynamite

If the soil is wet only one cartridge need be primed with blasting cap. This cartridge is placed in the center hole. Attach the ends of electric blasting cap wires to the wires leading to a du Pont Blasting Machine. The detonation of this one cartridge explodes the whole line of dynamite. If preferred, a blasting cap and fuse can be used on the center cartridge instead of an electric cap and blasting machine. If soil is dry, use an electric blasting cap in each cartridge, connected together and to a blasting machine.

We shall be glad to send any student or graduate, free upon request, a copy of the “Farmers’ Handbook of Explosives.” This book contains full information on the use of explosives for all kinds of agricultural work.

E. I. Du Pont De Nemours & Co., Inc.

Equitable Building
New York, N. Y.

Du Pont Dynamite

For ditching - stumping - tree planting

'16 B.S.—Edward W. Borst is a specialist on ornamental plants, and is employed by the American Forestry Company, 15 Beacon Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

'16 B.S.—Miss J. Kathryn Francis is home demonstration agent for Mecreer County, New Jersey. Her office is in the Court House, Trenton, New Jersey.

'16 B.S.—Ralph A. Gerhart is operator of the Guernellan farm near Sheffield, Massachusetts. He raises poultry, potatoes and hay besides keeping a dairy.

'16 B.S.—G. A. Haskins is making a specialty of cherries, apples, and peaches on his fruit farm at Williamson in Wayne County.

'16 Ph.D.—Dr. I. M. Hawley is now acting dean of Arts and Sciences in the Utah Agricultural College at Og-
Farmers Field Days at Cornell

are this year devoted
mainly to boys and girls,
to farm bureau committee men,
and to county agricultural agents

They include actual schooling

but with some chance to play,
along with the demonstrations
and the inspections of the
experimental grounds.

**June 27, 28, 29**

New York State College of Agriculture

Ithaca, New York
Dr. Hawley, upon taking his doctor's degree, spent the ensuing three years as an instructor in entomology here. He was then transferred to the Bean Laboratory at Perry, where he worked for three succeeding years.

16 B.S.—James C. Hill is farming, and manufacturing soft and fancy cheeses, at Jefferson Valley.

16 B.S.—E. H. Miller is now in the employ of the United States Forest Service in District No. 3. "Fritz" and his wife announced the birth of a son, January 15. Mr. Miller, Jr., may be reached at Taos, New Mexico.

16 Ex.—Lester C. Schuette is a farm owner and operator besides a high school principal at East Rochester.

16 B.S.; '17 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. John E. Houck (Ruth H. Smith '16) announce the birth of a daughter, Eleanor Faith, on November 5, 1922. Jack Houck, Jr., is now three and a half years old. Their address is R. R. No. 1, Chippewa, Ontario, Canada.

17 B.S.—Esther M. Batten is at Turners Falls, Massachusetts, recovering from a recent nervous breakdown.

17 B.S.—William D. Bennett is farming at Philadelphia.

17 B.S.—Boyd A. Blodgett is farming at 516 West Main Street, Fredonia.

17 B.S.—Ivon H. Budd is in the firm of Julian W. Lyon & Co., 35 Fulton Street, New York City. He is living at 80 Forest Avenue, Caldwell, New Jersey.

17 Ex.—Harry A. Carnal is a dairy farmer at Lisbon besides being a traveling salesman for V. C. Fertilizers.

17 Ex.—Morton D. Case is a bond salesman with the Guardian Savings and Trust Company, of Cleveland, Ohio. His address is 1782 Lockwood Avenue, East Cleveland.

17 B.S.—A. David Davies and Miss Mildred I. Dunbar of Watertown were married on November 14 and are making their home at 309 Graham Street, Herkimer. Davies is county agricultural agent for Herkimer County.

17 Ex.—Llewellyn H. Davis is a production engineer with the Columbian Rope Company of Auburn, and is located at 160 East Genesee Street, Auburn.

17 B.S.—Miss Katherine Etz is a student in the Pratt Institute School of Library Science and lives at 111 St. James Place, Brooklyn.

17 Ex.—Henry G. Gower is a contractor at 3 Union Place, Yonkers.

17 B.S.—Charles O. Heath is living at 45 Sycamore Street, Rochester, and is a salesman for the Ralston Purina Company.

17 Sp.—Margaretta V. Landmann is on a 25-acre farm at Cranbury, New Jersey. This farm has a variety of products, which include dahila and gladiolus bulbs, cut flowers, and vegetables for canning.

17 B.S.—Olin Clifford Krum was recently married to Miss Allie Phillips of Cottage Grove, Oregon. Mr. Krum specializes in poultry here. After his graduation he became instructor in extension and later superintendent of the Cornell Game Farm which position he held for more than two years. He is now instructor in poultry at the Oregon Agricultural College at Corvallis, Oregon.

17 D.V.M.—"Sol" H. J. Metzger of the department of animal husbandry left here, May 7th, for the University...
Results vs. Price

If you were buying cream to convert into butter for competition at the National Dairy Exposition, would you take a chance on cream of doubtful quality.

The wise answer obviously is no.

Yet an added point in the quality of your annual output so easily obtainable by the sweet, wholesome, safe, sanitary cleanliness which provides is a much more profitable factor than any victory in a prize-winning contest.

For twenty years Wyandotte Dairyman’s Cleaner and Cleanser has rendered a cleaning service to the Dairy industry which has established the name “Wyandotte” as symbolic of scientific, dairy sanitation, and, in addition to this, every ounce of “Wyandotte” sold in the twenty years has produced a cleanliness as dependable and uniform as it is efficient and economical.

Order from your supply house.

Indian in circle

in every package

THE J. B. FORD CO.
Solo Mnfrs.
Wyandotte, Mich.

of Wisconsin at Madison where he expects to study until July 1st.

17 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Nieman of Pittsburgh have announced the engagement of their daughter, Jean, to William A. Duckham 17t, also of Pittsburgh. Duckham recently won highest individual honors in the University Club bowling tournament just concluded.

17 B.S.—Miss Florence K. Sherwood is nature study instructor and supervisor in the New Pauls State Normal School. Her home is in Etna.

17 B.S.—Harold (Pete) Weigel, Jr., is in charge of six county interior mission stations in China, which are reached by long voyages along the Grand Canal. He may be addressed in care of the American Church Mission, Wushih, China.

17 B.S.—Van Hart of the farm management department has recently been made assistant professor.

18 B.S.—Mrs. Charles Beakes (Emily Lewis) is a homemaker, residing at 159 Parkway, Utica.

18 Ex.—Bernard B. Blakey is head of the receiving department of the Gates Nichols Wholesale Hardware Company of Tulsa, Oklahoma. He is living at 235 East Jasper Street.

18 B.S.—Albert S. Burchard has opened a branch office of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company in the Savings Bank Building, Cortland.

18 Ex.—Bartley E. Campbell is doing oil field work in Mexico. His address is Apartado 483, Tampico, Mexico.

18 B.S.—Mrs. Kenneth F. Coffin (Norma DeVany) is living at 601 West 192nd Street, New York City.

18 Ex.—Bryan S. Davis is sales manager in the Snap Fastener Department of J. W. Goddard and Son, East 26th Street, New York City.

18 B.S.—Harry Donovan is now in the employ of the New York Savings Bank. His address is not permanent as he is on the road most of the time telling children how to save. Just at present he is in Seattle where he is looking over timber interests in addition to his regular work.

19 Ex.—Kenneth W. Birkin is with the Sinclair Refining Company and is living at 81 Fourth Street, Hinsdale, Illinois. He is manager of motor vehicles, West District.

19 Ex.—Leo Blourock is manager of the Braus Art Galleries in New York City and is living at 611 West 113th Street.

19 Ex.—Raymond W. Colman is farming in Medina.

19 B.S.—Mrs. Margaret E. Cusic has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Anne Elizabeth Cusic ’19, to Benjamin T. Hudson of Niagara Falls. Miss Cusic’s address is 3315 Powelton Avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

19 B.S.—Robert E. De Pue is a beef salesman with Swift and Company, Chicago, and lives at 6754 Walden Parkway. He writes that Hal (Henry H.) Luning ’19, Harry (J.) Borchers ’20, and Jis (Alastair L. C.) Valentine ’17, are with the same company, making a Swift-Cornell foursome.

20 B.S.—Andrew Alvord Baker is with the California Highway Commission as an engineer on state highways. He is living in Sacramento, California.

20 Ex.—Gardner T. Barker is living on Riverside Avenue, Croton-on-Hudson.

20 Ex.—Maynard Luther Bryant is a practicing Doctor of Veterinary Medicine at 1935 South 47th Street, Cicero, Illinois.

20 B.S.—Lloyd D. Bucher is teaching in the Mount Pleasant Academy at Ossining.

20 B.S.—John H. Clark is a teacher of agriculture at Mill City, Pennsylvania.

20 M.F.—Master Laverne Coville has just arrived at the home of Mr.
and Mrs. Perkins Coville at Ames, Iowa. Mr. Coville, Sr., is an instructor in mechanic arts at the Iowa State College.

'20 Ex.—Joseph Wheeler Davis is a salesman for the Standard Oil Company of New York, and is located at 68 Melrose Street, Rochester.

'20 B.S.—Stanley B. Duffies, instead of J. B. Duffies, as was announced last issue, is associated with the Four Wheel Drive Truck Company of Clintonville, Wisconsin. He is sales supervisor for the Northeastern Division. The company manufactures F. W. D. three-ton trucks.

'20 B.S.—George B. Gordon is the inspector for the Pennsylvania Railroad. His address is 1534 Graty St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

'20 Ex.—Joseph Granovetter is in advertising work, and living at 6918 Bay Parkway, Brooklyn.

'20 Ex.—Kenneth A. Grant is living at 2411 Madison Street, Wilmington, Delaware, and has a position as gangmaster on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

'21 W.C.—Frederic J. Kernig is running the 80-acre poultry farm on the John D. Rockefeller Estate, Po- cantico Hills, which has 1500 Leghorns, and 200 Plymouth Rocks and Rhode Island Reds. He is raising 5000 chicks this year.

'21 B.S.—William R. Betts has entered the automobile industry and is living at 46 Orleans Street, Newark, New Jersey.

'21 Ex.—Grace B. Blauvelt is a student in the College of Arts and Sciences at Cornell.

'21 S.C.—Millard C. Bryant is manager and superintendent of the poultry farm at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas. His address is Box 131, College Station, Texas.

'21 B.S.—Ella J. Day is doing graduate work in the State College of Pennsylvania. Miss Day's address is Hillcrest, State College, Pennsylvania.

'21 S.P.—Harold D. Farnsworth and Miss Anna M. Williams of Philadelphia were married on May 13. Farnsworth is managing a fruit farm at Waterloo for C. H. Mills.

'22 B.S.—Charles R. Cooley is a landscape architect with Pitkin and Mott of Cleveland, Ohio. He is living at 141 South Professor Street, Oberlin, Ohio.

'22 B.S.—W. E. Crouse, who is instructor in the department of animal husbandry, is engaged to Miss Mildred Stratton of Bradford, Pennsylvania. Miss Stratton is a Wellesley girl.

'22 B.S.—Rafael M. Davila is in Tegucigalpa, Honduras, Central America.

'22 B.S.—Miss Clara N. Loveland is assistant to Miss Anna E. Hahn '12, in the Blue Bowl Cafeteria, 68 West 39th Street, New York. She lives at 401 West 118th Street.

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**To the Class of '23**

**CONGRATULATIONS!**

It is our wish that your entry into dairy farming will mark the beginning of an even more prosperous era for the industry.

**GOOD** cows and good feed are the main factors of prosperity in dairy farming. You have learned the vital need of corn gluten feed in the cow’s ration, and should depend on it to supply your mixture’s basis of protein.

**BUFFALO** Corn Gluten Feed and Diamond Corn Gluten Meal furnish corn protein most economically. When you start dairying for yourself, don’t experiment. Play safe by feeding either or both of these proven milk producers that are in

**EVERY LIVE DEALER’S STOCK**

and

**EVERY GOOD DAIRY RATION**

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**New York**

**Chicago**
TYPEWRITER SPEED

depends on the typist’s efficiency—and that is largely governed by the operating qualities of the machine.

The L. C. Smith Typewriter is faster than any operator. Yet its claim for speed is not based on how fast it can be run, but on how great a volume of clean, satisfactory work its operator turns out.

The ball-bearing mechanism permits of finer adjustments that result in cleaner and more legible print.

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Exclusive Agency

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Apparel For All Outdoor Sports

For Good Sports Who Can’t Afford to Pay “All Outdoors” for Things They Desire or Require

- Golf Suits
- Roll-top Sox
- Straw Hats
- Sport Caps
- Sweaters
- White Oxford Shirts
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All at Prices Which Make the So-called Rich Man’s Pleasures a Poor Man’s Possibility

INTENSIFIED SPRING VALUES

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$35

Others—Suits and Topcoats—up to $50

Buttrick & Frawley, Inc.

The Home of Hart Schaffner and Marx Clothes
SENIOR SOCIETIES SUPPLY SIX SPICY STAGE STUNTS

Full House at Last Assembly of Year Witnesses Peppy Productions

After much preliminary experimentation with the footlights, interspersed with spasmodic bursts of applause from sparsely-populated rooms, the last assembly of the year, held in Roberts, on May 15, swung away to a dramatic start in the neighborhood of 8:15.

A glib introduction by "Heinie" Luhrs prefaced the first act, a peep into domeon Lodge life five years hence, by Omicron Nu and Sedowa, entitled "The Muddled Shakers and Dit prologue by "Chris" Williamson served to introduce "Gert" Hicks, who silently purloined a well-steel bathhrobe bottle from the tenement accompanying an alarm clock.

Co-eds Vivid Actors

A colorful conglomeration of salvaged clothing in the next scene attracted all eyes to the perpetuation of the daily drama around the Lodge, in the midst of which Mr. Moek's ("Dot" Doolaney) gentle inquiry, "Who will feed the infant?" reminded the Daddies. Oilson, "Dolly" Haws and "Sunny" Watson of husbands' eight o'clocks.

"Polly Pep" and "Chris" Williamson, as scene shifters, paved the way for the final glimpse of Lodge life, a dinner at which Miss Van Rensselaer ("Gert" Mathewson) was the guest of honor. Ruth Rice's timely manipulation of the alarm clock allowed the entire cast to escape dateless, a feat seldom equalled in the annals of the college and much to be regretted.

HEB-FA, In Three Follies

There was a general stir accompanied by much waving of eye-glasses as "a raid" the "Follies at the Crossroads," by the Heb-FA bunch was introduced. In the initial folly, "Phil" Wakeley, with characteristic student modesty, shuffled off a revamped ed our of Hamlet's soliloquy, after which "Ed" Vedgte, "Del" Pratt, and John Gilmore, bewilderingly attired in milkmaid hats, yoked to the first of the arbor, galloped out of the wings astride three of the Domecon's best bromptickets (Miss Roberts left at this point to retrieve the reins) and boiled and bubbled, with touches of original genius, the witch scene from the long suffering "Macbeth".

Declaring that Music masters mean a "Dolly Sisters" ("Larry" Pryor and "Johnny" Brockway) warbled in touching (?) harmony, which grew colder and colder as it progressed, a little song after the fashion of Coue and locally retouched, finishing which a clog dance firmly established the "Sisters" in the good graces of the audience. (At least with the male portion.)

HELIOS


HEB-FA


Scenling the propriety of the moment, Professor R. W. Wheler disclosed a silk pillow which he had been hiding in his vest pocket all evening, and, with a few words of thanks for all who participated in Farmers' Week, presented the token to A. C. Mattison, general chairman of Farmers' Week Committees. Election results were then announced and the successful candidates placed on exhibition for as much as fifteen seconds.

Helios Presents Trick Take-off

Then Helios was given full rein, the first sign of which was in the form of a poem "Quangle Wangle Qui" by the grotesque himself. A placed, Putting on a Take-off of the Petitions Committee announced the last stunt, in which "Buck" Mend as "Doc" Shirley ruled with a gavally land over Professors Herick ("Stan" Munroe), Heinick ("Ken" Paine), Harderburg ("Wes" TenBrock), Myers ("Moe" Smith), and Miss Blackmore (Boye) at the "New Day" meeting of petitions by the "thumb" method proved inadequate in the case of one personally presented by Mr. Shrugged Wheat ("Dick" Farnham), who avouched the right of free speech about the campus, with dramatic directness. The dice, which as a last resort were brought into play, settled the case to the satisfaction of all concerned. The program was then adjourned to the domecon where Blackmore's orchestra held forth until 11:30.

"MY KINGDOM FOR A HORSE"
NEW SLOGAN OVER IN V. G.

Over in the vegetable gardening department, Professor Hardenbure has blossomed forth with a new Buick, while Professor Underwood has purchased a new Dodge coupe. Professor Thompson says they can't beat his Chevrolet yet. A Related buy a Rolls Royce or a new H. C. S., just to keep up with the march of progress.

HOT TIME IN THE LODGE. BOBBY SAFE: LOSS SLIGHT

New Topic of Conversation Not So Darn Important After All

Impromptu? Well, rather, with a flavor of excitement which sent sections of shivering humanity, coatless, and bookless to the domecon Lodge at about 11:40 on the morning of May 17, in response to an alarm of fire. A gay little spark from the furnace had in some thoughtless manner ignited the cellar woodwork, and was burning merrily away when discovered by Iona Rose. Iona, being one of the trusted guardians of Bobby Domecon, seized the baby and made a hurried exit in the direction of the Apartment, spreading the news of her escape. A general assembly of students, professors, and the mules, and also some, gathered immediately, swarming about the Lodge in ever increasing numbers.

About this time a stream of water from the Ag fire station (next door) was sufficient to make the fire think twice before deciding to keep on burning and after a few deceitful, false, of smoke, it expired totally, not however, before some $300 worth of damage, principally by water and smoke, had been done. By far the most appalling loss sustained by Jack Ford, who lost a set of blank new hygiene notes, and A. C. Mattison, who in the blaze lost his senior blazer, the recovery of which would aid materially his peace of mind.

CROSBY IN HIGH SOCIETY

D. J. Crosby, professor of extension teaching, is spending his sabbatical leave in connection with the staff of the division of agricultural instruction, States Relations Section of the Bureau of Education, Department of the Interior, the Federal Board for Vocational Education, and the National Research Council, to study the trend of educational work in agriculture, the efforts being made by the land-grant colleges to extent the educational capacities of students, and the problems developing in the various states in rural school improvement. The results of these studies will be incorporated in the report of the committee on instruction in agriculture, home economics, and mechanic arts, of the Association of Land Grant Colleges, of which he is secretary, at the next meeting of the association.

THE COLD FACTS

Thirty-five gallons of ice cream is not an unusual amount to be disposed of in a single day over the counter in the basement of the Dairy building.

237
JOAN AND BOBBY DOMECON SEEK THEIR FUTURE HOMES

Must Make Way for New Blood, Present Quarters Outgrown

Joan and Bobby are making absolutely their last official appearance in Countryman print. Having spent some time in the jolly atmosphere of Lodges and Apartment and having now reached the discreet ages of one year, three months, and one month, and also having acquired no small repertoire of pranks, as well as confidence and self-possession, and being living models of health and happiness, they have bid a fond farewell to the home fine in November, after a number of years, hence, when we, hope, they may be waiting in the never-failing Cornellian line—for registration. They will certainly be happy wherever their new homes may be, for the school considers its choice in the matter as carefully as prospective parents consider the children whom they are adopting.

New Arrivals in the Fall

Until fall, then, hope will run high and imagination may have its innings to say nothing of the increased betting score of the departmental eyes, convinced for success, for the house practice darlings. Next fall there will be new arrivals who will be welcomed as heartily as those who have gone before. For what would house practice be without the baby? And what do you suppose it will be like? Don't you mothers of next year wonder?

SPLENDID TURNOUT MARKS ASSOCIATION ELECTIONS

On May 15 the busy Ag students paused long enough to elect officers to the Soil and Water Conservation Association. Balloting was brisk through the day and it was not until the chosen few were introduced before the assembly, held in the Alumni Hall, that the constant voices of confident campaign managers were permanently silenced. Those elected were: President, Irving Youngberg '24; vice-president, G. M. Janzen '24; treasurer, John E. Gilmore '24. Honor committee elections were: Class of 1924, Lois Douque, Margaret Knox, W. W. Richman, J. L. Schoonmaker; class of 1925, Helen Sterrett, Catherine Van Alynne, C. A. Jennings, A. L. Olsen; class of 1926, Virginia Smith, L. Ham.

AN OPPORTUNITY

The Saddle and Sirloin Club, Union Stock Yards, announces a 1923 Medal Essay Contest, open to all undergraduates in agricultural colleges.

The subject is: "Have Our Country, Farming and Agricultural, and Expositions Reached the Limit of Their Educational Value?"

Essays must not be more than 1500 words long, be written on one side of the paper only, and preferably typewritten; they should not bear identification marks, but should be accompanied by the name and address of the contestant on a separate sheet. All essays must be in the hands of the committee by November 1, 1923, and should be submitted to Charles E. Snyder, Chairman, 836 Exchange Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

The prizes are gold, silver and bronze medals, first place, 6, 5, 4, and 3 agricultural books for fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh places, and the choice of 2 agricultural books for eighth, ninth and tenth places.

THREE NOTED CORNELLIANS HONORED BY WOMEN VOTERS

Named Among Twelve Greatest of Living American Women

Professor Martha Van Rensselaer was recently named by the National League of Women Voters for her achievements in home economics as one of the twelve greatest living American women.

Professor Van Rensselaer's selection was based on her contribution to home economics both in her work at Cornell and as president of the American Home Economics Association in the early days of its existence, as director of the home economics division of the U. S. Food Administration during the war, as present editor of the home economics section of the Decorator, and as author of many Cornell Reading Course Bulletins and co-author with flora Rose and Helen Carlisle of the Manual of Homemaking.

Two other Cornell women are on the list; Annie Botsford Comstock '85, well-known emeritus professor of nature study at Cornell University and author of many books and bulletins on nature study, and M. Carey Thomas '77, first woman trustee of Cornell University and a graduate of Bryn Mawr College, and author of several books on education.

A FLOWERY TALK

R. Carlton Fontaine, sales manager and director of Lord & Burnham Co., the largest greenhouse construction company in the United States, lectured before the Cornell Florists' Club on "The Gardens as a Business and the Principles of Expansion," and "Principles of Expansion" at two meetings held May 2, 1923.

A dinner at Forest Home was given by Professors White and Nehring in honor of Mr. Fontaine and Harold Pratt, who has resigned his position in the cornet to enter commercial work. The senior class were also guests.

At the business meeting following the dinner with the foregoing officers the following were elected for the ensuing year: J. C. Curtis '23, president; A. M. Funnell '24, vice-president; Robert Danker '25, secretary.

WHEREIN THE JUNIORS GATHER

The junior class in agriculture had a get-together April 26. Professors J. L. Stone and G. A. Everett gave readings on "The history and evolution of the volumes of laughter which they evoked, were highly appreciated. The entertainment was followed by the usual dance wherein the warm weather was outwitted by the distribution of cooling ice cream cones.

FRIGGA FYLGAE HARKENS TO THE CALL OF THE WILD

Girls Explore Six Mile Creek for Wood, Water, 'n Everything

After several delays due to the inclement weather, Frigga Fylgae finally managed to go on a wood and hike. With a string of tinkling tin cups as herald of their approach, bravely they headed into the wilds of Six Mile Creek. Reaching an inviting spot, "shanks mares" became mulish and, refusing to carry twenty such empty hikers further, a halt was in order. Then began a necessary scramble to find something wherewith to satisfy the inner (wo)man. The search after wood resulted in the accumulation of two herry bushes, a sprig of hemlock, and two limbs of a tulip tree. The prize, a roll of birch bark, was given to Anne Rogers, however, when she presented for inspection on Friday a maple tree with arrows to burn. Miss Van Rensselaer made the presentation speech after which refreshments were much enjoyed. Songs ably led by Ray Mattison were to top off a most enjoyable afternoon. Along about frost bedtime (8:00 P. M.) the party started its return. Snatches of familiar songs drifted over the sorge to where a lone Countryman reporter silently lingered, pencil in hand, but the swift-falling darkness closed the source in mystery and he, even as the hikers, turned homeward and to bed.

SOPHOMORE SHUFFLE SHOWS GOOD TIME TO HIM WHO GOES

On the 18th of April, the sophomores in agriculture, and many members of other classes as well as colleges, syncopept to the jazz orchestra engaged by the aforesaid sophomores. Miss Brader and Miss Farmer were the popular chaperons of the affair. "Bill" Planigann '28, put on a stint in which his younger brother was involved, but he did not last long. Refreshments were served about ten-thirty, and the orchestra helped wear out "Good Night, Ladies" at eleven. Judging by the extensive stag line and the well occupied dancing space and hall, the party was a decided success.

NEW DAIRY NOW OCCUPIED

The Campus-Countryman reporter, visiting the new dairy building in a vain attempt to find a clue that would lead to a story, wandered thru the spacious halls and numberless refrigerators but met nothing that seemed worthy of a line until he reached the attic where he found a lone robin building a nest below a gable.

MORE POLITICS

On May 21, the International Agricultural Society elected the following officers for next fall: President, L. F. Hawthorn '24; vice-president, S. M. Popoff '24; secretary, T. Wazawa, a junior; treasurer, Louis Lichauco '25.
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They are designed for us

They’re different

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DOES YOUR HIGH SCHOOL GET

THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN

We are out to double our circulation by January 1, 1924

Will You Help Us?

Your friends cannot afford to be without it

SUBSCRIPTION $1.00 A YEAR
HELLO!

What does it cost to say "hello," and yet how many of us do it? When one goes about on the campus, how many fellows does he meet that say a word of greeting to him? If he is new on campus, he will probably know a great many; on the other hand if he is just an ordinary student, as most of us are, he will know but few outside his own little sphere. Even after we meet a person we are prone to forget his face, his name, or both, and perhaps when we meet him point blank the next day, the thought will come to us that his face is familiar but we dare not speak because we are not certain that we have met him. Thus many good acquaintances are never made and we miss one of the greatest things our college can give us: a host of friends. Students in many of the western universities have a custom of speaking to every person met on the campus; others have certain walks on which every person passing speaks to every one. Now we do want Cornell to imitate other institutions or copy any other university, but neither do we want it said that Cornell lacks college good fellowship. So let's think of some way to break down the seeming wall of unnecessary reserve that many of us have built along with our college education.

W. W. P.

AU REVOIR

Final examinations will mark the parting of the way for many of us. It seems almost impossible that the friends which we have made during our brief stay within the walls of our alma mater can be remembered. University will soon be launched upon a queer old world which has proved to be so friendly toward some, so hostile toward others, and so uncertain for all. Whether your fate may be, always remember there have been ones in what you do. We, as your friends, will be interested to know of your first marriage as well as your last; in fact everything you do will be of interest to us. If you care to let us in on these events as they occur we, as ink sloppers, will do our best to see that others hear, too.

Take good care of your paper sheepskin. It's probably the only one you'll ever get, at such a price.

JUST PEOPLE

Do you know your professors? You go to their classes day in and day out and meet them on the campus yet I dare say that seventy percent of them are too busy to talk about their lecture. This error has been long in the minds of the students and needs correction. Here's a little remedy; try it some day. At the time of the date of which one will be a remedy; try it some day. At the time of the date of which one will be a parting of the vantage point of the one, to the knowledge that they have accumulated at the expense of the best years of their life.

A SUGGESTION

At the time of the founding of the Cornell Countryman, the College of Agriculture consisted of one hundred and fifty students, who met and pursued their many studies in what was then called the Dairy building, which is now the north wing of Goldwin Smith Hall. Of the eleven hundred students are now registered and the equipment consists of more than a dozen buildings. The college is growing as fast in a very short time the Campus Countryman editor is not going to be able to cover more than one half of the ground to get his news. The Campus Countryman is written for the students on the hill as well as for their predecessors, the alumni. It would be in line for those who frequent the farm near Turkey Hill or the extension farm in Long Island to keep diaries and hand them in to the Campus Countryman editor. According to this plan everyone would share in the work and all would be interested.

L. A. S.

AG AND THE CIRCUS

The Ag Association, assisted by Hob-sea and the Forestry Club, put on the finest show at the Spring Day Circus. The popularity of the show was probably due to the fact that a real attempt was made to give some amusement for the fees extracted. It is an admirable policy, and it would be well for other organizations to consider such a step if they wish the Circus to maintain its place as one of the main events of Spring Day.

VALENTINE ADDITIONS

Thruout the greater part of last year there were just two women on the staff of the Countryman, so what a contrast it is to find that there are now eight of the gentler sex with us. Perhaps there was that feminine touch to our magazine, but if so we hadn't noticed it, and thruout the year the women on the board and the women "competes" have done their work sily.

—H. S. R.

ELECTIONS

The Ag Association election was most successful as we predicted in our last issue, and since we now have the full confidence of our readers we take this opportunity to congratulate the new officers and to predict that we will have a most happy and prosperous now year.

THIS 'ERE & THAT 'AIR

SUMMER IS BACK

Summer is back; and yet my lot is that Of the huge manlike apes that hang on trees, Held by weak roots and bending with their leaves Over the sacred waters of the Ganges. So holding fast to my own tree I hang Mingling my howls with the wild howls of others; And now and then the slips and falls and drownings— Silence—Then quick the howling starts again.

—Koster Palamas.

With the arrival of several new mail boxes in Roberts Hall, post-office congestion has been eliminated. The old system of hit or miss and mostly the night hole in distributing the mail has never been successful. The doors have all been repaired and have had departmental heads names painted thereon in bright yellow. Such a color would have displayed themselves to such good advantage that the judges found it almost impossible to ignore their appearance and execution: and this at a horse show!

Altho it was necessary to postpone the Annual Horse Show on account of bad weather, the event was one of interest from start to finish. The college took prizes, not only for its livestock of the four-legged variety, but many of the two-legged showed their stuff, displayed themselves to such good advantage that the judges found it almost impossible to ignore their appearance and execution: and this at a horse show!

The reason why the number of stout persons in Ag runs up into real numbers was satisfactorily explained some days ago in no less a course than an hus one, when Mr. Norris politely informed us that the thinner we were, the "wetter" we were. Reminding us of Julius Caesar when he said, "Let me have men about me who are fat!"—but wouldn't he be right at home on our campus?
AG CREW WINS SPRING DAY RACE IN CONVINCING FORM

Crosses Finish Line Two Lengths in Advance of Chem. Combination

Despite the handicap of a mediocre start our husky Ag crew, with a smoothness of stroke indicative of long and careful training, swept all opposition behind to win the Inter-college crew race on Spring Day, May 19. Five crews, representing Ag, E., C., E.E., and Chem., lined up at the mile and five-sixteens mark with Ag in the zig nearest the shore. At the start M.E. took the lead and maintained it for the first half mile.

More Pep

The Ag crew, rowing in perfect rhythm, however, could not long be denied. Their powerful strokes pushed them to the fore where a sustained sprint close to the finish carried them across the line a good two lengths in advance of the Chem. boat, their nearest rival. The time, 7:37, was about average for the Henley distance. The men on the victorious crew were: Number 1, "Seth" Jackson '25; 2, "Gard" Bump '25; 3, R. D. Reid '24; 4, "Bill" Krause '25; 5, "Woods" Mather '24; 6, "Bill" Norman '23; 7, "Stan" Munro '23; 8, "Bill" and Gaige '25; coxie, "Stubby" Spahn '25.

OPEN AIR SLEEPING PORCH LATEST DOPE IN DOMECON

Striped awnings, especially on warm days, bring thoughts of pink lemonade and menageries, not so to the girls in the Apartment as they gaze at the new roof-garden edifice on the top of the domecon cafeteria. To them it signifies pajamas, perhaps pink, and a place to put their weary heads after a hard day's work. You see there wasn't room for them all in the Apartment so some had to go out under the starry sky.

RECORDS GO TO SMASH

The highest 7-day record ever made by an college or experiment station in the United States has recently been broken by the daughter of Glista Ernestine, who formerly held the highest 7-day record at Cornell.

Glista Fortuna has produced in 7 days 30.23 pounds of fat or 37.79 pounds of butter. The milk covering that period amounted to 620.0 pounds.

BOTANICAL LIBRARY ENLARGED

The very valuable herbarium and botanical library of the late Professor B. J. Duttweiler '33, has recently been purchased by the trustees of Cornell and will soon be returned to Ithaca. The library contains many rare and valuable books. The herbarium consists of some 12,000 specimens, many of which are discomycetes. This will be a very great addition to the Botanical library and will especially be appreciated by those connected with the botany department.

AG SWEEP SWINGER

From Left to Right—Jackson, Bump, Reid, Krause, Mather, Munro, Gaige, Spahn (coxie)

AN HUS MEN SHOOT BULL

The animal husbandry department recently purchased a carload of range steers from Chicago. Among the lot was one steer that evidently didn't like the college atmosphere for he disappeared from the barnyard at night and failed to show up next day. A searching party set out on the trail which led beyond the village of Brookton, more than seven miles away. After working for two days in an attempt to drive the rangey home the drivers gave up and proceeded to kill the steer and drive him home in a wagon.

KAMPUS KOLLOQUIALS

Professor G. H. Collingwood of the department of forestry leaves Tuesday, May 16, on sabbatical leave to take up a position with the States Relations Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. His work is to carry on the further development of forestry extension in the northeastern states.

Dr. and Mrs. Pearson entertained a number of the graduate students and members of the departments of agricultural economics and farm management at a radio party at their home, Friday evening, May 11.

Professor R. Hosmer of the forestry department spoke to a notable assemblage of foresters and forestry professors gathered at a magnificent banquet held at Ann Arbor, Mich., to mark the passage of Professor F. Roth, head of the department of forestry in the University of Michigan, from active to retired life.

The domecon cafeteria served 486 meals in less than two hours on Spring Day. Evidently its fame is spreading.

"AFTER GRADUATION WHAT?" TOLD BY QUESTIONAIRE

Where do they go and what do they do? These questions were answered by the Home Economics questionnaires which were sent out some time ago. The valuable statistics have proven to be quite a revelation in many ways, the most striking being that 145 of the graduates are buying themselves with home making. 126 of these being married; 85 hold institutional positions, in hospitals, university dining rooms, and cafeterias. Sixteen are in extension positions, 10 in social service, 8 in laboratory, and 6 in clerical and secretarial. The remaining 17, holding miscellaneous positions, are anywhere from nurses to interior decorators. So almost any aspirant to nearly any position may find aid in the School of Home Economics.

FRIGGA FYLGA ELECTS

The last regular meeting of Frigga Fylgae was held in domecon, May 8, to install the newly elected officers and plan for the fall's work. The incoming officers are: President, Hortens: Black '24; vice-president, Helen Sterrett '25; secretary, Virginia Case '26; and treasurer, Martha Wood '24. Plans for a party for entering freshmen to be held during the first week of next term were favorably received. After vanquishing the refreshments the meeting unanimously adjourned.

BRISTOW BOOSTS BOOSTERS

Professor Bristow Audans was in Spencer Tuesday night, May 22, and spoke at the Spencer Booster Club banquet on "Co-operation, or Working with the Other Fellow." His remarks were enthusiastically received.
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