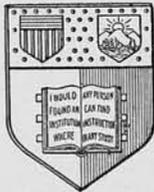


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THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN

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Volume XXVII
October, 1929 to June, 1930



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The Cornell Countryman wishes to do four things: publish interesting alumni notes, furnish campus news, present the latest agricultural information, and stimulate boys and girls to seek the aid of their state colleges so they may lead a fuller and finer life.

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THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN

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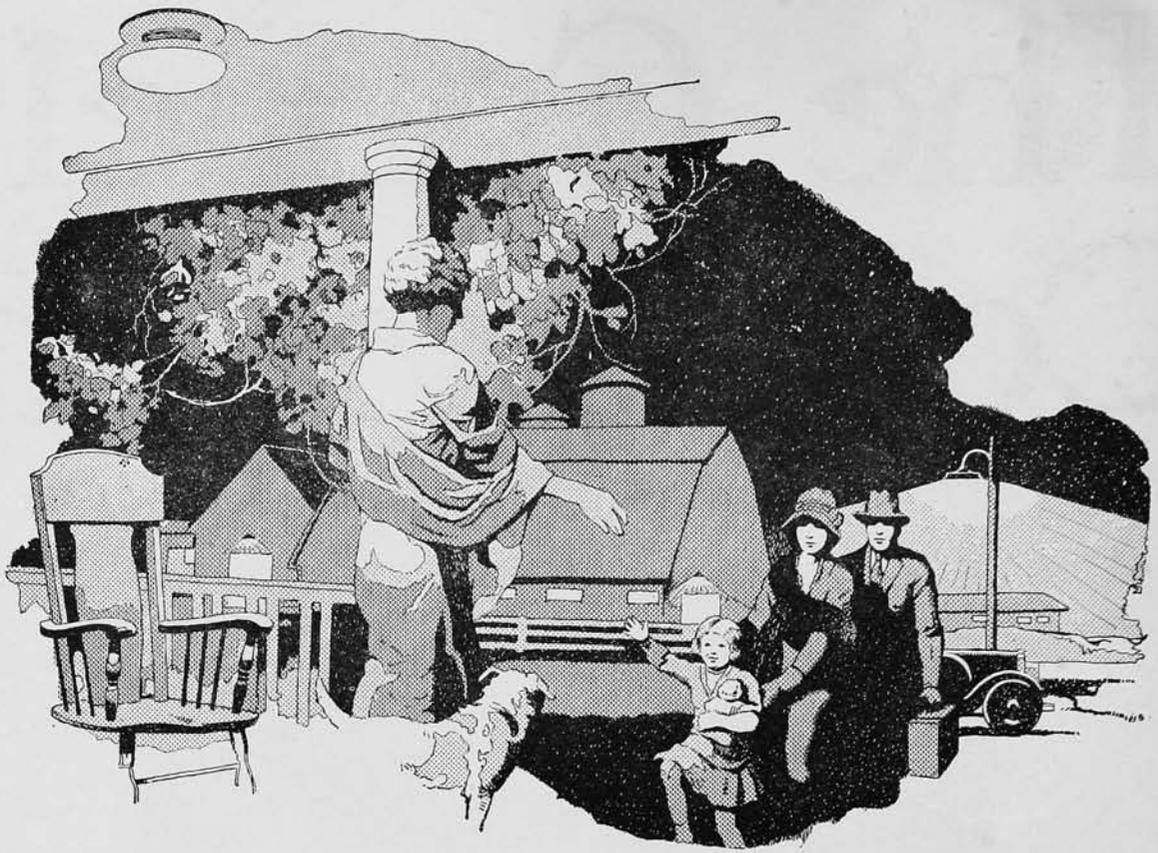
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Volume XXVII

OCTOBER

Number 1

1929



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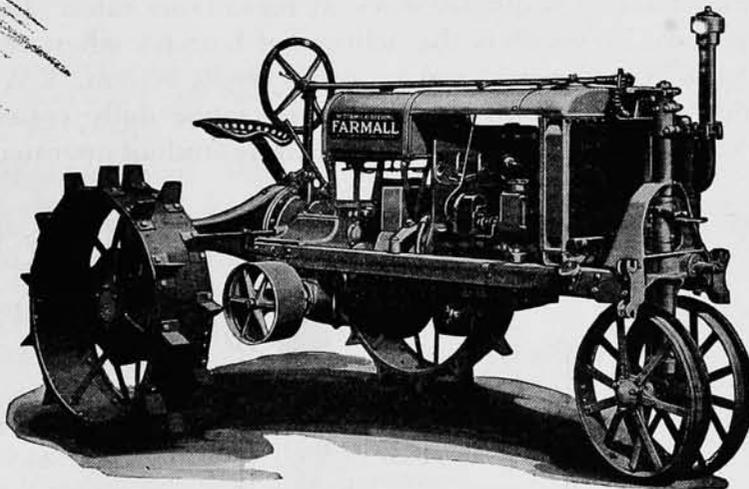
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STATE

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HARVEST TIME

The Cornell Countryman

A Journal of Country Life—Plant, Animal, Human

Volume XXVII

October, 1929

Number 1

New Curricula of Less Than Four Years

By Cornelius Betten

DURING the second term of last year the Faculty of the College had under consideration the establishment of curricula of less than four years and just before the end of the college year it was decided to make an immediate beginning on this policy. The reasons for this new venture are not at all new though present conditions have accentuated their importance. It has always been a question whether the College was serving its whole natural constituency by offering at college level only a highly scientific course of four-years length in which no natural stopping places or openings into agricultural vocations were provided. The number four seems so magic in educational organization that it has been hard to imagine levels of professional training not reached by its even measure.

The records of student enrolment and survival show some indication that there may be an imperfect adjustment of college offerings to student needs. Of all students entering college, about one-half finally finish the course for the degree. This is not materially different from what is the case for the entire University and for other universities, though it should be said that few institutions can furnish such data accurately. From 1868 to 1923 out of a total of 4685 enrolled either as freshmen or with advanced standing 2539 or 54 per cent received degrees. In the years 1920-21, 21-22, and 22-23 a total of 832 students were admitted to the College, 650 as freshmen and 182 with more or less advanced standing. Of the 650 admitted as freshmen 13 per cent left at the end of the first term, 29 per cent by the end of the second term, 35 per cent by the end of the third term, 43 per cent by the end of the fourth term, and an additional 7 per cent during the subsequent period. There were 12 per cent dismissed because of poor scholarship. It becomes a matter of some importance to learn why the others left.

The question just stated was the subject of a study recently made by Mr. A. W. Gibson who obtained for this purpose statements from 1021 former students

who did not stay to complete the course. It was found that most of the reasons for leaving college could be summarized under four headings—economic difficulties, constituting 35.1 per cent of the reasons given, change of objective, 26.4 per cent, poor health, 11 per cent, and scholastic difficulties, 6.1 per cent. Further analysis showed that by the group of men that came to college from farms, the economic factor was cited in 39.9 per cent of cases and ill health 15 per cent, while change of objective occurred in but 9.9 per cent.

Mr. Gibson's earlier study of the occupations of our former students also has a bearing on this problem. He found that of 2181 men graduating from the college and reporting, 72 per cent were then (1923) in occupations for which the College of Agriculture may be presumed to give specific training. Similarly of 1403 non-graduate men reporting there were 35 per cent in such occupations. It may therefore, be said that about 16 per cent (.46 x .35) of all those entering the college fail to remain through the 4-year course but still go into occupations for which that course is designed as a specific training.

THESE facts taken together seem to give sufficient warrant for an attempt to furnish for students who cannot be in college for four years an offering of work more closely adjusted to their prospective needs than the first two years of the four years' curriculum as now organized. These considerations naturally have added weight in a period when the rural constituency of the College is financially handicapped, but only experience can show whether there is a really effective demand for these shorter curricula.

Offerings somewhat of the nature here contemplated have been initiated at many other colleges. Thus Massachusetts has a two-year course of sub-collegiate grade and Wisconsin a two-year course for which regular college entrance is demanded. In our own college the need was formally met by the admission of special students who until 1907 were about as

numerous as the regulars. The dwindling of this class of registration was probably due to the fact that with the increase of research the instruction offered became more largely based upon prerequisites in science so that more than two years became necessary if one wished to get the professional courses.

The introduction of agriculture into the high schools and the existence of six secondary schools directly supported by the state seem clearly to indicate that whatever is done here in the way of additional offerings should be at the college level. The fully developed agricultural high schools, now about one hundred in number, the six state secondary schools, the 12-weeks winter courses at the College, the extension schools of various types conducted throughout the state, the four-year undergraduate course, and the graduate courses at the College would seem to meet every type of need by their variety in grade of work done, time involved, instructional staff and other facilities afforded, unless, as is surmised, there is a gap at the point where these two-year courses are now proposed.

FOR the present, four shorter curricula are offered in dairy farming, poultry farming, fruit farming, and vegetable growing, but these may become further differentiated and others will doubtless be set up in still other fields. In making a beginning and especially because of the uncertainty as to how many students may enroll, it was found necessary to use existing courses to a large extent though these may themselves be considerably modified. These four curricula in so far as they are now worked out follow.

CURRICULUM IN DAIRY FARMING

FIRST YEAR	HOURS	CREDIT
Inorganic Chemistry	3	3
Livestock Production	3	3
Farm Mechanics	3	3
Oral and Written Expression	4	4
Elementary Organic Chemistry	3	3

Soils	3
Livestock Feeding	3
Elective	8

SECOND YEAR

Animal Breeding	3
Production of Field Crops	4
Dairy Cattle	3
Farm Management	5
Agricultural Bacteriology	3
Elementary Dairy Industry	2
Elective	11

CURRICULUM IN POULTRY

FARMING

FIRST YEAR

Inorganic Chemistry	3
Breeds of Poultry	2
Marketing Poultry Products	3
The Field of Poultry Husbandry	1
The Production of Field Crops	4
Oral and Written Expression	4
Elementary Organic Chemistry	3
Soils	3
Poultry Feeding	2
Poultry House Design and Construction	2
General Pomology	3

SECOND YEAR

Farm Mechanics	3
Livestock Production	3
Veterinary Physiology	3
The Organization and Problems of Rural Society	3
Farm Management	5
Poultry Farm Management	3
Incubation and Brooding	3
Poultry Breeding	2
Agricultural Bacteriology	3
Elective	3

CURRICULUM IN FRUIT GROWING

FIRST YEAR

Inorganic Chemistry	3
Botany	3
Farm Mechanics	3
Fruit Varieties	2
Elementary Organic Chemistry	3
Soils	3
Plant Pathology	3
Entomology	3
General Pomology	3
Elective	4

SECOND YEAR

Packing and Storage of Fruit	2
Special Vegetable Crops	3
or	
Production of Field Crops	4
Oral and Written Expression	4
Plant Physiology (optional)	4
The Organizations and Problems of Rural Society	3
Farm Management	5
Pomology Laboratory course	2
Pomology Field Trip (optional)	1
Elective	5

CURRICULUM IN VEGETABLE CROPS

FIRST YEAR

Inorganic Chemistry	3
Grading and Handling Vegetable Crops	3
Botany	3
Oral and Written Expression	4
Elementary Organic Chemistry	3
Soils	3
Vegetable Crops	3
Plant Pathology	3
Elective	4

SECOND YEAR

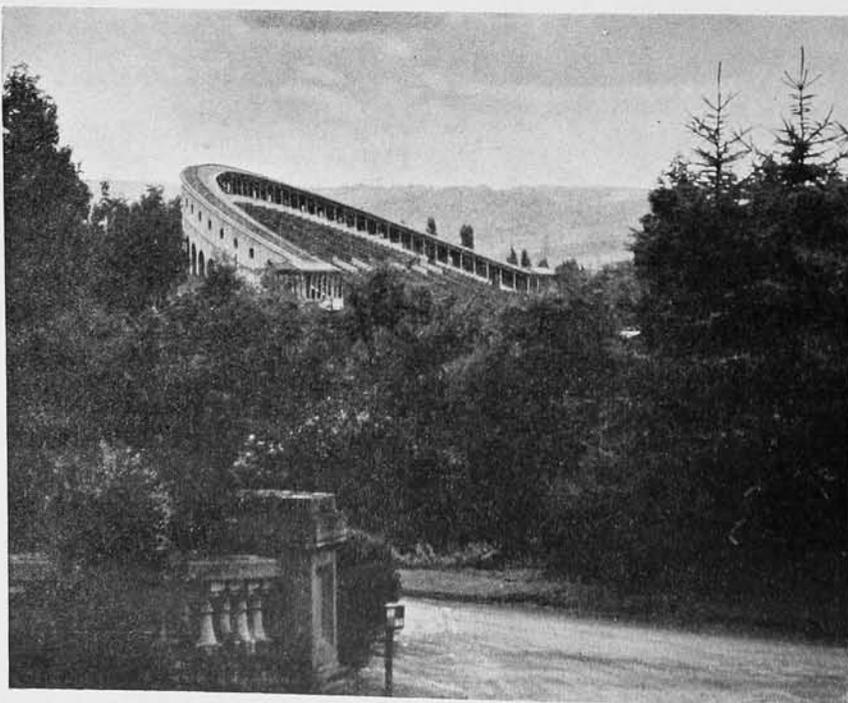
Production of Field Crops	4
Farm Mechanics	3
Plant Physiology (optional)	4
The Organization and Problems of Rural Society	3
Farm Management	5
Special Crops	3
Entomology	3
Elective	4

These curricula should not be regarded as being in finished form. It is hoped to carry on investigations that will determine more accurately what is needed and here the alumni can help with suggestions growing out of their experience. Further, the course included will need to be studied and modified so as to perfect the proper sequence and coordination of materials.

FOR admission to these courses the applicant must present fifteen acceptable units but the pattern of these is not prescribed by the College. With respect to these courses the Faculty has, therefore, gone the full length in the direction in which a step or two would, in the opinion of many, be desirable for the four-year courses also. There is a somewhat general movement in favor of relaxing in insistence on specified entrance units and of giving more attention to the grade of work done, to its appropriateness as preparation for the line of work next to be undertaken, and to criteria of fitness on the part of the student as evidenced not only by achievement in school but by such data of character and experience as may be available. It is expected that experience with the students admitted to these courses may yield something of value in relation to the problems of college entrance, as revealing whether present requirements shut out really competent and desirable students. In connection with this issue there is being conducted in the Department of Rural Education an inquiry into the work taken by farm boys now in New York high schools to determine how that group might stand with respect to college entrance.

These new curricula are set up for those who cannot look forward to four years of college work and who desire specific professional training along the line they have chosen. Nevertheless, it is recognized that some of those who take this work will be stimulated to go on for the degree. This will be possible, though with a chance of loss of time, if all the regular requirements both for admission and for graduation are fully met. It will be expected that only those who have evinced an aptitude for college study and who have decided upon a line of work which requires more scientific training, would take advantage of this possibility.

For students going from the two-year to the four-year curriculum the requirements would be (Continued on page 20)



THE CORNELL CRESCENT SEEN FROM ROBERTS HALL.

County Extension Work

By Earl A. Flansburgh

EXTENSION work in agriculture is no longer a new thing. While in its present form it is an outgrowth of the establishment of agricultural colleges and experiment stations, its highest development has come in states that have recognized that third and very important partner—the farmer on the land. Logically, the extension of agricultural information came after the acquisition of it, and here no small part has been played by the contribution of farm practice.

While extension work in its present form was started in all of the states of the Union at about the same time, and the methods of financing in a general way are very much the same, yet there are enough differences to make it of interest. In my recent visit to fifteen states for the purpose of studying the methods employed I found many likenesses and contrasts

that are worthy of discussion. These observations were of a large group of central western states, Pacific coast states, southern states, and while not a part of our system, the county extension work in the province of Ontario, Canada.

Let us take the last first for that is the order in which I observed the organizations. The county agent, as we call him in the United States, is called an agricultural representative in the province of Ontario. This agent is not a representative of the agricultural college and Dominion Government as our agent is a representative of the College of Agriculture and the United States Department of Agriculture. In Ontario province the agricultural representatives are the employed agents of the central provincial government. They are responsible to what in this state would be the Department of Agriculture and Markets at Albany. Without the development of the extension system at the college they do not have the services of skilled specialists as we have in this state. They rely more on themselves and naturally cannot carry on so many varied pieces of work as an agent in New York. The supplementary help which they get is largely an institute

staff of farmers who are employed during a part of the winter for general meetings. The subject matter which they dispense is much the same as we have, with the exception of Farm Management and Agricultural Economics work, which is the basis of much of the agricultural extension work at Cornell. This work is starting,

the one in operation in New York. The main difference is that the community is really the township, because the township in that level country is a regular, laid-out division. There regular monthly meetings are held. This can be profitably done because the Grange is not universally organized in that state, and some of the recreational programs, furnished by that strong and stable organization in New York, are provided by the Farm Bureau. This state like New York helps in the organization of co-operative organizations where there is local interest, but they do not buy or sell commodities.

In many of the western states the farm bureau is set up as a parent organization with departments for the sale and purchase of commodities. For example, we might have a state farm bureau with a wheat and bean selling department, a seed department, a clothing department,

and a farm supply department. In other words, if we were to take all of our co-operatives and make them separate departments of a farm bureau, we would have a system like some of the central western states. Some of these are struggling, others are doing very well. Personally, I feel that the plan which we have used by compelling each group to stand on its own feet is the stronger plan. If one of the children is weak it does not bring the rest of the family down with it.

Unfortunately these highly commercialized bureaus do not permit the closest tie-up with the county agent. He is more of an itinerant teacher with less local responsibility than we have in New York.

Some one has said that responsibility follows finance. Possibly this is so. On the surface at any rate this seems to be so. In New York the great bulk of the money for financing county extension work comes from the counties themselves, from county appropriations of boards of supervisors and membership fees in county extensions organizations called the county farm bureau. Here again Iowa follows much the same plan.

In some states, the agent is paid entirely from college funds. Naturally he



FARM BUREAU OFFICE AT LAS CRUCES

This Outpost of the Farm Bureau in New Mexico Shows That Extension Work Has Spread to All Corners of the Country.

however, and will develop rapidly. There are certain advantages in having fewer irons in the fire to keep warm. Nowhere have I observed better work in the elimination of the scrub sire than in some of the counties of Ontario, notably Oxford County. The work of developing Ontario Variegated alfalfa and the organization of its sale would compare favorably with work anywhere.

The representatives of the Ontario province are not as well paid as in the United States, for the demand for agriculturally trained men is not as great as here. It is a case of supply and demand. This situation has resulted in many from the dominion coming to the United States for employment.

THE term, Farm Bureau, in this state has come to mean a purely educational organization for the carrying on of extension work. It is the legalized, county extension organization. It is not a buying or selling organization, but supplies information for groups who wish to set up such organizations. In some of the western states, notably Iowa and California, the term, Farm Bureau, has quite a similar meaning. The Iowa plan is the most like

feels a keener sense of responsibility to the college than to the local people. Where such plans are developed some of the local county office expense is borne by the county farm bureau or thru county appropriations. We think in New York, the method of financing is a happy medium. We have a joint employment of the agent, a joint salary, a joint responsibility, and a joint interest in carrying on a local program of work. This has meant a finely built machine and a close acquaintance of college and farmer. We have found that the closer this acquaintance has been the greater has been the service.

In one state I found county appropriations being made for county extension work and sent to the college where it is sent back to the county to pay the agent and his expenses. What has followed is

natural. There are practically no active farmer committees and no local feeling of responsibility for the maintenance of the work.

THE New York extension system is proud of its record in carrying information to the farm people for the state, but it is most proud of the opportunity its type of organization has afforded for the development of leadership of local folks. Have you ever stopped to realize the large proportion of the leading figures in cooperative work in this state who have received their training thru the experience they have received in county farm bureau work in this state either as paid employees or as community or county committeemen? This in my mind is the greatest contribution that has been made. The much heralded cooperative associations in other

states, especially on the Pacific coast, can not boast of this achievement. Many of the leaders of cooperative work have secured their training in other forms of business. I can literally count dozens which I met who had received their experience in some business in no way allied with agriculture. The extension work in this state has made a liberal contribution to the cooperative movement. In some of our western sister states, the cooperative was the forerunner of the county extension work.

As I said at the outset, there still are two groups of thought in extension work in the United States. One is interested in dispensing information only; the other in dispensing information by helping the farmer to help himself. The New York system is decidedly in the latter class.

Alfalfa-Clover Service for New York

By E. L. Worthen

ALFAFHA has been grown successfully on some farms in New York for over a quarter of a century. On other farms results with it have been disappointing, the crop failing completely or at best making only a mediocre growth. It has not been uncommon for the crop to fail on fields where it had grown successfully in previous years. Until comparatively recently alfalfa production might well have been considered a hazardous undertaking in most sections of the state. Today farmers of the state may secure information as to the suitability of their soil to alfalfa and detailed instructions in regard to what must be done to assure success with the legume.

For several years prior to 1924 there was conducted a more or less state-wide campaign to encourage the production of legumes. Emphasis was placed on their feeding value in addition to their beneficial effect on the soil itself. This paved the way for the more intensive alfalfa-clover service work started in four counties—Monroe, Seneca, Livingston and Orleans—in the fall of 1924. Since then it has been expanded to include over half of the agricultural counties of the state.

While commonly spoken of as an alfalfa or an alfalfa-clover campaign, the idea has not been to urge a maximum acreage of these legumes on every farm of the state. The importance of more and better alfalfa and clover, and in most cases of less timothy, has been emphasized. More than this, a personal service has been made available by the various county agents and the Agronomy Extension specialists, to New York farmers, enabling them to select legumes adapted to their soil conditions and to avoid failures with their seedings.

The first step in inaugurating the work in a county is to secure the support of the

farm bureau officers and the Advisory Council of the local County Farm Bureau. The county agent then proceeds to organize a special alfalfa-clover committee. The common policy is to have a representative from each town or from each important community on the committee. This committee is called together in the summer, generally late June or July. The agronomy extension specialist assigned to the county attends the initial meeting of the committee and explains the plan of the work covering a two-year period. The committeemen are urged to cooperate in developing the work in their respective sections of the county and to assist in securing the maximum number of cooperators.

FOLLOWING the organization and meeting of the committee, extensive local publicity is given to the project. Besides the County Farm Bureau News, the county agent utilizes the weekly, and when available the daily press to create wide-spread interest on the part of the farmers of the county.

In early August cards are mailed to the farmers of the county offering them the opportunity to become cooperators and to secure personal service with their alfalfa or clover problems. Such questions as the following appear on this card: "How many acres of alfalfa or clover do you plan to sow next spring or summer?" "Will you need inoculating material?" "Will you need assistance in getting hardy seed?"

Farm visits are made to the cooperators in the fall. Representative samples of surface soil and subsoil are taken from fields which are to be seeded. The agronomy specialist accompanies the county agent on the first 40 or 50 farms visited. A regular form is used in recording infor-

mation about each field sampled. The samples are sent to the College where they are tested by the specialist. Letters are then dictated to the County Agent advising what the individual farmer should do to succeed with his legume seeding. These letters are sent in duplicate, the original of each filed in the County Farm Bureau office, and the copy sent on by the county agent to the farmer.

A special alfalfa-clover issue of the Farm Bureau News is published in December or January. The material for this issue is furnished partly by the specialists. It generally precedes the series of winter community meetings which cover a period of one or two weeks. The specialist attends these meetings with the county agent. Various phases of alfalfa-clover production and harvesting are discussed, and especial attention is paid to the local problems and experiences of cooperators. Opportunity is given at these meetings for new men to make a request for the service. In this way new cooperators are secured for spring sampling. Additional publicity is given in the spring and summer, and sometimes additional cards sent to selected groups offering the service.

Samples are taken by the County Agent in the spring and more or less throughout the summer and fall of the second year. These samples are examined and specifications dictated by the County Agent. The specialist is available to assist difficult soil problems which may be encountered. So far as possible the responsibility for the work is taken over by the county agent after the first year.

A monthly service letter is prepared by the specialists and sent to all cooperators in the state. This was originally called the Alfalfagraph but is now termed

the Alfalfa-Clover Service Letter. This enables the specialists to keep in touch with the cooperators and to furnish them timely suggestions for meeting their alfalfa-clover problems.

An alfalfa-clover exhibit is generally made at the county fair. Several similar exhibits have been made by the specialists at the State Fair the last few years. In some counties essay or slogan contests have been conducted in the rural schools. In fact, various campaign methods of publicity have been employed by certain counties to stimulate interest in the project and especially to emphasize the value of good alfalfa and clover hay as feed for the dairy cows of the state.

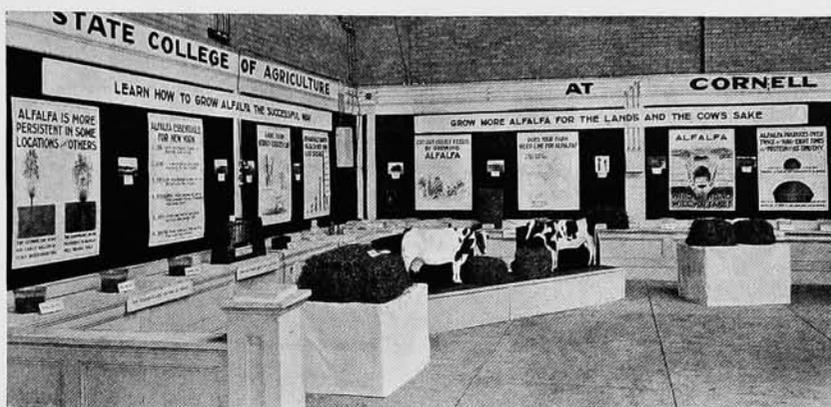
In the average county between 200 and 300 cooperators are secured. This represents a perceptible percent of the leading

farmers of a county. Definite specifications are given for the seeding of from 1000 to 2000 acres of alfalfa and clover in each county. Due to unfavorable

pasture were seeded as the direct result of the interest stimulated by the alfalfa-clover service.

The appreciation of the service on the part of farmers is clearly indicated by their insistent demand for continued service at the end of the two-year period. In some instances without further solicitation as many as 200 requests have come into a single agent's office the third year. There is every reason to believe that this work cannot and should not be confined to a two-year period. The problems of alfalfa and clover production cannot

be solved in this short time. The county agent assisted occasionally by the specialist has an opportunity to supply valuable aid to the farmers of his county by continuing year after year the service inaugurated by the alfalfa-clover campaign.



ALFALFA EXHIBIT AT THE STATE FAIR

The Work of the College is Effectively Brought to the Attention of Hundreds of Farmers by Such Exhibits.

conditions it is often necessary to discourage the seeding of alfalfa and advise red or even alsike clover instead. In certain counties considerable interest has been developed in sweet clover pastures, and in one county over 200 acres of sweet clover

The Ag-Home Ec Association

By H. W. Beers

EVERY student who registers in the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics this fall becomes a member of the new Agriculture-Home Economics Association. The traditional membership selling campaign for the "Ag Association" will not occur as the registration line waits outside the secretary's office, for there is no fee in the new Association.

The object of this new Association is to carry the traditions of the time-honored Ag Association over into an expanded organization built up in accordance with recent developments on the upper campus. It re-establishes the social bond that treats home economics students, foresters, and straight ag folk as really members of the same student "tribe." It aims to promote social understanding among these three groups, as well as in student-professor relationships.

The make-up of the "Ag-Domecon" Association should be known to all students, and will be of interest to readers who graduated when the old Ag Association held sway.

The Ag Association, it will be remembered, was the oldest student organization on the campus having a record of continuous existence. "Old-timers" on the faculty like to recall the beginnings of it,—the days when the ag college was little more than the personality of Dean Bailey (and was for that reason if for none

other a strong factor for education). The beginnings of the Ag Association crystallized into a definite institution, and accumulated traditions that made it an important part of student life as the college grew.

The Ag Association sponsored Ag athletics, and ag teams have been winners from the early days of intra-mural sports. The Ag-Association get-togethers were the social events for the student body, which in those days was a relatively small, homogeneous unit. The Ag Association nursed Kermis and kept a friendly eye on THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN. Ag Association elections were events of major political interest.

But the beginnings of specialization brought the beginnings of social change to the upper campus. Martha Van Rennsalaer's idea became a Home Economics College. Forestry classes grew up and found themselves to be a major department in the College of Agriculture. Buildings spread all over the old University Farm, and the ag college grew up.

But the Ag Association plodded along in much the same old way. It failed to realize that student life was moving into an age of Old Army dances, some 80 odd fraternities, departmental clubs. It failed to realize that forestry athletics and ag athletics, being competitive interests, could not be financed out of the same pocketbook. They failed to adjust to the

splitting off of the Home Economics College from the College of Agriculture.

And that is the why of the new Agriculture Home Economics Association.

THE new association is independent of all intra-mural athletics. Both forestry and ag athletics will continue as in the past, except for the fact that neither will be connected with an Ag Association. There will be an athletic council to take care of ag athletics, and the Forestry Club will manage their own teams. The various departmental clubs are all represented in the executive committee of the new Association. This plan served to knit together the various groups among the students. Students from all three major student groups are eligible for office in the new Association, and the success of this plan is seen in the fact that last spring there were about ten candidates (including three girls) for the offices of president and vice-president.

So the Ag Association has grown up. It has expanded. It will no longer exist to fill needs that were real enough fifteen years ago but have now ceased to exist. It will not compete with the multitude of social attractions and activities that vie for the time of students and professors today, but it will supplement all these things, and gather up for its major attention the degree of common interest that yet remains and must be preserved among the "big three" of the upper campus.

Your College's Athletics

By D. M. Roy

THE Ag college was among the first eight that formed the nucleus of the Inter-college Athletic Association. This organization grew out of a series of baseball games that were held in 1906 for a cup given by the deans of the colleges. The success of the league caused Johnny Barr, a former member of the Sibley College faculty, to donate a trophy for an inter-college regatta which was held on the Inlet. After track, cross-country, and basketball had been added to the list of sports, an association was formed in 1908, with Professor John Craig as president and Professor C. V. P. Young as treasurer.

Association football and an indoor track carnival were added to the schedule, so that there was then a sport for every season. The eleven colleges now compete in soccer and cross-country in the fall; basketball, track and wrestling in the winter; and crew, tennis, and baseball, in the spring. The members of individual championship teams are awarded inter-college medals by the Association, and the members of all teams are given shingles by their own college's association. The All Year Championship Trophy goes to the college having the highest number of points. The method of scoring is as follows: 10 points for first place, 7 for second, 5 for third, 3 for fourth, and one for fifth.

Howard Ortner, coach of varsity basketball and director of intramurals, states as the purpose of inter-college sports,—“The purpose of all inter-college sports, as well as all intra-mural athletics, is to enable large groups of students to par-

ticipate in competitive and recreative games and sports, thereby enabling a much larger percentage of students to receive the many benefits from these sports. The intra-mural athlete considers the varsity as the peak of athletic achievement, and so at Cornell the Intra-mural Department works in co-operation with the varsity coaches, and at no other eastern college do varsity coaches show greater interest in intra-mural athletics than at Cornell.”

A director, which you elect, heads your college's athletics. The elections are held at the same time as those for the offices of the Agriculture-Home Economics Association, which is the first Tuesday in May. At this time a sophomore is put in office who during his junior year acts as Assistant Athletic Director, automatically becoming director in his senior year.

The director has many duties to perform. He is responsible for the athletic equipment, and buys any new things needed. As the season for each sport arrives, he posts notices to that effect and appoints a manager for the sport, usually a member of the preceding year's team. The manager then becomes responsible for all practices of the team, sees that games are played off on schedule and selects those who have earned shingles at the end of the season. The director then has the shingles made for those selected. At the present time, with athletics separated from the Agricultural-Home Economics Association, the Director is also responsible for the financing of the athletic teams.

LAST year, when the college's athletics was a part of the Agriculture Association, they were financed out of the membership fee collected in the fall. A definite sum was not set aside, however, to cover the expenses of the sports and now the athletic treasury is without funds. This year, a drive will be conducted by the Agriculture-Home Economics Association among its members, and it is hoped that the students will co-operate, so that enough money can be set aside from the amount raised, to cover the expenses of the athletic teams.

You should all be proud of the records your college athletes have made during the twenty years of inter-college contests. They have been all 'round champions for thirteen of those years. The Mechanical Engineers held the championship for two years, and is the only other college to have championship teams for more than one year in succession. Last season the teams were outstandingly successful, winning in cross-country, soccer, track, basketball, wrestling, and crew. The athletes were runners-up in baseball, and lost only in swimming and tennis. We have lost but very few of the members of these teams, so we should still possess the All Year Championship Trophy during 1931-32. You should begin helping now by giving financial aid, and when the call is issued for candidates for the various teams, respond at once. We want to keep up the precedent established by the records made by the previous athletic teams of the College of Agriculture, but this cannot be done without your co-operation.

Our Cattle Judging Teams

By C. L. Allen

THE ability to successfully place animals in the show ring at our great shows is an ability which is acquired by relatively few people. It is doubtful whether very many could ever acquire this ability even though they were carefully trained and were able to get the required experience. Great judges of livestock, like great men in other lines of endeavor, must be endowed with special aptitudes. The most prominent judges have supplemented their endowment with years of training and experience.

A very small percentage of those who are availing themselves of the opportunities for training in judging offered by our schools and colleges will ever attain marked prominence as judges. On the other hand a large percentage of the prominent judges are coming from the group which has had this training.

All the skill that it is possible to attain from such training has a direct application for those interested in animal breeding. Occasionally a prominent breeder becomes a prominent show ring judge but all such breeders have attained a considerable amount of skill in recognizing correct animal form.

Livestock judging lends itself very readily to the development of contests. This feature begins when the 4-H Club member selects an animal for the first time and continues all through the high school and college judging work. There has been a tremendous growth in the numbers interested in the various judging competitions. Just recently 45 teams of three members each took part in a contest at the Alfred State School of Agriculture. These 45 teams represented 45 different schools where some attention has been given to this line of work. Similar con-

tests are held at some of the other state schools. A large number of teams from all parts of the state compete at the state fair at Syracuse each year.

Such a contest is one of the Farm and Home Week features at the College. 46 teams took part in the livestock judging contest in 1929. This was by far the largest number ever entered.

The national contests have also grown rapidly for the past few years. Approximately 30 states are now represented each year at the National Dairy Show by both college and junior judging teams.

The effects of this training and these contests are far reaching. It is impossible to measure them, but the enthusiasm of those taking part in the work is enough to convince any observer of their value. A noted dairyman has said, “The Students' Intercollegiate Dairy Cattle Judging Contest at the National Dairy Show has

been the greatest factor in establishing our present standards in judging dairy cattle". Coaches and teams from all parts of the United States meet at this contest and have developed more uniform ideas of animal form. They have carried these ideas back to their own states and communities with a great deal of advantage to the whole industry.

THE primary object of all judging work is to give the student as correct an idea as possible of what constitutes proper animal form. The ideals set up provide the basis for the selection or rejection of animals as representatives of the several breeds. His conception of animal form must necessarily develop and change with each new experience. He gradually builds up in his mind's eye a composite picture of his ideal animal. It is a study from which he never graduates, but which adds to his knowledge as long as he deals with livestock.

Judging work also provides opportunity for making many contacts. The student not only comes in con-

tact with large numbers of his fellow students, but also meets many of the coaches of other teams as well as men of prominence who are interested in this line of work.

Where ever groups of people compete the element of sportsmanship is prominent. This is especially true of the judging work. The student who cannot accept ideas, profit by his mistakes and lose gracefully soon drops behind his fellows. This element enters into both the training period and the actual contest itself. Good sportsmanship, the contacts made and the ability to accept ideas probably contribute just as much to success as the actual skill and knowledge obtained.

The work in dairy cattle judging at the college is given in two different courses. In the general course dealing with dairy cattle and milk production one laboratory each week is devoted to a study of animal form. The college herds provide the material for this work. This work is required before the student is allowed to take the advanced judging work.

The judging teams are chosen from the advanced judging class. This class obtains a large part of its experience and training from visiting the farms of breeders

of pure bred livestock. This provides an opportunity for a study of different methods of farming and different breeding practices as well as the opportunity for judging animals which the student has never seen before. A study of the farms visited is really just as valuable as the actual judging for the student who plans to become a breeder.

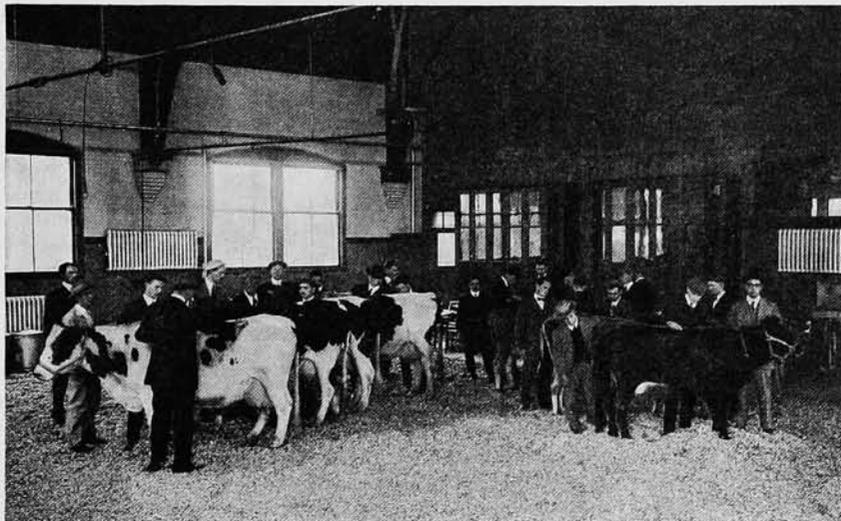
The trips include visits to herds of the four major dairy breeds. This makes possible a comparison of the conditions which seem to favor the selection of one breed over another. Each breed has certain characters which seem to make it

Ayrshire herd this farmer has a very excellent poultry flock. The breeding up of this poultry flock compares very favorably with his accomplishment with Ayrshire Cattle.

This farm leaves an impression of excellence anywhere you may look. There is an excellent herd of cattle, a fine poultry flock, it is one of the best potato farms to be found anywhere, and the workmen drive fine horses. All these are in keeping with the fine farm home which they support.

On another trip we visited a group of Holstein breeders. These men all live on

large fine farms and have good herds of purebred cattle. Their milk goes to the wholesale fluid market and they have a good market for their surplus stock. One of these farmers takes pride in having some good purebred Percheron horses and another raises excellent crops of potatoes, alfalfa and wheat. A third farmer in this group lives for his cows alone. He really has a wonderful herd, is very proud of his cows and proud of the fact that he can breed better and



THE OLD JUDGING PAVILION

This Picture Was Taken Before the Old Judging Pavilion Was Converted Into the Farm Management Building.

better fitted for some certain set of conditions than any other breed. Some of the more important factors which are concerned in the selection of a breed are; the character and climate of the country, the use made of milk, and special markets for milk of high quality.

THE advanced judging class trips are planned to include about an equal number of herds of each of the four major dairy breeds. A short sketch of four of these places is given below.

For several years we have visited a locality noted for its Ayrshire cattle. One of the good herds in this locality is owned by a "Master Farmer". This is one of the old breeding establishments and at the present time is one of the outstanding herds of Ayrshires in the state. It has been interesting to watch the improvement of this herd for the past ten years. This improvement is the result of very carefully selected herd sires combined with production records on the females. A special market takes all the milk produced at a little higher rate than the average farmer gets; a case of a good price for good milk. In addition to the milk there is always a ready market for the surplus stock at good prices. Beside his

more useful bulls than he can buy.

In order to get practice with really high grade Jersey cattle we have visited a very large breeding and importing establishment. One cannot visit such a place and fail to come away with a feeling of great respect for a fine animal. Another outstanding feature is the care which the animals, on this farm receive. The attendants are all skilled cattlemen and take great pride in having the animals present a fine appearance at all times.

Among our Guernsey friends there is one who has a herd which he has developed and improved. This is a herd of really fine cows with high productive ability of which all the animals have been bred on the farm for many generations. This farmer has a special market for his milk. He supplies a milkman with a stipulated amount each day. At times he has a surplus which he must dispose of and the problem he sets himself is to get more for the surplus than he does for the other. He tells us that he is able to accomplish this most of the time.

Beside a herd of fine Guernsey cattle this farm is noted for its seed corn, certified seed potatoes and good crops of alfalfa hay. In a field near the barns one may also see a good (Continued on page 21)

The College Runs the Year Round

By Charles A. Taylor

WHEN the student packs up and starts for home at the end of the spring semester he may think that the college of agriculture stands idle until he returns to start things going in the fall, but it doesn't. There is scarcely a week through the summer recess when there is no gathering of importance to many people. The machinery of research, extension and administration are in full operation. Professors are busy preparing new courses of instruction or reviewing old courses, gathering materials, notes and all the tools for instructing classes. Many are teaching in one of the great summer schools held at the university each summer.

On June 6 and 7, this year, the first state wide gathering and conference of the "Key Bankers" was held at the college of agriculture. The key bankers are bankers chosen by the New York State Bankers Association, because of their special interest in farming, to foster the development of agriculture. There is one key banker in each county. These men, as was fitting, met at Cornell for their first general conference. A program of speeches and discussions was followed by tours to good and poor farms and farm districts in Tompkins, Cortland and Chenango counties to study, under the direction of the department of farm management and rural economy and with the help of farm bureau and junior project agents, some of the problems of farmers and farm communities, some of the successes and failures among farm enterprises, and the reasons that lay behind them.

The American Iris Society, which met here on June 18, brought leading iris growers from all over the country. One of them said that Ithaca is a city of iris growers, for iris was in bloom in hundreds of dooryards all over the city. But they should have seen these same "poor man's orchids" the previous week when they were

at the height of their splendor. Outstanding among them all were the iris garden of Colonel J. C. Nichols and the iris plantation in the test gardens of the College of Agriculture along the Varna road.

Perhaps the most inspiring occasion of the whole summer was the arrival of the great 4-H crusade on June 26. Two thousand, one hundred and forty-six boys and girls from thirty-one counties were guests of the New York State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics for



BOYS LEARN DAIRYING

Learning by Doing, These Short Course Students Avail Themselves of a Part of the Extension Service

three glorious days; days filled with interest for those farm boys and girls, and days that filled the members of the faculty with that renewed youth and the vital enthusiasm which only the contact with boys and girls can bring. Demonstrations, contests, tours, games, campfire suppers and feasts of music made up the schedule which was full to the utmost for every youngster. All too soon, they climbed into their automobiles and busses, and onto their special trains to start for home. Who can comprehend the forces for the upbuilding of New York State farms and farm homes that they carried with them from their visit here?

We celebrated a "safe and sane" Fourth of July with motor boat races and stunt

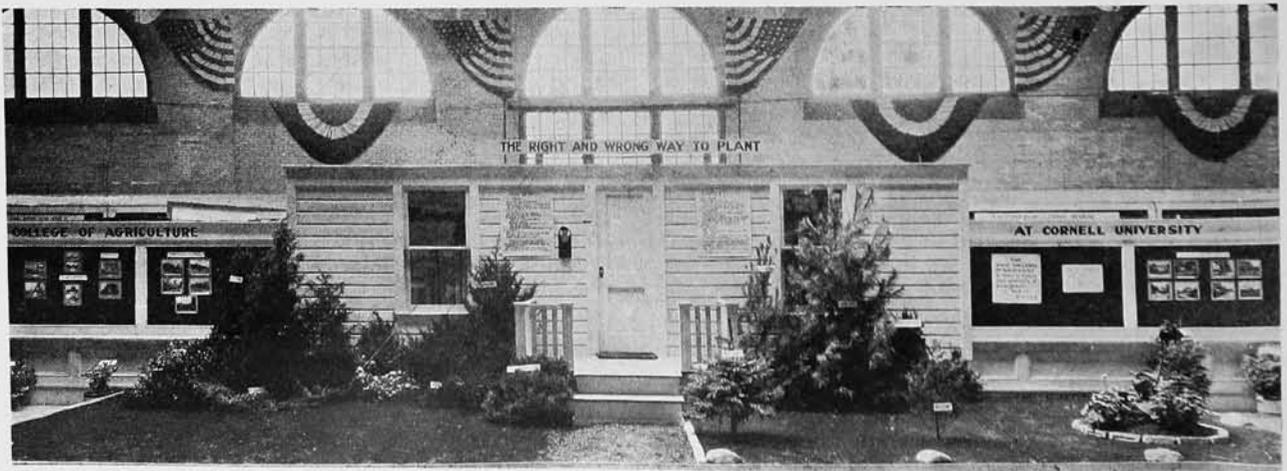
flyng over Stewart Park, and the sessions of the three summer schools began on the 6th. The University Summer School, the Summer School of Agriculture, and the Summer School of Biology were complete successes. Dormitories, walks and parking spaces were full, as usual. The halls were vibrant with the voices of students, however the tempo was unlike that during the regular sessions.

This summer, Cornell acquired a new swimming pool at the upper end of Beebe Lake. It was a cool retreat on hot days with deep water for those who would dive from the high rocks, and shallow water for the kiddies and the corpulent. The banks were crowded with sun-bathers and the colorful scene reminded one of Coney Island, in at least some of its aspects.

The Summer School for Town and Country Ministers convened on July 22. Otherwhile sedate clergymen hurried from hall to hall, and from lecture to lecture, sang with surprizing vigor in Robert's Assembly, or played baseball on the quadrangle. They too, came, absorbed greater or lesser amounts of knowledge and inspiration, left their imprint on the life of the college, and went their several ways.

An outstanding event of the summer was the initiation of the new Cornell University radio station, W E A I. On August 15th, after three years of preparation and months of construction, testing, and adjustment, the vibrant waves of a regular daily (except Sunday) program began to be released from the sublime heights of the one hundred and sixty foot steel towers situated on the experimental farm of the poultry department on the hill beyond Forest Home.

Just at present, the broadcasting consists of a noon time agricultural program furnished by the College of Agriculture. The farm news of the day, crop and market reports, the (Continued on page 18)



ONE OF THE COLLEGE EXHIBITS AT THE STATE FAIR AT SYRACUSE

This Shows One of the Means by Which the New York State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics Extend Their Useful Services to the Farmer.



Through Our Wide Windows

The Gas Tax

WE HAVE a reminder of the value of good roads each spring when the campus roads are tarred. The roads are slippery, then sticky, our clothes are messed up, and our best rugs usually get their share of damage. If Tower road is concreted the depreciation on the cars of those who use it will be greatly lessened.

Students grumble about the condition of the campus roads, the cinder paths, and the distance between their various classrooms, but these are only walking distances. The roads which connect the farmer with the rest of the world are of inestimable importance. The farm on a good road is worth fifteen to eighteen dollars more per acre than a similar farm on a dirt road. All farmers know the value of the saving of time, the social advantage, and the ability to get a doctor quickly, that goes with a good road.

One fifth of the New York state gas tax is to be returned to the counties. This will amount to approximately \$5,000,000 each year and will probably increase in the future. This should eliminate a great many of the dirt roads of the state if wisely spent. It is a pity that many of the county organizations are so faulty that a great deal of this money is sure to be wasted. The gas tax is an excellent measure, making the person who uses the roads pay for the privilege, but why not follow this law with a few more to insure that all of the money shall be wisely spent?

Road commissioners should be appointed, and should be free from any restrictions in their work because of the party with which they are affiliated. They should be responsible to boards of supervisors that are small enough to function efficiently. They should be paid enough so there will be no difficulty in obtaining capable men for the position. The election method of selecting a man for such a position is one of the greatest handicaps we have which prevents getting skilled men who can follow their own methods while working for the county. Let's reform the organization which spends the public money, and so make sure that the best possible use is made of the funds from this new source.

Farmers should remember that they are entitled to a refund of the tax on all gasoline used in tractors and other engines not used for transportation purposes on the roads. Probably one of the intentions of the men who passed the law was that many would fail to claim their refund and so the state would get most of the money that is theoretically to be refunded. Check up on the gas you are using that should be tax free, and don't lose a large refund just because it is too much bother to get the blanks and send them to Albany.

Flying

MANY people in the Ag college have expressed the desire to learn to fly while getting their college training. Most of us are convinced that the air is the highway of the future, despite the need for good roads at present. Time is too valuable to spend on the road as soon as it is possible to use the air with the same degree of safety. Probably freight will be carried overland for

many years to come unless aviation is revolutionized, but passenger traffic will take to the air.

Frequently students in agriculture have gotten experience in dissecting some old flivver and manipulating it over country roads that makes them wish to try their skill in dodging clouds. If aviation becomes the common mode of transportation in the future colleges are certain to give some instruction in flying. Why don't we get started one jump ahead of the other fellow and begin now? The Engineering College could take care of the ground school without a great deal of rearrangement or much increase in the size of staff. A few competent pilots would be necessary to give us the training in the air. The ships could participate in the R. O. T. C. maneuvers and would broaden the scope of that department. We need not make an elaborate start; only a couple of planes would be necessary for a beginning, with two or three more for ground work.

Registration in such a course would be limited of course, and the training could be put on a competitive basis so that the men who were qualified and who worked would be given the opportunity to fly. The competition might take place during the ground work. The entire University would benefit from the enthusiasm with which such a course would be received, and the R. O. T. C. work would lose some of its humdrum aspect. Perhaps the Government could bear part of the cost, and the University help the Engineering College with the cost of the ground school. If aviation is on as sound a basis as its supporters claim the experiment should be worth trying.

Hello Frosh!

IF you are really interested in learning all you can about the Ag college which is now your college you have subscribed to the COUNTRYMAN and are looking thru the October issue to try to learn something about the College in the shortest possible time. We're mighty glad you're here, and we hope you like the University and profit a great deal by coming here. You should realize that yours is the largest class in the Ag college and in the University, and that by force of numbers you can do a great deal for the College and the University. If you keep one eye and one ear at attention the institution will teach you a great deal. Now your problem is to do what you can do to repay it for the benefits you receive.

You must first make sure that you handle your studies in a way that is a credit to yourself and to the institution. Pick your courses carefully, choosing subjects in which you are interested. Don't pick one of the hardest courses in the University for your first term, but hit the ones you do take hard. Remember this—one of the most valuable things you will get out of college life will be finding out just how hard you can work. Start early, and don't get into difficulties before you step on the throttle.

You can do much for the institution aside from your class work. Take up some sport, the more difficult it is the more it will do for you, so don't be afraid that it may be too hard work or the completion too keen. Yours is the largest class in the University, if each of you tries to accomplish as much as possible you will be a great asset to the institution.



Former Student Notes

The Class of '24 Comes Through

CONSTERNATION in the editorial office! Would we have to run an issue without Former Student notes? No, that would never do. But what was to be done? We had none and one simply can't make them up out of one's head (in spite of the fact that occasionally one does look that way).

Busy heads were put together and it was resolved to send out to some of our friends and ask them for news of themselves. The class of '24 was thereupon showered with appealing letters with the results that you see here. We find them in every walk of life from just plain farming to selling life insurance. Read about your friends and then send us a word about yourself that they may read about you and what you have been doing with yourself since leaving these "stately halls of learning, far above Cayuga's shore."

Sadye Frances Adelson is the director of the Home Economics Department of the Jewish Welfare Society at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Her address is Royalton Apartments, 23rd and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Laura Catherine Allen was married to Carl H. Preston on July 27 in the bride's home at Clyde. They are living in Ithaca at 408 East State Street.

Chester A. Arnold went north on a fossil hunting expedition to Gaspé, Quebec in August, 1928. After his return he became an instructor in botany and did research work with fossil plants in the museum of paleontology at the University of Michigan. His address is Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Lida Thala Ball married James W. Fuller. They have one boy and are living in Springville, New York.

Ernest A. Bradley went back to his father's farm after graduation where he has been ever since. He writes that he has been active in grange and boy scout work as well as keeping up his interest in entomology. The farm is located at Silver Springs, New York.

George F. Brewer began his varied career in San Diego, California, where he spent one year. After that he came to New York City where he was with the New York Life Insurance Company for two years. Since then he has been salesman for steel building products with the Truscon Steel Company in New York and Brooklyn. He married Lorraine Morrill of Plandome, New York and they have one two and a half year old boy, Robert George. Their home is at 3619 168th Street, Flushing, New York.

Arthur H. Brokaw has been instructing in agriculture at the Owego High School since graduating and doing junior project work on the side. His address is 84 Main Street, Owego, New York.

Elizabeth P. Brown, or to be more accurate, Mrs. O. C. Taylor, has been supervising Home Economics at Burgettstown, Jeannette, and Ellsworth, Pennsylvania. She is still at the last named place and may be addressed there.

Madeline A. Carroll is teaching homemaking in New York City Public School 70 in the Bronx. Since graduation she has been teaching and studying music spending one summer in Europe. Her address is 2352 University Avenue, New York City.

David B. Cook is forester for the Adirondack Light and Power Company with headquarters in Albany, New York. He handles land survey problems, timber cutting and reforestation of denuded areas.

David S. Cook spent two years immediately following his graduation in the extension department under Professor Bristow Adams. After that he spent three years with the Redpath Chautauquas, booking talent and acting as superintendent and platform manager. He is officially known as Field Manager for the Redpath Indoor Chautauquas. He declares himself as yet unmarried and his address is South Byron, New York. He writes that Dwight D. Decker, '23, who is manager and owner of the Ah-Wa-Ga Hotel at Owego, New York, spent two months during the summer at Moosehead Lake to re-

cover from a nervous breakdown caused by overwork. Also that R. C. Sutliff, '26, is teaching agriculture at the state school at Morrisville, New York. He says that "Sut" married a Syracuse girl and they are making their home there.

Marion O. Covell was married to Gordon Clifford Nash on June 8. They are living in Middleton, New York.

Victor L. Crowell, Jr. is instructor of elementary science at the State Teacher's College and Normal School at Trenton, New Jersey. Since graduation he has been teaching both winter and summer; one year at Odessa High School and three years at White Plains teaching general science. He spent one summer at Cornell teaching Nature Study and the rest of the summers in camps teaching the same subject. He received his M. A. degree from Teachers College at Columbia this year. He is married and lives at 108 Columbia Avenue, Trenton, New Jersey.

Marguerite Mazzarella Davidson taught three years in Pennsylvania schools and then became substitute teacher in home economics in Elizabeth, New Jersey, schools. She is married to William L. Davidson '23 and is living at 22 Stiles Street, Elizabeth, New Jersey.

Alfred A. Doppel started his career as an instructor at Connecticut Agricultural College. The second year he spent as Extension Forester of the State of Connecticut and the third as District Forester in Maryland. At present he is assistant in Natural Resources Production, Department of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, where he may be addressed at Washington, D. C.

Lois A. Douque was married to Malcolm M. Mathewson in Sage Chapel on June 11. Lois has been county home demonstration agent in Stueben county but now takes up her duties as farmer's wife at Bath where Mr. Mathewson is manager of a farm.

Dorothy Van Wirt Endres was an assistant buyer in Macy's children's wear de-

partment in New York City for two years. She is married and her address is High Street, Closter, New Jersey.

Mildred O. Evans spent two years in White Plains as dietitian and a year in Buffalo before she went back home to Niagara Falls. Here she is dietitian in the Niagara Falls, Memorial Hospital. Her home address is 1916 Whitney Avenue, Niagara Falls, New York.

John E. Gilmore 2nd, began his work in developing the Everglades in Florida but was halted by infantile paralysis from which he recovered in two years time. At present he is teaching vocational agriculture in the East Bloomfield High School. He is a widower and has one daughter, Patricia Anne. His address is Holcomb, New York.

Leslie R. Hawthorn taught for a year in the botany department but left the University to take his present position with the horticultural division of the New York Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva. He has been assisting in an extensive study of vegetable varieties, descriptions, classifications, etc., which are to be published in a series of monographs entitled *The Vegetables of New York*; Part I of Volume I of which, *The Peas of New York*, is already out. The series will be very similar to the series of fruit books for which the station is already noted. He took his M.S. here in 1928. His wife is a Cornellian of the class of '26. Their home address is 4 Lyceum Street, Geneva, New York.

Charlotte G. Jones is teaching biology at the Cortland High School in Cortland, New York. Previous to this position she taught for three years at Lyndhurst, New Jersey. Her address is 1526 East Genesee Street, Syracuse, New York.

Margaret E. Kelly was dietitian at the Clifton Springs Sanitarium and clinic for a year and then dietitian at the Buffalo City Hospital until she was married on August 16, 1928 to Peter C. Gallivan, '22, M.E., from which time she states her business as "housewife". Her address is 2228 Main Street, Buffalo, New York.

Lucy C. Kellogg, who was Lucy I. Cursons, is living with her husband, Stuart B. Kellogg, '24, at the Sherwood Hotel in Greene, New York. Stuart is manager of the hotel and breeds wild Mallard ducks and pheasants on the side. Lucy writes that her black Belgian police dog, Calaban, was run over and killed recently. Calaban was here at the Delta Gamma house for two years and was quite a campus favorite at the time. Their address is Sherwood Hotel, Greene, New York.

Arthur Meaux Kent spent one year with the U. S. Forest Service as forest fire prevention lecturer traveling through the southern Appalachian mountains preaching forest fire prevention to the native mountaineers. Since then he has been doing lumber buying and inspection most of the time. At present he is with the Re-

search and Commercial Lumber Inspection Service at the Pittsburgh Testing Laboratory. His wife is a Cornellian, class of 1919. They live at 7632 Plum Street, New Orleans, Louisiana. He writes that W. R. Hines, '20, is state forester with the conservation commission of Louisiana and has two kids; Phil Wakely, '23, is with the Southern Experiment Station and with two youngsters is making good headway towards acquiring a family; Pete Rigter, '23, is with the same outfit, and Kenneth G. McDonald, '23, is in charge of the Atlanta District of the Western Electric sales inspection office in Atlanta, Georgia, and is still single.

Mrs. Frank E. Knowlton, who was Eva Reith, was a temporary assistant at the experiment station at Geneva from January through June after which she returned to her poultry farm at Springville, New York. She and her husband, Frank E. Knowlton, '25, run the Arrowhead Poultry Farm. Their address is Springville, New York.

Margaret Kenwell Larcomb started out as a dietitian but married Dr. J. W. Larcomb in 1926 and has been a housewife and teacher of dietetics in the local hospital since. She also prepares diets for private patients. Her home address is 3145 North High Street, Columbus, Ohio.

Frances S. Linck started her career as an assistant in Nature Study at Pennsylvania State College, next she had charge of the biology and geology departments at the College of St. Elizabeth in New Jersey. At present she is teaching everything from English to physics in the new town high school at Constableville, New York. Frances tells about a Lewis County Cornell get-together. They had representatives from classes from '92 to '29, had a fine dinner, sang the old songs, compared notes and resolved to have another next year. Why can't we have some more of these get-togethers? Start one up and then write and tell us all about it.

William D. McMillan has been with the G. L. F. and Agricultural Research since graduating. He says his present business is Agricultural Advertising and Research at Sunnyside, Ithaca. He married a Cornell girl of the class of '23 and has one boy, Donald Rice. Their address is R.D. 5, Ithaca, New York.

Clinton S. M. Idoon taught agriculture in Perry, New York, the first year after graduation and then turned to the canning business in which he is still interested. He married a graduate of Syracuse University. They live at Livonia, New York.

Blanche E. Moran taught one year in Zebulon, North Carolina and then left to become head of the home economics department at the New York State School of Agriculture at Morrisville where she has been for the past four years. She may be addressed at the State School of Agriculture, Morrisville, New York.

Paul R. Needham has been working for his Ph.D. which he obtained in '28. He

married a Cornellian of the class of '25. His address is University of Rochester, Rochester, New York, where he is teaching.

A. M. Mulholland is farming. He is developing an orange grove near Bradenton, Florida.

Bertha T. Nelson is doing graduate work in psychology. She took her A.M. in 1927 and is working for her Ph.D. at present. Her address is 359 Stuyvesant Avenue, Brooklyn, New York.

Marion Nelson is statistical assistant of the National Tuberculosis Association in New York City. She is living on Long Island at Great Neck, New York.

Martha Kinne Palmer was Vocational Homemaking teacher at Edinboro, Pennsylvania for one year. Then she was married to James B. Palmer, '21, and lists her occupation as homemaker ever since. They have two children, James B. Jr. and Julia B. They may be reached at 6 Chesnut Street, Potsdam, New York.

Lois Smith Potts is making and keeping a home for her husband, Thomas J. Potts '23, who is taking graduate work here, and her two boys, Thomas Jackson, Jr. and Richard Charles, at 107 Cayuga Heights Road, Ithaca, New York.

Hortense Black Pratt has been teaching at Interlaken. She married a Cornellian of the class of '25, and now lists her business as housekeeper at Wayland, New York.

Richard T. Raymond has been working for Borden's Farm Produce Company for the past five years. At present he is supervising the field laboratories which determine the payment price for Grade A milk. His address is 15 Ferndale Road, Madison, New Jersey.

Alexander M. Ross is woods superintendent for the Newton Falls Paper Company at Newton Falls where he has been ever since graduating. He married a graduate of the class of '24 from St. Lawrence University. Their address is simply Newton Falls, New York.

Marion R. Salisbury did public health work in Rochester in 1925, was teacher of biology and foods at Trumansburg in 1926, and since then teacher of foods at the Cortland High School and also manager of the school cafeteria in 1929. Her address is 8 North Church Street, Cortland, New York.

Frances Scudder spent two years at Cornell after graduation and then became the home making teacher at the Uniontown, Pennsylvania, junior high school for two years. Since then she has been Home Demonstration agent at Oswego, New York. Her address is Home Bureau Office, Oswego, New York.

Martha M. Signor has been doing dietetic work in hospitals. She tried teaching for one year but returned to the hospital work which she says she enjoys very much. She is at present dietitian in the Baltimore City Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland.

A. M. Stebbins worked for the U.S.D.A. for two years, one year in Washington, D. C., and one year in California. At present he is statistician for the Pacific Mills. He writes, "I would like to say that the courses given in agricultural economics with a few courses in economics in the Arts College will provide a background which will enable anyone to obtain a position in any line of business. Especially good are the courses in prices and statistics." He may be addressed at 295 New York Ave, Brooklyn, New York.

Walter E. Stevens studied at Franklin Marshall College for a year and was a surveyor's helper on the road for three months after which he became connected with the New York State Advance Premium Cooperative Fire Insurance where he has been ever since. His address is Greenville, New York.

R. L. Taylor is doing research in forest entomology and is in charge of the Maine Forest Service Entomological Laboratory at Bar Harbor. He has been Austin Teaching Fellow in botany at Harvard and Radcliffe College and received his D.Sc. from Harvard last June. He married Francena R. Meyer '25 and they have one two year old boy, Alan Barclay. Their home is Norris Avenue, Bar Harbor, Maine.

Clifford Thatcher taught vocational agriculture for four years following graduation at Brooklyn, Pennsylvania. He has been teaching agriculture at Boonville, New York, for a year and expects to remain there for at least another year. He married a graduate of the Pennsylvania State Teachers College and has one boy, Robert Clifford, born January 11, 1929. His home is in Boonville, New York.

Dana S. Weaver is public office manager of the New York Telephone Company at 4602-13 Avenue, Brooklyn, New York. He is married and lives at 3223 Glenwood Road, Brooklyn.

Robert H. Wendt spent his time since graduation studying law and then practicing the same. He is at present associated with the firm of Whitbeck and Dye of Rochester. He sends us best wishes for the continued success of the COUNTRYMAN for which we are duly grateful and return our best for a successful law practice. His address is 175 Stone-wood Avenue, Rochester, New York.

Don J. Wickham is married and has one son, William, born February 6, 1929. He is on a fruit and dairy farm with two filling stations on the "soon to be famous" Sullivan Trail along Seneca Lake as a side line. His address is Hector, New York.

Francis S. Widrig is teaching general science and mathematics in Detroit where he has been for four years. Previous to his present location he was assistant supervisor of nature study at Cleveland Heights. He spends his summers as assistant director of Camp Penn Loch at Interlaken, Michigan. He is married and has one boy, Francis Fayette. His address is 13525 Turner Avenue, Detroit, Michigan.

Ed Willim, Jr., has been doing 4-H Club and county agricultural agent work since graduation. He is married and working as the Newcastle County Agricultural Agent located at the University of Delaware at Newark, Delaware.

Anna Rogers Willman has been doing extension work in the state until last February. She was assistant home demonstration agent in Erie county for one year and home demonstration agent in Cortland county for three and a half years. She is married and living at 1017 East State Street, Ithaca.

Martha E. Wool did office work for the Ithaca Gun Company for a year after graduation after which she married Henry C. Straham, '23. They have one girl, Elizabeth Orril, and are living at 4 Hammersley Avenue, Poughkeepsie, New York.

Richard C. Yates sends us the laconic reply to our question inquiring as to his



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work since leaving college—"working." His work is with the Canadian Furnace Company, Ltd. of Port Calborne, Ontario. His address is 1243 Delaware Avenue, Buffalo, New York.

Winifred H. Zimmerman has been teaching in Antigo, Wisconsin. She took graduate dietitian work at the Fifth Avenue Hospital in New York City previous to going into teaching work. She spent two summers at summer school, one at Columbia and the other at Wisconsin University. This past summer she spent traveling abroad.

'14

James S. Davis worked at the ice cream business for a few months and then took a position as farm foreman at the Highfield Farm, Lee, Massachusetts, where he has been for nearly eight years. He is married and has two children, Ernest K. and Minnie A.

'17

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas McDermott of Dormont, Pennsylvania are the proud parents of twin daughters born on July 11. Mrs. McDermott was formerly Anne Horton Morrow.

'21

James B. Palmer has been teaching for the past year in the Education Department at Potsdam State Normal School. During the summer he was here at Cornell teaching in the rural education department while completing his dissertation for doctorate. He has been appointed head of the new department of rural education at the Potsdam State Normal School for the coming year.

'22

Homer C. Odell is with the Chevrolet Motor Company at Tarrytown, New York. Previous to his present position he was assistant manager and manager of the Nassau County Farm Bureau. In December 1927 he became the representative for the Chevrolet Motor Company in the Adirondacks until November 1928, when he became office manager and car distributor at the Tarrytown branch factory of that company. He married Gladys Bretsch '24 and they have a daughter, Margery Jean, who is two and a half. They keep house on Bellair Drive, Dobbs Ferry, New York.

'23

Carol Heller is married to Carlton Cockle and is living in Clarence, New York.

The engagement was recently announced of Mercedes Seaman and Frederick William Wrede, Jr. '25.

Kenneth L. Roberts went into the forest service in California immediately after graduation. Since then he has been with the Finger Lakes State Parks Commission at Ithaca. At present he is supervising field work with Bryant Fleming. He married an Ithaca Con-



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servatory of Music graduate and is living at 706 East Seneca Street, Ithaca, NY.

B. C. Snyder who has been teaching agriculture at Castile for a number of years has accepted a position teaching agriculture at Pulaski, New York.

Mrs. J. Staneslow, who was Chris Williams, has announced a baby boy, Paul, born May 19. Dr. and Mrs. Staneslow are residing at Waterbury, Connecticut where Dr. Staneslow, '22, has a private practice.

Edgar M. Veghte is a basket manufacturer at Gloversville, New York. He writes, "Took a year and a half trip to the west coast and Alaska with D. T. Wade, '23. Since then been in wood, lumber and basket work. His address is 36 Broad Street, Gloversville, New York.

'25

Olive M. Hoeffle is an assistant seed analyst at the New York State Agricultural Experiment station at Geneva.

'26

Jean Frances Bettis was recently married to John Mershon Welch.

Paul Kruger Rice was married on June 29 at Buffalo to Miss Georgia Belle Peck.

'27

Gerald F. Britt and his wife announce the arrival on August 27 of an eight-pound baby daughter, Jane Elizabeth. "Gid" is still in Genesee County raising potatoes. His address is Batavia, New York.

Ruth Crosby married John Hedberg, an instructor in astronomy, on June 21.

Mary Gertrude Ryan was married on August 5 to Lieutenant Gordon E. Textor of Minneapolis, Minnesota. They had a military wedding. Lieutenant Textor is a graduate of West Point and took an advanced degree in engineering here at Cornell in 1928. They are making their home at Cornwall-on-Hudson, New York.

'28

Jeannette Elizabeth Seely and Russell Ira Young, '25, were married at the home of the bride in North Spencer on July 31. They are living at Randolph, New York.

'29

Virginia Claire Allen, '29, and Charles Kerr Sibley, '21 were married at the Allen summer home on Lake Cayuta on June 21. Charles took his Ph.D here in 1925.

G. Lamont Bidwell married Miss Marion C. Pino in August at the Ithaca Lutheran Church. They are making their home at St. Catherines, Ontario, where George has accepted a position with the Employed Alliances Paper Mills, Ltd.

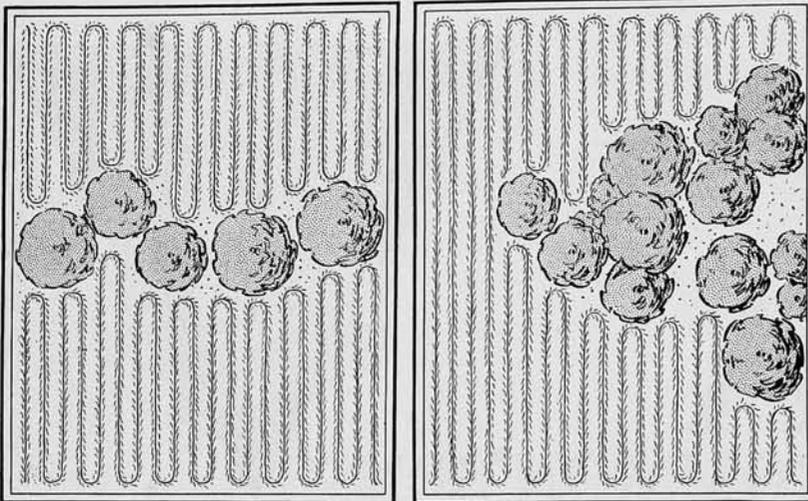
It is with regret that we note the suicide of George E. Cornwell. After graduating, George went to summer school and then to Goshen to prepare to teach agriculture in the high school at Goshen, New York. He went riding on August 20 in a hired car leaving a note admitting fear of the future and melancholia. His body was found on August 25 near Chester, electrocuted by contact with high voltage wires.

The College Runs the Year Around

(Continued from page 12)

WEA I question box, speeches by the staff of the College and eminent guests, music and weather forecasts, make up these programs.

The studio, like the towers, stands amid the colony houses of the College poultry farm. On warm days when the studio windows are open, there may be heard, intermingled with the discourses of a professor of rural engineering, the discordant experimental crowing of an adolescent rooster or the cackle of many white leghorn hens.



How would YOU clear these fields?

A FARMER had two fields that were hard to cultivate. As shown above (on the left) because of a row of trees that cut the field in half, the farmer made four instead of two turns to the furrow. The row of trees occupied a rod of ground. In the other field (on the right) a point of wood-lot extended into the field making plowing and cultivating difficult. This wooded point accounted for about three and one-half acres. Less production and more time and labor required! How would you clear these two fields?

Obviously the only way to straighten out these fields was to get rid of the row of trees and the wooded point. And probably blasting is the cheapest, quickest, easiest way. But just how would you go about it? How would you plan the shots; how would you load them; fire them and clear away?

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Wilmington, Delaware



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Gentlemen: Without cost or obligation on my part, please send me a copy of "AGRITOL for Land Clearing."

CLASS OF.....

NAME.....

PLACE..... STATE.....

COLLEGE..... COURSE.....

For several years, the extension service of the college of agriculture has been broadcasting quite regularly through the larger stations in the state. The location of W E A I at the college will make it possible for the teaching and Cornell Experiment Station staff to participate in the release of information to the farmers of the state. The new radio station will also make it possible to get important announcements and warnings to farmers all over the state more quickly than has been possible in the past. The use of this station will be extended into other fields as soon as equipment can be installed. It is planned to run pick-up lines to several points on the campus so that the chimes, organ recitals, student activities, Farm and Home Week programs, athletic events, and programs of various kinds from other colleges in the university may broadcast. One facetious person speaks of W E A I as the "Voice of Cornell"; or is he facetious?

The never ending procession of activities of the college included a series of exhibits at the state fair at Syracuse in August. The several departments of the college of agriculture and the veterinary college displayed graphic and attractive lessons to both the producers and the consumers of farm products. Hundreds of unsuspecting fair-goers were attracted to the exhibits and learned valuable lessons from them. There was a potato grading demonstration by the departments of vegetable gardening and plant breeding, an egg quality demonstration by the poultry department, an insect exhibit by the entomology department, a milk cooling tank by the dairy department, a barn ventilation demonstration by the rural engineering department and a picturesque display of right and wrong door yard planting by the department of ornamental horticulture, besides an anaemic and hollow backed steer with the rickets shown by the veterinary college to illustrate what improper feeding and care would do.

The state fair exhibits constitute a mere incident in the year around program of the extension division of the college of agriculture. Quite aside from the resident teaching function of the college, still closely integrated with it, is the continuous round of activities by means of which the college is taking its instructions to the rural communities in every county in the state and making it available to the farmer. Meetings and demonstrations, field inspection and personal advice, programs for individual and community improvements; these are means by which the college is serving continuously.

Nor is there a summer recess in the office of publications. Through all the months, the hundreds of bulletins, announcements and newspaper releases, flow to all parts of the state. Operation is in progress winter and summer.



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No small part in the cycle of events at the college of agriculture through the year are the numerous unit courses and conferences for special groups. During the summer school in agriculture there were one and two week unit courses for teachers, county agents and others with special interests and special problems. We have mentioned the school for town and country ministers. There will be other unit courses all through the year, for those who would prepare to become supervisors of dairy herd improvement associations (October 21 to November 2, and again January 20 to February 1), for beekeepers (January 27 to February 1), for egg inspectors (April 1 to 6), for incubator operators, grange lecturers, milk inspectors and seed growers, and finally for those thousands with varied interests and problems that come here for Farm and Home Week in February.

Truly the college of agriculture runs the year around. The Cornell experiment station, which is part of it, is in continuous operation, drawing out hidden truths of nature that may be of use to the agricultural world. The far reaching extension service, with its county agricultural agents, home demonstration agents, and boys and girls club agents, its specialists, its voluminous printed matter and its correspondence or home study courses, all function as a definite part of the college.

He who is resident as a student at the college for four years, or for two years, or for a few weeks is also a part of this very great institution. He will learn something of the technique of agriculture.

New Curricula of Less Than Four Years

(Continued from page 6)

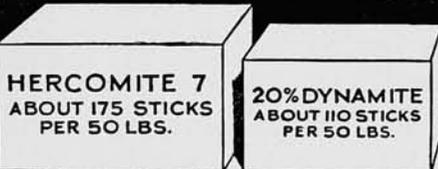
exactly the same as for regulars though they would be covered in a different order. Instead of beginning with the fundamental sciences these students would first take courses of an applied character without prerequisites in science. The junior year or perhaps the sophomore year would then be devoted to the sciences basic to the lines of work they have decided to follow. This appears to offer the possibility of providing a better motivation for work in the basic courses in science. Here again the introduction of these shorter courses may constitute an educational experiment since possibly some light might be thrown on the problems of approach and sequence in a professional curriculum. If the general plan made necessary in the case of these students should prove favorable in results it might lead to a reorganization of some of the courses in the departments of application so as to provide—first, courses directly applicable, taught with

clear indication of their limitations and, second, a return to some of these same subjects at deeper level of analysis and limited to those students who have taken between these two, a period of preparation in the basic subjects.

Not the least of the good results hoped for in these courses is that they shall furnish a natural stopping place for those who have no interest in advanced study or capacity for the more highly scientific agricultural professions. Under the present scheme such students are often forced by their desire for certain applied courses to struggle through preparatory work for which they are not at all adapted. This is recognized as a general problem in university education and the organization of junior colleges is an attempt at a solution.

This new departure is begun in the belief that it will be a service to the young men of the state who are interested to enter some agricultural vocation and in the hope also that it may, as an experiment, contribute something to certain questions relating to the four-year course.

Except with respect to the particular items of admission and of curriculum here referred to, students admitted to these courses are to be subject to the same conditions as are those who are candidates for the degree. A separate printed announcement is available.



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A MACHINE SHOP and FOUNDRY—Handling jobbing, machine work, castings in iron and brass, and structural steel construction

A Farm Implement Department

*Selling and Servicing All Kinds of Farm
Equipment*

WE ARE PLEASED TO MEET YOU

Our Cattle Judging Teams

(Continued from page 11)

herd of purebred Duroc Jersey swine. One cannot help but be impressed with the high quality which is maintained in all departments of this farm business.

The farm of the Honorable Gerritt S. Miller of Peterboro, New York is one of the most interesting places we have ever visited. Mr. Miller was one of the very early importers of Holstein-Friesian cattle. The animals in his present herd are all descended from the importations he made about 60 years ago. It is very interesting to note the type of animal that he has developed and preserved for so many years. The animals he has bred have a very prominent place in Holstein-Friesian history. The Miller homestead is an historic place in many ways. It played an important part in the anti-slavery movement and in many other noteworthy events of the state and nation.

Mr. Miller himself very kindly explained to the boys his activities in connection with the establishment of both baseball and football as prominent American games. He was founder and captain of the first organized football club in the United States.

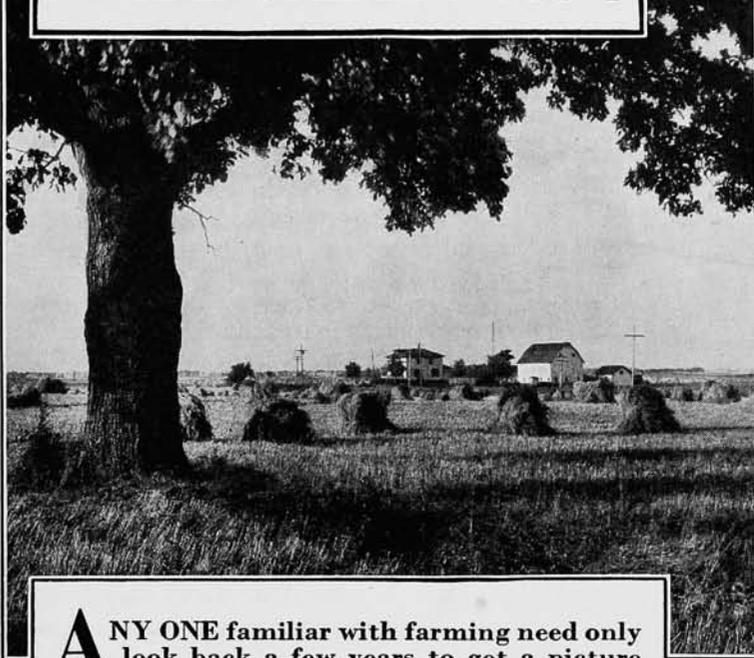
EVERY fall it is customary for the members of the judging team to visit the New York State Fair at Syracuse to observe the Judging. This precedes a trip to Springfield Massachusetts, where a Judging Contest is held. The contest at the Eastern States Exposition at Springfield is a very excellent one indeed. We are always impressed by the excellent classes of animals which are made available for this judging contest. The courtesy and interest of the management in all things of an educational nature have made this a pleasant place to visit.

The Judging Contest at the National Dairy Show is the culmination of the activities of the Judging team. This has led us into many states and has given us many new and valuable experiences. The acquaintances made are cosmopolitan and valuable. They bring us to many different ideas concerning the Agriculture of our nation.

Each section we have visited has had many interesting and valuable lessons to teach us. Dairying has invaded the wheat lands of Minnesota, and when we were at St. Paul they told us why. Dairying has invaded the crop lands of Wisconsin and Indiana and we learned some of the secrets of the Middle West when we were at Milwaukee and Indianapolis. When the Dairy Show was at Detroit we found that Ford had not yet invented the "Synthetic Cow". For the past two years we have visited the sunny south. In that country they tell us that the cow has invaded the cotton fields and that there are wonderful opportunities for dairying there. However we have not yet quite determined why we drank Wisconsin milk while we were in Memphis.

THIS IS NUMBER ONE OF A SERIES OF ADVERTISEMENTS TO COLLEGE MEN

HAS THE FARMER MADE HEADWAY?



ANY ONE familiar with farming need only look back a few years to get a picture of the marked progress that has taken place in agriculture and to visualize some of the possibilities the future holds in store for the farmer.

The quality of farm products, both crops and live stock, has been raised. There has been a slight gain in the acre yield of the principal crops despite the depletion of soil fertility. Diversification has been extended with attendant increase and stability in income. Better utilization of farm crops and by-products is opening new opportunities. The standard of living on the farm is substantially higher.

But the most amazing change has taken place and is now taking place in farm operations. The operating efficiency of the farmer has more than doubled in the last generation due to continued development of new and better farm machines. Recent advancements toward the perfection of farm power equipment and accessories offer still greater possibilities in efficient production.

It is true that these results cannot all be measured in net profit. Nor have all farmers shared alike in the benefits. The farmer who has taken advantage of these opportunities has made headway.

J. I. CASE CO., Inc., Racine, Wis.

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The Greater Case Line includes a machine for practically every farm purpose

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As exclusive representatives in Ithaca we invite
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MANY CHANGES IN STAFF ARE ANNOUNCED FOR COMING YEAR

Professors J. A. G. Newhall and J. E. Knott Return to Cornell This Year

THE office of the director of resident education has announced the following appointments to the staff for the coming year. Professors Emmanuel Fritz and F. I. Righter have been appointed as acting professor and acting assistant professor in forestry, respectively. They are to take over the work of Professors A. B. Recknagel and C. H. Guise who are absent during the year. Professor Fritz is a member of the staff of the California School of Forestry. Professor Righter has been acting forester of the Southern Forestry Experiment Station of the United States Forest Service at New Orleans.

Professor J. E. Knott has been appointed assistant professor in vegetable gardening. Professor Knott is a former member of the staff who has recently been with Pennsylvania State College. Professor F. F. Hill has been appointed assistant professor of agricultural economics. Professor Hill comes from the Federal Land Bank of Springfield, Massachusetts, where he studied the factors affecting the securities of land bank loans. More recently he has been serving as comptroller of the bank. Professor A. G. Newhall has been appointed assistant professor in plant pathology. Professor Newhall has been assistant plant pathologist at the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station since 1925. Professor S. J. Brownell has been appointed extension assistant professor in animal husbandry. Professor Brownell comes from the Pennsylvania State College. Professor S. A. Asdell has been appointed assistant professor in animal husbandry. Professor Asdell's appointment does not become effective until March 1, 1930. He is now engaged in research work at the Massey Agricultural College in New Zealand.

The new instructors that have been appointed to the staff are as follows. A. B. Burrell, Frank Dickson, B. H. Davis, and Roger Winters have been appointed instructors in plant pathology. H. J. Brueckner and J. A. Woerz have been appointed instructors in dairy industry. H. T. Skinner and Donaly Wyman have been appointed instructors in floriculture. Helen J. Metcalf has been appointed instructor in rural education and J. E. Davis instructor in forestry. H. A. Willman and E. V. Staker have been appointed instructors in animal husbandry and agronomy, respectively.

PORTRAIT OF PROFESSOR WING PRESENTED TO THE UNIVERSITY

The Round-Up Club presented the portrait of Professor H. H. "Hi" Wing '81, professor emeritus of animal husbandry, to the University on June 15. The portrait was painted by Professor O. M. Brauner of the College of Architecture. The money for the portrait was raised by the members of the club from appreciative alumni who had taken courses under Professor Wing, and from his former associates on the faculty.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

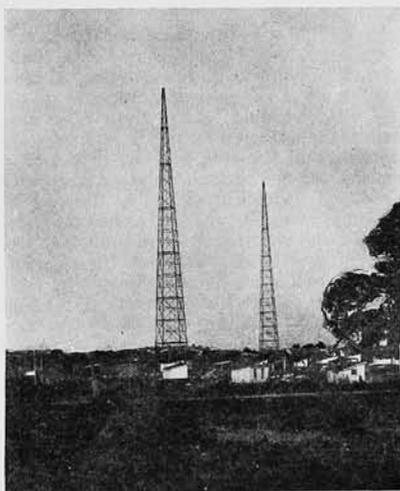
(Taken from THE COUNTRYMAN
October 1904)

The large quadrangle south of the barn and poultry plant is the final selection for the New York State College of Agriculture. The plans are now being executed by the State architect and in two years we hope to have a college there which will give us rooms large enough to hold our classes as well as gather together all the agricultural students for such pleasant diversions as will help to tie them closer to each other, to the faculty, to their alma mater and to the agricultural interests of New York State.

CORNELL GOES ON THE AIR

Cornell's new radio broadcasting station, W E A I, is sending out a daily program of crop, weather and news reports that are of interest to all the farmers in the state. The program is supplemented each day with a talk by some member of the teaching staff, experiment station, or by some eminent visitor at Ithaca. Programs of music are also put on the air. In the near future, as soon as the installations can be made, it is expected to have tie-ups so arranged that all programs of interest at the university may be broadcast from the various parts of the campus. At present the station is used almost exclusively by the extension service of the College of Agriculture with only a short daily program at noon. Tune in at 236 meters wave length and hear about what's what in up-to-the-minute agriculture.

Students while waiting on the registration line may look about them and realize that the interior of Roberts Hall has received a coat of much needed paint. The members of the COUNTRYMAN board were not so fortunate to make the discovery so easily, but had to be awakened to the fact by the necessity of dodging the paint drops.



THE "VOICE OF CORNELL"

KERMIS COMMITTEE ISSUES CHALLENGE TO PLAYWRIGHTS

Prizes Offered For Best Plays Written
By Students in Ag or Domecon

KERMIS again issues its annual challenge to the would be authors and playwrights to burn the midnight oil and cudgel their brains to produce a play. Just an ordinary play of the extraordinary kind. One that will entertain as well as interest a Farm and Home Week audience. It may be any length, but must be suitable for production by students. Any student in the College of Agriculture or Home Economics is eligible for the prizes that are given for the best plays submitted. The prizes, \$75 for the first prize and \$25 for the second, are not given unless a play that is worthy of production is submitted. In the past the coveted \$75 has been won by both one act and full three act plays. The only requisites are that the play be of a nature interesting to a Farm and Home Week audience and be producible. In order to be sure of receiving consideration for the prizes, plays must be turned in at the secretary's office in Roberts Hall not later than 5 o'clock on Monday, November 11. Any information that may be desired in regard to the writing of the plays or the winning of the prizes may be obtained at the secretary's office. As soon after the closing date as the committee can select the winning play the prize-winner will be announced and tryouts for the cast will be held. The play itself will be produced in Bailey Hall during Farm and Home Week for the entertainment of the guests of the college at that time.

The returning student body will immediately notice the steam rollers, concrete mixers and other machines on Tower Road. The presence of this paraphernalia marks the preparations for the paving of this much traveled thoroughfare.

PROFESSOR JOHN L. STONE WRITES A NEW BULLETIN

At the present time the farm land operated by the New York State College of Agriculture consists of 1275 acres. This area constitutes about two-thirds of the university controlled land at Ithaca and is used primarily for teaching purposes by the college. Professor John L. Stone, emeritus professor of farm practice, who has been familiar with Cornell's land holdings since he entered the university as a student sixty years ago, has prepared a bulletin about this farm. Professor Stone began his study of agriculture at Cornell just four years after Ezra Cornell gave 207 acres of farm land as part of the original endowment to this institution. Dean Mann, in a foreword, tells of the contribution to the development of this farm that Professor Stone had made and points out that the farm lands are at the service of the farmers of New York State.

Farmers should consider disposing of poorer grades of apples to canneries, evaporators, and cider mills and thus relieve the market and keep the poor fruit out of competition with the better grades. Generally it does not pay to pack, store, and market poor fruit.



Domecon Doings



FIVE MEMBERS OF STAFF IN HOME ECONOMICS RESIGN

FIVE members of the Home Economics faculty will be missed this year. Professor Annette Warner, head of the department of household art who has been teaching at the College for fifteen years announced her retirement at the breakfast given for the senior students last June.

Professor Warner began teaching at Cornell in 1913 as assistant professor of design in what was then the department of home economics in the College of Agriculture. She was appointed to Cornell to organize the instruction in household arts, and in 1919 was advanced to a professorship in charge of that work.

Before undertaking her duties at Cornell she had held for fifteen years or more the directorship of arts in the Fitchburg Normal and Training Schools, Fitchburg, Massachusetts, and was later principal of the John Herron Art School at Indianapolis, Indiana.

While at Cornell she has written bulletins on household decoration, and on art in dress, such as *The Decorative Use of Flowers and Artistry in Dress*. During her period of service at the university she has lent her aid in various artistic developments.

For the present Miss Warner is at her former home in Granby, Massachusetts, to devote her time to writing and publishing subjects in the field of household arts and decoration.

Miss Lacey Goes to Alabama

Professor Elisabeth Lacey resigned from her position as assistant professor of household economics to become head of the home economics department at Alabama College, Montevallo, Alabama. Miss Lacey came to Cornell four years ago. She had formerly been in charge of foods and nutrition at the University of Texas, and was also on the home economics staff at the University of Nebraska. She is a graduate of Goucher and Simmons Colleges, and received her master's degree from Columbia University. Miss Lacey is co-author of the recent book, *Every-day Foods*.

Miss Miriam Jane Bartlett who has been a member of the staff at the Nursery School, left her position to marry Dr. Erl Bates of the College of Agriculture, in London on June 17.

Miss Helen Kay who has been clothing specialist at Cornell heads the home economics department at the new junior college connected with the ethical culture school in New York City. Before coming to Cornell she was at Oregon State College.

Miss Helen Taylor, a native of England, nutrition specialist, sailed June 22 to marry William Harwood Long, agricultural economist at Seal Hayne Agricultural College and make her home in Newton Abbot, Devonshire, England.

EDITORIAL

We're all together again!—back from home, office, seashore, camp and city after a happy time. Our professors may ask us if we are all ready for work, and how can we answer them? It will seem hard at first to accustom ourselves to the routine of university life, but wouldn't a few aims help us to get started?

To get the most out of our course we must enter the spirit of college, take advantage of all our opportunities and offer any assistance we may be able to give to our college.

The opportunities our campus offers are almost too many. We sometimes become bewildered in an effort to choose which course, lecture or concert to attend. Let us not boast of having slept through a class. It is a lost opportunity to get information which may never come our way again, but instead let us make our notebooks as volumes of unpublished books.

There are always activities in the college to keep us busy, all manner of committees, from foods to decorations for parties, entertainments and teas that are given by the Home Economics Club.

All home economics girls are very much interested in the plans for our new college building. The entering girls this fall will doubtless have the unusual opportunity of seeing the plans materialize into a fine, well-planned college. We shall learn more of this building later.

HOTEL MEN WORK (FOR A CHANGE)

About eighty undergraduates in the hotel management department of the New York State College of Home Economics spent the summer working in hotels throughout the United States and in Europe. Although the most popular job appears to be that of clerk, the positions held by these young men ranged from bell-hops to managers, with many in the kitchen and storeroom.

B. Franklin Copp, a senior from Albuquerque, New Mexico, went the farthest for a summer job as he won the Ahrens Publishing Company's summer travel and study award which gave him first class transportation on the S. S. LaFrance to and from Europe, \$100 in cash and a position for the summer in a leading Paris hotel. He won the award as the upper-classman who during the academic year showed the greatest understanding of the field of technical journalism in relation to the hotel trade, as shown by the quality of his writings for the Ahrens publications. Undergraduates from the hotel management course worked in 16 states, and in two provinces in Canada this summer.

A requirement for a degree in hotel management at Cornell University is that a student shall spend three summers working on the payroll of some hotel. Salaries range from \$12 to \$110 a month. Some include meals and room while others do not.

COLLEGE HAS NEW HOUSING AND CLOTHING SPECIALISTS

Extension work in home economics has two new specialists this year. Miss Florence Wright, the new specialist in housing, received both her bachelor's and master's degrees at Columbia University and comes to Cornell from the University of Texas where she was head of the department of related art. She was formerly in charge of the art department at the University of Wyoming and of the interior decorating work at the Minneapolis Art School.

Miss Margaret Morehouse, the new clothing specialist, also comes from the West. For some years she has been teaching textiles and clothing at Oregon State College. At Columbia University and the University of California, where she did graduate work in clothing, costume design was among her special interests.

NEW DOMECON SITE CHOSEN

The new Home Economics Building will be built on the slope north of the present building. The plans for the new building are being drawn up by the state architect's office. Bids for the building will be called for as soon as the plans are completed.

NEW BOOK WRITTEN BY DOMECON PROFESSORS

A new book, *The Behavior of Young Children*, by Dr. Ethel Waring and Dr. Marguerite Wilker, professors at the College of Home Economics, was published last month by Charles Scribner's Sons. The book is planned particularly as a handbook for mothers of small children in the newer methods of guidance.

The up-to-date homemaker has her own professional library. Cornell has several bulletins, new or recently revised, which the homemaker may well include in this library. The new bulletins are; *The Art of Vegetable Cookery* by Faith Fenton and Lucile Brewer, *Milk as a Daily Food* by Mary Henry and Lucile Brewer, and *How to Use Apples as a Food* by Lucile Brewer.

Several domecon faculty members attended international conferences on education in Europe during the summer vacation. Professor Ethel Waring, professor of child guidance and Professor Marguerite Wilker, child guidance specialist, sailed in June to attend conferences in England, at Geneva, Switzerland, and at Elsinore, Denmark. Professor N. M. Roman, extension professor and specialist in 4-H Club work, was a representative from Cornell at the International Educational Conference at Geneva, Switzerland.

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We strive to impress you in all our con-
tacts with the trustworthiness of our work
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We function with unusual care in our
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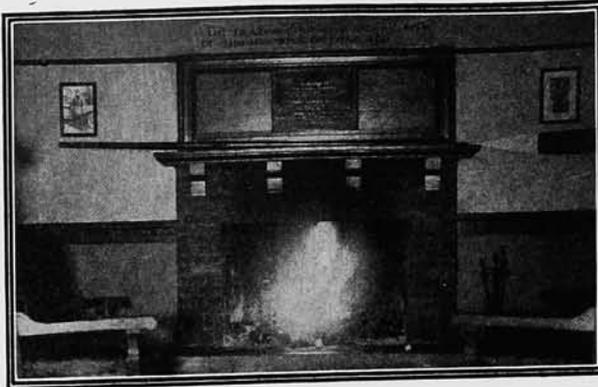
ITHACA

NEW YORK

Cornell



For the Disciples



Foresters



Of Saint Murphius

SENIORS WORK AND FROLIC AT ADIRONDACK CAMP

A pell mell rush and a race to the finish! "Ken" Trousdell won the honor of being first to arrive at camp with "Ross" Eldredge, driving the big red Brockway truck, a close second. To "Eddie" Guck and "Soapy" Williams fell the doubtful honor of being last to arrive at Camp Cornell, located between Long Lake and Newcomb on the property of Finch, Pruyne and Company in the Adirondacks.

The first event of major importance was an orientation trip to the top of Goodenow mountain with Professor "Sammy" Spring in charge. A magnificent view of the Adirondack mountains was obtained from the top of the 65 foot steel lookout tower while the budding "lumberjacks" located various mountains and lakes with the aid of the firefinder and its map. After spending the day in and about the tower the party returned via leaps, jumps and slides to the camp at the base of the mountain.

The first week was spent in estimating timber under the direction of Professor C. H. Guise. The enormous amounts of witch-hobble combined with the steep, slippery slopes made the going anything but pleasant. Several days were spent studying silviculture under the guidance of Professor "Sammy" Spring. Visits of inspection were made to the State Nurseries at Saratoga Springs, to the paper and pulp mills of the Finch, Pruyne and Company at Glens Falls and to the Oval Wood Dish Company at Tupper Lake.

The seniors were extremely fortunate in having the privilege of taking a course in forest utilization given by Professor R. C. Bryant of Yale, who replaces Professor A. B. Recknagel who is already teaching at the University of California. A very condensed group of lectures was presented each evening of the first week after supper on the various phases of logging. Logging in the Adirondacks starts in midsummer and continues until March. The hardwoods are hauled out in the winter on sleds by horses and the softwoods, which float, are skidded to streams and then floated to the mills.

Several graduate students were at camp doing special work. Max Splice and G. W. "Gidge" Heddon, '29, were studying the effects of girdling on hardwoods. John Curry, formerly assistant state forester of Maryland, spent several days in camp working on a reproduction study of cut-over lands.

Recreation in camp was largely devoted to "barnyard golf," commonly known as horse-shoe pitching. But nevertheless the old swimming hole in Fishing Brook claimed its share of devotees. Several fellows, we refrain from mentioning their



names, went for a cooling swim one hot Sunday afternoon in a secluded (at least they thought so) mountain lake. No sooner were they in the cooling waters than who should appear but two members of the fair sex? The immediate result was a hurried scramble for clothes, but only two succeeded in properly robing themselves. After a sociable chat it was necessary to ask the ladies to move on in order that proper attire for the return to camp might be assumed. They had barely disappeared when a young couple appeared at the unfortunate moment when two of the fellows were attired in only a broad smile. The result? Use your own imagination.

The seniors in the party at camp were as follows: "Ken" Adams, "Hal" Bate, "Art" Butler, "Bert" Cary, "Jim" Cruikshank, "Charlie" Diebold, "Ferris" Dunning, "Ross" Eldredge, "Eddie" Guck, "Jack" Hunter, "Hughie" Jennings, "Ed" Mason, "Quil" Quilliam, "Ed" Shathafer, "Ken" Trousdell, and "Soapy" Williams.

FORESTRY FROSH BIBLE

And many a young man came from hither and yon to Fernow Hall seeking knowledge from the good Saint Murphius. And the goodly saint appeared in a vision and gave forth the following commandments to the embryo lumberjacks:

Thou shalt attend all Forestry Club meetings and become well acquainted with the faculty and thy brother foresters.

Thou shalt wash all dishes at said meetings.

Thou shalt not go with co-eds, for they are full of evil.

Thou shalt support with all thy might and main all forestry athletic teams.

Thou shalt not cut classes for it is the way of the slothful.

Thou shalt be on time at all times for it makes a demn good impression on thy elders.

Thou shalt obey the honor system at all times, for thy self respect is worth more than a mere mark.

Last of all, but not least, remember that thou hast much to learn, weigh, and consider, my young hopefuls.

James E. Davis, '24, has been appointed an assistant in the extension department here. He was formerly county forester in Chautauqua County. He arrived in Ithaca on August 1 to take up his new duties.



COUNTRY IN WHICH FORESTERS WORK
Showing How Soft Woods Are Floated to the Mills

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Fresh Chocolate Bars

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Chewing Gum

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*All for your Fraternity Store
at wholesale prices***R. C. OSBORN & CO.**

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BY THE COMPANY
HE KEEPS”**

SO IS A LETTER. In company with high-grade stationery, a business letter gets preferred attention.

As a creator of prestige and good-will for any organization, or individual, a well-designed, up-to-date letterhead, on high-grade bond paper, has no equal. It shows taste. It indicates attention to detail. It signifies progress.

We have just received a mighty interesting and instructive book called, "The Modern Trend in Letterheads." Stop in and see this unusually helpful album. No obligations to you whatever.

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The suit on the figure is more important than the figure on the suit.

You can pay too much for too little; or pay too little and get less.

There is a style and fit in Reed clothes that makes their cost most fitting.

\$37.50 to \$55.00*With Two Trousers***W. J. REED**

Head



Hands

Heart



Health

Boys' and Girls' 4-H Club

4-H FIELD DAYS WELL ATTENDED

Largest Attendance at Field Days Yet Recorded With Girls Outnumbering Boys

THE total attendance at the annual field days held this year in June at Ithaca was 2,146 of which number 1,342 were girls and 804 were boys. This is the largest attendance of any year and exceeds the last years record when 2,022 attended. No county sent as many as a hundred boys and only eight had more boys than girls all the rest except two, where the number was equal, were represented by more girls than boys.

The program was full, with many meetings and some play. Rain interfered with some of the events, especially the inter-county baseball games. When the downpour drowned out the tournament, Chenango County had reached the final round, and Dutchess and Albany Counties were in the semi-finals. Although the final contests were not played, those in charge of the games freely predicted that Chenango would come through victorious.

Judging Farm Animals

In the judging contests for animals the following were winners in placing dairy cattle; out of a group of 96 contestants as compared with 90 last year: Byron Culver, Cayuga County, gold medal; Theodore Hubbard, Chenango County, silver medal; Kenneth Cross, Cayuga County, bronze medal; Carlon Cook, Onondaga County; Lisle Clark, Onondaga County; Marshall Frost, Dutchess County; Leo Appleby, Albany County; Ralph Carley, Onondaga County; William Masher, Chemung County; Herbert Miller, Columbia County.

Although twenty entered the swine judging contests in 1928, only eight presented themselves this year as judges of swine. In this class a girl won over the boys who were entered, and in the milking contest another girl proved that she could entice Bossy to give-down much faster than other cows did for the boys.

The winners in the swine judging contest were: Miss L. Van Sichel, Genesee; Charles Gibbs, Yates County; and Sterling Sleight, Dutchess County.

In sheep judging, the same number of contestants appeared as last year, and of the fourteen who competed, the following were the winners: Arthur Traver, Rensselaer County; Frank Hollier, Onondaga County; and Stanley Bibik, Otsego County.

Milking Contests

Of the 19 contestants to see who was the best milker among the 4-H club members, only two were girls. Last year, with twenty competing, four were girls. A boy won in 1928, but this year one of the two feminine entrants took first place. The winners were: Esther Phillips, Chenango County, gold medal; Francis Marks, Livingston County; Edward Plowe, Genesee County; Benjamin Van Dusen, Chemung County; Victor Brimmer, Rensselaer County.

The winner of the vegetable judging contest also won the privileges of competing against boys from other states at the annual meeting of the national vegetable growers' association at Philadelphia this coming fall. The winners of first and second places had never before entered such a contest, but rated high out of a possible score of five-hundred. The winners and scores of those among the highest of 35 contestants were: Richard Meredith, Claverack, Columbia County, 485; Robert Waddell, Delanson, Schenectady County, 470; Ernest Cole, Clay, Onondaga County, 465; William Gunderman, Pine City, Chemung County, 455; Lawrence Jones, Marcy, Oneida County, 450; Milton Wright, Springfield Center, Otsego County, 445; Steven P. Reamer, Leroy, Genesee County, 435.

In all contests, ranking the counties on the basis of a score of five points for first place, four for second, and so on down to one point for fifth place, brought Onondaga ahead with twenty points, although it did not win a first place, but took more seconds and thirds than the others. Columbia and Albany each with two first place winners, were second and third with 18 and 17 points respectively. Chenango was fourth with 14 points, the only other county with more than ten points. Chemung, Monroe, Nassau, and Rensselaer had nine points each; Cayuga, Dutchess, and Genesee, 8 points; Ontario, 7; Cattaraugus, 6; Delaware, 5; Livingston, Otsego, Schenectady, Wyoming, and Yates, 4 points each; Oneida and Schuyler, 3 points each.

Dean Mann's Talk

On the day of their arrival at Cornell, the 4-H club members registered like real college freshmen and heard an address of

welcome from Dean A. R. Mann of the College of Agriculture, who told them of the opportunities in agriculture, particularly for breadth of life. Lectures were given as in college classes.

In his talk, Dean Mann dwelt particularly on two ideas: one, the importance of continued growth in knowledge and ability. He pointed out that the things which they are now doing and which interest them so greatly are but the first steps in agricultural knowledge, and that there are broad areas ahead of them into which they should progressively grow. He gave encouragement to their going on for higher education in agriculture and expressed the hope that some day Cornell might see a very large part of them registered as students. His second major point was to urge the boys and girls to acquire the habit of continually living at their best in accordance with the fully rounded 4-H program. He used as a basis for this idea the efforts they are now making to excel in their club activities, and encouraged the idea of making excellence a habit.

Facts for Girls

At the College of Home Economics, Miss Frances Libbee showed the girls how to choose becoming and inexpensive hats and how to make over their old hats. Four girls of different types acted as models, showing why a hat with a brim is more becoming to a girl with glasses and why a turned down hat is best with a turned up nose.

Seventeen posters submitted for the 4-H poster contest were exhibited by Mrs. Dorothy Scott in her talk on successful poster making. The two best posters, both in black and white, were given ten and five dollar prizes.



4-H CLUB GIRLS ARRIVE AT ITHACA
A Group of 4-H Club Girls Arriving at Ithaca for the Annual Junior Field Days at the New York State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics at Cornell University, June 26-29.

ALL FIXED UP

to give you the best of service this year.

You are cordially invited to inspect our new selection of distinctive apparel for fall.

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Miss Jennie Reece, showed club girls a large variety of summer drinks made from milk and fruit juices which might be sold at roadside stands. One of the most delicious was made of strawberry and rhubarb juice. Miss Lillian Shaben, showed how to prepare food for fairs and other exhibits. She recommended glass topped jars for canned foods, carefully made show cases, and attractive labels.

A style show was put on by Miss Hazel Spencer in Bailey Hall, with club girls acting as models and many of them wearing dresses they had made themselves. Miss Spencer showed two correct wardrobes for girls, one very inexpensive. The wardrobes included clothing to be worn throughout the entire day, or around the clock, from sleeping garments and underwear to school and party dresses. One "best" dress exhibited was made by a twelve-year-old girl and cost only eight cents; she had used two old dresses of her mother's. Another young club member showed an inexpensive school outfit which she had made of figured cotton pique, which included both a dress and a coat. Several of the prize-winning dresses from the Nassau County contest were shown.

Mrs. Nancy Roman, told how to care for clothing and showed how to arrange a clothes closet to keep hats, shoes, and dresses in good shape. Convenient hat boxes, made attractive by covering with bright wall-paper, inexpensive hat stand-ards, and shoe boxes were shown.

All the members of the college staffs in Ithaca took part in making the field days a success, but those who were mainly responsible were Professor W. J. Wright, state leader of junior extension, and John A. Reynolds, assistant state leader.

NEW ACHIEVEMENT PINS FOR CLUB MEMBERS

A new National 4-H Club achievement pin, generally acclaimed to be much superior in appearance to the pins formerly used, has just been adopted with the approval of the New York State Bankers Association whose generosity has made possible the distribution of these pins. The new series will be ready for distribution next month.

The new pin is hexagonal instead of round and bears the year for which the pin is awarded on the top. Bronze pins will be awarded those completing first, second, and third year work; silver to those completing fourth, fifth, and sixth year work; and gold to those completing seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth, year work.

4-H CLUB POTATO SHOW

Announcement has been made that the annual 4-H Potato Show will be held at the Hotel Syracuse, Syracuse, New York on January 9 and 10, 1930. The 4-H Potato Show will be held in connection with the annual meeting of the New York State Vegetable Growers Association and the Empire State Potato Club.

The exhibit will be conducted along similar lines to the show held last winter at Utica. Last year fourteen counties exhibited, each county exhibit consisting of ten plates of five tubers each. Steuben county had the first prize exhibit last year with Allegany, Wyoming and Oneida counties following in that order.

Last year there were 17,666 boys and girls enrolled in 4-H Club work. More boys were registered than girls, 9,162 boys and 8,504 girls.

4-H ACTIVITIES AT STATE FAIR

Large Number of New York Boys and Girls Take Interesting Part in the State Fair at Syracuse

The last week in August saw 434 of the 4-H Club boys and girls of the state attending the New York State Fair at Syracuse. These boys and girls, who were guests of the New York State Fair Commission at the boys and girls building, known as Camp Pyrke, came as delegates and exhibitors from the various counties in which the 4-H Club work is sponsored. Their time was spent in studying the exhibits and attractions of the fair, exhibiting live stock, competing in judging and demonstration contests, and in participating in the various activities of the camp.

The 4-H Club exhibits at the fair were, in number and excellence, far superior to any previous exhibit. The dairy exhibit consisted of 295 heifers and calves, including 96 holsteins, 61 Jerseys, 57 Guernseys, 49 Ayrshires, 20 Brown Swiss and 12 milking Shorthorns. These animals were all housed in a large tent beside the Colosseum. Nearby, in another tent were 56 head of sheep and 42 swine grown and exhibited by the boys and girls. In the Poultry building were placed 427 entries under the 4-H Club emblem. In addition to the animals, there was an exhibit of farm and garden produce that consisted of 932 entries, together with an extensive exhibit of handicraft, clothing, and canned and baked foods.

Charles Bump of Cambridge exhibited the champion Holstein with Russell Hill of Brockport and Lynn Hubbard of



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PHONE 2050

Bainbridge as close rivals. Of the Guernsey exhibits, the champions were owned by Albert Huff of Geona, Reginald Drake of Potsdam, and William Greene of Memphis. Wendell Wicks had the two leading Ayrshires with the third prize in this class going to Adelaide Barber of Cazenovia. For Jerseys, the prizes were distributed among Peter Lucksinger of Syracuse, Edgar Jennings of East Durham, and Katherine Chase of Sterling Station. Clyde Kirk of Adams and Glade Baldwin of West Edmeston owned the champion Brown animals. The champion milking Shorthorns were exhibited by Robert Brew of Bergen and Walter Brockway of Hobart.

In the showmanship contest among 4-H Club exhibitors, Herbert Putnam of Gouverneur was awarded first place. Reginald Drake of Potsdam and Russell Hill of Brockport took second and third places respectively.

The high scoring team in the dairy judging contest was from Delaware County, followed by Cayuga, Wyoming and Genesee counties in the order named. The four high scoring individuals in the Contest were; Sidney Spring, Warsaw, Wyoming county; Kenneth Cross of Auburn, Cayuga county; Howard Hillis of Delaware county, and Lisle Clark of Baldwinsville, Onondaga county. These four boys will represent New York state in the national 4-H Dairy judging contest at the National Dairy Show at St. Louis, Missouri, October 12-19.

RAILROAD OFFERS PRIZES

The New York Central Railroad, through its agricultural agent R. W. Quackenbush, offers this year for the first time, a series of cash prizes to members of 4-H Clubs who are interested in dairy

and livestock. One series of two prizes goes to those engaged in dairy projects, one prize of \$55 and one of \$45. These prizes are to be awarded to the club members on the basis of their achievements in the dairy clubs, taking into account the quality of the dairy animals grown, and the excellence of attainment in other club activities. The other series of prizes, of similar value, are offered to members of general livestock clubs who are raising sheep, hogs, or beef cattle.

The prizes are open to the competition of any boys or girls in the state who are regularly enrolled in 4-H club activities, and the only condition attached to the prize money is that it be used to help defray part of the expenses of the winners to the National Dairy Show at St. Louis in October for the dairy contest, and to the 4-H Club Congress at Chicago in December for the general contest. It is estimated that the prizes should defray about half of the expenses of the trip.

SHORTHORNS TO ARRIVE FOR WINTER COURSES NOVEMBER 6

The winter short courses given by the College of Agriculture will begin on November 6 and will end February 14. The variety of courses offered is greater than that of former years. Besides the course in general agriculture several professional courses will be given. There are courses for poultrymen, fruit growers, vegetable gardeners, operators of milk plants, and special programs of instruction are planned for those who are interested particularly in field crops, farm livestock, farm management, and marketing. These courses will be given by 54 professors and instructors, many of whom are the best authorities on the college staff.

The new announcement states that, although the College does not guarantee positions for those who specialize in the various subjects that are taught, those who have adequate training and ability are always in demand. The poultry department, for example, has had more requests for trained men than it has men to fill the positions. Although about fifty young men took the course last year to prepare themselves to operate milk plants, there were not enough of them to fill the positions available.

MINISTERS ATTEND SCHOOL

The sixth annual summer school for town and country ministers was held at Cornell from July 22 to August 3. The school offered courses in community work, pastoral work, and courses in religious education. The school is held under the auspices of the department of rural social organization, with the cooperation of the united Christian work at Cornell, and the New York State council of religious education. Many denominational organizations cooperated to make the school a success. The courses arranged are in a sequence to cover four years. The successful completion of twelve credit courses, over a period of four years, will entitle the minister to an appropriate certificate, given by the organizations under whose auspices the school is held.

PROGRESS NOTED IN ERECTION OF PLANT INDUSTRY BUILDING

The erection of the new Plant Industry Building has progressed to some extent during the absence of the student body. The work on the third story of the structure is under way. The building will be ready for occupancy by the opening of the fall term in 1930.

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New Shoe Rebuilding Headquarters

we carry a full line of
EMERSON SHOES
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With this addition we are able to give you everything pertaining to footwear.

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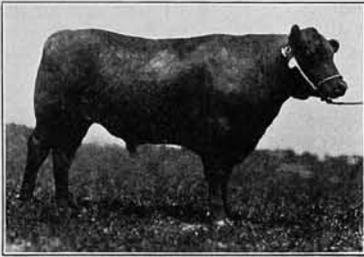
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Special Sunday Dinners—Chicken, Turkey
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CAMPUS CHATS

HELP WANTED!

THE COUNTRYMAN will soon issue an urgent call for competes for positions on its editorial and business staffs. The present members of the board cannot begin to tell of the benefits of their experience obtained through their work on the board. The contacts made with their fellow students and the members of the faculty prove of untold value. Many former board members are now holding positions in which their work on THE COUNTRYMAN interested them and in many cases fitted them for. Come out for the competition and we are sure you will feel repaid for the effort and time expended.

A precedent has been established. It is up to you ag men to keep it up another year. Last year our ag athletes crashed through to victory winning first place in six out of the nine sports in which there is intercollegiate competition. Needless to say the ag college again won the intercollegiate all round championship trophy. Now that we are back at the old grind, but still with the spirit and life left in our muscles from the summer's vacation, is the time to come out and give the old college a good start toward winning first in all the sports. Soccer and cross country are in order and athletic manager D. M. Roy '30 will soon issue a call for candidates to come forth and defend the honor of the ag campus against the inroads of the wrathful arts and other contenders. Any one with any ability at all, or no ability except plain

grit and willingness to learn, will be welcome, even those who can only cheer should at least turn out when the team has a game and lend their moral support to the harder working members of the defending team. A little support in the rooting section is easily and cheaply given and may mean the difference between victory and defeat. Who is so hard up that he can't afford a few minutes time to watch a good game, free, and spend a little of his excess energy with his lungs? Come on out and root if you can't do anything else, but better still, come out and make the team.

A flutter at the window, an annoyed twittering, and then with a startled cry there burst in at the open window a small but cherry member of our feathered family of friends. After a few futile attempts, he perched himself upon a corner of ye editor's desk and proceeded to entertain those present with a short but interesting series of chirps and a curious but thorough inspection. Apparently satisfied with the appearance of the editorial side of the office, he fluttered over to the business archives. Things were not so interesting over in ye business manager's corner, that worthy individual having gone forth on other labors, so he became restless and hastened back to his former perch. Then, as if satisfied that he had done his bit toward getting out the issue by furnishing a topic for this space-filler, he gayly sailed forth and with a happy call was out of the window and again on his way, probably to tell his friends what fools these humans are to stay penned up in a small office all day with the great out-of-doors calling invitingly to come forth and gambol. Such is the life of an editor.

PROF'S PRANKS

Professor Bristow Adams, editor of publications, spent two weeks of the month of September in Washington in conference with the heads of the journalism departments of other colleges. The conference was of an informal nature at which the assembled journalists told each other of their joys and sorrows and spun yarns about past experiences.

Dr. Erl Bates, adviser in Indian extension in the Ag College, was awarded the medal for work among primitive peoples by the King of England. Dr. Bates is the first American to receive this decoration. Dr. Bates while in London was married to Miss Miriam Jane Bartlett, a former member of the staff of the nursery school of the College of Home Economics here at Cornell.

Professor Bristow Adams, editor for the state colleges, G. S. Butts, of the office of publications, and Miss H. B. Crouch, of the information service of the College of Home Economics attended the seventeenth annual convention of the American Association of Agricultural College Editors, from July 9-12, at the University of New Hampshire, Durham, New Hampshire.

Exhibits of the news service, bulletins, and other publications put out by the college were shown by the representatives of the various colleges. Professor Adams addressed the convention on the topic of "What Stuff Bulletins Are Made Of." The meeting next year of the association will be held in West Virginia.

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it took too long
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Tuition free to residents of New York State.

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The courses are of full college grade and will count toward a degree if the
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No matter how deep the nap, this Hoover can be counted on to clean the rug all the way through. Its exclusive cleaning principle, "Positive Agitation", always gets the deeply-embedded grit which suction can never get, because "Positive Agitation" vibrates it to the surface where suction can remove it.

If you want to save time and labor in cleaning large carpeted areas, or if you want to keep down the carpet replacement costs in a home or public building, you should investigate this new and powerful Hoover.

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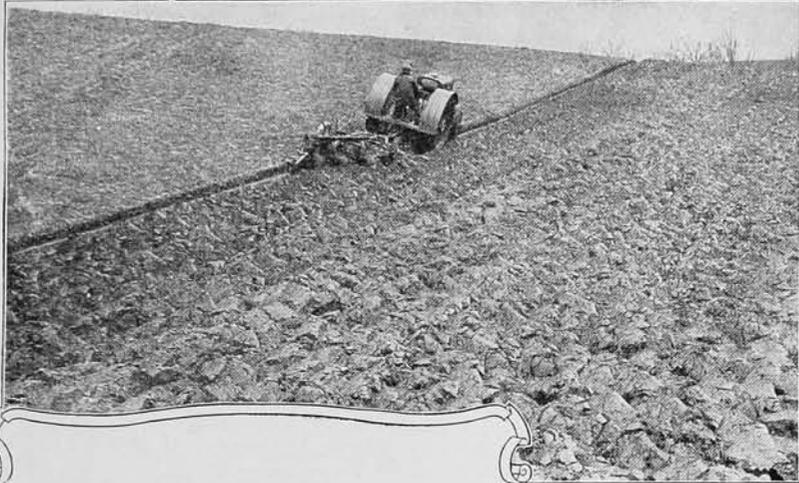
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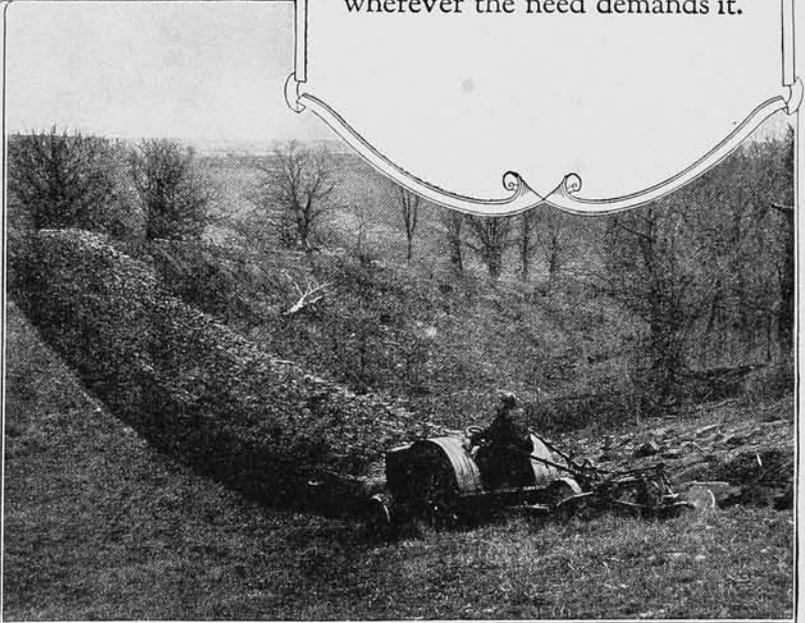


When emergencies arise—when extra power beyond the normal requirements is needed to carry on, there's a big reserve available in the John Deere.

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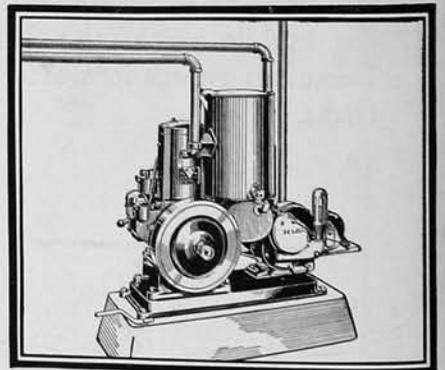
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The Cornell Countryman

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Volume XXVII

NOVEMBER

Number 2

1929

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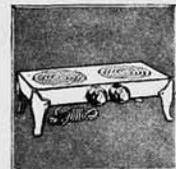
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Ithaca, N. Y.

The Cornell Countryman

Founded 1903

Incorporated 1914

Member of the Agricultural College Magazines, Associated

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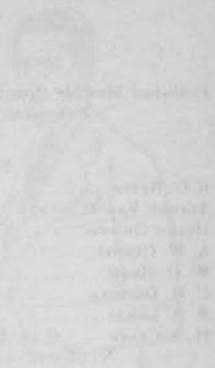
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Dr. Erl Bates has done a very significant work among the Indians of New York State. During his visit in England last summer he was awarded a medal for his work among primitive peoples by King George.		Domecon Doings.....	59
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The Cornell Community

Member of the Agricultural College of the State of New York



THE CORNELL BAND

The Cornell Countryman

A Journal of Country Life—Plant, Animal, Human

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Liver as Food for Man and Beast

By C. M. McCay

Animal Nutrition Laboratory

AT ABOUT the time of the entrance of the United States into the great war and in the days when the mothers of the modern school boys were sobbing goodbyes to eastern bound troop trains, two California physicians were busily engaged day after day sticking hypodermic needles into the jugular veins of dogs. The dogs permitted the blood to be sucked from their bodies as patiently as invalids underwent the same treatment a few generations earlier. And what was a third of his blood to a healthy dog who feasted upon tasty diets of liver or beef steak for many days after the bleeding had been forgotten? Of course the feasts were interrupted at intervals by needle pricks in the ear and the removal of single drops of blood—merely another form of flea bite.

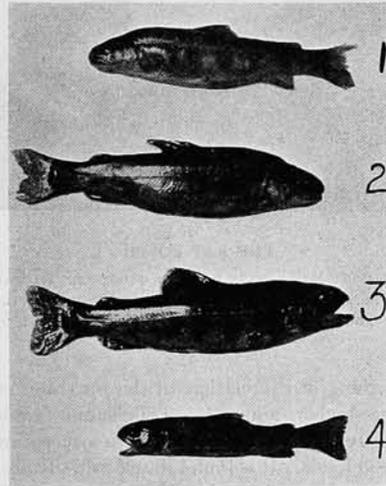
The patient physicians, some folk might term them vivisectionists, squinted through microscopes at these drops; they counted the red cells; they measured the red hemoglobin; they discovered which dog recovered from the loss of blood the most rapidly. The animal which had dined upon liver always won the race. His heart pumped vigorously its full quota of red blood while the fellow dogs, fed upon bread or even more complex diets with additions of iron, could circulate nothing better thru their veins than a pale anaemic fluid.

The western doctors wrote detailed reports for scientific journals. They labored over the problem for several years, but no diet could improve upon a few square meals of liver. As the group of mongrel dogs from the streets of San Francisco were making themselves immortal in the history of modern medicine, men and women thruout the world were dying of anemia. Many cures had been tried but pernicious anemia patients remained in the class of incurables. The California researchers acquired new interests; workers in other laboratories filed the blood and liver information away in a dusty cabinet with a thousand similar reports; busy practioners who had never heard of the dog heroes hastened to collect their fees before the inevitable deaths of their anemia patients.

The war is over. A few years pass. A Boston clinician finds the usual number of anemia cases among his patients; he feeds them liver; they were doomed and it would do them no harm; he watches their

male. When these were mixed in a glass, fertilized eggs were produced. In a trough of running water these were ultimately hatched into normal trout. Little did this natural scientist dream that in 1929 millions of trout would be hatched to restock depleted streams.

Modern practice in many states consists of rearing these hatchery born trout to legal size before they are placed in the streams. Since it requires about as much food to produce a pound of trout as it does a pound of pork, it would require many a can of earth worms to rear a million fish. The early fish culturists sought substitutes. Village butchers were glad to donate the livers of slaughtered animals and trout were not long in recognizing the virtues of a liver diet. Many a trout wept as he was turned loose in a strange brook to half starve upon tough insects, after a youth spent in eating soft liver. The butcher and meat packer no longer sell their liver at low prices; Jane Doe is willing to spend real dollars for the food that is the best producer of red blood cells. Hence the sadness of the fisherman, for he is faced with paying thousands of dollars for the production of trout to stock his favorite pools and streams. Most raw meats are three-fourths water. If five pounds of raw liver cost the fish raiser a dollar, and this meat contains a pound and a quarter of dry feed it takes little arithmetic to discover that the production of trout would cost three to five dollars per pound.



TROUT OF THE SAME AGE

No. 1—Synthetic dry skim milk. No. 2—dry skim milk plus five percent raw liver. No. 3—Dry skim milk 93%, raw liver 7%. No. 4—Synthetic low protein diet. All diets were supplemented with vitamins A, B, and D.

blood with his microscope. Their recovery is magical. Their blood reddens with new corpuscles as rapidly as that of the dogs of the Pacific. The dog has taught the doctor a new use for one of the most neglected of meats. Other laboratories and clinics take up the study. Numerous reports show that rats, dogs and even fish share with man the ability to convert liver into red blood. Today calves liver is a luxury, but fortunately both beef and pig livers are of equal value and it is merely a matter of taste which one selects to fry with his onions and bacon.

But as the sun shines for the anemic, the clouds gather for the fisherman. Eighty odd years ago in the state of Ohio a man discovered he could run his thumb along the body of a trout and press the eggs from a female or the sperm from a

SOME time before the discovery of the value of liver as a cure for anemia in man the author had been removing blood from living rats and feeding liver to confirm the studies upon dogs which the western physicians had made. We had found that rats were exactly like dogs in their ability to make red blood from liver. If the heart of a rat is pierced with a hypodermic needle and half of the animals blood withdrawn, he recovers entirely in the course of ten to fifteen days; while if fed a purified ration especially one that is short in iron it remains anemic for a month or

more. Fish such as carp or catfish react in the same manner. All these animals are excellent tools in helping man decide upon which food he should consume and which he can best afford to feed his farm animals.

Since the animal nutrition laboratory was already involved in studies upon liver and other meats, we were glad to work with one of the country's progressive fish hatcheries, that located at Burlington, Connecticut. The object of this trial was both to develop new fundamental knowledge of nutrition and to help the fish culturists find cheap substitutes for liver. Before the initiation of this venture there was little other than empirical information that could be used in trout feeding. Nevertheless the leaders in the field estimate that the hatcheries of the nation spend an annual sum of a million dollars for fish feeds.

Our first efforts were directed toward finding out whether or not the virtue of liver rested in its content of known vitamins. We employed diets that contained all the known essential elements upon which a pig or rat would thrive. For a few months trout would grow well upon such rations but in spite of what we considered adequate minerals and vitamins they ultimately failed. By cooking and drying the raw liver we found that liver itself

fell down. We had destroyed some essential element. This could be none of the known vitamins since the properties of cooked dried liver were never restored by rich supplements. In the end we were forced to conclude that liver contained some unidentified factor which is essential for the life and growth of the fish. We know

dry some waste product such as sea fish in such a manner that the very labile factor is preserved.

As temporary measures numerous other dry products have been introduced which serve to decrease the amount of raw meat needed. Dry skim milk and dry butter-milk have both proved to be excellent feeds for trout when combined with raw meat such as beef liver. Trout are much like men insofar as they grow better upon a diet of milk and meat than upon meat alone. This utilization of milk is of considerable interest since it extends our viewpoint in the field of nutrition. From the fact that a fish under natural conditions never has an opportunity to feed upon milk, we might infer that dry milk would be an unsatisfactory food. But the opposite is true and it adds to our conviction that there are fundamental laws



THE RAT LOSES

Removing blood from the heart of a living rat in order to determine the rate of recovery upon various diets. Some rats are bled by heart puncture between thirty and fifty times in the course of nine months. The heart heals very rapidly after the injury.

nothing of its relation to the nutrition of the higher animals. This same factor occurs to a limited extent in other raw flesh foods. It is found in sea fish. It also occurs in raw heart but there is not enough of it to permit trout to grow indefinitely. After a few months of excellent growth they die. The problem of a dry feed for trout will be solved as soon as we learn to

which are the same for both the lowest and the highest in the animal kingdom. The concept of the existence of such laws is of special value. It justifies the use of small animals such as fish, rats and mice to work out the laws of feeding which can be applied to swine, cattle and men. Since the small animals eat little and are readily controlled, their use signifies economy.

“What the Corn Plant Taught the Indian”

By Dr. E. A. Bates

BACK among their own hills and streams live today six thousand five hundred sons and daughters of Red Jacket, Cornplanter and Logan. They are the remnants of the mighty Six Nations or Iroquois Indians, a group of Americans who in the days of Indian domination of this continent, were the most resourceful, the most diplomatic and the most powerful of all the Indian tribes on the whole North American continent. In the late war, the intelligence tests of their volunteers showed one and one tenth percent higher than the average New York City draft troops.

A people who created a League of Nations in the Finger Lakes district of New York nearly four hundred years ago and still follow the age old principles in their council fires—a group of people who lived close to the Great Spirit thru a ceremonial of twelve thanksgiving days a year, and a people who three hundred and twenty years ago gave control of their councils to the motherhoods of their nations; such a people are worthy of study when we recognize that they created a successful, contented rural civilization for a period of at least two thousand years on the same soil and under the same climate

we are now attempting to build a satisfactory and satisfied rural citizenry in New York today, in this our seventh generation, in our experiment in democracy, called America.

Nations are mere collections of individuals after all and any exhaustive study of a people resolves itself not alone in review of their national achievements but rather how the average individual lived through and solved his own individual problems. All the progress of the world is thru leadership but to produce the necessary human clay for such leadership and to create the necessary background to allow the leader

to express his ideals and carry them thru, predicated a responsive and responsible group to be molded by his ideals and capable of concerted action.

There are two great laws of life, that of self preservation; food to eat, clothes to wear, and shelter, and after the effort to satisfy these is over, nations and individuals begin to live under the second law, that of self expression.

Economics certainly play a large part and it must be remembered that all primitive civilizations were half starved ones. These Indians of New York rose above their fellows in statesmanship, in community organization, and in religious advancement because they satisfied the law of self preservation earlier and to a more marked degree than the other tribes.

The kernel of the questions raised is found in the kernel of their chief food staple, Indian Corn, and their ability to adjust this tropical plant to the soil and climate of the Empire State which they call their "Promised Land."

We are sure our Indians were migrants here and that they brought their corn with them, doubtless from the "land of the southwest wind," as their legend of its origin tells. Corn legends of twenty eight Indian tribes point towards the same region, and many botanists hold that corn is a cross between two grasses growing wild in Yucatan, Mexico.

One of the New York Indian names for corn means "Valley Lover" and they say that the Great Spirit planted the white ash tree on the side of the hill to show them where to stop growing corn. A hot damp night is still called a "corn night" by the Iroquois.

OUR Indians have grown corn in its three varieties of flour, flint and popcorn types for a space of at least two thousand years, and their hill method of cultivation is ours today. They always selected their seed in the fields and they stored in cribs; the white man has not changed the Indian scheme of storage. The Indians did not use modern methods of breeding new varieties but they did pierce the chit or embryo of all corn they traded or sold with a bone awl so that it could be used for food but not for planting. The penalty for stealing another man's seed corn was one sharp blow with the tomahawk on the head and it was considered the cardinal offense in their jurisprudence.



DR. ERL BATES

New York in her Indian days was not entirely wooded, and the open spaces were easily made available by girdling the trees with stone axes in the spring allowing the trees to die. It was then a matter of burning the brush which the Indians held was good for the land. Perhaps this is where the pioneers received the erroneous idea and passed it on even to the present generation. The Indians planted nine or ten kernals of corn to the hill after allowing the seed to soak over night in warm water. It was planted four inches deep with three steps apart. Fertilization with fish and clam shells was practiced by the Indians and adopted by the pioneer whites. Different varieties of fish were selected on the basis of soil and season. It is

interesting to note that a chemical analysis of some of our native species of lake and river fish showed a marked difference in fertilizer content.

Corn is the "Great Gift" of the Great Spirit to the red man and when one thinks in terms of agriculture as the basic industry, and corn, our foundation crop, one can readily understand why the designation was true to the Indian and is to all of us in America today. Corn was the chief food staple of the Indians and it is called by the name "our life" and one can readily understand why corn motivated the two larger ceremonials in their religious calendar.

Our Indians were handicapped in the development of corn by the fact that he did not know how to harden iron and second, had no larger domesticated animal than the dog. He readily adapted the white man's plow and horse when he saw the pioneer use these in early days.

Indian corn saved the pilgrims from starvation, it made possible the settlements of William Penn at Philadelphia and the Dutch burghers along the Hudson. It was the chief crop of Sir William Johnson's colonists in the Mohawk Valley, and the cow, the pig and the chicken of the settler in central and western New York lived on this Indian gift to the soil of New York. Corn was the cornerstone of our New York Indian and white pioneer civilization, and as Cornell tries to give these real Americans an American chance in their own America, we are merely repaying them for giving us our beginnings in New York agriculture. The Indian farmers thru their Cornell Indian Boards are solving their own problems in their own way and it is likely that in the years to come, they will contribute as much to us as we are able to give them. In their veins today, runs the oldest and finest Indian agricultural blood in America and with the help Cornell may be able to give them by the way of training leadership, they shall become better growers of corn and thereby develop their rural communities into the equal of any of their white neighbors. We owe much to the Indian but our larger debt is surely his gift to us of Indian corn. No red son or daughter of the sacred soil of New York was ever an atheist and we, white Americans, need to learn the lesson taught the Indian by the corn plant, ever pointing upward and ever ready to serve mankind.



AN INDIAN BAND

They are seated on a turtle mound, which is symbolic of the Indian theory of the creation of the earth.

Farming in the Argentine

THE high inherent fertility and productivity of the Argentine soils makes the production of crops comparatively easy. Lime and fertilizers are practically unknown. If the land will not raise a crop without such aids, it is used as grazing or pasturing land. Experience has proven conclusively that no land can stand this system of mining the soil indefinitely.

Another factor that makes farming easy in the large agricultural regions is the flatness of the land. In the large province of Buenos Aires, there is practically no land that could not be worked with tractors. So whether a man has a few hundred acres or several thousand, he need not worry about contending with side hills or undulations.

In the Argentine beef and sheep production are the chief forms of agricultural activity. The fattening of the beef cattle is largely centered in the province

of Buenos Aires. The cattle are produced farther west and then shipped to be prepared for market. The average size of ranches in this section is around 20,000 acres. There are many ranches of 30,000-40,000 acres and a few of 80,000 acres. The dominant beef cattle type are Shorthorns, while in Uruguay Herefords are produced. The beef cattle receive no grain ration except those used for show purposes. In the sections where the cattle are produced there is nearly a 12 month growing season and the cattle graze the year around, no barns being necessary for their protection.

As in ancient days all roads led to Rome, even so in this section all roads lead to Buenos Aires. An enormous amount of freight goes into the city, but very little goes from it into the provinces. As a result the freight rates are excessively high. Great precautions are taken in shipping cattle. A certificate is required to show that no diseased animals are being shipped. The hoof and mouth disease and scab are the ones that cause them most trouble. Under their conditions, however, the hoof and mouth disease rarely proves fatal. The

diseased animals are very carefully segregated to prevent spreading of the disease. Most of the beef is shipped to England and Europe. The large packing houses, some of the largest in the world, have perfectly equipped refrigeration plants, thus ensur-

In the suburbs of the city, it is no uncommon sight to see a man driving a few cows through the streets, stopping at a customer's door, and milking out the day's supply in a none too clean pail.

In the province of Buenos Aires there are some ranches that are excellent examples of modern diversified farming. One wealthy land owner has a ranch of around 60,000 acres. Besides his great herd of beef cattle he has a dairy of 2,500 milking Shorthorns. Each year he buys nearly 300 bulls to use for his breeding purposes. In addition to the cream from his own dairy he purchases that from other producers and so maintains an average of nearly two tons of butter each day. The greater part of this is shipped to England, but the local demand is increasing each year. The skim-milk is fed to the 15,000-20,000 hogs that he fattens each year.

Then too, he raises his own horses; 1,100 are necessary to work the farm besides his many tractors. These horses are crosses between Clydesdales or Percherons and native stock. In addition to his animal production he raises much wheat, oats, corn, and alfalfa.

The business end of the ranch is as highly organized as the production phase of it. An office force of three is maintained at the ranch besides a large office in Buenos Aires. Accurate accounts are kept on production costs and returns. The 150-200 laborers maintained the year around, and whose numbers are swelled to 700 in harvest seasons, also helps in keeping the office force busy.

The country lacks a middle class; the people are either very wealthy or extremely poor. Among the intelligent, modern methods and agricultural practices are used. There is a great need of facilities to spread agricultural knowledge. There are no county agents and but very little extension work. The railroads, whose profits largely depend upon the success of the agricultural districts, maintain a few experiment stations. (Continued on page 53)



AN ARGENTINIAN COWBOY OR GAUCHO

Work is rarely so pressing that there is not time for their favorite drink—yerba mate.

ing the arrival of the meat in excellent condition. The meat consumed locally is not preserved in any manner. Within 72 hours after the animal was slaughtered, the meat is consumed by the local purchasers.

Besides being the fattening center of the beef cattle, the province of Buenos Aires produces much grain, followed closely by Santa Fe. Wheat, oats, barley, rye, and corn are the main grain crops. In this section also alfalfa is raised on a large scale. Where ever one finds good production of alfalfa, there also is centralized beef cattle production; they go hand-in-hand.

In Patagonia, in the southern section of the country, sheep are raised. Here the land is poorer and the ranches are much larger. In the north are the great forests, while along the western coast we find the principal grape-raising section.

There are no dairies in the Argentine, none as we think of dairies. This is chiefly due to lack of pasteurization laws. In the city of Buenos Aires, with a population of over 2,000,000 there are only two large companies that deal with bottled milk. The other dealers dip the milk from cans.

Pennsylvania Potato Practices

By R. V. Call, Batavia, N. Y.

DURING the last ten years Pennsylvania has risen from a second rate potato state to one of a leading position in the country. The advertising of the "400 Bushel Club" had made itself heard in all the neighboring states—so much, in fact, that delegations of growers from surrounding states are constantly visiting Pennsylvania to see "how it is done." I have made two such trips and find I have plenty to learn. "Nixon" has become a synonym for modern potato practices in Pennsylvania.

Professor E. L. Nixon at one time was an extension Professor in Plant Pathology and had charge of all potato extension work. He is now doing research work at the Pennsylvania State College. In addition to his research work he is operating a large potato farm near State College. Last year he made the 400 Bushel Club. Dr. Nixon has been the inspiration and motive force that has caused a revolution in potato growing in his state. He started the work by going into the field and actually showing the farmers how to slake lime and spray efficiently.

Effective spraying is probably the most important factor in Pennsylvania's present day success. The best growers spray from seven to twelve times, using one hundred to one hundred and fifty gallons of spray material per acre applied with as high a pressure as their machine will stand. It is recommended that three hundred to four hundred pounds pressure be used. Dr. Nixon gave me a shock when he said that he had grown one hundred three acres of potatoes without a pound of poison. He maintains that where Bordeaux is applied early and often enough there will be no trouble with potato bugs. Although dusting has proven satisfactory to many growers in other states it is frowned on in Pennsylvania and seems not to be as effective as wet spray.

In New York we spray to prevent blight and control insects, especially the potato beetle. In Pennsylvania they spray to carry the plant through the hot spell and keep off the insects such as Leaf Hoppers, Flea Beetles and Aphids. Spraying starts as soon as the rows are visible and applications are made every week thereafter, except in hot spells when an application is put on at five day intervals. Pennsylvania men insist that only lump lime be used in making Bordeaux. I think that most New York farmers would profit by studying Pennsylvania's system.

Next to spraying, our southern neighbors consider seed most important. Certified Russets from Michigan and New York have given best results. Probably most growers buy new seed every other year, although many believe it profitable to obtain fresh seed every year. They are not

satisfied with any certified seed but recognize that some localities are better suited than others for growing seed. Their county agents or other leaders quite often visit seed fields during the growing season and designate from which field they want their seed. Unless they have exceptional storage conditions they prefer that the seed be stored where grown. This is probably a sound practice as most growers of certified seed have good storage facilities and can keep the tubers in good condition until planting time. Very little treating of seed with mercuric compound is done in Pennsylvania. They feel that many other practices are of far more importance. Seed treating has proven profitable in our state, but it is certain that Pennsylvania growers give their seed much more care and thought than do most farmers in New York State.

Culture methods are quite different than those practiced here. To start with, they use much more seed. Last spring Dr. Nixon used thirty three hundred bushels on one hundred three acres. The recommended seeding is thirty bushels per acre planted nine inches apart in the row and the rows thirty two inches apart. The seed piece is planted three inches below the actual soil level and covered lightly, not ridged. As soon as possible after planting the weeder is started. Dr. Nixon says, "The weeder is the least expensive, but most important potato tool next to the sprayer." The potato field is weeded each week or after each rain until the plants are fifteen to eighteen inches high. The weeding is always done in the same direction so that the plants are pulled in one way only. This prevents breakage and encourages second growth. Frequent tillage keeps the field level and forces the roots to grow at least two inches below the surface of the ground. Ridging is not found practical. This is a great benefit in times of drought such as we have had this summer. What cultivating is done is done early and very deep, cultivating to the bottom of the plow furrow, if possible.

Where so much seed is used, of course, the soil must be very fertile. The general practice is to start with a leguminous sod.

Red clover, sweet clover, or soy beans may be used. The most intensive growers are using a two year rotation—potatoes, then sweet clover alone, or, if quack grass is troublesome, soy beans planted the first of June (2½ bushels per acre), plowed under the next year and the field then planted to potatoes.

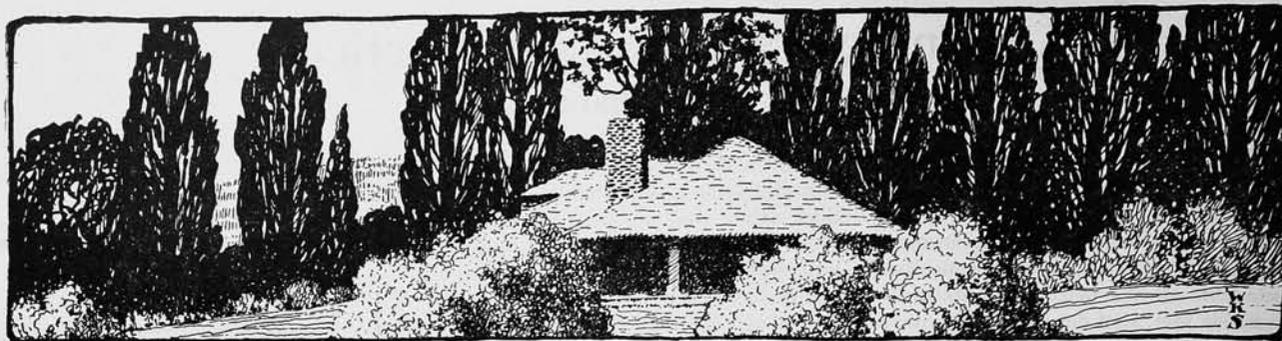
About ten tons of manure is used on an average. When manure is used it has been found most profitable to use not over one thousand pounds of commercial fertilizer per acre. Where no manure is applied the amount of fertilizer is in-

creased two or three hundred pounds. A fertilizer analyzing about 4-9-7 has been found most satisfactory for Pennsylvania conditions.

THE best potato field which I saw growing in Pennsylvania this summer was grown by Mrs. Chappy Kipler in Center County. Mr. Kipler was one of Pennsylvania's "400 Bushel Club" members and a star grower but met an untimely death this past year. Mrs. Kipler is carrying on the farm operations in a way of which any man might be proud. This year she has thirty acres which certainly looked beautiful. The morning I was there she was out superintending the spraying, a little child clinging to her side. I am sure she will be well rewarded for her pluck and grit this year, for even with the drought she is sure of an excellent crop. I know that New York people will be interested to know that last year the certified seed purchased by Mr. Kipler from New York State outyielded all other sources by seventy-five bushels per acre. Mr. Kipler has been practicing two year rotations, dragging the field after harvest. Early in the spring he sows sweet clover which is allowed to grow until the next spring when the field is again planted to potatoes.

Pennsylvania growers have been criticized for placing too much emphasis on yield and not enough on quality. This is probably true, but they are aware of the validity of the criticism, and today they are thinking about quality and marketing. One third of the sessions at the recent Potato Exposition was devoted to these subjects. One thing they are seriously considering is the packing of potatoes in small sacks or cartons. I believe in a very short time we will find nearly every grocer stocking a brand of potatoes put up in a peck sack or box. This, of course, will be a quality product, that the housewife can depend upon as first class.

Dr. Spillman, the noted United States Department of Agriculture economist, recently said that Pennsylvania potatoes had quality second only to that of the Idaho section. In his opinion no section in the country can drive New York and Pennsylvania out of the potato growing business if they will follow modern methods in growing them and then give as much thought to marketing. Pennsylvania like New York, markets most of its potatoes within its borders. That means that there is little freight and each year a larger percent is sent direct to the market by trucks. This nearness to market and low transportation charge instead of being used to market low quality stock that other sections cannot afford to ship should be taken (Continued on page 53)



Through Our Wide Windows

The Farm Board

THE Federal Farm Board is now organized and has commenced operations. Many have thought it a mistake for the Board to take over the division of Cooperative Marketing thinking that the long time investigations which the department has been conducting will be replaced by less pertinent short time studies. The Board certainly needs the help of the organization, and if care is exercised the work of this division should be more efficient if carried on under the supervision of the Board which is directly interested in marketing than under the Department of Agriculture from which it was transferred. It is up to the Board to use the means at its disposal for the best long time results.

The Board has begun to spend or rather invest some of the funds entrusted to it. Some people who should know better just from the point of conservatism think the Board should have blown the whole million and a half already. Others think the loans already made to cooperatives too large and the steps already taken too radical. From this we conclude that a fairly sane, conservative middle course is being followed. The loans made so far have been amply secured and placed in apparently productive uses. Certainly if this amount of money is invested where it will release latent productivity a material good to agriculture should result.

The cooperatives should find the ability to borrow adequate funds at a low rate of interest a great boon. Some farmers and many others probably think it unwise to so stimulate the growth of cooperatives. May be it is not entirely sound to promote a single type of business but certainly it puts farming interests in a position to compete advantageously with chain stores and the organized independent businesses that are growing so rapidly. Sound cooperatives are needed to meet competition on an even basis and to give farmers the benefit of the savings they should effect.

The November Milk Situation

THOSE who are best informed find it difficult at the present time to say whether or not there will be a shortage of milk and cream for New York City this fall. Milk production was adversely affected by the drouth which resulted in poor pasture in the early fall. The holdings of frozen cream and the milk flow are both reported as slightly ahead of last year. Demand has fluctuated considerably this year, both above and below last year's demand for milk products in New York. Supplies of milk for the New York market this fall are not likely to be enough greater than in 1928 to provide for much increase in demand.

Since early last spring the New York famers have been urged to prepare for an emergency this November. We will soon see what they have done in the way of increased production, but the outcome will not depend entirely on the farmer's efforts. The demand for milk has fluctuated widely this year, and if the November demand happens to be lower than usual there may be milk enough whether production is augmented or not. If on the other hand, demand increases unexpectedly it's just a case of hard

luck for those who are trying to get enough milk produced to meet a normal November demand.

This is just one more aspect of the fundamental handicap of agriculture, that production cannot be adjusted quickly to price or demand. Even if the future demand is known there is no certainty of being able to produce an amount sufficient to meet it. And if demand for his product fluctuates widely what chance has the farmer of meeting this quick change with a long time adjustment?

What if there is a shortage of milk? Will New York City begin to take in western milk? If western milk is sold in the city what will the effect be on the New York dairyman? There's just the possibility of a chance that we may be crossing too many bridges in worrying about the danger of being undersold by western milk producers. They are certainly greatly handicapped by the cost of transportation, and some farmers think that we can be efficient enough here in New York by using the best production methods to compete very advantageously. We hope that if a change does become necessary that it will come gradually enough so that there will not be a violent readjustment of our producing mechanism.

The Farmer's Gasoline

A STUDY of gasoline pumps by Charles J. Reynolds, Director of the Bureau of Weights and Measures reveals startling inaccuracy. The study reveals that we have eight chances out of ten of getting exact measure from a pump bearing the seal of the Bureau of Weights and Measures, while we have only seven chances in ten of getting accurate measure from an unsealed pump.

It is important in the interest of economy that we get what we pay for, because there is small danger that we will get any more than the indicated amount from these inaccurate pumps. It seems likely that many farmers would find it economical to have their own tank and pump. There is the saving of buying in bulk, the surety of getting full measure, and an added facility in figuring exemptions from the gasoline tax to recommend this practice.

Appropriations

THE Plant Industry building is beginning to take definite shape and give us an indication of the amount of much needed room it will afford the Ag college. As we look over the structure we wonder where the money was saved that the legislature did not appropriate. It seems lamentable on the surface at least, that each time the College needs an appropriation the legislature grants just a little less than is estimated to be needed. If the estimate is high the legislators are to be commended, and some way should be taken to insure accurate, rock bottom estimates on this type of work, taking advantage of all possible savings. If the estimates are accurate at present we hope the appropriations will be large enough in the future to fully meet the most pressing needs, leaving the less imperative expenses until later, instead of granting almost enough money for the work that is done.



Former Student Notes

“Where, Oh, Where--”

AS A new year begins, we, who are left behind to carry on the work of those who graduated last year, look forward to the time when we, too, will be out in the “wide, wide world,” receiving its favors and its hardships, much as those who have gone on before us. In looking forward, nothing gives us quite as much satisfaction as to see what the men and women, with whom we worked last year, are doing, now that they are free from the motherly protection of this institution with no one to shield them from the cruel buffeting of a hard world. Here are a few of them and what they are doing, or at least, have been doing up to now.

A. Gordon “Shorty” Bedell is working for his father on a farm at Saint James, Long Island.

Catherine Buckelew is doing home bureau work in Madison County.

N. G. Budd is manager of the new store that the G.L.F. has opened in Munnsville, New York.

L. L. Clough was married to Harriett Porter on August 29 at Syracuse. They are living in Batavia where Larry is doing cost account record work for some of the Genesee County farmers.

R. E. Dudley has taken a position with the American Farm School at Salonica, Greece. Russ writes that in addition to teaching agriculture at the school he is manager of the school farm of about 250 acres, on which are grown the standard grain and forage crops similar to those grown in this country in connection with a 14-cow dairy. “Also I am expected to do some experimental work with pigs, sheep, cows, poultry, and crops. I am afraid I am making this sound bigger than it really is, but the school is doing a lot of real good for Agriculture here. All I am afraid of is that I cannot deliver what they apparently expect a Cornell graduate should be able to deliver.” We know Russ can swing his job and wish him all success in the enterprise.

R. A. ‘Bob’ Dyer is engaged in Junior Project work in Chenango County.

Fred J. Erdmann is working on his master’s degree at Cornell this year.

R. W. “Bob” Foote is county agent in Clinton County with headquarters at Plattsburgh, New York.

E. E. Foster is teaching agriculture in the Canton State School at Canton, New York.

Winthrop D. Hamilton is operating his father’s farm at Weedsport, New York. We are informed that hard labor has worn away the “bay window” which was formerly so large a part of him and that he now has an unobstructed view of his feet. His friends are asked not to worry for he is really in the best of health.

George W. Hedden, former **CAMPUS COUNTRYMAN** editor, spent the summer as water safety director at Camp Barton, the Boy Scout Camp on Cayuga Lake. “Gidge” is collecting tree seeds under the direction of Professor Spring this fall.

Priscilla Hicks of Yonkers, was married to Stephen Jaquist on July 31, 1929.

Laura Kamm is teaching Home Economics in Canastota, New York.

M. J. Kelly is teaching chemistry, general science and agriculture at LeRoy High School, LeRoy, New York. Merle was Circulation Manager of the **COUNTRYMAN** last year, but writes that his present job keeps him busy enough without any “extra” activities. He was in Ithaca over the week end of the Princeton game. A letter would reach him if it were addressed to 41 Summit Street, LeRoy, New York.

H. S. Northrop is farming in partnership with R. G. Maxwell ’25 at Waterville, New York. The boys have a large farm with a promising herd of dairy cattle. They are keeping “bachelor’s hall.”

“Ivy” Olsen is working for a Master’s degree and spends most of his time out on the Arnot Forest laying out sample plots under the direction of Professor Spaeth.

Eleanor Pease is teaching home economics in the high school at Athens, New York.

J. Stanley Putnam was married on October 12 at Lockport, New York, to Grace Edna Whitwell. Miss Olive Whitwell ’27 was maid of honor and Nelson F. Smith ’28 best man. “Putt” and his bride are making their home at 317 College Avenue. Grace is dietitian at Sage College and Putt is working as assistant to Dr. J. C. “Johnny” Huttar of the Poultry department, and is also doing extension work.

R. M. Riley has a position as instructor in the department of horticulture at the University of Maine. His address is Orono, Maine.

Alfred Stiles married Mildred Ross of Elmira on September 14. Al took a special course on the Hill last year after graduating from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.

Jared W. Stiles former business manager of the **CORNELL COUNTRYMAN** is working for the Grange League Federation. He is manager of one of their stores at Bridgeton, New Jersey. Previously, “Jerry” was assistant manager at Herkimer, New York. His address is Bridgeton, New Jersey. Reports have it that Jerry is engaged.

Louisa Violet Tyler, of Ithaca, and Horace Hull Benson ’28, of Esperance, New York, were married on Sunday, September 8, at Sage Chapel. They are at home in Brooklyn. “Benny” is associated with the New York Telephone Company in that city. Their address is 286 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, New York.

Jean Warren is a county home demonstration agent. She is still “at large” around Ithaca, but hopes to leave soon for Delaware County.

Paul P. Weckesser is working for John Sheepers & Sons, brokers and wholesalers in Dutch bulbs. “Weck’s” address is 286 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, New York.

Edith Young is working as home bureau agent in Wayne County.

Esther Young is working for her master’s degree here at Ithaca.

'08

W. J. Sowder of East Bradford, Virginia, is spending the year at Cornell in graduate study in the department of entomology working toward his doctor's degree.

'11

Alvin J. Nitzschke since January has been county agent of Upson County, the center of the peach industry in Georgia. For ten years previously he was agent of Fannin County. For the past two years he has been president of the Georgia State Horticultural Society. His address is Thomaston, Georgia.

'12

Harold E. Dibble of Honeoye Falls died August 17, 1929. Death followed from injuries received in an automobile accident. Mr. Dibble is survived by his widow and two daughters.

A son was born on June 12 to William D. Haselton. Haselton is engaged in iron ore mining, with offices at 700 Sellwood Building, Duluth, Minn.

'16

Russell V. Black on October 1 opened an office in the Otis Building in Philadelphia for the general practice of city planning, land subdivision, and park design. He lives at Five Points, Wayne, Penna.

Francis T. Hunter was runner-up for the national singles tennis championship played at Forest Hills in September, defeating R. Norris Williams, 2d, and other famous players. He was defeated in the final match by Tilden, winning his seventh championship.

Arabella S. Livingston graduated in June from the Kirckville College of Osteopathy and Surgery and has opened an office at 33 Frances Building, Brookfield, Mo., for the practice of osteopathy.

William A. Prescott, who is associate editor of *The Holstein-Friesian World*, was elected chairman of the fifth district of the Department of New York at the State Convention of the American Legion in Utica in September. Prescott's address is Corse Press Building, Sandy Creek, N.Y.

'17

R. F. Fricke is managing the Erie County Farm Bureau in Buffalo. Before taking up this work he represented the New York State Food Supply Commission at Chautauqua County, was assistant farm bureau manager in Niagara County and later became manager in Clinton County. Mrs. Fricke is a graduate of the Asheville Normal School in North Carolina. We hope that little Richard Irving, age 7, is a future Cornellian.

'18

John W. Campbell is an active partner in the National Petroleum Engineering Company, appraisers of oil and gas properties, refineries, and Casinghead gas

plants. His address is 1307 Philtower Building, Tulsa, Okla. He writes that he recently had a visit with Bartley E. Campbell '18, who has been in Mexico for the past ten years and is now planning to stay in the United States and go into the oil business.

William W. G. Moir is agricultural technologist for American Factors, Ltd. His address is Box 3230, Honolulu, T. H. He recently returned from a six-months trip to Japan, Formosa, China, the Philippines, Strait Settlements, Java, Australia, Fiji, and Samoa. He attended the third convention of the International Society of Sugar Cane Technologists in Soerabaya, Java, and was re-elected chairman of the committee dealing with the varieties of cane, which is also straightening out the mixed nomenclature of the several thousand varieties.

'19

Frank L. Manning is an instructor of mathematics at the Clarkson Institute of Technology in Potsdam, N. Y.

Frank J. Walrath is teaching agricultural economics and farm management at Tennessee Polytechnic Institute, Cookeville, Tennessee. Before going to Tennessee he taught economics at Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio. After receiving his degree in '23, he went to A. & M. College, Mayaguez, P. R. Following

this he entered the graduate school at Cornell in '24, majoring under Dr. J. E. Boyle and completed material for his Ph.D. in May 1927.

'20

Mr. and Mrs. William W. Frank are now living at 134 Rich Avenue, Mount Vernon, New York. They have a daughter, Virginia Priestley, who will be three this month. Mrs. Frank was Marian R. Priestley.

Thelma Frances Morrow was married to Edwin W. Biederman September 17 in Nashville, Tennessee.

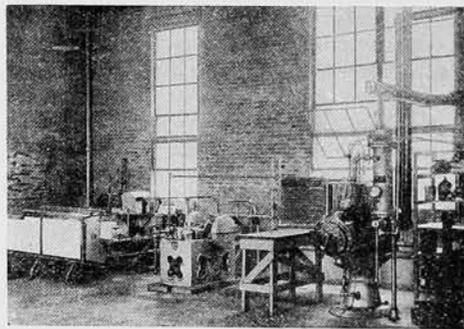
'21

W. F. Stoughten is teaching school in Randolph.

A. C. Thompson has entered in business with K. C. King, a member of the firm of Starkey Larmer Company, Morrisville, Pennsylvania. They have formed the King Seed Company and will operate a 5500 acre vegetable farm in Bucks County, Pennsylvania.

'22

Harold A. Merrill is a city planning engineer with the Regional Planning Federation of the Philadelphia Tri-State District, with offices at 1700 Fox Building, Philadelphia.



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The widespread use of CP Equipment in commercial milk, butter, ice cream and cheese plants has led many colleges to install one or more standard CP units in their model dairy departments. Some are completely CP equipped. In this way, every student receives practical laboratory experience with the machinery he will use in future commercial experience.

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FOR VITAMINS A AND D



ALL G. L. F. Cod Liver Oil, before distribution, must meet the requirements of a rigorous test which has been outlined by Professor L. C. Norris of the New York State College of Agriculture. In this test chickens are fed the oil under carefully controlled laboratory conditions and observed for health, vigor, and rate of growth. At the end of the feeding period the chicks are killed and their bones analyzed to determine the effectiveness of the Cod Liver Oil in supplying Vitamin D which aids in mineral assimilation and prevents rickets.

Newfoundland or American Red Oil is supplied by the G.L.F. because experiments at the New York State College of Agriculture show practically the same results with this oil as with the higher priced yellow oils. G.L.F. Cod Liver Oil is approved by the College Poultry Feed Conference Board as an economical source of Vitamins A and D. Poultrymen in the New York Milk Shed are finding it so, for they are using over 50,000 gallons of the oil a year.

G.L.F. prices are low because of the savings effected through large volume purchasing. By paying higher prices you won't be getting oil that is any better adapted to the needs of your poultry. Feed it to laying hens or chicks at the rate of .4% of the total ration. This means 1/2 pint of oil per 100 pounds of feed.

PRICES

50-gal. drums	\$.87	per gal. f. o. b. Gloucester, Mass.
30-gal. drums	.89	" " " " "
5-gal. cans	1.40	" " Parcel Post Prepaid
1-gal. cans	1.80	" " "

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is toward rations which are bulkier and lower in protein. Tests now being made at the New York State College of Agriculture show that 20% rations are getting as good results in milk production as higher protein mixtures.

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fits admirably into the low-protein feeding program. **Buffalo** is bulky and provides 23%-plus of protein. Used as 35% of the low-protein mixture, the balance of the ration can be made up of low-priced carbohydrate feeds.

Bulk and economical protein are provided by rations containing an ample amount of **Buffalo**. When you start dairying for yourself that will be worth remembering—whether you're mixing your own feeds or buying a ready-mixed ration.

FREE feeding information that will make money for alumni who are milking cows. Write:

RATION SERVICE DEPT.,

Corn Products Ref'g Co.
17 Battery Place, N. Y. City



23% Protein Guaranteed

'22

The address of Alvan C. Thompson and Mrs. Thompson (Hazel E. Wright) is Starkey Farms Company, Morrisville, Pa. They have three children, Mary Elizabeth, six, Robert Wright, four, and Edward Hugh, sixteen months old.

Charles Ketchum Tucker was married to Gertrude Carncross at Cato, New York on September 3. Dr. Tucker studied here and received his M.S. and finally, last June, his Ph.D. They are living in New York City where Charlie is with Borden's as assistant to former Professor H. A. Ross. Up to October 1 he was with the Dairymen's League.

'23

Jack Miscall of Albany was married to Miss Lois Drake of Ithaca on October 12, 1929. Miscall received his M.S. degree in '24 and his Ph.D. in '28. Dr. Miscall is employed by the Flintkote Company in their East Rutherford, New Jersey, laboratory. After November 1 they will live at 106 Wood Street, Rutherford, New Jersey.

C. J. Van Scoter is a salesman for the Lake Shore Seed Company in Chicago. After traveling around through the United States and Canada, he is now living at 6556 Yale Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

'24

Helen G. Belden was assistant dietitian at the University of Minnesota for two years and later Food Supervisor in Childs County. She was called from this position to her home in Berkshire, New York, because of illness in the family, and is at present residing there.

On checking over our notes from last month we discovered that a sad mistake was made. We said that David S. Cook was as yet unmarried. The statement is untrue as is plainly shown by the presence of Mrs. Cook, who was Winifred Florence Casford of Tecumseh, Nebraska. The marriage took place on September 1. David is still with the Redpath Chautauqua and is living with his bride in South Byron, New York.

L. W. Corbett is one of the vice-presidents of the F. C. Stokes & Company Seedman of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He is also the company's representative for the northeastern district of the United States.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter C. Gallivan have a daughter, Margaret Anne, born on June 6. Mrs. Gallivan was formerly Margaret A. Kelly. They live at 2228 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

G. R. Kreisel has moved to Cayuga County near Weedsport where he owns and operates a farm.

Kenneth C. Lawrence is bookkeeper for Merrill Soule Milk Company at Frewsburg, New York. Ken was married on Labor Day. Before working for the Soule Milk Company he taught school

for four years. He also worked on his father's farm for one year. His address is Frewsburg, New York.

C. K. Meulendyke is a fruit grower at Sodus, New York. Following his graduation he was a buyer for W. N. Clark Company, Cannery, at Rochester, New York. He worked two years as a representative of the F. A. Bartlett Tree Expert Company with headquarters in Albany. He is married now and has one daughter, Ann Marlowe, born October 6, 1929. Meulendyke writes that he is "quite settled and attached to the soil." His address is Orchard Beach Farm, Sodus, New York.

Mildred E. Neff is Director of pre-school service for the Yonkers Tuberculosis and Health Association. Previous to this she worked as visiting dietitian for the Public Health Nursing Association in Rochester and later as home bureau agent in Schuyler and Madison Counties. Her present address is 75 St. Andrews Place, Yonkers, New York.

James H. Park is in the doors, sash, and blinds-business with the Park Winton and True Company. He is married and is living in Addison, New York.

James L. Sears is working the paternal farm as owner at Baldwinsville, New York. Mrs. Sears is a graduate of Syracuse University, class of '27. The farm specialty is poultry, potatoes and cabbage. Jim is trying to develop a horseless farm and so far has succeeded in reducing the number of said animals from five to three.

Winnifred H. Zimmerman has become engaged to Quincy E. Doudna of Madison, Wisconsin. She is still supervisor of home economics in Antigo, Wisconsin.

'25

A daughter, Marjorie Jean, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Buck, of Salt Point, N. Y. Mrs. Buck was formerly Mildred Cole. Mildred informs us that they would be glad to have any Cornelians who happen to be in the vicinity of Poughkeepsie or Salt Point to stop for a short or long time at their farm.

Alice Gertrude Read was married recently to Alfred M. S. Pridham, an Instructor in Floriculture.

Helen E. Watkins is executive secretary of the Orange County, New York, Health Association. Her address is 15 South Street, Goshen, New York.

Edith Talmadge Wyckoff of Ithaca was married to H. Struve Hensel of Tenafly, New Jersey, on October 3rd. The bridegroom is a graduate of Princeton and the Columbia Law School. After returning from a trip to Bermuda they will live in New York City.

'26

Oliver I. Knight was married on August 10 to Leslie A. Secor. They are living at 245½ Mohawk Avenue, Scotia, New York.

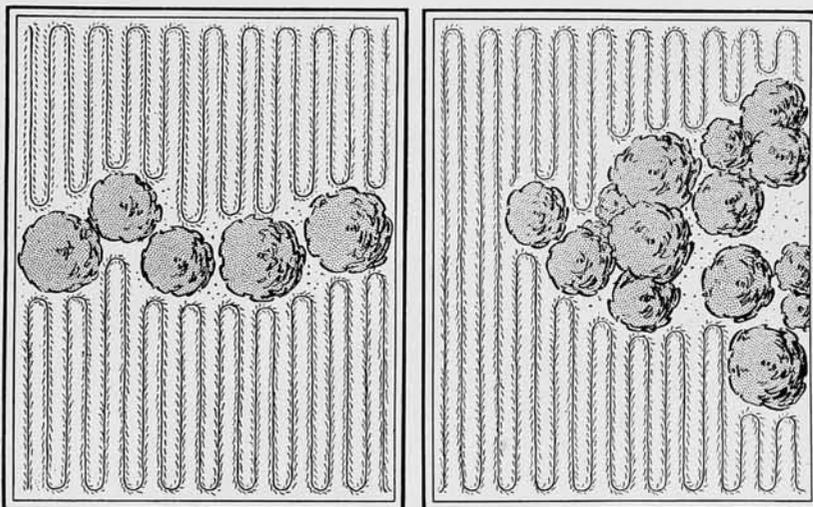
Clarence J. MacDaniels and Miss Gertrude Scott of Wellsville were married on Saturday, September 7, 1929 at St. John's Church, Wellsville. They made a motor trip to Buffalo and then through Canada. They are making their home at 7429 Ridge Boulevard, Brooklyn, New York.

Earl O. Foster has stopped his farming operations to take a position with the Onondaga Milk Producers Cooperative Association.

C. W. "Happy" Sadd was married to Helen Snyder, Syracuse graduate of the class of '24 on June 29. They are living in Earlville, New York.

'27

Donald Church Augevine and Miss Dorothy Holmes of Brockport, Massachusetts, were married in Ithaca at the Sigma Phi Sigma fraternity house on May 20, 1929. The bride is a graduate of Wellesley, class of '22. They will reside



How would YOU clear these fields?

A FARMER had two fields that were hard to cultivate. As shown above (on the left) because of a row of trees that cut the field in half, the farmer made four instead of two turns to the furrow. The row of trees occupied a rod of ground. In the other field (on the right) a point of wood-lot extended into the field making plowing and cultivating difficult. This wooded point accounted for about three and one-half acres. Less production and more time and labor required! How would you clear these two fields?

Obviously the only way to straighten out these fields was to get rid of the row of trees and the wooded point. And probably blasting is the cheapest, quickest, easiest way. But just how would you go about it? How would you plan the shots; how would you load them; fire them and clear away?

The correct answers to these and other field-clearing problems are given in the pages of "AGRITOL for Land Clearing." This free booklet contains text, diagrams and illustrations about using explosives for field clearing. Mail the coupon for this helpful and practical booklet.

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Gentlemen: Without cost or obligation on my part, please send me a copy of "AGRITOL for Land Clearing."

CLASS OF.....

NAME.....

PLACE.....STATE.....

COLLEGE.....COURSE.....

in Buffalo where Mr. Augevine has the position of assistant steward in the Hotel Buffalo.

Harry B. Love is now manager of the Park-American Hotel in Kalamazoo, Mich. He was manager of the Penn-Lincoln Hotel in Wilksburg, Pa.

Cornelia Parsons is doing successful work as Home Economics teacher in the high school at Hastings-on-the-Hudson. We wonder if she gave up her position in Perry, New York, to be nearer the "big city."

Verna E.C. Pye and C. Maynard Emslie were married on September 14 at the Church of the Transfiguration in New York.

Marion J. Race is assistant manager of the cafeteria of the Hotel Statler in Buffalo. For two years she was hostess and dietitian in the Alice Foote MacDougall Coffee Shops in New York.

'28

Ruth Birge is at Spelman College in Atlanta, Georgia. She is dietitian in the boarding department of the college.

Eleanor Bretch has a position as home economics teacher in Newburg High School at Newburg, New York.

William V. Dallahan and Miss Marcella Conway of Ithaca were married on October 12, at the Church of the Immaculate Conception in Ithaca. They will live at 316 East Seneca Street, Ithaca, New York, after November 1. Dallahan is employed in the securities department of the Associated Gas and Electric Company.

Emily M. Duntz is teaching sciences in the Free Academy in Greenville, N. Y.

John Ehrlich is now doing graduate work in forest pathology and is assistant instructor in botany at Harvard University. He spent this last summer working for the United States Government on research in tobacco diseases in North Carolina. He lives at Bussey Institution, Forest Hills, Massachusetts.

Mrs. Carlton S. Frantz, formerly Mildred Rockwood, is now living in Alden, New York, where her husband deals in furniture, is a funeral director, and is town clerk. They have a six-months old daughter, Virginia.

Dorothy Annabelle Hall of Dansville was married to Cecil Stanley Robinson of Ithaca on Saturday, September 7, at Dansville. Her husband is assistant engineer for the Finger Lakes State Parks Commission.

Paul Hamilton Smith of New York City married Miss Gladys Louise Wheaton of Glenwood Boulevard. The ceremony took place October 5 at the "Little Church Around the Corner" in New York. The bride is a graduate of the Ithaca High School. After November 1st, they will live at 3835 Fairview Avenue, Bayside, Long Island, New York.

Edwin Charles Hanselman was married to Miss Ruth A. Goldsmith of Ithaca. They are living in Ithaca.

James Allen Lacy, B.S., was married to Miss Ruth Frances Barret of Interlaken on August 30. They are living at 116 Osmun Place, Ithaca.

Ernest Noble is teaching agriculture at Wolcott High School. He is married and has one son. His address is Wolcott, New York.

Winston E. Parker was married on September 5 to Virginia Lembke, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur G. Lembke, in Buffalo.

Nelson Ford Smith was married on June 29 to Miss Thompson, a former teacher in Utica. Smitty is assistant county agent in Livingston County. They are making their home at Mt. Morris, New York.

Mildred Tucker is teaching in Peekskill, New York.

'30

Lynn A. Devenpeck of Dorlo, New York, was married to Miss Harriet Evelyn Skilling of Ithaca on Sunday, September 8, 1929. They are living at 317 College Avenue, Ithaca, New York.



BARGAIN DAY!

IT'S BARGAIN day in town . . . the Checkerboard car of Purina Chows has just arrived!

Some folks are saving money today. They are driving directly to the car for their feed . . . to save delivery, warehouse and handling charges. They are paying cash . . . to save credit charges. When they call at the dealer's place of business he is the one who performs these services and, of course, he must ask a fair charge for them.

But a much bigger bargain is in store for those who trade at the Checkerboard car today . . . the bargain they buy in a ton of Purina Chows! Perhaps you have already read somewhere of the survey carried on for 12 months among thousands of farmers in both United States and Canada. It reveals that one ton of Purina Chows earns on the average of \$25 more per ton than other feeds do.

Twenty-five extra dollars . . . that is a bargain! The day the Checkerboard car arrives in your town . . . let you be one of those at the car-door!



Farming in the Argentine

(Continued from page 44)

This, then, is a picture of the conditions today. But even how, though it is somewhat difficult to foresee and still more difficult to predict accurate results, there is a tendency to break these large ranches into smaller ones, thus paving the way for a middle class. This is being brought about by the colonies of Italians and Swiss who are slowly acquiring small ranches. In the future then, just when it is impossible to say, there will be a middle class, without which any country suffers.

Pennsylvania Potato Practices

(Continued from page 45)

advantage of by the grower to acquaint himself with the local distributor and to cater to his trade.

AFTER each of my trips into Pennsylvania I have wondered why New York State did not have a state wide potato growers association functioning like the "Pennsylvania Potato Growers Association." Their association serves the men much as the Horticultural Society does fruit growers here. It acts as a clearing house for all new information as well as checking on experimental work. They have at least two meetings a year. The annual meeting is held at the "Pennsylvania Farm Products Show" at Harrisburg. There the "400 Bushel" men receive their medals which are given to all growers who produce over 400 bushels on a measured acre. Each grower is required to exhibit at least one bushel of field run tubers at this show. One year the high man in the state had on display the entire product from his acre—660 bushels. Combined with this show is an exhibit of potato machinery. Another meeting is held in the summer. This year it was held at Pennsylvania State College. Potato machinery was displayed and field demonstrations of the machinery given. Lectures on production, marketing, and consumption are also included in the program. One year about 400 growers and their friends made a trip to the Michigan seed growing area. Next year we are hoping that they will make an extended tour through New York State. This organization has been the means of spreading modern methods so that there are "400 bushel" men in every potato county in the state.

I believe New York State potato growers might well study many of Pennsylvania's practices, especially:

1. In using Certified seed and more of it.
2. In planting deeper.
3. In the more extensive use of the weeder.
4. In the greater use of leguminous cover crops.
5. In a better system of spraying or dusting.
6. In a more unified and active potato growers organization.

THIS IS NUMBER TWO OF A SERIES OF ADVERTISEMENTS TO COLLEGE MEN

SUCCESSES or Failures in Farming



WHY does one farmer succeed better than his neighbor? That, fundamentally, is one of the questions agricultural education is helping you to solve.

It is a peculiar paradox that the advancement in the science of agriculture and in agricultural engineering has emphasized this difference. As greater opportunities in agriculture are presented, the wider will become the spread between the progressive, who take advantage of these opportunities, and the non-progressive who ignore or neglect them.

The farmer's fundamental function is the production of crops. When it is remembered that about 60 percent of the cost of raising crops is in power and labor, it is easy to realize the importance of this factor in the profit or loss of the farm business.

Crop production has now been reduced largely to mechanical operations. This is one of the accomplishments of modern agriculture and also one of the outstanding opportunities for the progressive farmer.

Since crop production has become largely a matter of mechanical efficiency, the relative merits of farm machines has become a factor of increasing importance in the success or failure of the present-day farmer.

J. I. CASE CO., Inc., Racine, Wis.

CASE

QUALITY MACHINES FOR PROFITABLE FARMING



The Greater
Case Line
includes a
machine for
practically
every farm
purpose

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS TO OUR ADVERTISERS

The following sophomores have reported for the COUNTRYMAN'S editorial and business competitions. They will be glad to serve you in any way in your relations with this magazine.

Editorial:

E. C. BRANCHE
KATE ROGERS
J. B. TUTHILL

Business:

F. B. ALLYN
MARTHA ARMSTRONG
H. B. BABCOCK
L. M. PALMER
RICHARD PRINGLE

AG-DOMECON GET-TOGETHER HELD IN ROBERTS ASSEMBLY

Dean A. R. Mann '04 Speaks to Students
of Two State Colleges

THE newly organized Ag-Home Economics Association sponsored the entertainment of the freshman at the annual fall Get-Together of the two State Colleges held at Roberts Assembly on Tuesday evening, October 8.

D. M. "Doug" Roy '30, president of the Association, introduced Dean A. R. Mann '04, as the first speaker of the evening. Dean Mann related the history of the Ag Association, the oldest student organization on the campus, and its expansion into the recently organized Ag-Home Economics Association. He said that the new Association makes closer social relationship possible between the students of the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics.

Dean Mann enumerated the recent and impending developments on the upper campus. The most outstanding of these are the construction of the Plant Industry Building, the finishing of the sidewalk and the laying of concrete on Tower Road. Bids will be called for the construction of the new home for the College of Home Economics on the plot back of the present structure as soon as the plans are completed by the State architect.

Dean Assures Co-operation

The Dean stressed the importance of the student's deciding upon a career which he wishes to follow so that he may outline his course of study so as to fit himself for his life work. He assured the students of the hearty co-operation of all members of the faculty in making their decisions and the carrying out of their plans. Dean Mann said, "The idea of the University is to enable a student, first, to gain mastery of facts, second, to learn something of their application to life, and third, to acquire a mastery of his own being and an inventory of his own potentialities." In addition to this greatest contribution of the University, the Dean mentioned its importance to the farmer and the rural communities of the State.

Other interesting features of the program were a musical skit by Professors O. F. Curtis and L. H. MacDaniels '17, the reading of two of his favorite French-Canadian poems, *My Old Canoe* and *Joe Bush*, by Professor G. A. Everett of the department of extension teaching.

Ag Athletic Shingles Awarded

"Doug" Roy explained the organization of Ag athletics and told of the prominent position Ag holds in the inter-college athletic league because of its winning of the championship trophy again last year. He urged all Ag students to try for some sport, or at least to come out and cheer for the teams. Shingles were awarded to the following members of last basketball year's team:

R. E. "Russ" Dudley '29, H. H. "Hi" Fuller '29, D. A. "Don" Armstrong '30, R. L. "Ralph" Higley '30, L. L. "Leo" Lasher '30, L. B. "Andy" Andrews '31, C. P. "Chris" Katsampes '31.

ATHLETIC AWARDS

Varsity Baseball "C"

B. S. Cushman '30
R. W. Lewis '30
L. H. Handleman '31

Varsity Crew "C"

G. W. Behrman '29
A. B. Butler '29
A. W. O'Shea '29
W. W. Stillman '29
C. H. Todd '29

J. V. Crew Insignia

H. H. Bate '30
E. M. Smith '31

'32 Crew Numerals

P. J. McManus '32
E. W. Martin '32

ROUND-UP CLUB HOLDS

FIRST MEETING OF YEAR

The Round-Up club held its first meeting of the year in the Animal Husbandry Building, Wednesday evening, October 9. About 35 members turned out for this meeting, the main purpose of which was to serve as a send off of the cattle judging team. On Friday of that week the team left for the annual dairy show at St. Louis to compete with representatives from other colleges and universities. At last year's show held in Memphis, Tennessee, the Cornell team took third place. The men who have the responsibilities for upholding our past successes and gaining for us new honors are: W. D. Norton '31, F. R. Sears '31, and H. F. Schultz '31.

Professors F. B. Morrison, M. W. Harper, and C. L. Allen spoke to the club. Professor Morrison explained the changes made in the an hus department and outlined the things they hope to accomplish this year.

Finally the meeting adjourned for the members to drink and feast on cider and doughnuts.

HOTEL MANAGERS OFFERED

PRIZE AND TRIP TO EUROPE

The Ahrens Publishing Company offers a first class round trip ticket to Europe, \$100 cash, and a position for the summer of 1930 in a leading Parisian hotel to the upper classman in the Cornell University course in hotel administration who wins the company's 1929-30 Summer Travel and Study contest. The purpose of the award is to stimulate writing for publications on hotel problems by the Cornell students. The upper classman who submits the best article or series of articles will win the award. Further information concerning this contest can be obtained from Professor H. B. Meek in charge of the hotel course.

The an hus department in co-operation with the college extension forces and the Yates County farm bureau are starting an experiment to investigate the stiffness in lambs. Two-hundred ewes, purchased in Yates County, will be used in the experiment.

HELIOS AND HEB-SA PLAN TO UNITE IN ONE HONOR SOCIETY

Two Senior Class Organizations in College
of Agriculture to Come Together

PLANS for the uniting of the two senior honorary societies in Agriculture, Helios and Heb-sa, have been formulated and will be presented to the members of the two societies at separate meetings to be held sometime this month. If the plans are accepted by both groups, the new society will be organized early in the spring term.

Proposals for the uniting of the two groups were first brought up at meetings of the societies last spring. No definite action was taken until this fall when a joint meeting of the organizations was held on Thursday, October 3. At this meeting the need of uniting was set forth in talks by the presidents and some of the members of the two societies. The registration in the College of Agriculture is considerably lower than at the time the societies were organized. They have thus found it increasingly difficult to comply with that part of their constitutions which require them to elect a given number of men each year, and at the same time select men deserving of the honor from among the relatively small number of students in the senior class.

New Constitution Drawn Up

Following this discussion a general outline of the provisions to be contained in the new constitution was made, and a joint committee of six members consisting of the presidents, secretaries and one member to be appointed by the presidents of each society, was created to draw up a definite constitution to embody the principles set forth in the meeting and to work out any details they might find necessary.

The committee met a week later and after considerable deliberation, succeeded in drawing up a constitution which retains the distinctive characteristics of both Helios and Heb-sa, but contains several needed changes, the most important of which is the elastic membership clause.

Neither society has acted on the new document as yet, but it is expected that meetings to consider it will be called in the near future.

United States Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York has announced that he has some Government publications available for distribution. They include the United States Department of Agriculture Year Books for 1928, a limited number of Agricultural Year Books for previous years, Farmer's Bulletins, and copies of the Soil Survey of Genesee County.

Any of these publications will be sent on request until his supply is exhausted.

Henry Skinner, trained at the Royal Horticultural Society Gardens, Wisely, England, for two years assistant propagator at the Arnold Arboretum, is now propagator for the department of ornamental horticulture.

Male birds help to spread bacillary white diarrhea among poultry although the disease does spread without males.

HARVEST HOP TO BE HELD BEFORE THANKSGIVING RECESS

Ball is Decided Upon at the First Meeting
of the Ag-Home Economics Meeting

A HARVEST Hop will be put on by the Ag-Home Economics Association before the Thanksgiving recess, according to a decision reached at the Association's first meeting of the year, held on Tuesday evening, October 29, in room 92 in Roberts Hall. Tickets will be 50 cents, couple or stag, to holders of Ag-Home Economics Association tickets and \$1.50 to all others.

The Association divided up the money from the sale of tickets as previously arranged. The Home Economics Club received \$90, the Forestry and Ag Athletic Associations received \$60 each. The balance of \$180.72 remained in the association treasury to carry on the social activities for the year.

The Association voted to supply the ink for the public ink well in the Ag library.

The chairmen of the committees in charge of the Hop are as follows: general, D. M. Roy '30; finance, K. B. Trousdell '30; arrangements, C. C. Castleman '30; decorations, J. E. Saltford '30; refreshments, Irma Linderman '30; publicity, P. S. Phelps '30.

NOVEMBER 11 LAST DAY FOR HANDING IN KERMIS PLAYS

Plays to be entered in the Kermis play-writing contest have to be turned in at the Secretary's office, Roberts Hall, by November 11. All students in good standing in the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics are eligible to enter plays for the prizes of \$75 for the best play and \$25 for the second best. The plays may be one or three acts in length and must be suitable for reproduction before the Farm and Home Week guests in February. If no play worthy of production is submitted the prizes will not be awarded.

The tryouts for the casts of the plays will be held as soon as the winning play is decided upon. Dean R. A. Talcott of the Williams School of Dramatic Art will coach the plays again this year.

PROF. S. J. BROWNELL JOINS AN HUS EXTENSION STAFF

S. J. Brownell, who has been dairy extension specialist of the Pennsylvania State College for the past six years, has just taken up similar work in the animal husbandry department at the New York State College of Agriculture.

Professor Brownell has had wide experience in various phases of dairy production. After graduation from Michigan State College in 1916, he was on the staff of that institution until 1923, when he went to Pennsylvania. In Pennsylvania he had charge of an extensive dairy sire improvement program. Under his supervision the number of dairy bull associations in Pennsylvania increased from 21 to 77, a greater number than in any other state. Choice of good sires for the cooperative associations in Pennsylvania has resulted in increases of 28 per cent more milk and 13 per cent more butterfat in the herds of members.

The American Guernsey Cattle Club and the Holstein-Friesian Association of America have conferred life membership upon him in recognition of his service to breed improvement.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

(Taken from the COUNTRYMAN 1904)

The site for the proposed Hall of Agriculture is bordering the quadrangle in front of the Veterinary Building. A new avenue extending west from the quadrangle will be laid out. This will give the buildings a very favorable location at the end of the avenue.

PROF'S PRANKS

Professor H. W. Riley '01, head of the department of rural engineering, addressed a conference of the North Atlantic section of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, at the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst, Massachusetts, on Saturday morning, October 19. Professor Riley spoke on "The Cooling of Milk."

Professor Bristow Adams, editor of publications, spoke to the student body of the Delhi Agricultural School at Delhi, New York on Tuesday morning, October 22. He spoke on the different phases of the recent progress in agriculture. Professor Adams addressed a meeting of the Kiwanis Club of Delhi in the afternoon on "How to Read a Newspaper."

Dean A. R. Mann '04 addressed the members of the Iowa extension service at their annual convention at Ames, Iowa, on October 15, on the history and accomplishments of the farm bureaus in New York. He said that the farmers today know more about the contributions of science to agriculture, and make greater use of them in practice than the experiment stations knew or practiced twenty-five years ago.

Professor R. B. Hinman, of the an hus department, attended a meeting of the better meats committee, in Columbus, Ohio, on Thursday, October 3. This was the first meeting of its kind ever held. Representatives of many colleges and experiment stations comprise this committee. Plans were made for an extensive series of meetings throughout several states to educate the public concerning meat quality. Professor Hinman was recently re-elected secretary and treasurer of the Eastern Aberdeen Angus Breeders Association.

VEG GARDNER'S HAVE PICNIC IN ENFIELD GORGE

A picnic given by the Vegetable Gardening Club at lower Enfield Glen, the evening of October 10, was attended by faculty members, students, stenographers, and field workers of the department of vegetable gardening.

Nearly 60 people gathered around the three cooking fires and assisted in preparing the steak supper. There were no speeches or formal entertainment features.

W. O. Sellers '30; A. J. Pratt, Grad.; and R. S. Jonas were the members of the committee in charge of the arrangements.

The weekly Poultry and Egg Market Reviews written by the students in Dr. J. C. Huttar's class in poultry marketing are now broadcasted over Station WEAI every Wednesday noon by the student that writes the review.

These reviews have been written weekly by students in Dr. Huttar's class for the past four years. The reviews are sent to a large number of producers in the state who have requested them, in addition to poultry journals and others interested in them throughout the world.

NATIONAL FLORIST'S ASSOCIATION TO HOLD MEETING AT CORNELL

Two Hundred Florists from New York
District to Attend Annual Meeting

UNIT 4 of the Florist's Telegraph Delivery Association in conjunction with the department of floriculture and ornamental horticulture will hold its annual meeting at Willard Straight Hall Wednesday, November 6. Invitations have also been extended to the florists of Unit 3. These two districts include western and northern New York and western and northern Pennsylvania. It is expected that there will be more than two hundred florists in attendance at the meeting.

Students to Assist in Program

In the morning from ten to twelve o'clock a tour of the campus will be conducted with students of the floriculture department acting as guides. The annual business meeting of Unit 4, Florists Telegraph Delivery Association, will be held from two to three o'clock in the afternoon. Mr. Baker of Utica, New York, President of Unit 4, will preside.

During the afternoon an exhibition and display of electric lighting effects for florists retail stores and windows will be conducted in the Little Theatre by the National Electric Light Association. A model store demonstration will be conducted by some of the most skillful florists of New York State. The students will have charge of the displays and exhibits of roses, chrysanthemums, and florist's make-up work such as corsages, bouquets, vases, baskets, and the like. These displays will be in the main lobby, the library, and the south lounge of Willard Straight.

At 6:30 o'clock in the evening a banquet will be given in honor of the visiting florists and the department faculty. Students of the department are invited to attend. The speaker will be Mr. Charles Grakelow, National President of the Florist's Telegraph Delivery Association.

Student Committees Selected

GUIDE COMMITTEE

E. Hicks '30, chairman, W. B. Henry '32, R. A. Ransley '31, W. J. Decker '31, R. S. Fairclough '32, A. B. Butter '29, C. E. Allen '32, J. Smith '31, I. Jordan '30, E. B. Becker, Grad., C. R. Champion '30, Misses D. L. Blacking '32, C. Huguem-bourg, Sp., F. Rocker '33.

ROOMING COMMITTEE

S. E. Steel '31, chairman, W. T. Georgia '32, W. D. Reese '30, R. H. Lounsbury, Grad., L. J. Floris '32, R. H. Inglis '31, M. C. Kelsey '30, B. F. Weber '30, G. E. Bullock '33, R. S. Grover '33, Miss S. A. Welch '31.

CUT FLOWERS

J. M. Johnson '30, Mrs. A. M. S. Pridham, Sp., M. Dekking, Sp., R. P. Morgan '30, R. Churchill '30, H. Saltford '33, L. M. Handleman '32, E. M. Fischer '33, A. F. Koller '33, F. A. Leuder '31, Misses C. M. Bullock '30, E. H. Lehde '30, N. M. Stevens '31.

DEMONSTRATION IN LITTLE THEATER
Miss J. E. Saltford '30, Mrs. Pridham Sp., L. G. Smith '29, C. L. Dillaway, Sp., Mr. J. C. Ratsek, Grad.

BANQUET COMMITTEE

R. Churchill '30.

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE

H. S. Clapp '31, N. M. Stevens '31.

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Domecon Doings



LOUISA FARRAND SPEAKS TO ADVANCED CLOTHING CLASS

LOUISA Farrand, daughter of President Farrand, spoke to an interested group of home economics students and faculty members on October 24 on commercial clothing work for the college-trained woman. Miss Farrand, who has been connected with several New York department stores and has recently been with Eaton's in Toronto, outlined college courses and practical experiences which would make valuable background for the student who is interested in entering this field after graduation and described personal qualifications which would fit her for success. She also gave some vivid pictures of department store work as it is today and some of the many problems confronting the beginner. The development and expansion of commercial clothing is increasing opportunities for college graduates, she said, not only in department stores but particularly in wholesale and mail order houses.

Personality Important

Personality is quite as important as training for success in commercial clothing, according to Miss Farrand. The girl who knows how to get along with people and be a leader among them and who has plenty of initiative is best adapted for the work. The present-day department store is organized into several divisions and the newcomer in the field should try to find the type of work best suited to her talents. The merchandise unit includes the buyers and sellers. Practically everyone working up in the business is given experience in this section early, usually as a regular saleswoman. The management unit includes the training department, social service and personnel departments, where the girl with a flare for personality may find her special opportunity. The financial unit includes bureaus of adjustments, comparison departments and other work especially suited to the girl who enjoys figures. In the advertising department the artists, and copy writers have their chance.

Rosy pictures of phenomenal rises, becoming buyers or executives overnight with large salaries and smooth easy jobs are not true pictures of the situation. Even the college graduate must go through the mill of selling and learning the business from the bottom up in order to prove her ability.

The course in home economics at Cornell gives excellent training for this work, Miss Farrand said. She mentioned as particularly valuable, courses in art, textiles, clothing design and actual clothing construction. Only good training and experience make it possible for the woman in this field to back up her opinions with authority.

One should not assume too hastily that the old domestic virtues have been discarded. Thrift still prevails. One makes soup out of nothing, at camp. But we saw the other day a menu in the household page which combined chicken pie and feather cake.

EDITORIAL

A very pleasant surprise is in store for all of our DOMECON DOINGS readers. Should we tell you about it or leave you in suspense until our December issue comes out? Anyway—we are expanding our section to two interesting pages that we may have a better opportunity to keep our distant friends posted on the activities in our college, and to print kitchenette suggestions and fashions as well as the college news for our campus folks. With these and several other features, we hope to "pep up" our section.

NEW PRACTICE HOUSE OPENED

Two new babies have come into the possession of the College of Home Economics. Little Martha Rose at the Lodge is being given careful attention by her numerous fond mothers under the supervision of Miss Callan.

The other baby is in a brand new home at 210 Mitchell Avenue. The Apartment has proved inadequate, so we no longer hear faint baby cries from that direction. This new house on Mitchell Avenue was formerly the home of Professor Basin, at present in the South. Some of the Apartment furniture has been taken to this house, while some new furniture is being purchased. We were told of interesting times experienced by a class in Household Arts 31 who with Miss Morin wandered up to Auburn to select furniture. We are a bit envious of the excellent opportunity for practical experience that these H. A. 31 girls have.

One of the Apartment bedrooms is being converted into a reading room. We'll tell you about others later in the year.

We welcome the increasing number of opportunities to meet our faculty in a social way. Some of these "at homes" have been made weekly affairs and very enjoyable ones, too. We recommend these occasions especially to underclassmen that they may become acquainted early with their faculty, and in so doing overcome one of the greatest objections to large universities. Students in small colleges always point to their intimate associations with their professors as one of their valuable and exclusive opportunities. Some of our instructors are quite different people at home and in the class room—always likeable, but more so without the formal restraints of classes.

HOTEL COURSE GROWS EIGHT TIMES IN AS MANY YEARS

Cornell's course in Hotel Management now has one hundred and sixty students enrolled. This course, the first of its kind to be given in any college or university in the United States, has increased in enrollment just eight times of what it was eight years ago at the beginning of the course when one professor gave all the instruction to all the students. Today the staff includes eleven teachers.

Records show that more than one-fourth of the graduates are already managing hotels and that the average wage of these men is more than \$3500 a year.

FIVE MEMBERS OF 1929 CLASS IN EXTENSION FIELDS

Five members of the class of 1929 from the College of Home Economics have entered home demonstration work in the state this year.

Edith Young of Randolph, New York, who was president of the Home Economics Club last year and also secretary of Sedowa, senior honor society, is the new home demonstration agent in Wayne County, taking the place of Doris Wadsworth, also a Cornell graduate.

Constance La Bagh of Middletown, New York, is the new agent in Schuyler County with headquarters at Watkins. Helen Jones is an assistant agent in Jefferson County.

Jean Warren who last year was editor of Omicron Nu, national home economics society, and managing editor of the CORNELL COUNTRYMAN in 1928, is at present assistant agent in Delaware County.

Catherine Buckelew of Holcomb, New York, who was the holder of the Bridgen Home Bureau Scholarship last year, went in July to Wampsville as agent for Madison County. Miss Buckelew was a member of Omicron Nu and Phi Kappa Phi.

FALL FASHIONS TREND TOWARD FEMININE LINES

What woman is not interested in the trend of fashion? True enough we cannot change our complete wardrobe with the first indication of changes, but we can and do enjoy a modish touch here and there—it adds interest to life and to a woman's personality.

This seasons predictions seem to trend towards a femininity that has been in the background for a few years. Laces, wide and soft collars, jabots and bows well placed, all lend to the feeling for the feminine.

The artists who design dresses and coats, even costumes and hats for misses and children are finding inspiration in the new plaids, checks and stripes in woolsens. These include the season's best browns and reds—all of these to make smart frocks, suits and separate skirts for the younger set.

Evening fashions for Fall show a concentration on delicate materials for frocks and the velvets for wraps. Molyneux clings to tulle as the best filmy evening fabric. They are fashioned after the so called tube silhouette just to the hip-line with long flowing skirts ankle length.

Next month we will publish the other recent developments in the fashion and fabric world.

FORMULA FOR AN OPTIMIST

They found a little courage

That simmered in the sun,
They blended it with patience

And just a spice of fun:

They poured in hope and laughter

And then with a sudden twist

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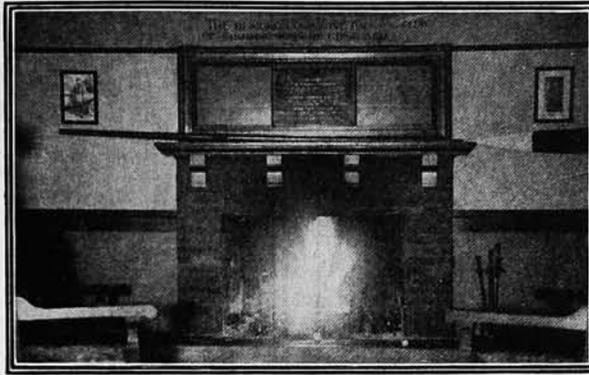
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Of Saint Murphius

CORNELL FORESTERS HOLD

FIRST MEETING IN CLUBROOM

"Ken" Adams presided at the first meeting of the Cornell Foresters which was held at the clubroom, Tuesday evening, October first. The lumberjacks elected "Ken" Adams and "Whitey" Schultz to represent their interest in the Ag-Home Economics Association. H. H. Bate '30, H. F. Schultz '31, T. W. McConkey '32, and J.H. Thompson '33 were appointed to act as a committee to work out a budget for the forestry athletic teams for the present year. The meeting was turned over to Professor R. S. Hosmer after the short business session.

The "Chief" welcomed the entering lumberjacks and advised them to go out for at least one outside activity. Outside activities help to develop many qualities which the required curriculum does not bring out and furthermore it gives one an excellent opportunity to become acquainted with fellows in other courses. The "Chief" extended a hearty welcome to the old students who were out in full force. Professor Hosmer introduced the professors "Sammy Spring, Nelson Spaeth, and "Doc" Welch who in turn gave much potent advice and urged the support of the forestry athletic teams which in the past have made enviable records and deserve the support of every disciple of Saint Murphius. "Charlie" Diebold, who was the 1929 forestry camp historian, read several choice articles from the camp history—An overwhelming majority of the camp participated in a snipe hunt Saturday night, September 14. It was decided at camp that the fellows should start to beat the bush about a quarter of mile from the flow and gradually drive the snipe up to "Ed" Mason who would hold the bag. "Ed's" lantern would attract the snipe and he would have an easy time getting a nice bagful of luscious snipe. Ed was stationed up the hill from the flow; the fellows drove the snipe by going in two directions; some to Long Lake and the others returned to camp and played bridge. An hour later a return visit was made and a few exercised their lungs to assure Ed that the hunt was on. The snipe hunters returned to camp and resumed their game of bridge. A return trip was made at ten o'clock and a startling discovery was made—Ed had moved up to the top of the hill thus permitting the snipe that the fellows had been driving to escape. It was terrible carelessness on Ed's part to move from his post. Ed thinks he can do better next time now that he has more experience. A few hours before the snipe hunt began "Ed" Guck shot a squirrel which "Charlie" Diebold found in his bed when he turned back the covers preparatory to retiring. Charles thought it would be nice to give Ed Shothhafer a treat and put the squirrel between the covers of Ed's bed. The next



few days were warm with the result that Ed slept in the pair of covers above the squirrel without realizing the fact that he had a furry bed fellow. Tuesday morning there was a terrible odor in tent number two. Ed wondered if it was possible that he could need a bath that bad, however, an investigation revealed the body of the squirrel almost ready to crawl.

The last week end of camp was spent in taking a 25 mile hike to Mt. Marcy. The contingent was headed by Professor S. N. Spring and camped Saturday night at the Floodlands. Early Sunday morning "Quil" Quillnam was awakened by a noise and in the semi-darkness he saw a humped over form that looked like a bear. Ed Shothhafer was also roused up and both after exclaiming a few words were just ready to throw convenient missiles at the varmint when at the crucial moment the varmint spoke, "Shut-up and go to sleep"; it was the same voice that lustily yelled "Roll out" every morning—Professor Spring. The expedition did not reach the top of Marcy due to the fact that clouds hung on the summit all Sunday morning. The few that remained at camp did a thorough job of cleaning camp and scrubbing the floor under the direction of the ex-gob Max Plie. It was planned that the floor should be given a coat of oil; however, no oil was obtainable even in North Creek much to the joy of those remaining at camp. The next thing on the program after the camp history was a keg of cider and dozens of doughnuts which rapidly disappeared under the onslaughts of the horde of hungry and thirsty foresters.



FISHING CREEK NEAR THE SCENE OF THE SNIPE HUNT

FORESTERS ATTEND HISTORY- MAKING EPOCH AT SCOTT

The faculty and a majority of the seniors attended the inauguration of the new enlarged state-wide reforestation program which was held October 3, in the town of Scott ten miles northwest of Cortland. Eight seniors arrived in the big red Brockway truck and thus helped to very well advertise Cornell. The first tree to be set under the new Hewitt laws was placed in the ground by acting Dean Nelson Brown of the New York State College of Forestry, who represented Lieutenant Governor Lehman who was unable to be present. The Hon. Charles J. Hewitt, Chairman of the Legislative Reforestation Committee, planted the second tree. The third tree was set by Commissioner Alexander MacDonald of the New York State Conservation Commission.

If the trees die it certainly will not be due to lack of moisture at the time of planting for it rained so hard that the Cornell Foresters stayed at the Scott High School while the trees were planted up on the hill back of the school building. The "lumberjacks" derived considerable amusement watching several classes perform until requested to go up to the auditorium by the principal of the school. The ceremonies of this history making event were held in the auditorium. Acting Dean Brown gave a few brief remarks on the importance of the projected productive state forests. The Hon. Charles Hewitt gave a short talk on the conditions that led to this new step in the state reforesting policy under which at least 900,000 acres of abandoned farm land will be reforested in the next thirty years. Commissioner Alexander MacDonald told of the progress that the state has made in reclaiming hundreds of thousands of bare acres by reforestation, and the resultant benefits.

The seniors have taken up the unfinished work of last year's seniors and have been further dividing the Arnot Forest up into tracts of 100 acres. After the true line has been corrected for error and blazed out, a coat of red lead is painted on the trees along the line. Judging from the big red "H" on "Jack" Hunter's pants one comes to the conclusion that the seniors can wield a wicked paint brush on things other than trees.

The following officers were elected by the disciples of Saint Murphius at the clubroom, Tuesday, October 15: President, "Ken" Adams '30; Vice President, "Whitey" Schultz '31; Treasurer, L. Besley '31; Secretary, "Jim" Cruikshank '30. "Hal" Mittchel was elected athletic director for the college year. Let's give the new set of officers the support and co-operation which they deserve.

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To February 14, 1930

Two Weeks Vacation at Christmas



Write to the Secretary, College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.



Boys' and Girls 4-H Club



4-H PROGRAM IS EXTENSIVE

The Club Members "Learn by Doing"

THE 4-H Club work provides for the practical application of the things learned in school to the duties and problems of every day life.

4-H Club members learn by doing, that is; they learn how to grow crops by growing crops, how to care for farm animals by caring for farm animals, how to cook and make clothing by cooking and making clothing, all under the guidance of the State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics.

There are more than 20,000 club members in New York State, of which about one-half are boys and one-half girls. In 1928 Agricultural club members raised 32,625 bushels of potatoes, 2005 head of cattle, 50,121 poultry, 500 hogs, 1000 sheep, 16,000 bushels of garden produce and planted 750,000 forest trees. The homemaking club members prepared 50,000 foods, served 16,000 meals, canned 12,000 quarts of fruits and vegetables and made 30,000 articles of clothing.

Federal and State Laws Provide for its Organization and Financing

When the Federal Government in 1914 provided funds to cooperate with the different states and counties in providing for what is now known as Farm and Home Bureaus, it was expected that 4-H Club work with boys and girls would be developed. The war changed the original plans so that for a time most of the attention of the states was centered on adult extension work. Now, however, more funds are being made available for work with young people and 24 New York State counties now employ special 4-H Club agents or leaders. So generous are the State and Federal Governments in this that 4-H Club work can now be made available to every farm boy and girl at a very small expense to the county, an expense equal to approximately 25 cents per year for the average farm owner.

Twenty Thousand Club Workers

More than 20,000 boys and girls, most of them farm boys and girls, are members of 4-H Agricultural and Homemaking clubs under the direction of the Extension Service of the New York College of Agriculture and Home Economics and the county farm and home bureaus.

These boys and girls through their 4-H Club work learn early in life many of the practical problems and the newest approved methods in farming and homemaking. They also learn how to conduct meetings, act as officers, and how to cooperate through actual cooperation in club activities.

Most of these 20,000 4-H club members are in the 24 counties of the state where the farm and home bureau associations employ special county club agents.

4-H SCHOLARSHIPS AWARDED

The Grange League Federation Exchange, Inc., has announced that Peter Luchsinger of Syracuse and Stewart Ackley of Franklyn have been awarded the third annual Grange League Federation 4-H Dairy Club Members Scholarships of fifty dollars each to attend the Short Course at the New York State College of Agriculture at Ithaca, New York commencing November 6, 1929 and continuing to February 14, 1930.

These boys were selected from a group of seven applicants upon the basis of their record as 4-H dairy club members, including the dairy heifers they had raised, and their participation in their local club, county and state wide dairy contests.

Both Peter and Stewart are now working with their fathers on their dairy farms. Peter is interested in Jerseys, Stewart in Holsteins and Brown Swiss. Peter has been a 4-H dairy club member for eight years. Stewart has been a 4-H Club member for three years. During this time he has been successful in the conduct of 4-H Club work in dairy, swine, farm crops, forestry and rural engineering projects.

State Endorses 4-H Clubs

An amendment to the State Education Law which recently went into effect and which was made at the request of the State Department of Education endorses 4-H Club work as a supplement to regular school activities and provides funds to cooperate in its supervision.

While the State College of Agriculture and the State Department of Education have for a number of years cooperated in the conduct of 4-H Club work for farm boys and girls through the farm and home bureaus of the state, this amendment not only recognizes the real value of 4-H Club work, but provides substantial financial reimbursement to counties employing a county club agent for its organization and supervision.

A member of the State Department in speaking of 4-H Club work from the standpoint of the schools said "It is performing for the boys and girls of the rural schools, what the various clubs in the junior high schools of the cities accomplish."

Achievement Emblems Presented

The New York State Bankers Association which has sponsored 4-H Club work over a period of years will make possible again this year the presentation of an achievement emblem in the form of a pin to every 4-H Club member who satisfactorily completes a year's work. These pins which have recently been re-designed are of three types, bronze for those completing the first three years work, silver

4-H CLUB MEMBERS ATTEND EASTERN STATES EXPOSITION

New York State 4-H club members were represented at the Eastern States Exposition at Springfield, Massachusetts this fall by ten club members selected because of the outstanding results which they accomplished. Mildred Almsted and Richard Goodwin, Chenango County club members attended the International 4-H Leader Training School held in connection with the exposition. The others who attended Camp Vail, the Exposition 4-H camp were; William Brew, Genesee County; Esther Kendall, Harold George, Jefferson County; Bernice Bennem, Monroe County; Lorraine McLauri, Otsego County; Ruth Knowles, Robert Bale, Schuyler County; Reginald Drake, St. Lawrence County.

UNIVERSITY 4-H CLUB MEETS

The Cornell University 4-H Club met at Willard Straight Hall, Tuesday evening, October 15. Mr. A. K. Getman, Supervisor of Agricultural Education, New York State Department of Education gave a talk on leadership. Professor G. A. Everett of the department of extension teaching entertained the group with a description of French Canadian life. He also read selected poems written in the dialect of these people.

Plans for the year's program were presented by a committee directed by Miss N. C. Everson '30, president of the club. The program provides for instructive as well as recreational features. During Farm and Home Week the Club plans to sponsor the 4-H exhibits in Roberts Hall and the Home Economics Building. There were many students of the entering class at the meeting who registered as active members in the Club.

4-H FORESTER RE JOINS STAFF

All 4-H forestry club members will be glad to learn that James E. Davis, formerly in charge of 4-H club work in forestry, has returned to the New York state college of agriculture and will again have charge of forestry extension work with boys and girls. For the past two years Mr. Davis has been extension forester in Chautauqua County.

For those completing fourth, fifth, and sixth year work, and gold for those completing the seventh to the tenth year work, inclusive. The principal feature of the pin is the four-leaf clover which is the official emblem of 4-H Club work and which signifies the four-square training of head, heart, hands, and health.

One bank president recently said, "This training of young people in the science of agriculture so that they may start off with a better foundation than their fathers had is something which should appeal to every banker, as it should to every citizen, as a step in the right direction."

CAMPUS CHATS

AN ENVIABLE RECORD

We students of the upper campus hear slurring remarks about ourselves so often that we almost begin to be apologetic for our being on the upper campus. Fortunately this feeling of inferiority does not last long when we stop for a minute to take a view of the list of events put on by the students on the upper campus last year.

No student can long remain ashamed of being a part of a student body, a part of which at least, put on such events as the Mum Ball, the Barbeque, the Rochester Stage, helped with the Farm and Home Week program, put on the Kermis Plays, the Eastman Stage, the Farm Life Challenge Contest, and a host of other events. The spring term was marked by the Barnyard Ball, the Flower Show, and the Hotel Ezra Cornell.

Athletics on the upper campus have been marked by a large number of victories in spite of the fact that we are divided among ourselves and support three sets of teams. Ag teams won the all around championship last year, to make a record of 13 victorious years in the twenty years of inter-college athletics.

These accomplishments along with the every day events soon make us proud of the fact that we are a part of a student body that can accomplish so much during the year in addition to the regular studies. When we hear someone slurring the upper campus we need not feel ashamed, but can tell them of our accomplishments.

PROF'S PRANKS

Professors E. V. Hardenburg and Paul Work of the department of vegetable gardening, R. D. Lewis of the department of plant breeding, and H. B. Hartwig of the department of agronomy were judges in the farm produce department at the New York State Fair.

H. W. Schneck, former assistant professor in the department of vegetable gardening at Cornell, paid a visit to the department while stopping in Ithaca. Mr. Schneck is employed by the Killgore Seed Company of Florida.

Louis Wolf, a graduate of the University of Wisconsin, and an instructor in the department of biology is completing his work for the degree of Ph.D.

Donald Wyman, a graduate of Pennsylvania State College, has a position as instructor in the department of ornamental horticulture at Cornell. He is conducting graduate work in the form of experimental problems in ornamental horticulture. The position he now has was formerly held by L. C. Chadwick.

A. M. S. Pridham, instructor of floriculture, married Miss Alice Reed, special student at Cornell, at her summer home in Rockport, Massachusetts on September 19, 1929. Professor E. A. White, head of the department of floriculture and ornamental horticulture, attended the wedding.

L. C. Chadwick, formerly instructor of ornamental horticulture, married Miss Evelina Lockwood of Ithaca at her home on August 17, 1929. He has accepted a position as professor of ornamental horticulture at Ohio State University.

THIS 'ERE AND THAT 'AIR

Alan Stone, an assistant in the department of entomology for the past four years, completed his work for his doctor's degree during the summer. He has recently accepted a position in the department of biology at Dartmouth College.

Agricultural publications distributed by the college from January to the first of October totals over a million. The largest single group of these bulletins were made up of rural school leaflets, the total being 478,447. The next largest group of bulletins were extension publications of which 239,101 were distributed.

By far the larger number were sent out in response to requests. Only 109,349 were disposed of at extension schools, farm and home bureau meetings, fairs, exhibits, and the like.

Electricity on the farm for lighting alone is an expensive luxury; if used for labor-saving devices it becomes a desirable convenience.

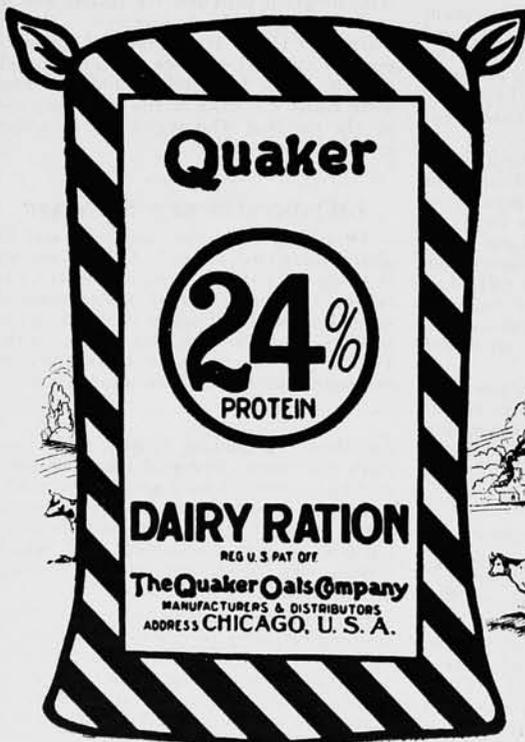
Now is a good time to buy farm land at a low price in New York.

We want world peace, but we want the other fellow to "turn the other cheek."

If the Domecon Cafeteria's prices and foods are samples of economy and cookery taught to its students, Ag students better steer clear of Domecon girls.

Uncle Ab says that those who better themselves get ahead faster than those who try to better others; maybe that's why professors are underpaid.

A Milk Producer and a Profit Producer



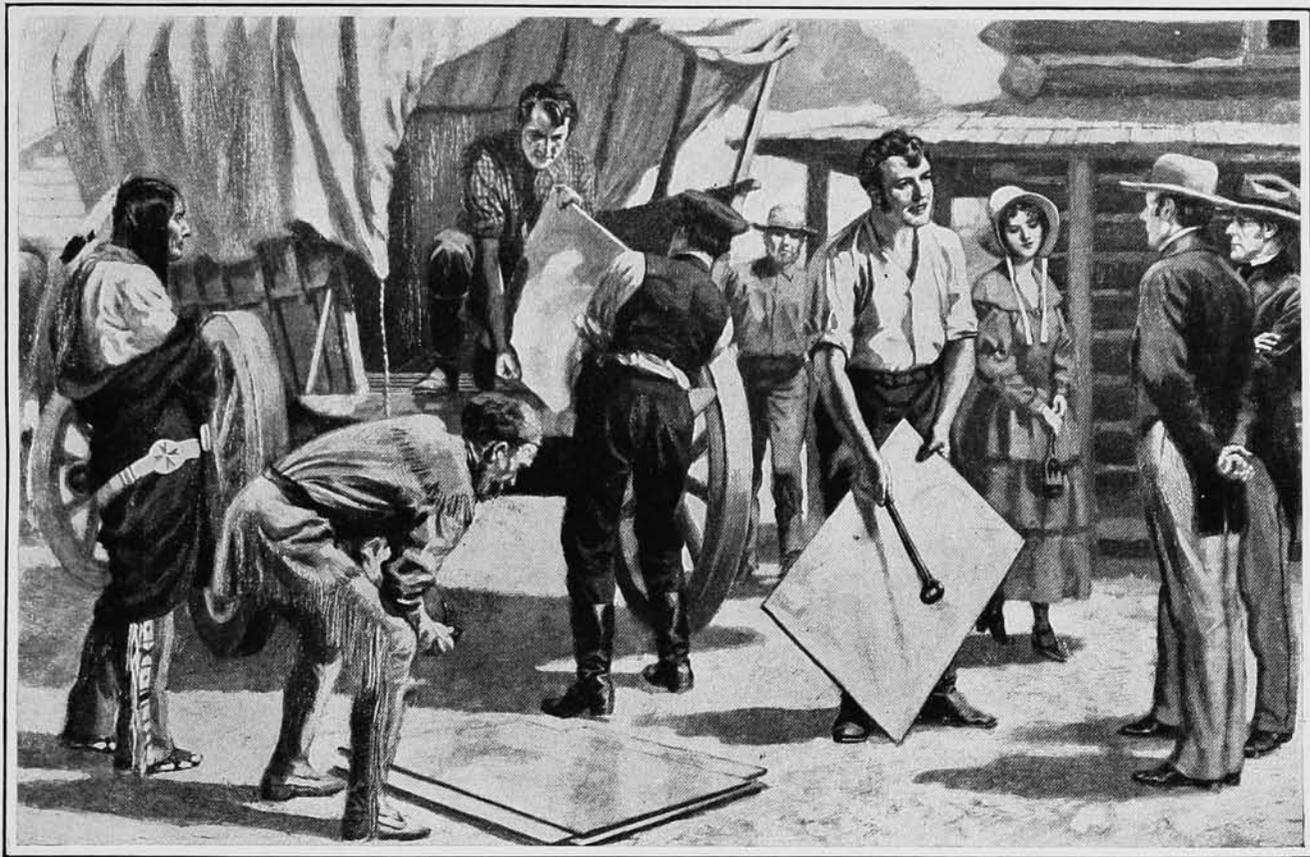
QUAKER offers you not only a dairy ration that will make milk, but a *dairy ration that will make you money!* Use Quaker's scientific combination of choice ingredients and you can be sure that you are getting the best for your feed-dollar. It takes other things, of course:

common-sense management and suitable roughages. But so far as the grain part of your feed problem is concerned, look to The Quaker Oats Company for help in getting more milk at lower cost.



Quaker Sugared Schumacher—is the complete carbohydrate feed; combines perfectly with any Quaker high protein concentrate (24%, 20% or 16%). A choice feed for all young or dry stock; an entire grain ration for horses, steers, lambs and swine

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All the Way from England

ALL the way from England, across the Atlantic by steamship, up the Mississippi and Illinois rivers by steamboat, overland by wagon 40 miles to the blacksmith shop of John Deere in the little frontier village—thus had come the steel.

It was a notable event to the pioneer villagers and farmers.

They were all talking about the shipment.

Steel was scarce and high priced.

For a hundred years there had been no improvement over the slow, costly Huntsman process of making steel.

It was years before the coming of the Bessemer process, the Siemens-Martin process and the open-hearth process.

England, with an annual output of less than 50,000 tons, controlled the steel markets of the world.

In young America, no dependable source of good steel was available at any price.

But John Deere, foreseeing the importance of his steel plows, had worked out his specifications and ordered plow steel from England. From a broken mill-saw blade he

had built the world's first successful steel plow, in 1837. For a few years he had made plows from saw blades and other products gathered from all accessible points. He wanted a source of supply in keeping with his vision of a wilderness conquered by the steel plow.

And here was the steel ready for his craftsmanship; steel that cost more than \$300 a ton delivered; slabs of steel from each of which this energetic young blacksmith could cut material for six moldboards and shares—the first shipment of plow steel from a steel-maker to a plow-maker since the world began!

Gone was the uncertainty of depending upon old saw blades for plow bottoms. No longer would there be the crudities of construction due to improvised material.

Here was the highest grade steel that could be secured for making plows—steel rolled to the exact specifications of John Deere—good, thick steel that enabled John Deere to make better plows, in much greater quantities each day.

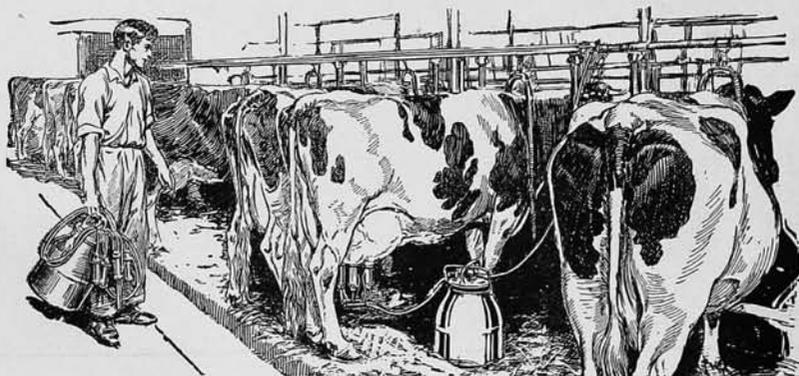
Thus was the second great step taken in the steel-plow industry—a step that ranked in importance with the building of the first steel plow by John Deere in 1837.



Steel for John Deere plows! It is easy to get today. Great steel mills of America produce it, with all of the latest methods of manufacture. One sees its bright reflection of the sun from moldboard and share, in all sections where plowmen go afield with steel plows—a shining light that tells of the spirit of progress of the blacksmith who founded the steel-plow industry and the John Deere organization which manufactures and distributes to all parts of the world quality equipment for every farming operation.



One Reason Why the De Laval Magnetic Milker Milks Better



A. J. Lamoureux,
A. E. Library,
Ithaca, N. Y.

THE simple, positive magnetic control of pulsations, which in less than a year has made the De Laval Magnetic the world's leading milker by a wide margin, is responsible in large part for the better milking which users praise so highly. No other method of milking is so uniform, regular or perfect. As a result the De Laval Magnetic Milker gets all the milk that a cow is capable of producing—and its action is agreeable to every cow in the herd.

In addition, the De Laval Magnetic has 14 other exclusive features which make it the world's best milker.

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Convince yourself! You can try a De Laval Magnetic Milker in your own barn without obligation or expense on your part. Then you'll know!

See your local De Laval Agent or write to nearest office below for full information.

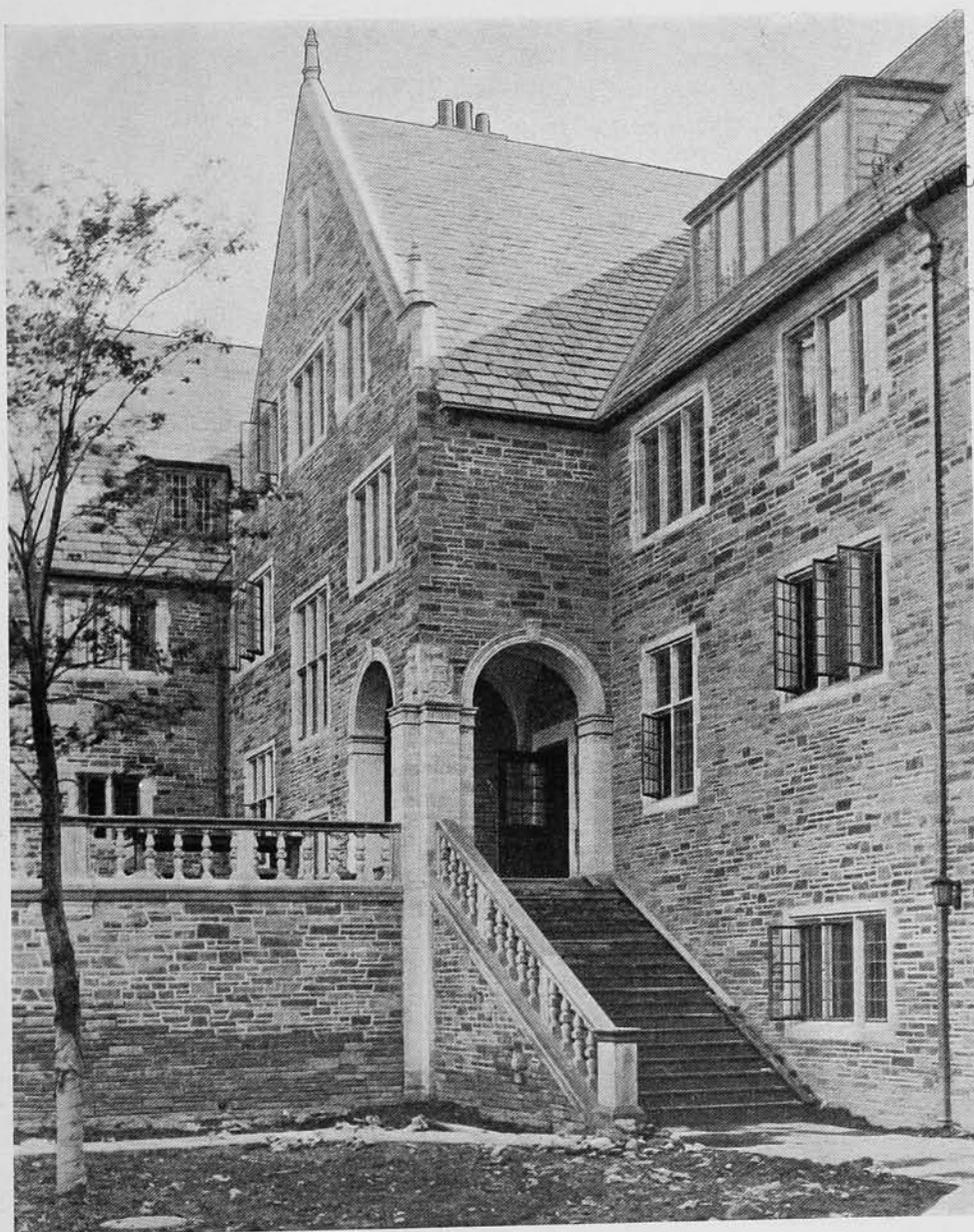
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The Cornell Countryman



Volume XXVII

DECEMBER

Number 3

1929



Electricity — The Time Saver

In the days before electricity on the farm, breakfast meant continual trips to and from the kitchen range. Now, with Hotpoint electric aids, anything from coffee to ham and eggs can be prepared right at the table. ¶ The time saved with these and other electric appliances, such as vacuum cleaners, washing and ironing machines, refrigerators, fans and water heaters, is worth many times the trifling

cost of the electricity consumed. ¶ And around the farm, G-E motors driving pumps, milking machines, feed grinders, and other farm equipment, do their work swiftly, tirelessly, and at a fraction of the time and cost of hand labor. ¶ If you are located on or near an electric power line, ask the power company for complete information concerning the possible uses of electricity on the farm.

Tune in on the General Electric Special Weekly Farm Program over G-E Stations WGY (Schenectady), KOA (Denver), KGO (Oakland). In addition, every Saturday evening at 8 P.M., Eastern Standard Time, the "General Electric Hour" is broadcast over a nation-wide network.



The G-E cleaner clears up dirt in a jiffy—a real saver of time and work.



The G-E refrigerator operates automatically and keeps your food always fresh and wholesome.



There's always a use for the portable Hotpoint Hedlite heater on chilly mornings.



The Twin Hotplate with three ranges of temperature will cook a whole meal.

GENERAL ELECTRIC

Signs of Prosperity *and* Profit

*F*ARMING is being made a profitable business wherever these modern machines—*truck, tractor, and harvester-thresher*—are found at work. Costly time and labor are well used—and turned into money.

The truck in this scene is qualified beyond all other speed trucks to take its big load of wheat (60 bushels—3600 pounds) out of the softest fields. It is International Harvester's SIX-SPEED SPECIAL. The Six-Speed Special has *two complete power ranges and six forward speeds*. By shifting a special lever its owner goes from high road speed to tremendous pulling power, as roads and loads demand. As long as there's a bottom for the wheels to reach he will not be stopped by heavy loads, plowed fields, sticky gumbo, poor roads, or steep hills.

The Six-Speed Special is a *heavy-duty* speed truck. In every member—frame, engine, springs, and details—it is designed to stand the hard use you are bound to give it. It has auxiliary springs for easy riding, loaded and empty; a comfortable enclosed cab; and 4-wheel brakes to control its speed. Bodies for every need, including the triple combination grain-box, stock-rack, flat-bed body.

Ask our branch or dealer to demonstrate the truck for you. Write us for a Six-Speed Special catalog.

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**TREMENDOUS
PULLING POWER**

... and Speed for the Highway

A 50 per cent grade is "pie" for the loaded Six-Speed Special. It can do 60 per cent. Try to find another truck that can do it! And remember that *every feature and detail* in the Six-Speed Special matches its *speed and power*.



The
SIX-SPEED SPECIAL TRUCK
Made by **INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER**



A WINTER SCENE

The Cornell Countryman

A Journal of Country Life—Plant, Animal, Human

Volume XXVII

December, 1929

Number 3

Results of Fruit Farm Survey

By T. E. LaMont

A PERSON asked me the other day what the farm management surveys are for, and what is done on such surveys? These are pertinent questions. The former question is one that is frequently asked by the farmers.

The object of a farm management survey is to find out what are the most important factors which make for success in farming. Why do some farmers make more money than others? What is the relation of type of soil, size of farm, amount and kinds of crops grown, and livestock kept, to profit? How important is production per cow, or yield per acre in determining income? These are a few of the questions that a farm management survey will answer.

Each farmer is running an experiment. He has found out many things as a result of his experience. By collecting this information from a large number of farmers we are able to determine what are the most important factors which make for success in farming.

During the past three summers I have had the opportunity of taking records on fruit farms with Professor G. P. Scoville. We generally have a crew of about five men to collect the data from the farmers. In the summer of 1926 the other members of the crew were "Abe" Cruikshank '27, "Leo" Blanding '27 and "Eddie" Vial, who is commonly known as Dr. Vial since he received his Ph.D. in 1927. The next summer "Abe" was with us again. The new men were "Red" Mereness '26, "Russ" Dudley '29 and "Baldy" Harper. During the past summer the crew consisted of "Russ" Dudley '29, "Jim" Gibson '30, "Sam" Levering '30 and "Johnny" Goodrich M.S. '29. The companionship of such a group of fellows is one of the most enjoyable parts of survey work. It more than counteracts the long hours and careful work of copying records. With a crew of that size there is always some one who bears the burden of most of the jokes. If it isn't kidding some one about special delivery letters it is asking him why he should need to have a foot accelerator put on a Model T Ford.

The questions that we ask the farmer are printed on a blank. Our fruit blank

consists of seven pages. Each page is about two times the size of a page in the COUNTRYMAN. This may seem like a large blank. It is. When Dr. Warren made the first fruit survey in Wayne County in 1903 he used a one page blank that was about the size of an ordinary book. The more data we have the better able we are to analyze the problems of fruit growers. We obtain the acreages and yields of the crops and the receipts and expenses on the whole farm business for the past year. In our fruit survey we also made a study of the cost of growing apples to see how this cost might be reduced.

To fill in our blank required about three hours with the farmer. Most of the records were taken in the evening, so as not to interfere with the farmer's work. This meant that we only had Saturday nights to take in dances or to go to shows. During the day each man copied the record he had taken the day before. On the average we worked about eleven hours per day.

ONE OF THE most interesting parts of the work is obtaining the data from the farmers. One meets some of the best farmers and learns what methods they are following. He gets an insight into the farm business that he can get in no other way. In nearly all cases farmers are glad to cooperate with you when they learn what you are doing.

It is interesting to hear the stories that the fellows tell when they come in after taking a record. One story that stands out in my mind was about a progressive Italian farmer who had done fairly well in the past, but he had rather a bad year in 1928. He said, "I wish I make five thousand dollar. I like pay income tax." Few people look at an income tax in that light.

We heard all kinds of interesting explanations of the causes of the agricultural depression. One farmer says, "The trouble with farmers is that they work too much. They ought to sit right down and take it easy." The next man says, "The trouble with the farmers is that they spend too much time driving their car up and down the road." One man says, "The

trouble with the farmers is there are too many tractors." The next man says, "There are not enough tractors." This is typical of the numerous explanations of the farmers troubles.

One of the most important results of our studies in Newfane-Olcott district, Niagara County, has been the relation of type of soil to income on fruit farms. Most of the soils about Newfane and Olcott belong to the Dunkirk and Clyde series. The chief difference between these two soils is one of drainage. The Clyde soils are poorly drained compared with the Dunkirk soils.

The average size of farm was 90 acres on the Dunkirk sandy loam soils and 55 acres on the Clyde sandy loam, (table 1). The

TABLE I

AVERAGE LABOR INCOMES OF FARMS ON CLYDE AND DUNKIRK SOILS IN NEWFANE TOWNSHIP, NIAGARA COUNTY, 1913-1925

	Clyde fine sandy loam	Dunkirk sandy loam
Number of records	324	407
Acres per farm	55	90
Value of farm	\$9,823	\$26,341
Value per acre	182	292
Labor income	41	719

average labor income was \$41 on the Clyde and \$719 on the Dunkirk sandy loam. This makes a difference of \$678. Labor income is what the farmer receives for his year's work after paying all farm expenses including interest on his investment and the value of unpaid labor. In addition, the farmer has a house to live in and farm products to use in the house. Despite this difference in earning power the Clyde farms on the average were valued at about two thirds as much as the Dunkirk farms.

IF ONE had to work the average Clyde farm he could not afford to take it as a gift when he could buy the average Dunkirk farm for \$292 an acre. As an illustration let us assume that Mr. Jones owns an average farm on the Clyde soil. He has a son, John, who is thinking about starting farming. Like most fathers he is anxious that his son gets a good start, so he offers to give John the farm. That looks like a good proposition for John. He will not have any mortgage on which he



A WESTERN NEW YORK ORCHARD

A Picture of an Apple Orchard in Western New York Taken During the Dormant Season

must pay interest. John has received the results of our study on fruit farms and he compares his father's proposition with what income he can make on the better drained Dunkirk soils. He finds that his father will not only have to give him the farm, but also a \$4,000 bond bearing interest at 5 per cent to make his income equal to what he would receive if he should buy the average Dunkirk farm at \$292 and pay the interest on the whole investment. It is easy for a son to handicap himself at the start with poor soil. College graduates are no exception. Soil is an important factor in nearly all types of farming. It is more important in fruit growing than in most other types.

Survey work shows one the difference in earning power between good and poor soils. One of our crew the past summer started out with the common idea that all land was worth about so much an acre. At the end of the summer he was figuring how much some of the good land was worth on the basis of its earning power.

Only a small part of the differences in soil are appreciated by farmers. Poor land is valued at high prices because it is associated with good land. Good land is undervalued compared to the poor land. This means a saving to the man who buys a farm with the best soils.

Next to soil probably the most important factor affecting profits on fruit farms is the size of business, (table 2). On the Clyde soil the farmers that had less than 60 acres made an average labor income of \$131. The farmers that had over 60 acres on this soil did not receive anything for their own time on the average after paying interest on their investment. The Clyde soils are not adapted to apples so the more apples they had, and the larger the size of business the more they lost.

On the Dunkirk soil the farmers who had less than 60 acres made an average

labor income of \$429, while those who had 100 to 199 acres averaged \$896 for their time.

TABLE III

AVERAGE YIELD OF APPLE TREES OVER 30 YEARS OLD, NEWFANE-OLCOTT FARMS, 1918 TO 1926

Variety	Trees over 30 years old	
	Variety	Bushels of packed fruit per tree
Twenty Ounce		5.50
Baldwin		5.33
Rhode Island Greening		5.33
Northern Spy		4.82
Tompkins King		4.78
Roxbury Russet		4.16
Tolman Sweet		4.11
E. Spitzenburg		4.05
Cranberry Pippin		4.00
Golden Russet		3.55
All varieties		5.19

Variety	Trees 15 to 29 years old	
	Variety	Bushels of packed fruit per tree
Wolf River		3.92
Rhode Island Greening		2.83
Baldwin		2.62
McIntosh		2.27
Duchess		1.87
Wealthy		1.81
Northern Spy		1.58
Delicious		0.33
All varieties		2.18

On the good fruit soils the farms with a larger acreage of bearing apples paid better than did the smaller farms.

TABLE II
FINANCIAL RETURNS, ACCORDING TO SIZE OF FARMS, NEWFANE, 1913-25
Clyde fine sandy loam soil type

Total acres per farm	Acres of apples of bearing age		Value of real estate		Labor income
	acres	Number records	per farm	per acre	
Less than 60	3.3	194	\$6,867	\$205	\$131
60 to 99	6.4	93	13,067	173	-20
100 and more	12.0	37	17,170	158	-276
Dunkirk sandy loam soil types					
Less than 60	7.8	119	\$16,452	\$431	\$429
60 to 99	13.1	156	22,678	293	767
100 to 199	21.4	109	36,218	286	896
200 and more	31.0	23	55,548	202	1,056

There is little hope for a profitable business of growing apples on the poor apple soils. On the good apple soils it is more profitable to have good sized orchards. Expensive equipment and knowledge are becoming more and more necessary in the production of apples. This calls for good sized orchards.

YIELD is one of the most important factors in the cost of producing apples. In 1926 on the Dunkirk soils in the Newfane-Olcott district, on farms that had a yield of 1.4 barrels per tree, the total cost of producing a barrel of apples was \$2.02 per barrel. Those farms that had a yield of 5.0 barrels per tree, had a cost of \$1.23 per barrel.

One of the ways of obtaining a higher yield is to raise the varieties that give good yields. As a result of the surveys in the Newfane-Olcott district, it was found that the three best yielding varieties of trees over 30 years old in that area were Twenty Ounce, Baldwin, and Rhode Island Greening, (table 3). For young bearing orchards Wolf River yielded the best, Rhode Island Greening ranked second and Baldwin third. McIntosh yields on the average of 2.27 bushels per tree, which was 83 per cent of the average yield of Baldwin and Rhode Island Greening trees, and 124 per cent of the average yield of Wealthy and Duchess trees. One of the outstanding results shown in table 3 is the extremely low yield of Delicious.

The value of fruit per tree is more important than yield. For trees 15 to 29 years old McIntosh was first because of its high price, which was 69 per cent above Baldwin. Duchess and Ben Davis showed the lowest returns per tree. The prices of Duchess and Ben Davis were only three quarters as high as the price of Baldwin apples.

For trees over 30 years old Rhode Island Greening and Northern Spy showed the best returns. Twenty Ounce, Tompkins King, and Baldwin ranked next in returns per tree.

Survey work impresses one with what can be done on a good sized farm on the best soils, with apple varieties that yield and sell well. It shows one the value of education and experience in farming. It emphasizes the point that farming offers as good an opportunity for the man with college training as any other occupation.

Dairy Herd Improvement Records

By W. T. Crandall

DAIRY herd improvement association records are too frequently used only as a means of determining the low producing and unprofitable cows in the dairy herd. Too often cows have been discarded because of low production shown by one year's record, without due consideration having been given to other factors than ability that are involved in high production. Many cows with inherent ability make low production because of under feeding and poor care and management. Such cows should be given an opportunity, rather than be culled from the herd. The average annual production of the dairy cows in New York is about 5500 pounds of milk. It is reasonable to believe that this amount is the production permitted by the average care and feed these cows receive, rather than by the actual ability to produce, which they have inherited from an ancestry that in earlier days made New York famous as the cradle of the dairy industry in this country. The truth of this is evidenced by the number of low producing association herds that are brought into high production by improved methods of feeding and care.

Association records, to be of the greatest value, must not only show what production of milk and butterfat individual cows have made, but they must also show under what methods of feeding those productions were made. A cow should only be condemned and discarded when her production is unprofitable after having been given a full opportunity for profitable production by proper feeding and care.

A method of analyzing dairy herd improvement association records, to show the relation between feeding and production, has been devised for use in New York. In addition to making annual summaries which give the results obtained from the herd, graphs are plotted comparing the grain fed and the milk produced, during each month of the testing year. Such graphs are made for the high cow in the

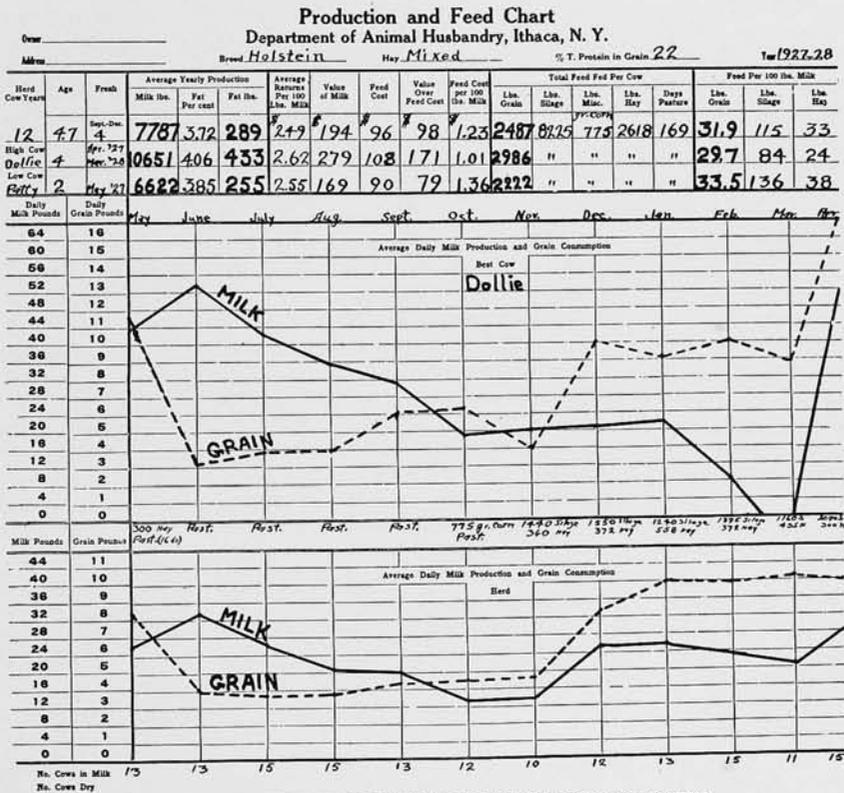
herd and for the average production of the entire herd, and are plotted on a scale in which the lines representing grain and milk run together when the grain was fed at a rate of one pound to four pounds of milk. The higher the grain line runs above the milk line, the heavier was the rate of grain feeding. The lower the grain line runs below the milk line, the lighter was the rate of grain feeding. These graphs will show whether sufficient grain was fed at all times during the year to maintain

in convincing dairymen that good methods of feeding are essential to profitable milk production.

THE PRODUCTION and feed chart shown in this article will illustrate the method now used in making yearly summaries and analyses of results of many of the herds in dairy herd improvement associations in New York. The herd whose summary is given in this chart is typical of many in the State with their milk production dropping too rapidly on pasture, because of insufficient grain feeding during the pasture season. In such herds, an attempt is often made in the late fall and winter to increase production by means of heavy grain feeding.

This attempt is only partially successful and production is maintained on spring and summer freshening cows at high grain cost. The high cow in this herd produced profitably, giving 10,651 pounds of milk and \$171 over feed cost. The graph of this cow's monthly production, however, shows that the drop in her average daily production during the early months of her lactation was greater than normal. This drop is easily accounted for by the light feeding of grain while the cow was on pasture. An average of one pound of grain was fed for each 9.5 pounds milk produced during the months of June, July, August and September. The following year this cow was properly fed, and was fed during those same months, an average of one pound of grain to 4.5 pounds of milk. Under the heavier feeding of grain the cow made an increased production of 800 pounds of milk during the four months. That second year, she produced 12,833 pounds of milk and 498 pounds of butterfat, with an income, over feed cost, of \$196. An investment of \$31 in extra grain brought a return of \$56 in the increased value of milk.

The summary chart shows that the entire herd averaged (Continued on page 83)



full production. If a fresh cow is giving 50 pounds of milk a day, she will need at least 14 pounds of a 20% total protein grain mixture a day, fed with an average quality of mixed hay and silage, to maintain production and a good physical condition. If she is fed but 10 pounds of grain a day, or only enough for 35 pounds of milk, she will soon drop in daily production to that amount. A graph of the production of a cow, producing and fed in such a manner, shows this drop of the milk line down toward the level of the grain line very plainly, indicating that the cow was less to blame for the drop than was the feeder. Contrasts shown by graphs made for herds fed properly, and contrasted with graphs of herds improperly fed, have been very effective in showing the relation between feeding methods and milk production, and

The U. S. A. of the South

By L. R. Van Graan

SOUTH Africa is more than half way around the world and is reached by definite ocean routes, the most popular one being from New York to England, down the west coast of Africa, to Capetown.

The sub-continent south of the Zambesi River is called South Africa. It is 1600 miles long and 1600 miles wide, being a little less than half the size of the United States.

The Union of South Africa comprises the four provinces—Cape Province, Orange Free State, Transvaal and Natal.

The white population is about 2,000,000; the native about 7,000,000. We are hopelessly outnumbered, but this does not signify anything. South Africa is no more a black man's country than America is a red man's country. What would America have been today if she had still been owned by the red man? She certainly would not have been the greatest country in the world, which position she holds today. The black man has done nothing in South Africa in the economic development of the country. What we have there today is due to the untiring efforts of the white man.

There are a variety of climates, depending, of course, upon the situation. These range from temperate to sub-tropical.

Discovered by white men and settled almost at the same time as America, South Africa presents in its development striking parallels to the growth of the American Union. To cite but a few instances: When the Hollanders came to settle in America and founded New Amsterdam, the New York of today, they also came to South Africa. When the Huguenots in 1688 found a refuge in America they likewise found a refuge in South Africa, and a large percentage of the Boers today are their descendants. The founding of the two once Boer republics of the Orange Free State and the Transvaal is similar to your expansion into the west and to the romance of your own Pacific Coast. Dissatisfied with conditions as they existed in the Cape Province, and spurred on by the spirit of pioneering, the Boers trekked northward into the unknown wilds which later became the Orange Free State and the Transvaal. From them we hear the stories of covered wagons drawn by long teams of oxen over pathless mountain ranges and across swirling, bridgeless rivers; of hand-to-hand fights with hostile blacks; of ravenous lions attacking their camps at night—and by these sturdy pioneers were founded the two Boer republics, and by them later on the diamond and gold mines were discovered.

Is not the romance of your own Pacific Coast very similar? In the older days the men who had the nerve went west. And those who braved the gravest dangers finally reached the Great Pacific Coast. These men fought their way and won. They laid the foundation of a new empire. From them you hear the stories of covered wagons and cattle trails; of creaking stage coaches and pony express riders; of flowing gold and frontier days; of quaint old Spanish Missions; of Indians and sturdy pioneers: and from this melting pot of courage has grown a great progressive race. This part of your development appeals to me, not only because it is so similar to the development of my own country, but also because I love romance and adventure.

The war between the Southern and Northern States is comparable to the Boer War, that is, England and the Cape Province from the South, attacking the Orange Free State and the Transvaal in the North—and then the Union of South Africa. So you see though a distance of 12,000 miles separates the one U. S. A. from the other U. S. A., they have a great deal in common.

The country has a magnificent all-the-year-round climate, and contains many imposing mountain ranges, fine fishing and boating rivers, renowned sulfur springs, picturesque beaches, spectacular water-falls; and furthermore, it has unique attractions provided by the existence of immense gold and diamond fields, by the abundance of wild game that roams forest and field, by the colorful life of its heterogeneous native race.

The Orange Free State and the southern portion of the Transvaal have nothing much to commend them in a scenic sense. The territory concerned is commonly known as the High Veldt, which consists of rolling plains mostly treeless. An occasional hillock affords relief to the eye, but on the whole the aspect is somewhat monotonous. The northern Transvaal is a more mountainous region, containing many outstanding sights. Natal is a beautiful province, well watered and wooded, while around Capetown and the eastern portion of the Cape Province the scenery cannot be surpassed in any part of the world. South Africa's scenic appeal is not of a dainty nature. Rather does it savour of the striking and the imposing. There are scores of mountain passes that in their immensity are awe-inspiring.

FROM its early beginning South Africa was mainly a pastoral country, and despite the growth of its mining and the recent development of its manufacturing industries, agriculture still remains the staple industry of the Union. Within recent years it has practically been revolutionized, and South Africa has turned from an importing to and exporting country of many agricultural products.

Gold and diamond mining are extremely important. The diamond bearing ground is of igneous origin and is contained in enlargements of fissures, the enlargements being called pipes. The pipes are filled with diamond bearing earth known as Kimberlite and called locally from the color, "blue ground."



A THATCH ROOFED HUT
This is a Typical Mud Hut Used by the Members of the Native Tribes of Southern Africa

This blue ground is fairly hard, necessitating the use of dynamite in mining it, but it pulverizes readily after an exposure of some months to the atmosphere. The pulverized ground is crushed, and by the time the "blue ground" from the mine has been through the crushing processes, about 98% has been thrown on the tailings dump and 2% containing the diamonds has been retained in pans. This 2% is taken to a central machine called pulsator where the final concentration takes place by means of jigs, the lighter concentrates being carried away with water when only the diamonds and other heavy concentrates are retained. The residual materials are then carried to sloping shaking tables which are coated with grease, and from them practically everything but the diamond is carried away by a stream of water. They adhere to the grease, not because of their high specific gravity, but because other material with a higher specific gravity does not adhere, but is carried away by the water; possibly the reason is because the surface of

the diamond is so close grained that it is impossible to wet it, therefore a dry surface is presented to the grease and the diamond sticks while other material is wetted and cannot stick. At intervals the grease, with the adhering diamonds is scraped off and placed in perforated pots which are put into vats of boiling water to get rid of the grease. Then the diamonds are taken to the sorting tables where they are picked out by hand.

The enormous amount of the work that has to be done to recover a small quantity of diamonds is illustrated by the fact that about 70,000 tons of "blue ground" are mined and concentrated weekly and only yields $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of diamonds.

From the pulsator the stones are taken daily to the head office where experts assort them into various standard qualities and value them, after which delivery is made to the buying syndicate which ships them to London by ordinary registered mail, insured of course. From there they go to Amsterdam in Holland to be cut and polished, and returned to London where they are sold to buyers from America and the Continent. These buyers in turn sell to smaller dealers and the latter to others and so on till the stones reach the jewellers and finally the public.

Natives from all parts of the country are employed to do the hard work in the mines. They contract for the work for three months, six months, a year or longer, and during all that time they are confined in enclosures called compounds. Here are their quarters—bedrooms, dining rooms, and recreation rooms.

They are not permitted to leave the compounds, because the "de Beers Consolidated Mines," the company which controls the diamond industry is anxious to prevent the stealing of diamonds. Before these precautions were taken the

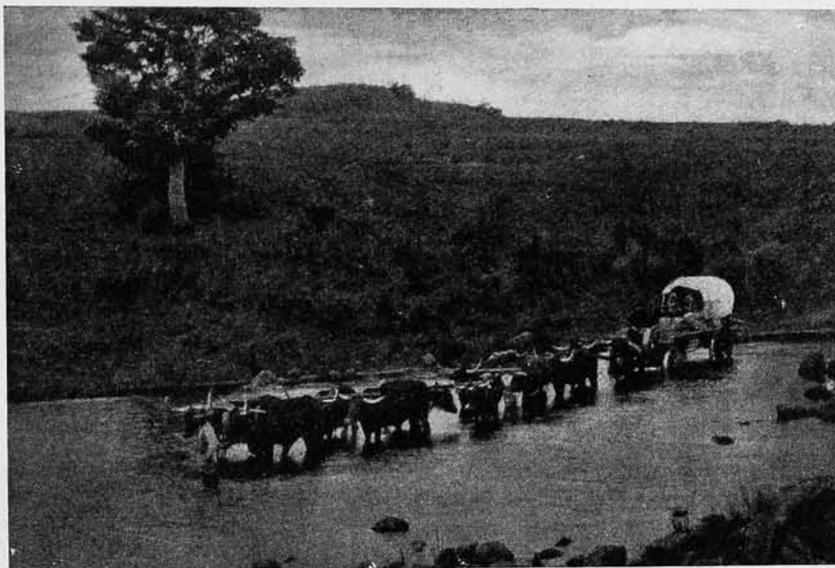
crowd rushes forward and each individual picks a spot which, as he thinks, will yield most diamonds, and commences to work.

Just recently diamonds were discovered in the extreme west of South Africa. All one had to do was to crawl around on one's knees and pick up the diamonds strewn around in the sand! Thousands of dollars worth of precious stones were picked up. The Government stepped in and fenced off the place to prevent persons from recovering any more diamonds. This created a great deal of dissatisfaction among the fortune-seekers, but such a step was absolutely necessary for the protection of the diamond industry.

South Africa has quite a network of railroads and all important places are connected by rail. The railroads are government owned. Traveling costs much less than in America. For a trip from Capetown to Johannesburg and back, a distance of 2,000 miles, we pay only \$61.00. This includes sleeping accommodations.

There are three classes, and one travels in the class for which he can afford to pay. Each coach is divided into a number of compartments accommodating four persons in the first class and six in the second and third classes. The seats serve as beds at night. Men and women are segregated at night and do not sleep in the same compartment. We travel at the rate of 30-35 miles an hour, not quite so fast as in America, but quite fast enough for us who are fond of going slowly. Speed does not reign supreme in the British countries as yet. It is remarkable to think that at our rate of speed Johannesburg is reached in 28½ hours with the train climbing all the time. When it reaches there, it has climbed 4,000 feet—and that on a narrow gauge roadbed, 3' 6".

We do not have the beautiful paved highways that you have, our roads are improved dirt roads. In spite of the prohibitive cost of automobiles, they are coming into the country by the thousands. In 1920 a Ford cost \$620; today \$900 plus; gasoline \$.50. Is it any wonder that we have few automobiles compared with America? No high school student or college student possesses a car. Such a luxury is only the share of the rich.



TREKKING IN SOUTH AFRICA

The Boers Use the Ox-team and the Ox-cart Instead of the Truck

natives were up to all manner of tricks in stealing diamonds. They swallowed them a day before they left; they cut gashes in the calves of their legs and buried them, to cut open the scar as soon as they were back in their own territory again. Now a native whose contract is due to expire, is kept under close supervision in his room for a week or ten days and searched very thoroughly every day to make sure that he does not have any diamonds concealed about his person.

Besides the mines there are a great many alluvial diggings or river diggings. There the precious stones are found in the debris brought down, or laid down by streams. All one has to do here is to wash and screen the dirt and recover the stones.

When a new alluvial diamond field is discovered, a "rush" is scheduled for a certain day. Thousands of adventurous men and women of all ages and in all stations of life, flock to the place to become rich overnight. A "rush" is one of the most spectacular and exciting sights one can ever see. The fortune seekers are lined up ready to rush forward upon a given signal from the officials who stand around carefully guarding all approaches. When the signal is given, the

A four-wheeled vehicle, 14-18 feet long, seven and one-half feet wide and able to carry a load of 12,000 pounds, is drawn by a team of 18-20 oxen or donkeys. It travels at the rate of two and one-half to three miles an hour. It is the truck of the South African farmer. There is also a two-wheeled vehicle drawn by two horses. It accommodates two to four persons, and is the vehicle most frequently used

by farmers over the entire country. At least 90% of the farmers own one. It travels at the rate of six miles per hour.

Distance in South Africa is invariably stated in hours on horseback by the Boers. This is because the horse in pioneer days was the only means of traveling long distances, and distances were figured in the number of hours it took a man to cover the distance on horse-

back. This has clung to the country and will for all time as long as there are Afrianders. Horseback riding is not a luxury, like it is in America. Here it is a novelty or a treat to go horseback riding. In South America nearly every farm boy or girl owns a horse and rides every day of his or her life, either to the country school or to round up the sheep and cattle.

(Continued on page 83)

Development of the New York Milk Shed

By M. P. Catherwood

THE population of New York City has grown tremendously during the last three-quarters of a century. From about a million people in 1850, the area which is today known as the New York metropolitan area, has grown to a population of over 9,000,000. Numerous problems have developed in supplying this area with a safe and adequate supply of milk and cream.

This article is a result of a study of the New York milk supply being made by the New York State College in Agriculture in cooperation with the New York Central Railroad.

Until 1842, the milk supply came entirely from cows kept in the city, or from nearby areas on Long Island, in Westchester County, or in New Jersey. Most of the milk came from stables where the cows were fed on brewery and distillery wastes. Very little was known concerning the sanitary care of milk.

No milk was shipped to the city by rail until 1842. Prior to this time, Orange County, New York, was well known for the high quality of butter produced. In 1842, a shipment of 240 quarts of milk was made by Philo Gregory from Chester, in Orange County. Thaddeus Selleck seems to have originated the idea and to have persuaded Gregory to ship the milk. The shipment was made in blue pyramid churns over what is now the Erie Railroad. The weather was cool and the milk arrived in New York City in good condition.

The first shipment was not large enough to supply the demand, as it had been well advertised in advance. A milk depot for handling Orange County milk was opened and the shipments grew rapidly. Within a few years a large proportion of the Orange County dairymen were shipping fluid milk. At that time there were no milk plants such as there are today. The milk was shipped by the dairymen direct to dealers in the city.

The change from butter making to shipment of fluid milk, however, was not made without difficulties. Milk was shipped both morning and evening, but during the hot weather much of it spoiled. In the fall of 1842, Jacob Vail discovered

that if he ran his milk slowly through a coiled lead pipe in a hogshead packed with ice, the milk was thoroughly cooled and could be shipped without souring. Other methods for cooling milk were developed which eliminated most of the trouble with soured milk. The milk was shipped in 20, 30, 40, 50 and 60 quart cans, the small cans being used to take the surplus from each milking.

In the early days of milk shipping, there were no railroad trains on Sunday and the attempts to obtain Sunday milk train service met with considerable opposition. When the first Sunday milk train was started, special meetings were called by the clergy where protests were made against such a train. Church members were threatened with dismissal if they should ship their milk on the Sabbath.

Railroads were denounced by church people, and it was stated that the curse of God would surely fall upon all concerned with the shipment of milk on Sunday. All manner of dire misfortune was prophesied. As a matter of fact, on the first Sunday trip early in August of 1843, the engine jumped the track and plunged into a pond with two cars of milk. The first Sunday milk, therefore, never reached its destination.

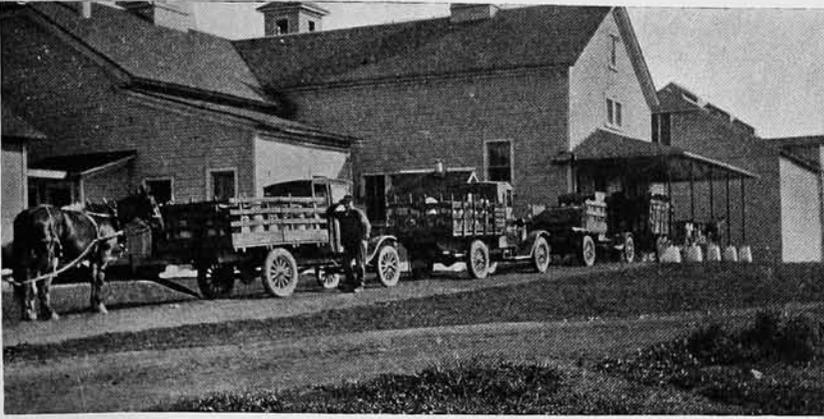
Until about 1880, most of the milk shipped to New York City came from Orange County. About this time, the milk dealers began to build country plants for receiving the milk. In 1881, the Ontario and Western Railroad extended milk train service to Delhi in Delaware County. This is supposed to have been the first instance of the use of refrigerator

TABLE I
PROPORTION OF COWS FRESHENING EACH MONTH ON 641 DAIRY FARMS IN 12 COUNTIES
IN THE NEW YORK MILK SHED, JUNE 1927-MAY, 1928.
Monthly Average for each County = 100

County	Cows freshening											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Jefferson	137	194	325	271	132	50	17	15	2	8	22	27
Allegany & Cattaraugus	100	163	259	272	117	41	9	9	34	59	72	66
St. Lawrence	85	165	321	278	109	39	16	6	18	36	60	67
Delaware	145	218	277	205	60	26	10	3	27	44	82	103
Bradford	107	180	215	160	50	15	2	7	72	120	162	110
Montgomery	111	176	253	206	53	26	21	33	56	87	102	76
Madison	73	115	223	234	96	13	2	17	107	115	115	90
Center and Lycoming	155	137	166	136	68	35	14	21	56	89	157	166
Orange	57	63	104	88	52	46	40	101	225	222	138	64
Dutchess	39	35	47	46	22	19	15	151	299	254	181	92
Twelve counties	90	132	208	181	73	32	17	48	110	117	110	82
	Milk sold											
Jefferson	29	33	48	92	163	199	183	154	124	101	48	26
Allegany and Cattaraugus	57	60	82	108	147	170	152	129	106	79	56	54
St. Lawrence	56	58	85	114	147	165	145	123	106	85	60	56
Delaware	70	73	108	134	152	152	130	99	82	78	59	63
Bradford	90	92	110	116	133	160	128	96	72	63	65	75
Montgomery	84	86	110	120	130	140	119	98	85	84	70	74
Madison	92	91	104	106	127	135	118	97	83	81	79	87
Center and Lycoming	98	96	107	102	116	125	107	102	96	89	77	85
Orange	115	108	115	106	111	106	83	75	84	95	94	108
Dutchess	132	123	126	113	108	95	57	46	71	99	106	124
Twelve counties	90	88	104	112	129	135	111	93	89	88	77	84

Bradford, Center and Lycoming counties are in the State of Pennsylvania; all other counties are in New York State.

Jefferson County, 36 farms; Allegany and Cattaraugus, 81; St. Lawrence, 112; Delaware, 46; Bradford, 45; Montgomery, 50; Madison, 47; Center and Lycoming, 69; Orange, 81; Dutchess, 74.



A COUNTRY MILK PLANT
Dairyman and Commercial Haulers Waiting in Line to Deliver Milk at a Grade A Plant

cars for milk. The plan to ship milk a distance of 200 miles was met with ridicule. It succeeded, however, and up until the present time the increasing requirements of New York City for milk and cream has been largely met by extending the milk territory until at the present time, some shipments are made from a distance of 500 miles.

IT IS estimated that in 1843 an average of 300 cans of milk per day were shipped to New York City. At that time, only a small proportion of the milk was shipped. The use of milk increased until in 1900 it required about 35,000 cans of milk per day to supply the city with milk and cream. At the present time, over 145,000 cans of milk are required per day.

Practically none of the milk and cream used in New York City is now produced within a distance of 50 miles. Only about one-third is produced within two hundred miles of the city. Present conditions are indeed different from those in 1840 when all of the milk supply was produced in or close to the city. The increased demand for milk and the necessary extension of the producing area have been closely associated with the development of difficulties in furnishing the city with an adequate supply of pure milk. That these difficulties, as far as quality is concerned, have been satisfactorily met is evidenced by the fact that New York City is recognized as having the highest quality milk supply of any city in the world.

However, during the past two years there has been a shortage of milk in the late fall. The immediate cause of this shortage has been the relatively large number of cows freshening in the spring compared to other seasons of the year. This has resulted in high summer production and low production in the late fall. For the milk shed as a whole, approximately twice as much milk is produced in June as in November.

There are wide differences in the season of freshening and consequently in the season of milk production in different parts of the milk shed. A survey taken in twelve counties in the New York City

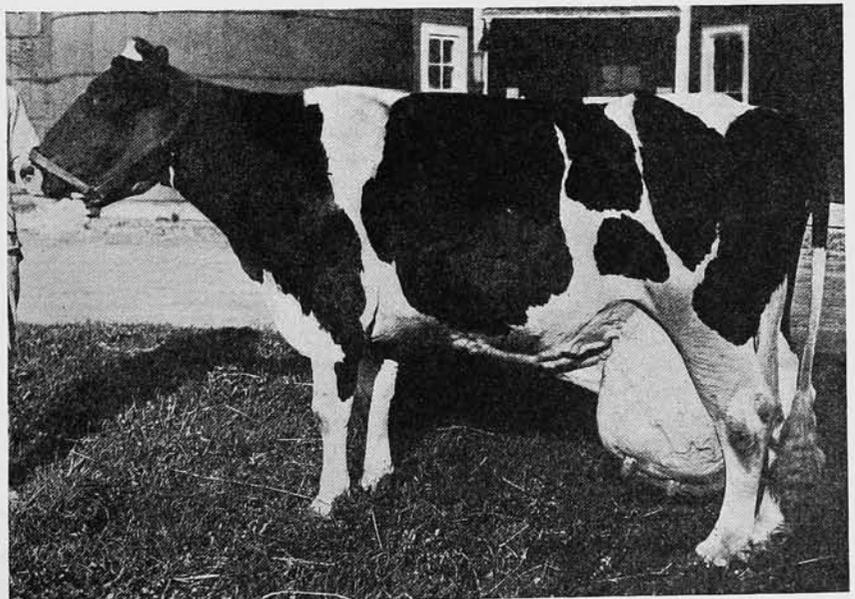
milk shed showed that in Dutchess County, New York, more than two-thirds of the cows freshened during the four months from August to November (table 1). In St. Lawrence County, however, only ten per cent of the cows freshened during this period, most of them freshening in the spring. In Madison County a large proportion of the cows freshened in the spring, but an appreciable number freshened in the fall.

Due to the differences in season of freshening, there were differences in season of milk production, and consequently, in milk sold (table 1). In St. Lawrence County three cans of milk were sold in June for every can in November. In Madison County almost two cans of milk were sold in June to one can in November, while in Dutchess County more milk was sold in November than in June.

ALARGE part of the present New York City milk supply comes from regions which produce milk with a seasonal variation similar to that of St. Lawrence

and Madison Counties. It is therefore difficult to adequately provide New York City with milk and cream in the late fall. To supply our cities, a gradual increase in the number of cows freshening in the late summer and fall is needed. Enough milk should be produced in these seasons to insure an adequate supply. Surplus beyond this amount had best be produced in the spring and summer when it can be produced more cheaply, and can therefore be used for manufacturing purposes.

The present season of freshening is the result of the adjustments of individual dairymen to market conditions of the present and past. The market in some sections has changed as the milk formerly going for manufacturing uses has been diverted to fluid markets. Some of the new fluid milk regions may remain permanently summer production areas because of severe winter climate and abundant pasture, but there are large areas at the present time producing twice as much milk in June as in November which are well adapted to winter milk production. It is more than a coincidence that in the regions close to market which have produced milk for a long time, such as Orange and Dutchess Counties, a much larger proportion of fall and winter milk is produced than in the newer fluid milk regions. Several years are required to change the period of freshening of a cheese-producing region so that the production of milk will approximate the fluid milk demand. In most of the New York milk shed the market to which milk has gone in the past and the relation of summer prices to winter prices has probably been of much greater importance in determining the present season of freshening and consequently, the season of production, than have such factors as climate, topography, and pasture.



A GOOD HOLSTEIN
If all Cows Were Like this one New York City Would Have Plenty of Milk



Through Our Wide Windows

Thoughts of the Past

ON NOVEMBER 7, 1832 Andrew Dickinson White was born in Homer, New York. The anniversary of the birth of this man who had so large a part in the founding of Cornell University, and who was so intimately connected with our University during its early years, serving as its first president, cannot but make us realize more deeply our debt of gratitude, not only to him, but to the men he selected to serve in the College of Agriculture.

The choice of the first dean of our college was unfortunate. A dilante, parading around with walking stick and dress gloves, could not gain the confidence of the farmers of New York State. Without such a confidence our work is futile. Fortunately for the good of the College, he soon resigned.

But what a brilliant array the other early professors were. President White was exceedingly fortunate in securing the Hon. John Stanton Gould as a lecturer. To Professor Caldwell we owe our early advancement in agricultural chemistry. To Dr. James Law we owe the start of our veterinary college. These three men with their enthusiasm and faith held the college together in those dark early days when it was so bitterly opposed. Later I. P. Roberts came from the Iowa State College of Agriculture, and then when Professors J. H. Comstock and L. H. Bailey were added to the staff, we had a group of men of whom any college could be justly proud.

The Eternal Feminine Again

THE female of the species have long had a reputation for starting things. In fact, tradition has it that it was one, the first, of the fair sex that started all man's troubles in the beginning. Be that as it may, we are not attempting to arouse antagonism so we will drop that part of the discussion without further comment. While in the past domecon girls have always played a major part in helping with the composing, editing and publishing of the COUNTRYMAN, they have had but one meager page on which to express their thoughts, and convey items of interest to their own college.

In spite of distinct rumblings and many gentle hints, the situation continued unchanged. It remained in this quiescent stage until, one night, old man ambition strode around the office in the dark, and stumbled upon an idea. The result? Turn to the new Domecon Doings Department and judge for yourself. We are sincere in our hopes that this newly reorganized and enlivened department will satisfy a long felt need and will prove of lasting interest to students both past and present as well as to our other feminine readers.

Progress

IN THIS issue appears an article on the history of the New York milk shed. From small beginnings the milk industry has progressed rapidly. Facilities have been greatly improved, but now with duplication of plants serving the same territory and the increased use of trucks we have too many milk plants. Good roads have greatly increased the area upon which a single plant can draw for milk.

If half the milk plants in the state could be eliminated the other half could now take care of the same amount of milk with greater economy, better sanitary control, and smaller transportation costs. It is unfortunate that we can not run the industry so as to yield the greatest return to farmers.

Strictly Campus

IF YOU have not read the nasty remarks about the typical Ag student in the *Widow's* aviation number get a copy and look it up. The sale of a few extra copies might give the little lady a worth-while topic for discussion.

We do not deny that many of us come to Cornell with many rough spots that need a bit of polishing before we become a credit to our Alma Mater. We all hope to some day manipulate our cups and saucers with grace and ease, but we doubt that one will acquire any true refinement by reading the 'smut cracks' of the campus joke slinger. There is some doubt that the ag graduate falls for the typical collegiate clothes and manner as depicted by humorous college publications. Country boys are frequently endowed with some common sense.

The army records show that Indian volunteers during the World War had a higher average intelligence than the average of New York City draft troops. What if the Ag Campus is an Indian reservation? We always did enjoy associating with people of more than average intelligence.

People who are doing something constructive themselves rarely find time to criticise others unless it is to make a helpful suggestion. It is noteworthy that the Engineers rarely find time for idle jibes.

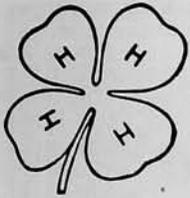
Well why worry? Humorous publications are not intended to be taken seriously or to provoke serious thought, but are designed to furnish a diversion from the strain of constructive effort.

Are Countrymen Farmers?

SIXTY percent of the population of Tompkins and Schuyler Counties live in open country, but one-third of the people living in the open country of these Counties are not farmers. This information is found in Cornell University Bulletin 487, which shows some noteworthy trends in the character of the rural population.

Whole counties are becoming suburbs of some cities, and the influence of some of the larger cities is felt over several counties. To escape high rents and taxes many people live in the country and drive into town to work. This tends to support the prediction of a prominent economist that eventually central New York will become one continuous city extending from Buffalo to Albany.

Evidently the differences between the average urban and the average country dweller are becoming smaller. Perhaps the slowness of transportation in the past was the chief cause of the differences that existed. We may some day have to change our name, for countryman may have ceased to designate the class of citizens that THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN has served in the past.



NEW YORK 4-H NEWS



STATE 4-H POULTRY JUDGING CONTESTANTS MEET AT CORNELL

Three High Scoring Delegates to Attend Poultry Show in New York City

THE Sixth Annual New York State 4-H Poultry Judging Contest, in charge of Mrs. Louise E. Dawley, junior extension poultry specialist, was held Friday, November 8, at the Poultry Building, College of Agriculture, Ithaca, New York.

Twenty-one boys and three girls, representing the following fifteen counties: Chemung, Chenango, Cortland, Delaware, Genesee, Jefferson, Livingston, Monroe, Oneida, Onondaga, Ontario, Orange, Schuyler, Tompkins, and Wyoming,—judged the following classes:

For *Exhibition*—Four classes of four birds in a class of each of the following breeds,—Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, and White Leghorns.

For *Production*—Four classes of four birds in a class of each of the above breeds.

With a possible perfect score of 800 points, the following Club members placed in this order: First, William Schantz of Camden, Oneida County, 740 points; second, Richard Goodwin of Guilford, Chenango County, 710 points; third, Wesley Schuyler of Syracuse, Onondaga County, 670 points; and fourth, Homer McIntyre of LeRoy, Livingston County, 640 points.

The first three boys will compose the team, the fourth as alternate, to represent New York State at the National 4-H Poultry Judging Contest to be held Saturday, January 19, 1930, at the Madison Square Garden Poultry Show in New York City.

The trip to New York City is made possible through the generosity of the Tioga-Empire Feed Mills Co., Inc., of Waverly, New York, which donates \$100 toward defraying the expenses of the team to the Garden Show.

Professor Rice Awards Medals

In the evening a banquet attended by 46 persons was held at Willard Straight Hall, at which time Professor James E. Rice, head of the poultry department, announced the winners and presented the medals.

Honor guests were Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Bouton of Waverly, N. Y.; Professor J. E. Rice, Professor and Mrs. W. J. Wright; Mr. and Mrs. John A. Reynolds, Ithaca, N. Y.

Talks were given by the following speakers: Mr. A. C. Palmer, President of the Tioga-Empire Feed Mills Co., Inc.; Professor James E. Rice, head of the poultry department; Professor W. J. Wright, state 4-H Club leader and Mr. John Reynolds, assistant state club leader.

Richard Goodwin of Guilford, Chenango County, President of the New York State 4-H Council, presided as toastmaster; and Mr. E. B. Fuller of Rochester, county club agent for Monroe County, was song leader.

NATIONAL CONGRESS DELEGATES

Boy for Moses Leadership—Francis P. Oley, Manlius, Onondaga County.

Boy for Sir Thomas Lipton Leadership—Richard Goodwin, Guilford, Chenango County.

Girl for Montgomery Ward Trip—Mary Louise Couch, Odessa, Schuyler County.

Girl to Represent 1st District—Jane Gilmore, Holcomb, Ontario County.

Girl to Represent 2nd District—Mary Carley, Manlius, Onondaga County.

Girl to Represent 3rd District—Pearl Reed, Union Grove, Delaware County.

Girl to Represent 4th District—Dorothy Weatherwax, Troy, (R. F. D. 4), Rensselaer County.

Owner of Championship Barrow—Thomas Hollier, Skaneateles, Onondaga County.

Owner of Championship Pen of Barrows—Thomas Hollier.

Owner of Championship Weather Lamb—Jack Mulligan, Otsego County.

Owner of Championship Pen of Weather Lambs—Frank Hollier, Skaneateles, Onondaga County.

New York Central Trip Prizes to the Two Most Outstanding Live Stock Club Members—John Cherry, Red Hook, Dutchess County, and Thomas Hollier, Skaneateles, Onondaga County.

Pennsylvania Railroad Trip Prizes to the Two Most Outstanding Agricultural Club Members (All Projects)—Richard Goodwin, Guilford, Chenango County, and Myron Weatherwax, Troy, R. D., Rensselaer County.



THE NEW NATIONAL 4-H PIN

GRAND CHAMPION PRIZES WON AT NATIONAL DAIRY SHOW

New York State 4-H calf club members carried off the major share of the breed cattle championship honors at the 23rd National Dairy Exposition held in St. Louis, Missouri, October 12 to 19. The twenty-seven calf club members representing the State at the exposition won three grand championships, \$680 in premiums, and first, third, fourth, and tenth places for groups of five animals of a breed.

NATIONAL 4-H CLUB CONGRESS WILL HAVE EXTENSIVE PROGRAM

Delegates from 43 States and Canada Will Attend

THE Eighth National 4-H Club Congress will be held in conjunction with the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago, Illinois, November 29 to December 6. Considering the number of exhibits, judging contests and demonstration contests, it will be by far the largest National 4-H Club Congress ever held. Each 4-H Club delegate will represent 7,500 of his fellows. There will be a total of twelve hundred delegates and leaders.

Each state in the Union is invited to make entries in the various exhibits and contests. The National 4-H Club Congress is the final show window of the 4-H Club movement. Its purpose is to give opportunity for competitive exhibits, demonstrations, and judging ability, to make possible the development of enthusiasm among rural youth and leaders through contact, discussions, and work and play programs. The aim of the Congress is also to furnish the delegates an educational program with tours about the city known as the "agricultural capital of the world," and to extend the 4-H club movement so that the membership will reach a million farm boys and girls in 1932.

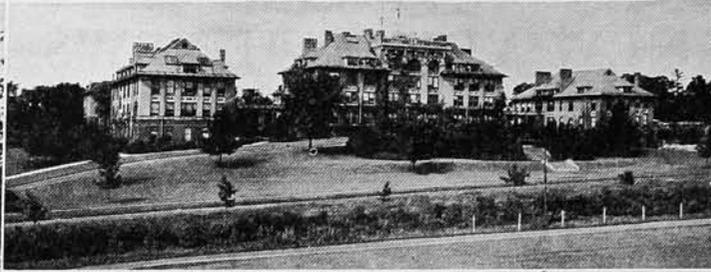
State Club Leaders to Direct Activities
Mr. A. G. Kettunen, state club leader of Michigan and chairman of the executive committee of club leaders in charge of the congress, will have general supervision of all exhibits and contests.

The educational tours will be directed by Mr. W. H. Palmer, state club leader of Ohio, who will be assisted by G. L. Herrington, state club leader of Tennessee, and assistant state club leader, Verne Varney of Wisconsin. Educational tours to interesting points in and about Chicago plus several banquets and parties will furnish to delegates some of the never-to-be-forgotten memories of the Congress. At the banquets the delegates will see and hear some of the nation's most noted men and women.

The Congress is made possible through the cooperation of the Agricultural Colleges, the United States Department of Agriculture, the International Live Stock Exposition, a large number of business and farm organizations and the National Committee on Boys and Girls Club Work. It is expected that this Congress will present to the public even more impressive proof of its value than on any such occasion in the past.

The group of Ayrshires was the champion group of five in the junior show. Wendell C. Wicks of Oxbow, Jefferson County, won the grand champion and two first places in this class. Adelaide Barber of Madison County had second, Herbert Putnam and George Clark of St. Lawrence County placed third and fourth.

Russell B. Hill, of Spencerport, Monroe County, had a grand champion and a first in the Holstein (Continued on page 84)



Former Student Notes

From Here and There

'98

H. M. Jeffers has been associated with the Walker-Gordon Company for a great many years, and has had intimate contact with the certified milk situation throughout the eastern United States. He is at present President of the Walker-Gordon Company at Plainsboro, New Jersey. Mr. Jeffers recently spoke in the non-resident lecture course in marketing.

'05

Formation of the Bonnar-Vawter Fanform Company, a merger of the American Fanform Company of Cleveland and the Vawter Manifold Company of Benton Harbor, Mich., has just been announced. William A. Vawter '05, who was president of the Baker-Vawter Company of Benton Harbor, Mich., until he sold that business to Remington-Rand in 1927, is now president of the Vawter Manifold Company and will be president of the combined organization. Henry O. Bonnar '16, one of the pioneers in the fanfold industry, is president of the American Fanform Company, which he organized in 1926. He will be vice-president and general manager of the new company. Both companies are large producers of continuous fanfold forms, known as Fanforms, used chiefly by large industrial corporations and financial institutions. The new company will have a capitalization of \$750,000 in preferred stock and 10,000 shares of no par common, and a production capacity of more than one million dollars in printed forms per annum. It will continue the operation of its plants at Benton Harbor and Cleveland after the consolidation is complete.

'08

Lewis A. Toan has sold his dairy of Guernseys and is now devoting his time to the raising of certified seed potatoes and to orchard work on his farm near Perr, New York. Before selling his dairy he had organized a special market in Rochester and had included many of his neighbors in this successful project. It was therefore

with sincere regret that they saw him withdraw from the business, but are wishing him the greatest success in his new project.

'14

Dudley Alleman has recently moved to Boston from Portland, Maine, where for the last three years he has directed the advertising and publicity department of the Maine Central Railroad. He is now in charge of the Boston office of the J. D. Bates Advertising Agency, with the title of Eastern New England Manager. He is living on Main Street, Hingham, Mass.

Roger H. and Mrs. Cross announce the arrival of Laura Bristol Cross on November 9, 1929. This makes four little Crosses in the family now. Mrs. Cross was formerly Grace Bristol.

Perry S. Fox, winter course 1914-1915 visited the dairy industry department the week of November 6. Mr. Perry was accompanied by his wife and son. He is now plant superintendent of the Castanea Dairy Company of Trenton, New Jersey, handling bottled milk. George Bullock, winter course student of 1912-1913, is also in the plant with him.

'16

H. E. Bremer is creamery supervisor for the state department of agriculture. He is married and has two girls, Virginia, 8 years old, and Mary Elizabeth, about 4 months.

George L. Cooper, and J. Maxwell Pringle '17 have organized the investment firm of Pringle and Company, of which Pringle is president and Cooper secretary-manager. Their offices are on the thirty-first floor of 165 Broadway, N.Y.C.

Donald C. Taggart is with Bulkley, Dunton and Company at 75-77 Duane Street, New York City.

Mr. and Mrs. "Wally" S. Young of Waverly, New York, have announced the completion of their male quartette with the arrival of Douglas Ashton on October 31. Wally is one of the officers of the Kasco Milling Company at Waverly.

'17

H. Strycker Mills, a former instructor in the vegetable gardening department, now has a position with the D. Landreth Seed Company in Washington, District of Columbia.

B. J. Shutts, winter course student, is located at Hanover, Pennsylvania. He is operating a plant for the Fairfield-Western Maryland Company, handling condensed milk, powdered milk, sweet cream, and pasteurized milk.

'18

Charles W. Bolgiano is vice-president of the F. W. Bolgiano Company of Washington, District of Columbia. He was a member of the COUNTRYMAN board while he was here. His address is 6912 8th Street, Takoma Park, Washington.

Miles Cubbin is an assistant Professor in the Agronomy Department at Amherst College, Amherst, Mass. Miles still has his musical instincts as all can testify who listened to his orchestra that played for the Conference of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers recently held there.

"Joe" R. Page is assistant manager of the Page Seed Company's offices and warehouses at Green, New York.

'21

John L. Dickinson, Jr., is still organization manager of the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange. He lives at 78 Colton Place, Longmeadow, Mass. A daughter, Constance Irma, was born last May.

'22

R. B. Corbett is working with the Rhode Island Experiment Station in agricultural economics. He is married and has one child.

'23

Jack Miscall was married to Miss Lois Drake of Ithaca on October 12. Dr. Miscall is working in the laboratory of the Flintkote Company of East Rutherford,

New Jersey. They are keeping their home fires burning at 106 Wood Street, Rutherford, New Jersey.

Merle L. Rogers is teaching in the Churchville High School.

Stephan T. Stanton is teaching agriculture at Mexico, New York. This is his second year at Mexico and he has been successful in turning out poultry, cattle and fruit judging teams as well as in handling the regular teaching work at the school. He is married to Marion Stewart, and has one 17 months old daughter, Doris.

Randal Whitaker has recently been employed as technologist in the research laboratories of the National Dairy Products Corporation. His address is 1403 Eutaw Place, Baltimore.

'24

A second son, Frederick K., was born last June to Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Buckman. They live in Yakima, Wash.

Madelaine A. Carroll is teaching home economics in Public School 70, Bronx, New York, and living at 2532 University Avenue, New York City.

On September the first Miss Winifred Casford and D. S. "Dave" Cook were married at Tecumseh, Neb. They are now residing at South Byron, N. Y. "Dave" is still with the Redpath Chautauqua and Lyceum Bureau.

Leslie R. Hawthorne is working for the state government in the Geneva Experiment Station. "Les" married Ruth Reynolds of Perry City. Miss Reynolds was formerly dietitian at Risley.

Robert S. Hinkle is another one of the so-called confirmed bachelors who has gone back on his vows. The blushing bride is Arlene Elizabeth Mohn and the ceremony took place in Reading, Pennsylvania where Bob is working.

'25

Edward Foster has recently been appointed as secretary of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation to replace "Vic" Underwood. "Ed" was farm bureau agent of Suffolk County with headquarters at Riverhead. He will be stationed at Ithaca.

Clyde A. Jennings is putting his hotel management work to use as manager of the Anthony Wayne Hotel at Hamilton, Ohio.

E. R. "Shrimp" McNeil is working for the Vermont State Department of Agriculture at Montpelier, Vermont.

Fannie B. Miller is now in Salem County, New Jersey, where she has twenty schools and forty-nine teachers under her supervision. Her official title is helping teacher. Her address is 413 North Main Street, Elmer, New Jersey.

On the twelfth of August Margaret Leslie and Donald T. Ries were married in San Fernando, California.

Judith Fried Russel sends us a change of address and at the same time some interesting information about herself and her husband. "Mr. Russell and I had a year of graduate work at the University of Wisconsin in the department of rural sociology. We finished in June and after a somewhat varied summer, including an auto trip east, we arrived at the present place about the first of September. Mr. Russell is assistant professor of agricultural economics, and temporarily, at least, I'm just keeping house. We're about eight miles from Washington, and 'at home' to our friends." Her address is College Park, Maryland.

'26

W. E. Blauvelt, who has been spending his time since graduation as instructor in the extension department of entomology, is here again entering upon a full year of research in entomology for his

doctor's degree. Bill is living at 214 Thurston Avenue, Ithaca, New York.

Florence M. Burtis is doing girls' club work under the auspices of the Y.W.C.A. Her address is 160 Milbank Avenue, Greenwich, Connecticut.

Allan W. Crosby is taking graduate work in landscape architecture at Harvard University. His address is 14 Sacramento Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

J. P. Knettles, is group manager of Sales in one plant of the Ebling Creamery Company at 3925 Tillman Avenue, Detroit, Michigan. He is now visiting his home at South Lansing with his wife and baby. H. B. Alger, PhD. 1927, is manager of this plant.

F. L. Minor is manager of the Molly Pitcher at Red Bank, New Jersey.

C. W. Roop, winter course student, is also managing a plant for the Fairfield Western Maryland Company. He is located at Detour, Maryland.

E. H. Schmidt, winter course 1926-1927, is superintendent of the dairy plant at Taneytown, Maryland of the Fairfield Western Maryland Company. In the flush of the season he handles 80,000 pounds of milk. This is made into condensed milk, milk powder, and sweet cream.

'27

A. R. Blanchard is working as County Agent in Tioga County, with headquarters at Owego.

Mrs. Robert F. Brand, who was Miriam D. Morgan, is living in Fayette, Missouri, where her husband is a teacher of modern languages in Central College. Their address is 300 Spring Street.

Clare F. Burke is nutritionist for the Orange County Health Association. Her address is 15 South Street, Goshen, New York.

Marion N. Bronson is teaching science in Deposit, New York, and living at 114 Second Street.



Mack Glasier is a claims adjuster with the Liberty Mutual Insurance Company. His address is 5824 Wyandotte Street, Kansas City, Missouri.

James Terrel Estes is with the Audio Vision Appliance Company at Camden, New Jersey.

Alfred J. Van Schoik was recently in Ithaca and said that he was still spending his time selling electric power for the New York Power and Light Company at 126 State Street, Albany. His home address is 233 Manning Boulevard, Albany, New York.

Lawrence O. "Larry" Taylor is teaching vocational agriculture in Perry High School, Wyoming County, New York. This is the beginning of his third year of teaching in this high school. Not only has he succeeded in getting his subject matter across to his students, but what may be even more essential, he has inspired in them an enthusiasm and a confidence and respect for himself. He seems more like their big brother than a teacher.

Alexander J. G. Walsh is keeping books for a mattress factory in Brooklyn. He may be addressed at 590 Leonard Street, Brooklyn, New York.

'28

Harold A. Carter is with the United States Forest Service at Ocala, Florida.

Roger Clapp has a position as instructor in floriculture and landscaping at the University of Maine, Orono, Maine.

George Spinny Crary is spending his time and a good deal of his energy at Louis and Valentine's Florist establishment at Roslyn, Long Island.



William Vincent Dallahan and Miss Marcella Conway of Ithaca were married on October 12 at the Church of the Immaculate Conception at Ithaca. Bill is working in the securities department of the Associated Gas and Electric Company. They are making their home at 316 East Seneca Street, Ithaca, New York.

Paul "Petey" Gillette, who has been working for Louis and Valentine's at Roslyn, New York, is now county forester in Chautauqua County. He married Lois Beadle and they are living at 20 East 5th Street, Jamestown, New York.

Helen D. Griffen is teaching Home Economics at Mexico, New York. This is her second year there.

James Cole Pettingill took upon his small, but worthy frame the marital woes and worries of a husband on Tuesday, November 19. He was married to Catherine Rose Hawkins at the St. Boniface Rectory in Rochester, New York.

George H. Salisbury is with the Grange League Federation Exchange at North Collins, New York.

Clarence A. Vanderbrook is managing a nursery at Binghamton, New York. His address is Box 854, Binghamton.

Kenneth R. Wood is fieldman of the Dairyman's League in the territory around Binghamton, N. Y., with headquarters in Binghamton. Ken has been spending most of his time around his home in Woodville, constructing concrete silos.

'29

Reynold A. Aymar is seedsman with a branch of the Stump and Walter Company at White Plains, N. Y. His address is 117 Court Street, White Plains.

More Eggs this Winter

(and better chicks in 1930)

TAKE the handicap of chill, dark weather, and insufficient feeding off your laying hens. Give them a chance to deliver all the eggs they really can. Give them Quaker Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash—the famous oatmeal feed that contains just what the birds need to make large, marketable eggs.

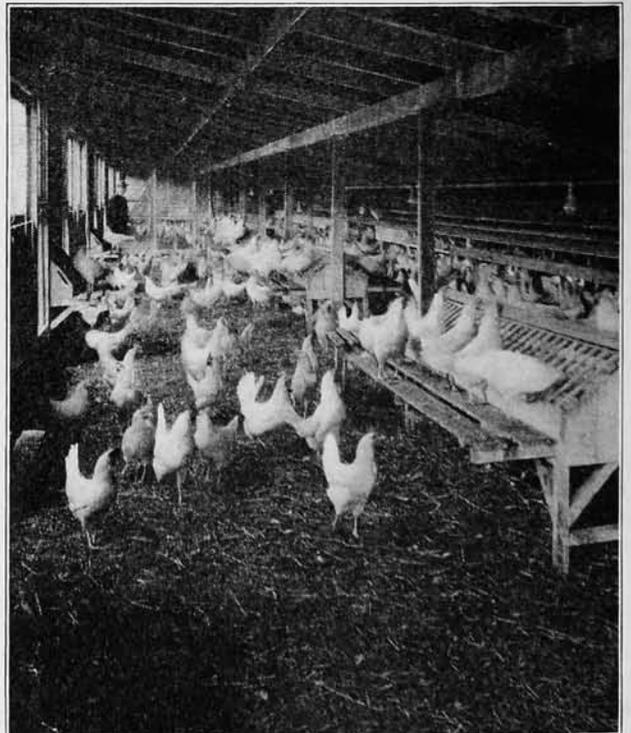
Quaker Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash, with its well-balanced mineral and vitamin-bearing ingredients, overcomes obstacles of weather. Cod liver meal promotes good blood, stamina, and vigor. This ration contains just the right proportion of carbohydrates to keep the hens warm, but active.

Take your flock through these months on Quaker Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash and the eggs you select for hatching will be capable of making the finest, huskiest baby chicks you've ever had.

All of the choice ingredients of this exceptional mash seem to have value in transmitting a strong "life-spark" to the chicks. You take no chance; there's nothing of an experiment about it; it's been proved every spring for several years past.

Use Quaker Ful-O-Pep Scratch Grains, too.

THE QUAKER OATS COMPANY, CHICAGO, U. S. A.



Quaker FUL-O-PEP EGG MASH

THIS IS NUMBER THREE OF A SERIES OF ADVERTISEMENTS TO COLLEGE MEN

Selling ADVANCED AGRICULTURE



OUR forefathers on the farm had meager sources of agricultural knowledge to draw on. Local practice and experience guided them. The farm machines available were simple and few.

Tremendous changes have taken place since then. Farming has become more complicated—more industrialized. The farmer's qualifications and requirements to successfully engage in modern farming are infinitely higher.

Fortunately the progress in the science of agriculture and agricultural engineering has more than kept pace.

Never before has there been so much knowledge and so many facilities available which might be used to improve farm methods and profits. The real opportunity in agriculture today is to apply this knowledge and these facilities. The big job today before farm leaders is to sell this advanced agriculture in order that the largest number of farmers may share in its benefits.

New standards in mechanical perfection and higher efficiency in farm machines are constantly being achieved. The possibilities of the modern tractor, combine, disk plow, and other new machines are so revolutionary that it amounts to no less than a new system of farming.

J. I. CASE CO., Inc., Racine, Wis.

CASE

QUALITY MACHINES FOR PROFITABLE FARMING



The Model "H" Combine and the Model "L" Tractor illustrated above are typical of the many modern machines in the Greater Case Line

Quality Cleaning— Reasonable Cost—

Members of the dairy industry know that



Clean clean, that they are economical to use, and that they are uniform and dependable.

And why should this be true?

More than thirty years of experience devoted solely to make specialized cleaners has clearly shown the makers of Wyandotte Products what is needed to secure dairy cleanliness.

This experience, together with extensive resources, among which are included—More than 275 factory storage stocks, — 300 Wyandotte Service Representatives, — Complete control of Wyandotte Products from raw materials to finished cleaner, including company owned steamships, railroads, coal mines, factories and laboratories.

All this assures you that Wyandotte Cleaning Products will continue to give you quality results at reasonable cost.



WYANDOTTE CLEANS
CLEAN

THE J. B. FORD CO.

Wyandotte, Michigan

Offices in 30 Principal Cities

C. O. Bennett is on the payroll of the Niagara, Lockport and Ontario Electric Company of Batavia, N. Y. At present he is taking a special course in rural electrification given by the General Electric Company at Schenectady.

Lillian S. Bennett is teaching in the Spencerport High School.

Frank K. Beyer is a student assistant in the United States Forest Products Laboratory at the University of Wisconsin. His address is 308 North Orchard Street, Madison, Wisc.

Ben Blackburn is with the Armstrong Tree Service of Poughkeepsie doing estate engineering and big tree moving. His address is 114 Cannon Street, Poughkeepsie, New York.

Claude H. Colvin writes that he is enjoying himself in Brooklyn. "As to my own work, I am still counting the little bugs for Borden's Farm Products with now and then a little simple chemical mixed in. It's quite interesting at times and not too exhausting." All of which means that he is working for Borden's in

their testing laboratories in Brooklyn. He would be glad to receive a cheerful or otherwise account from some of you alumni at 1725 Emmons Avenue, Brooklyn, New York.

Albert "Al" Deer, who was often spoken of as "Phi Bet" received his degree after three and a half years' study.

Russel "Russ" Granger is doing farm bureau work in Rochester, New York.

Robert "Bob" Hallock has gone into the nursery business. He is living at 56 Monte Vista Place, Ridgewood, N. J.

John "Johnny" Holloway is employed as specialty man by Kasco Mills, Waverly, New York.

George "Jidge" Heddon is unsatisfied with his B.S. and has returned to Cornell with his heart set on being the possessor of a master's degree in forestry.

Albert W. Hostek writes an account of himself: "Since September 15, I have been connected with the pioneer Saltford Flower Shop of Poughkeepsie, Inc. I expect to be in the store all during the winter months and in the spring to help develop a nursey and landscape business in Poughkeepsie with Mr. Saltford. As a side line at present I am writing for the Florists' Exchange Horticultural Trade Magazine covering the Poughkeepsie horticultural activities in the seed, nursery and florist lines. I am trying to get a column in Poughkeepsie's leading evening paper, but have as yet no time to work that out." A bit of news would be very acceptable addressed to 114 Cannon Street, Poughkeepsie, New York.

Charlotte Kolb is teaching home economics in Jamestown, N. Y. Her address is 623 Newland Avenue.

Francis "Fran" MacAniff is working for the G. L. F. here in Ithaca.

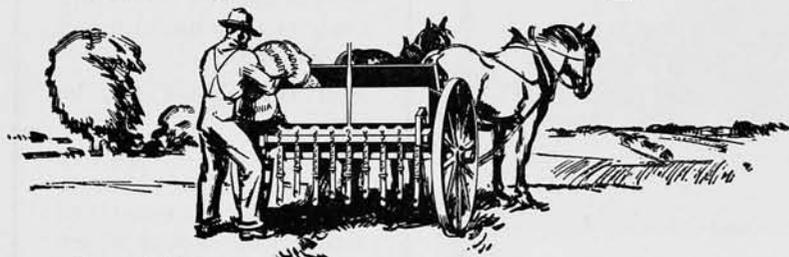
Nelson "Nels" Mansfield had a job as field man for the Tuller Canneries near his home, Cherry Creek, New York. This summer. He now is an assistant farm bureau agent in Schoharie County.

Dorothy E. Reed is critic teacher at the Rochester City Normal School. Her address is 287 Kenwood Avenue, Rochester, N. Y.

Francis "Zeke" Ruzicka is working with his father in the floral business.

James "Jim" Stephens has beaten the rest of the boys royally. After leaving the U he started to run a farm of his own, which is only part of it. On September the ninth Margaret L. Pontius and "Jim" were married at Spruce Manor Farms; Red Hook, New York. We wish to congratulate you, "Jim," and feel certain that you and "Peg" will make a success of this partnership into which you have just entered.

Right from the bag



to the fertilizer distributor

NO time wasted when you top-dress with Arcadian Sulphate of Ammonia. Load up your distributor right from the fertilizer bag, set it at the proper notch—and go ahead.

Here's a nitrogenous fertilizer you can apply by distributor or drill. Arcadian Sulphate of Ammonia is specially dried. It is fine and dry—runs through your hand like fine, dry sand. No need for pounding or screening.

Arcadian Sulphate of Ammonia is rich in plant food. It contains 20¾% nitrogen (25¼% ammonia) guaranteed—all soluble, all available to the plants.

Ask your dealer for Arcadian Sulphate of Ammonia. Mail us the coupon for a free sample.

Results PROVE

the quick availability of the nitrogen in

ARCADIAN
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
Sulphate of Ammonia

The *Barrett* Company

40 Rector Street New York, N. Y.
Atlanta, Ga. Cleveland, O. Norfolk, Va.
Memphis, Tenn. San Francisco, Cal. Toronto, Ont.



Free Sample

See for yourself how free-running Arcadian Sulphate of Ammonia is. We'll send you — FREE — enough Arcadian to fertilize 25 sq. ft. of soil. We will also send you free bulletins telling how best to use Arcadian. Just fill in the coupon and mail it—today!

The Barrett Company (address nearest office) C-1-29 UC

Please send me sample package of Arcadian Sulphate of Ammonia. I am especially interested in.....
(Write names of crops on line above)

and wish you to send me bulletins on these subjects.

Name.....

Address.....

KINDLY PRINT NAME AND ADDRESS



Dairy Records

(Continued from page 71)

7,787 pounds of milk and 289 pounds of butterfat for the year with an income over feed costs of \$98. The graph of the monthly milk production and grain fed shows that average daily production dropped from 33 pounds a day in June to 20 pounds a day in September. During that period, grain was fed at an average rate of one pound to 6.8 pounds of milk. The following year, grain was fed during the same months at a rate of one pound to 4.5 pounds of milk. Under the heavier rate of feeding, milk production was so maintained that an average increased milk production of 1260 pounds per cow was obtained during June, July, August and September. In addition to better summer feeding, during the second year, the cows in this herd were milked three times a day during the three winter months. The better feeding together with milking three times a day resulted in an average herd production of 11,856 pounds of milk and 409 pounds of fat with an income, over feed costs of \$158. This gave an increase of 4069 pounds of milk, 120 pounds of butterfat, and \$60 income over feed costs per cow, over the previous year. At an added feed cost of \$37, and the extra labor of a third milking during the winter months, the average value of the milk of every cow was increased \$97.

The big production problem of New York dairymen is that of getting greater production per cow. Cows differ in individual ability and must be fed individually if the best results are to be obtained. Dairymen must feed each cow all the grain necessary for her maximum economic production, or expect her to lower her production to the level of his grain feeding. Along with the use of better methods of feeding to obtain the greatest possible economic production, must go herd improvement thru the use of better sires and the proper raising of carefully selected heifer calves.

The U. S. A. of The South

(Continued from page 74)

Like America we have air-ports and regular air mail service.

South Africa is the big game hunter's paradise. In the early days lions were found even where Capetown stands today, but as the pioneer pushed his way into the interior, the big game migrated northward, until today the first lion is encountered in the Transvaal bushveldt. Only springbok, blesok, gnu, rabok, and steenbok are found south of the Transvaal. The foremost hunting grounds in the world are found in the Transvaal, Rhodesia, Zululand, Bechuanaland, and Portuguese East Africa.

The country has poisonous snakes, of which the mamba is the most poisonous. It usually strikes high up and if one is alone he can't treat the bite and his fate

is sealed. The spitting snake, which has the power of ejecting its poison some distance, is another. The python is the largest snake in South Africa and is a native of Natal Province. It is a non-poisonous constrictor. Its jaws have the power of terrific distension, enabling it to swallow much larger things than it otherwise would be possible. The female python incubates her eggs like a hen. She lays about a hundred eggs, collects them in a heap, coils herself around them

with her head in the center, and from this position she guards them fiercely. During the incubation period of two months she never leaves the eggs to eat.

The peoples of South Africa are the English, Afrianders or Boers, and a mass of different native races. English and Africaans are the two official languages.

There are three social classes of natives: Those living near the towns and cities are the domestic servants. Those on the



SAVE THE RECORDS FIRST!

"FIRE! Fire!"

Startled, men all about the Purina Experimental Farm dropped their work and ran. The steer barn was burning!

Too late to save the barn . . . cattle safe in the pasture . . . but into the flames they groped and staggered . . . feeling . . . searching . . .

Searching for something insurance could not cover . . . for something carpenters could not build . . . for something money could not buy.

Brave hands soon found and saved that something . . . the records! Records that told the true story of long and patient experiments . . . records that explained the why of new ways of feeding . . . records that meant more dollars in the pocket of every Purina feeder.

Records! They're the backbone of things on the Purina Experimental Farm. Purina must guard them preciousely. For it is these records that point the way to new methods of feeding . . . it is these records that are behind every Checkerboard bag in your feedlot. When you are in a dollars and cents frame of mind it is these records that will send you to the Checkerboard store every time!



white man's farm live more or less in their wild state in huts. They do all the work for the farmer, receiving in return a few acres of land which they plant to corn and kafir; they are allowed to graze their cattle free. This must not be mistaken for slavery as so many Americans seem to think. They do so of their own free will, and are more satisfied with these conditions than receiving money. The natives in the native territory live in

villages under native chiefs. Plough land and grazing lands are apportioned according to the population of the villages. The set-up is very much like the manorial system of the early days in England.

The natives receive small pay, fifty cents a day in many cases, but they have one and a half million head of cattle running on farmers' land, for which they pay nothing, and calculated at market prices the value of the land represents eighteen

million dollars of farmer's money on which they get no return. Obviously, then, the natives do not have much to grumble about.

The native has no status, having to carry a "pass" wherever he goes. He does not vote. He receives an education in his own quarters, but this does not amount to much. The great mass of the native population is illiterate, although the government has done a great deal recently for native education. The natives do not ride in the same places in the street cars and trains. The native carries no firearms and is not permitted to use intoxicating liquor. Their relation to the whites is indicated by their greeting—"good morning boss, good morning missus."

4-H News

(Continued from page 77)

GRAND CHAMPION PRIZES WON AT NATIONAL DAIRY SHOW

show of fifty-one head. Charles Bump of Washington County also had a first. George Utter of Schuyler County won ninth, and Lynn Hubbard of Chenango County, eleventh. The five head in this class won fourth, showing against all breeds.

The third grand championship was won by Peter J. Luchsinger, Syracuse, Onondaga County, in a show of eighty-six Jerseys. Edgar Jennings of Greene County won ninth and the group placed tenth in its class.

The five New York Guernseys won third in a show of sixty-seven head, competing with all other breeds. Reginald Drake of St. Lawrence County had a second in this class, Alfred Ingalls of Otsego a third, Albert Huff of Cayuga a sixth, and Dorothy Onderdonk of Ontario with William Greene of Onondaga both had seventh place animals.

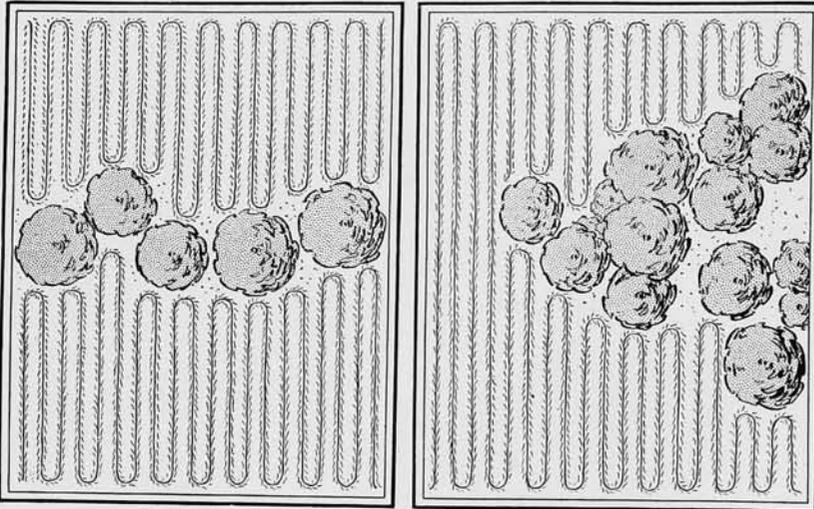
The two head of Brown Swiss shown by Clyde Kirk of Jefferson and Glade Baldwin of Madison County placed second and fourth. The judging team, Sidney Spring of Wyoming, Kenneth Cross of Cayuga, Howard Hillis of Delaware, and Lisle Clark of Onondaga County, placed ninth with twenty-seven teams competing.

Gordon Cairnes of South Kortwright, Delaware County, and Wilson Plankenhorn of Hyde Park, Dutchess County, chosen because of their outstanding 4-H dairy club work, attended the show as guests of the New York Central Railroad which paid part of their expenses.

Six hundred and fifty boys and girls from 32 states registered at the 4-H Camp and participated in the 4-H activities at the Exposition. These boys and girls, accompanied by their state and county leaders, represented 40,000 fellow club members enrolled in dairy club projects. Twenty-nine club members and twenty adults attended the show from New York.

INDIANS TO HAVE 4-H CLUBS

Plans have been laid for the organization of 4-H Clubs for their young people by the Cornell Indian Boards. The plans were made at the meeting of the Boards at Cornell, at the time of the third annual school for Indian farmers during the week of November 18.



How would YOU clear these fields?

A FARMER had two fields that were hard to cultivate. As shown above (on the left) because of a row of trees that cut the field in half, the farmer made four instead of two turns to the furrow. The row of trees occupied a rod of ground. In the other field (on the right) a point of wood-lot extended into the field making plowing and cultivating difficult. This wooded point accounted for about three and one-half acres. Less production and more time and labor required! How would you clear these two fields?

Obviously the only way to straighten out these fields was to get rid of the row of trees and the wooded point. And probably blasting is the cheapest, quickest, easiest way. But just how would you go about it? How would you plan the shots; how would you load them; fire them and clear away?

The correct answers to these and other field-clearing problems are given in the pages of "AGRITOL for Land Clearing." This free booklet contains text, diagrams and illustrations about using explosives for field clearing. Mail the coupon for this helpful and practical booklet.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company, Inc.
Agricultural Extension Section
Wilmington, Delaware



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E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO., INC. (AXC-260)
Agricultural Extension Section, Wilmington, Del.

Gentlemen: Without cost or obligation on my part, please send me a copy of "AGRITOL for Land Clearing."

NAME CLASS OF
PLACE STATE
COLLEGE COURSE

4-H CAMPS ARE SUCCESSFUL

Each summer several county 4-H Club organizations conduct 4-H county camps for the boys and girls enrolled in 4-H Club work. Such camps are being held in Chenango, Delaware, Jefferson, Nassau, Ontario, Orange, and Otsego Counties. Separate camps are held for boys and for girls, except in Ontario County, where boys and girls attend camp at the same time. Each camp is held for a period of one week, except in Ontario County where the camping period is ten days, and in Nassau County, where the girls remain at camps for three weeks. The camps are organized by the county club agents and conducted under the direction of camp directors.

Mrs. Vivian Stephens, Director of Physical Education, Syracuse Normal School, Syracuse, is the director of girls' camps, and Mr. H. S. Pringle, of the department of rural engineering at Cornell Agricultural College directs the boys' camps. Dr. G. O. Hall of the poultry department directed the Otsego county boys' camp and also the county girls' camp. Mr. J. A. Reynolds, assistant state club leader, directed the Chenango County camp for boys.

The dominating purpose of a 4-H Club Camp is to develop leadership among 4-H Club members. Instruction is given in subject matter and recreation to enable each 4-H Club member not only to have an opportunity for his own improvement, but to equip himself for leadership activities in his own community.

Other benefits may be summarized as follows:

1. Camps teach boys and girls in their natural environment.
2. They present to boys and girls a vision of 4-H development.
3. They often place boys and girls on their own responsibility for the first time.

From the time the rising bugle is blown at seven o'clock until lights are out and all is quiet at ten in the evening, the day is filled with events that provide a real vacation for the farm boy or girl. The first activity in the morning is raising and saluting the flag of the United States of America. This is followed by setting-up exercises and a morning dip in the nearby lake or stream. Forenoons are usually devoted to instruction and handicraft, nature study, and swimming. Hikes, games, and other forms of recreation occupy the afternoons. The principal evening event is the camp fire. Here stories are told, songs are sung, and stunts are put on by the boys and girls for their amusement. Three good meals of wholesome food are served each day to satisfy keen appetites.

Experience has shown that boys and girls usually gain in weight during the camping period, and return to their homes full of renewed vigor for the tasks that await them there.

Ask yourself this:

"What kind of a Club would my Club be if every member were just like me?"

An indication of the popularity of the 4-H clubs was the statement made by the publicity manager of the recent National Dairy Exposition to the effect that he had more calls for the results of the 4-H Club contestants than he did for those of the other departments of the exposition.

Foreman: "How is it that although you and Rastus started work together, he has a bigger pile of dirt?"

Sam: "Why boss, he's diggin' a bigger hole!"

—*Cornhusker Countryman.*



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AMERICAN SHEET AND TIN PLATE COMPANY, General Offices; Frick Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.
SUBSIDIARY OF UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION

Fashions in Feeding

seem almost as changeable as fashions in clothes.

Students of dairy husbandry are getting a new slant this year on the protein question. Careful tests being made at Cornell show that a 20% dairy ration is giving as good results in milk production as a 24%,—at less cost, of course. (Alumni who are milking their own cows would do well to inform themselves concerning these tests.)

Notwithstanding changes in feeding fashions, however, good ingredients will always have their important places in the ration.

Diamond Corn Gluten Meal

qualifies in all respects as the ideal protein basis of the 20% dairy mix. As Diamond contains 40% of protein in itself, a moderate allowance of Diamond in the ration will provide most of the required protein, leaving the balance to be filled out by the low-priced bulky carbohydrate feeds or by homegrown grains.



Corn Products Refining Co.
New York Chicago

40% Protein Guaranteed

READY MIXED FEEDS CONTAINING DIAMOND ARE GOOD FEEDS



Take Good Care of Yourself---

— a good overcoat will be more than a little help. A Reed coat that keeps out the cold— keeps in the warmth— keeps out wrinkles— keeps in shape— keeps you in style— keeps you out of debt— *that's a coat worth while.*

39⁵⁰ 44⁵⁰ 49⁵⁰ 54⁵⁰

(others less, too)

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NEW YORK

DAIRY TEAM PLACES TWELFTH IN CATTLE JUDGING CONTEST

28 Teams in Competition at National Dairymen's Show

THE dairy judging team placed twelfth in the intercollegiate dairy judging contest at the National Dairymen's show at St. Louis, Missouri. Twenty-eight states were represented by their agricultural colleges. New York was represented by the Cornell team composed of W. D. "Bill" Norton '31, F. R. "Fran" Sears '31, and F. W. "Fred" Schutz '31. Professor C. L. Allen coached the team and accompanied them on their trip. Cornell was the first eastern team to place.

Make 10 Day Trip

The team and coach left Thursday, October 10 for their trip. They visited several of the better dairy farms between Ithaca and Westfield. At Chicago the team visited the stock-yards and the packing houses of the Armour and Swift companies. W. H. "Bill" Hutchings '22, a member of one of the first Cornell judging teams coached by Professor Allen, took the team through the Purina Mills in St. Louis, and also to their large experimental farm some miles outside the city.

The judging contest took place in a huge arena Monday, October 14, starting at eight in the morning and continuing until eight-thirty in the evening. The four major breeds of dairy cattle, Ayrshire, Guernsey, Holstein, and Jersey, were judged. The three rings for each breed were for bulls, age-cows, and heifers. Each contestant gave oral reasons for his placing of the age-cows.

The members of all dairy associations were much interested in the livestock contests and are working for a greater interest among the college teams. It seems that New York State, the second leading dairy state, should be able to send a team to the national show that would place higher. The members of the present team feel that the only way this can be accomplished is for a greater interest in the team, and by a larger number of students turning out in an endeavor to make the team. Professor Allen deserves much credit for his part in the success of the team, and for all the preceding teams he has coached, for they have always averaged high.

PI ALPHA XI

R. Churchill '30
J. B. Fleckenstein '30
E. W. Hicks '31
J. M. Johnston '30
H. E. Travis '30

PI ALPHA XI ELECTS NEW MEN

At an informal meeting of Alpha chapter, Pi Alpha Xi, on Thursday, November 7, five men were initiated. After the initiation there was a banquet at Forest Home Inn, which proved to be an excellent indicator of true Pi Alpha Xi ideals.

A. M. S. Pridham was toastmaster. Richard B. Farnham, formerly with the department of floriculture, told of the early beginnings of the fraternity which was organized at Cornell in 1924 and now has three chapters in other colleges. Professor C. J. Hunn told the initiates of some of the outstanding accomplishments of the alumni and honorary members of Alpha chapter. Professor J. P. Porter instructed the initiates in the ideals set forth by the fraternity.

Following these talks there was an excellent round-table discussion on various topics concerning fraternity work in the field of floriculture.

VEG GARDENERS TO HAVE STAGE

The Williamson Vegetable Growers Association is sponsoring a new speaking contest for students in vegetable gardening under the name of the "Williamson Vegetable Growers Stage." Eliminations will be held December 2, and the winners in the elimination will be coached by Professor G. E. Peabody. The final contest will be held at the annual meeting of the New York State Vegetable Growers Association at Syracuse, January 9-10, 1930. The subjects for the original speeches are limited to vegetable growing and marketing. An expense allowance of \$7.50 is allowed each of the four final contestants, and prizes of \$50 will be given.

The contest provides a fine opportunity for students to attend one of the great state meetings of the association. Here they will meet commercial growers and receive a better idea of their problems and successes in vegetable gardening. Also it affords an opportunity for the growers to become acquainted with our men and to learn what they are doing.

FLORICULTURISTS HOLD "MUM" BALL AND FLOWER SHOW

Given at Willard Straight Hall at the Time of the F. T. D. A. Annual Convention

THE New York and Pennsylvania units of the Floriculturists' Telegraph Delivery Association held their annual convention at Willard Straight in conjunction with the fall Flower Show of the Cornell department of horticulture and ornamental floriculture. The main lobby and the reading room of the hall were decorated with all types of novel and fragrant flower creations for the enjoyment and edification of the visitors.

The Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association is an organization sponsoring banded service for the sending of flowers to all parts of the world. Telegraph, telephone, radio, cable and fast mail are used as mediums for transferring orders between members. Its membership, which numbers 5,000, is located all over the world.

The decorative work of the convention was done with the support of friends of the department of floriculture. Many of the flowers, some unusual and interesting, were donated by visiting florists.

The exhibition and floral arrangement of the Flower Show was left on display in the main lobby and the library of the Social Hall and potted palms were placed around the dance hall for the "Mum Ball," which brought to a close the fall Flower Show of the department of horticulture. A dainty corsage was given to each lady upon entering. Balloons containing lucky numbers were suspended from the ceiling, and when broken the receiver of the lucky number was given a beautiful orchid corsage. The music for the "Ball" was furnished by the Original Club orchestra, which has been playing at the Sagamore Hotel in Rochester.

101 ENROLLED IN THE GENERAL WINTER COURSES

The enrollment in the general Winter Courses has not as yet reached last year's record. The total for this year is 101, representing a decrease of 15 per cent. The course in general agriculture, as usual, have the largest registration. The other regular twelve week courses that are offered this year are: poultry husbandry, dairy industry, fruit growing, and vegetable gardening. The summary of registration is as follows: general agriculture—40; poultry husbandry—28; dairy industry—24; pomology—5; vegetable gardening—4.

Professor T. J. McInerney has resigned his position as assistant professor in dairy industry to accept a position with the G. L. F. Company. Mr. H. J. Erueckner will take his place in the department.

At the seventh annual convention of the New York State Association of Dairy and Milk Inspectors held October 31 and November 1, in the Hotel Martin at Utica, New York, Professor J. D. Brew of the extension department of dairy industry, was elected to succeed Professor McInerney as secretary and treasurer of the organization.



DAIRY JUDGING TEAM

F. W. Schutz '31

F. R. Sears '31

Professor C. L. Allen, Coach

W. D. Norton '31

ROUND-UP CLUB HOLDS BANQUET

Secretary of American Jersey Cattle Club Speaks

THE annual banquet of the Round-Up Club was held in the Forest Home Chapel Wednesday evening, November 13. After the dinner, "Fred" Schutz '31, toastmaster, introduced "Stan" Bates '30, the president of the club, to the sixty men gathered there. "Stan" expressed his appreciation of the large attendance, and extended a hearty welcome to the short course students. Mr. O. W. Smith, secretary of the college, presented shingles to the members of the dairy judging team.

Professor F. B. Morrison, head of the an hus department, told of his hopes to remodel our dairy barn, if the necessary appropriations are made, thus making it one of the best college dairy barns in the country. If this is done, the abortion free herd now at Waite Farm will be transferred to the new dairy barn. This herd has been built up by careful selection and isolation. The herd now at the dairy barn will be given the agglutination test and all those that react to it positively will be disposed of, except the most valuable animals, which will be kept for breeding. Professor Morrison stressed the increasing importance of securing abortion free herds. It is his belief that within ten years a cow reacting positively to the agglutination test cannot be sold.

Mr. L. W. Morley, secretary of the American Jersey Cattle Club, was the main speaker of the evening. He emphasized the proper balance between our social, athletic, and scholastic lives; each is important, and if one is neglected, we suffer from an unbalanced life. He said that within the last few years employers have been laying greater importance on the scholastic attainments of a person seeking employment. It is his belief that with the continual broadening of the field of agriculture, only those men with the better scholastic merit will "make the grade." But as Mr. Morley pointed out, each man must determine for himself what constitutes success. Undoubtedly what one person might regard as success, might not be that to another. At all events, however, the better training we acquire, the better will be our chances of success in any line of activity.

INDIAN FARMERS HAVE SCHOOL

Indian farmers throughout New York State gathered at Ithaca during the week of November 18. Sixteen members of the faculty presented courses on corn growing, cattle raising, poultry husbandry, and similar farm topics. This was the third annual Indian farmers' school. The greater part of the lectures were in the form of council fires or discussion groups.

During the school, the Cornell Indian boards, under the leadership of Walter Kennedy of the Allegany reservation, met and discussed plans for farm and home week. Among the Indian speakers at the school were Alex White, Andrew Gibson, Albert Shenandoah, William Rockwell, Jerry Snyder, Raymus Gansworth.

The Cornell radio station, WEAI, presents a daily agricultural hour from 12 to 1 o'clock noon. The program is presented under the auspices of the New York State Colleges of Agricultural and Veterinary Medicine.

The daily program includes weather forecasts, the WEAI question box, and musical numbers during the first fifteen minutes. Talks on agricultural topics are given by the members of the staffs of the two colleges.

YE HOSTS

W. E. De Camp, '31
H. G. Herb '31
J. R. Knipe '31
A. M. Nulle '31
E. H. Uffinger '30

ROUND UP CLUB HOLDS MEETING

Welcomes Judging Team

The regular monthly business meeting of the Round-Up Club was held in the an hus building Thursday evening, October 31, with 40 members attending. The members of the judging team gave an account of their trip to St. Louis. "Bill" Norton '31 gave us the amusing incidents of the trip, while "Fran" Sears '31 discussed their visit to the Armour and Swift meat packing houses in Chicago. He stressed the great efficiency with which all the numerous processes are carried out. "Fred" Schutz '31 explained the rules and procedure of the contest. He believes the course to be of great value to the men, for it enables them to visit the better dairy farms, observing the barn arrangements, the crops grown, and the different feeding practices. Coach C. L. Allen expressed his appreciation to the team for their loyalty and their efforts in making the judging season a success.

Mr. Percy Reed, Secretary of the Saskatchewan Dairy Association, was the guest speaker of the evening. He discussed the agricultural situation in Canada and especially in his district.

The province of Saskatchewan has a population of 825,000 people and 93 million acres of arable land, one-half of which is not yet under cultivation. Inasmuch as 75 per cent of the population are farmers, most of the produce is exported from the province. Because of this their great aim is for quality of product. An example of this is the fact that they have five recognized grades of cream.

The soil is a very fertile deep loam. At one exhibit a block of soil four feet square and four feet deep was shown. Throughout its depth there was no change in composition, being the surface soil entirely.

Wheat is the chief cash crop and the province produces about three-fifths of the Canadian crop. But experience has shown that the man who succeeds must not devote his farm entirely to wheat production.

They are now making great progress in livestock production, having 1,304,000 cattle of which 364,000 are milk cows, 7,000,000 poultry, 616,000 hogs, and over 1,000,000 horses. They supply many of the eastern provinces with young horses. Because of the heavy losses due to the coyotes, few sheep are produced.

Three factors have aided in the advancement of dairy farming. The government is very liberal in supplying funds and in cooperating with the farmers in every way. By their aid tuberculosis free areas and pure-bred sire areas have been established. The third aid is the government's cooperation in advancing and in making available to every dairy man at small expense to him the herd record work.

"A short time ago, Honorable George Spence, a former minister of agriculture, summed up the conditions nicely when he said, 'God pity the cow-less, sow-less, hen-less farm'."

After the meeting adjourned, the members assembled in another room to enjoy the ice-cream and cookie refreshments.

THIRTY-FIVE MANAGERS RUN HOTEL PENNSYLVANIA ONE DAY

THIRTY-FIVE juniors and seniors in the hotel management course had complete charge of the Hotel Pennsylvania for the day of November 11. The one day operation of a large New York City hotel is now a regular part of the hotel exposition week which starts the same day the Cornell students begin to find out what it means to house and feed several thousand persons a day.

The hotel administration students, led by A. B. Merrick '30, acted as managers, clerks, auditors, housekeepers, detectives, waiters, and chefs. Two senior girls shared the duties of housekeeper. The most stalwart man was appointed as house detective.

The university received wide publicity during the hotel managers' stay in New York. Movietone pictures were taken of the men at work on their hotel duties. In fact, the Cornellians were the center of interest during the entire exposition.

This is the eighth year that a course in hotel management has been given at Cornell, and during that time the registration has increased from 20 to 160.

The thirty-five students who made the trip represent twelve states and Germany. They are as follows: C. A. Brown, Wm. Carroll, E. J. Clarenbach, J. W. Cole, J. J. Creagh, Wm. Curtis, W. N. Davis, H. F. Dill, G. L. Durham, H. G. Herb, M. H. Hess, K. E. Howard, M. W. Jackson, L. R. Knauss, J. R. Knipe, R. W. Lewis, P. McGinn, G. V. McKay, L. E. Mattocks, L. W. Maxson, A. B. Merrick, C. Meyer, R. C. Milks, W. G. Minas, A. E. Morris, A. M. Nulle, L. W. Parshall, J. E. Rogers, G. Schwenk, J. B. Smith, R. P. Stieglitz, J. J. Sullivan, R. L. Timmerman, H. G. Ward, Mrs. J. B. Welch.

PROFS PRANKS

Professor L. E. Weaver '18 of the poultry department has accepted the position of poultry editor for the *American Agriculturist*. They feel that Professor Weaver is peculiarly fitted for the position, for he not only has the theoretical knowledge, but his extension work brings him into intimate contact with poultrymen and their problems.

Dr. and Mrs. G. O. Hall announce the birth of a son, James Hamilton, on Armistice Day, November 11. Dr. Hall is an assistant professor in the poultry department.

Professor P. F. Sharp of dairy chemistry has discovered a new process for making milk sugar. Professor Sharp's discovery will lower the cost of production from one hundred dollars a pound to one dollar a pound.

Professor G. A. Works, formerly of the rural education department, was inaugurated Friday, November 8 as president of the Connecticut State College of Agriculture at Storrs, Connecticut.

Dean A. R. Mann '04 represented Cornell University at the inauguration ceremonies of the Rev. Dr. Beaven as president of the Colgate-Rochester Divinity School at Rochester November 7.

Professor Bristow Adams, editor of agricultural publications, lectured on "Publicity and News Writing" before the Parent Study Group at the Ithaca High School Wednesday evening, November 6.

Professor Dwight Sanderson '08, of the department of rural social organization, spoke at a social service meeting at Barnes Hall Wednesday afternoon, November 6. Professor Sanderson spoke on social service in general and particularly referred to the organized centers in Ithaca.

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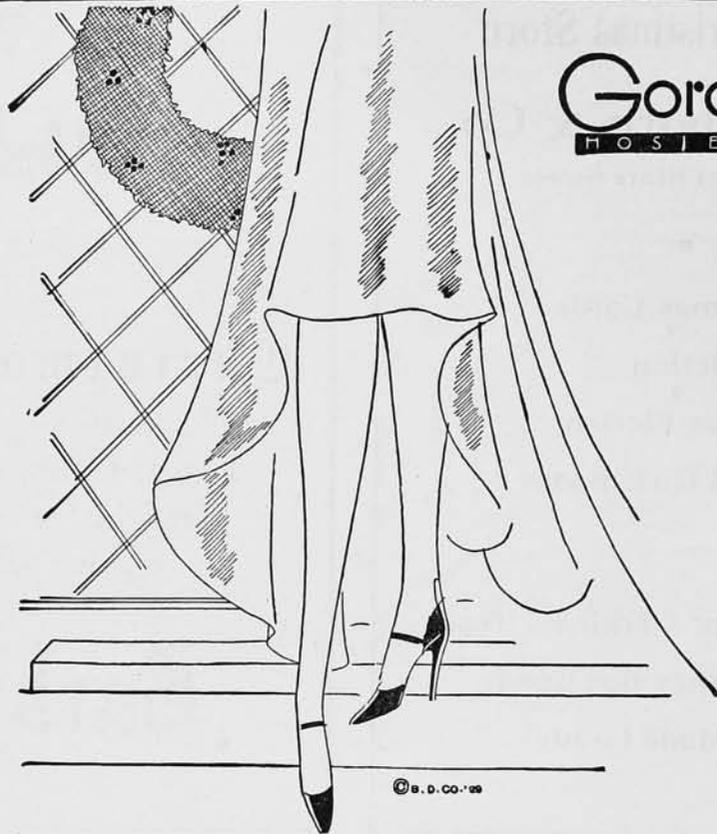
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Ithaca, N. Y.

Albert MacWethy
Managing Owner



Official Photographer
Cornell '30

The White Studio



“Did you have these Stockings made for me?”

She's bound to wonder at, and be flattered by, your thoughtfulness . . . if her Christmas gift is a box of the new Gordon Individually-Proportioned* Stockings. For you identify her type from the description below — and order them in her footsize (V-Line or Narrow Heel) — and they fit her as though made to her very own measurements!

The Gordon Petite for the short woman with average legs . . . for the woman of average height with very slim legs . . . and for the growing girl.

The Gordon Regal for the tall woman with average legs . . . and for the woman of average height with somewhat heavy calves and thighs.

The Gordon Princess for women of average height and leg measurements . . . for the short woman with plump legs and thighs . . . for the girl with brief skirts.

The Gordon Splendide for the thousands of women who . . . whether tall or short . . . are *generously proportioned* throughout the lower part of the body,

Rothschild's



COSTUMES THAT ARE DIFFERENT

By KATE ROGERS

MUCH interest has been shown in the novel fancy dress costumes on display on the third floor of the College building. They were designed and made by the students in Miss Brasie's clothing class.

The effort was to get away from conventionality and express real and original ideas in the costumes. The result was well worth the effort. Instead of clown suits, Pierot and Pieretts and other conventional costumes, the girls treated such abstract subjects as jealousy, music, and a whirlpool, or told a story, or depicted a season. Emphasis was laid upon the general effect and not upon the material and technique. In fact most of the materials used were inexpensive cheesecloth, muslin, and even paper.

Some of the most interesting costumes were "A Freshman Daze," "The Sea," "Autumn," "Flirtation," and the "Rainbow." The "Freshman Daze" was most expressive and may we say characteristic? It consisted of bright red zigzag lines over a white background, signifying the Freshman's first bewilderment. On the bottom of the skirt were illustrations of the various competitions and other activities one meets in her college career. "The Sea" was just as we have always known it to be, cool and white-capped at times and edged with shells and seaweed. The waist of this costume was the color of the sands with sea shells as a girdle. The skirt ranged from greens to blues with a scattering of white-caps. "Autumn" brought to mind those fleeting days before the onset of winter. The waist consisted of dark, bare branches on a brown background while on the skirt were many leaves of varied hues. "The Rainbow," a creation of lovely pastel hues under a misty veil, gave the promise of brighter days to come.

HOW TO OVERCOME VEGETABLE PREJUDICES

By KATHRYN E. GRISSINGER

Poor cooking causes many kinds of food to be disliked, especially does it result in a dislike for vegetables. Too many people have become accustomed to grayish colored cabbage, brownish colored string beans, or dingy looking potatoes. Prejudices against vegetables are often created by their unappetizing and unattractive appearance after cooking.

Recently a series of experiments have been made on this subject and methods have been worked out to retain color, flavor, minerals, and vitamins during cooking.

"How?" asks the housewife.

Here is the answer as given in Domecon's foods classes:

1. Plunge all vegetables into vigorously boiling water and thus shorten the time of cooking.
2. Never put vegetables on to cook in cold water.
3. Cook only until tender and serve as soon as possible.

EDITORIAL

We would be delighted to have you as our readers, comment on our new section—tell us what you especially like about it and give us any further suggestions. If there are any other items or subjects within our field that you would like to have treated in these pages please tell us about it. We are in search of all available ideas, and who can help us more than our readers?

Address: DOMECON DOINGS EDITOR,
CORNELL COUNTRYMAN, Ithaca, N. Y.



4. Cut vegetables lengthwise if it is necessary, for if vegetables are cut crosswise, too many nutrients will be lost.
5. If vegetables are red ones, do not cut them up, cook them with the cover on.
6. If strong juiced (such as onions or cabbage), cook with cover off and in a large amount of vigorously boiling salted water, because if acid is present it will cause sinigrin to turn to mustard oil, thus developing undesirable products or color.
7. If possible leave skins on as there is less loss of nutrients.
8. Do not throw away the water or juice left on vegetables after cooking, but use it for soups and gravies in order to save the minerals and vitamins.

DOMECON HOLDS MASS MEETING

A MASS meeting was called by Miss Van Rensselaer and Miss Rose, October 31 at 4:15 in the assembly room of the College building. Miss Van Rensselaer spoke briefly and introduced Helen Griffis, President of the Home Economics Club.

Ellen Kuney '31 was elected secretary of the Home Economics Club and Ruth Laible '31 was elected publicity manager, both of the positions being made vacant by rules of probation.

Hazel Reed, President of Omicron Nu and Evelyn Fisher, President of Sedowa, told of the activities and aims of their respective societies. The honor system was explained briefly by Gertrude Andrews, who also invited all students in Home Economics, especially Freshmen, to a baby party to be held November 21 in the assembly room. Stunts by the faculty are the main features promised.

Pauline Terwilliger '30 has been appointed Chairman of Vocational Study in the College. She will arrange talks by out of town visitors in fields of Home Economics.

Catherine Blewer '31 is chairman of all Home Economics' teas and is to make arrangements, appoint committees, and be general hostess for them.

Helen Baker is leading a committee on the discussion of requirements for election to the Home Economics Club. We hope to improve the valuation of the Club by requiring more than the payment of a \$.50 membership fee.

MODERN INTERIORS

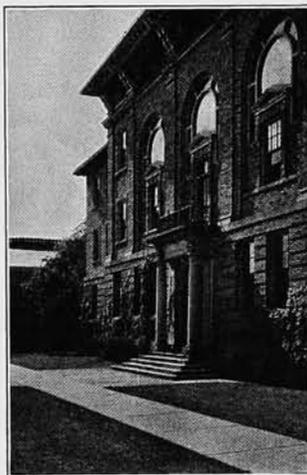
By PORTIA HOPPER

IT IS difficult to determine what truly modern decoration is, for many of the most striking effects are out of style after a few months. The cause of this is that designers are always striving to create something new.

This does not appear to be true of the less extreme types of furnishings. Many of the newer buildings are fitted with modern furniture to harmonize with the new architecture. These homes and offices have proved to be restful and comfortable. This fact does away with the argument against the new furnishings set forth by many people, that they are cold and unique for comfort.

The modern interior should be simple and restful. The day of the somber and elaborate interior is gone and its place is taken by simplicity and bright colors. Most of the modern furniture is made in straight lines, of either wood or metal. A large amount of brightly colored leathers enter into modern decoration. As a result of the elimination of all elaborate decorations much of the furniture is being built in, becoming part of the architecture.

Large windows also have a part in the modern scheme of decoration. This brings more sunlight inside and adds to the cheerfulness of a room.





OVERHEARD FROM OVER THERE Sweden

BY HELEN BURRITT

STUDYING home economics in Sweden is hard work, says Miss Edith Klarin, a special student in home economics here. Miss Klarin is a teacher on the practice farm of the College of Home Economics at Upsala, Sweden, and gives an interesting account of the college work there.

In the first place, home economics in Sweden includes cooking, sewing, weaving, child training, homemaking, and also farm work—animal husbandry, dairying, horticulture, floriculture, and farm management. General courses are given to cover these, much the same as at Cornell. However, a special course for girls who wish special training for leadership in home economics, is offered—in a rather unique way, in that after studying at the college as we are accustomed to doing, the students live on the college farm for a year doing the actual work.

An applicant for this course must be at least twenty-one, a high school graduate, and have had a year's training in cooking, and a year's experience in managing a household. From nearly a hundred applicants, eighteen girls are admitted to this teacher-training course each year.

The study courses at the college in Upsala include chemistry, biology, hygiene, sociology, nutrition, dietetics, and the methods of education. Three days a week the girls spend entirely in laboratory, cooking in one of the twelve large kitchens in the Home Economics Building. They do not work as we do, each girl at her own table, but divide into groups of two or three, all working with the general equipment. One group will have charge of some particular dish for the meal, of setting the table, waiting table, or washing dishes. The girls cook for themselves, for a shop which they manage, and for outsiders who have built up a trade. Another entire day is spent in a sewing and weaving laboratory. Weaving is considered very important in Sweden.

After six months of this studying at the college in the city, the girls move out to the college farm at Brogård. This is a beautiful place, comprising about seventy-five acres, four houses, large barns, poultry houses, a dairy, and other equipment. About thirty people live here: the eighteen girls, four teachers, two men who care for the horses and do heavy field work, a chauffeur, and a maid who helps in the houses. The rest of the work is done by groups of girls who do a different kind of work each week under the direct instruction and supervision of the teachers.

Four girls work together in the kitchen, one of whom has charge of planning the meals, ordering the food, seeing that meals are served on time, taking care of stray tramps, dogs, and cats. The other three girls have the actual preparation of food.

Eating is rather a problem at this Swedish school, for they eat six times a day there. Coffee, bread and butter, cheese, are served at 6:00 o'clock, regular breakfast at 7:30, coffee or tea again at 10:00 o'clock, and dinner at 12:30. In the afternoon the girls have coffee and cakes at 3:30, serving supper at 7:00 o'clock. And, Miss Klarin says, the girls usually sneak down into the kitchen for a lunch at night! These girls in the kitchen do a great deal of baking, also, for themselves, and for outsiders.

The cattle and dairy work is another phase which creates outside demand. One group of girls has complete charge of the cattle: growing feed, feeding, and milking, even to cleaning the stables. Another group then takes the milk, separates it for different uses, makes butter and cheese. Miss Klarin says that the girls begin in July to make cheeses which they decorate for the Christmas trade, and put on exhibition before they are sold. The school is well-known for its dairy.

"Hons-Och-Svin"

Students in this course must also learn to slaughter. Using one cow and one pig, the girls get many cuts of meat, which they care for in all the possible ways, and fifteen different kinds of sausages.

A character about the farm-school is the girl who is laughingly nicknamed "hons-och-svin," pigs 'n' poultry. Her work is suggested by her name.

There is always a group of six girls weaving in the winter months, and gardening during the summer. In Sweden there is a common love of flowers. Then, too, the girls grow all the vegetables and fruits for their use at Brogård.

In the house one girl is a "jack-of-all-trades." She acts as waitress, sets table, answers the telephone, runs errands, takes messages, sees that the rooms are in order, and acts as hostess when there are guests. This is her practical training for home management.

Rinse Clothes in River

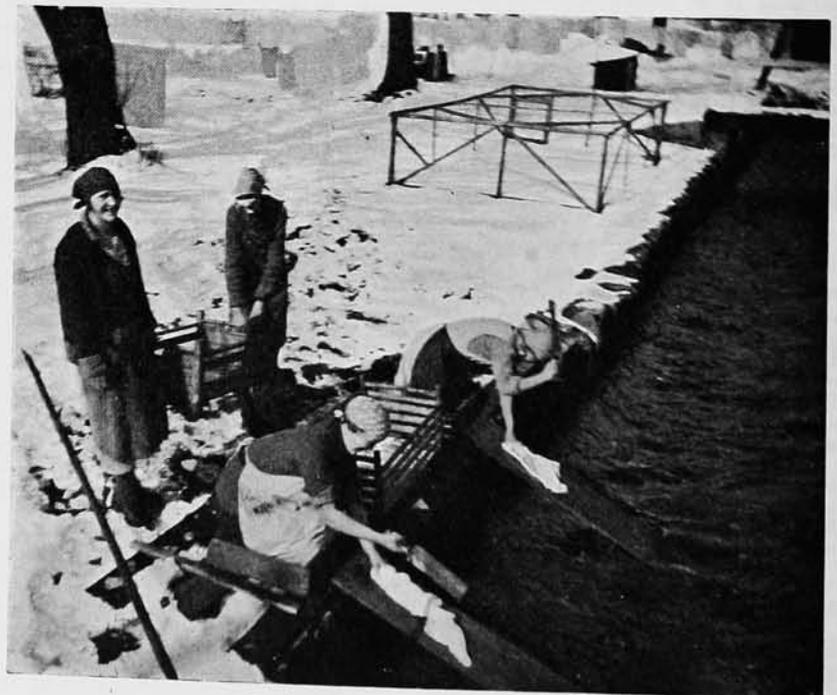
Another group of girls does the laundry and helps with the extra baking. Laundry at the school is done once a month, though in Sweden generally it is done only twice a year. The girls wash their clothes indoors, but take them outside to rinse them in the river, even in the coldest snowy weather. They like to do it this way, Miss Klarin says.

In addition to this regular practical work, the girls have to write up reports of what they have done. Farm management must also be considered, as the produce from the farm is supposed to fill the needs of the houses, in regard to food. More than this, the girls have lectures every afternoon from four to six. Then, they have a period of practice teaching at another, smaller college farm.

So, in a Swedish college of home economics, there is work, and long, hard work, all the time. The girls have no extra-curricular activities, nor do they have vacations, except three weeks after New Year's and one month in the summer. They are required to stay at college during Christmas time so that they may learn how to make a real Christmas.

After the three weeks' vacation, they go back to college in the city to finish their course. Graduation comes in June, when the new teachers are given little white ruffled caps to mark their distinction. One great holiday is left for college days—the trip back to Brogård. The girls march around the farm, visiting all the old places, and singing college songs to all their old friends, as they sang all the time they were at the farm-school. Girls in Sweden are always singing.

Graduates from this particular course are fitted to become teachers in home economics schools or to become home demonstration agents, working with farm women all over Sweden. This well-developed preparation for home economics work indicates a wide-spread and growing interest in this field of activity on the part of the Swedish people.



THIS IS THE WAY IT'S DONE IN SWEDEN
Home Economics Girls at Upsala, Sweden, Doing Their Laundry



MIRROR OF CAMPUS FASHIONS

Glimpses of a Cornell Girl's Wardrobe as Seen by Elnora Hopper

ALTHOUGH evening dresses seen at dances this fall reach the floor and afternoon dresses appearing at teas are about half way between the ankle and knee, the sports skirts and dresses are only about four inches below the knee. The tweed suits and ensembles are very popular and practical for class wear and sports.

Many of the girls find that a very successful outfit for sports occasion at this time of year is a two-piece suit that has the effect of being a three-piece. The skirt, which is usually wide, is laid in box pleats alternating with clusters of side pleating and is attached to a plain, sleeveless bodice of white crepe de chine.

The smart skirts are fitted tightly over the hips and worn with the tucked-in blouse. The off-white and egg-shell blouse harmonizes with practically all tweeds and grays.

Blouses Offer Great Variety

Not for a decade have blouses been as important as today. Cornell students had almost forgotten there ever were such things. But since the suit is now definitely established as a feature of the season's fashion, the blouse has returned to popularity. For those to whom the tuck-in blouse is unbecoming, the short blouses with fitted waistline is a boon. Sweaters, which are also much in vogue, are often worn as tuck-in blouses.

Furs and Fabrics

The new evening dresses are of the richest fabrics. Simple, poor materials seem to have vanished from the dance floor. Satin, because of its brilliant surface, holds an important place in this season of magnificence. Although it was worn all summer, it is more popular than velvet. Some satin fabrics are so rich that the blues often appear to be rich silver. Most models are open far down the back and have skirts longer in the back than in front. Many Parisian models are heavily beaded or embroidered to add to the glory of evening.

Although most of the evening coats we have seen in use this fall, the knee-length fur coats of ermine and mink are very fascinating.

Shoes to Match

Today it has almost become an established law that shoes should match or harmonize closely with the street or sports clothes. Not long ago, just the opposite was true; the shoes and other accessories were used as contrast. With

the new silhouette dresses, the costume itself is the high light and the accessories are now subordinate.

For street wear, suede and kid trimmed with reptile skins are very popular but buckskin or doeskin trimmed with glacé kid are other combinations frequently seen. Brown in all shades is available to wear with any ensemble of cloth or fur. The formal afternoon shoes are of the late Autumn colors. Many are of the open sandal type with the instep strap while another pleasing choice is the slipper with a bow or buckle. Evening shoes are chic and slim and are designed to dress the feet in an exquisite manner. Brocades are the preference of many but others desire the white satin dyed to harmonize with the dress. The open sandal slipper with a short vamp and an ankle strap buttoned with a single rhinestone is very neat and trim.

Chic Hats

Hats maintain their place in the college girl's wardrobe as the important detail in the ensemble. They are still "off the face" but not quite as high on the forehead as last season. Brims are flaring at the sides and usually wide at the back. The point of decoration is the back of the hat, with flat bows, the wide brim and sometimes a cutting away to disclose longer hair.



CHRISTMAS COOKERY

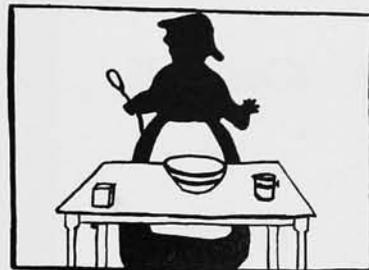
By ERMA R. LEWIS

As the December days grow shorter and the snow falls deeper the thoughts of both old and young turn to Christmas and the joy it brings. The housewife naturally begins to wonder what new delicacies she can set before her guests and her family on this day of days. So, having access to several delicious recipes, we are giving them to you and hope that the products will be successful and as tasty as we know they are, coming as they do from Mrs. Boys and Miss Driscoll.

DARK FRUIT CAKE

- 1 pound butter
- 1 1/4 pounds brown sugar
- 1 pound flour
- 3 pounds raisins
- 2 pounds currants
- 1 pound citron
- 2 oranges (grated rind and juice)
- 1 lemon (grated rind and juice)
- 1 cup strong coffee
- 1/4 pound candied orange peel
- 1/4 pound candied lemon peel
- 1 cup molasses
- 2 teaspoons soda
- 1 teaspoon cloves
- 1 teaspoon cinnamon
- 1 teaspoon mace
- 6 teaspoons nutmeg
- 2 cups flour (mix with fruit)
- 10 eggs
- 1 cup jelly

Cup up the fruit and mix with 2 cups of flour. Cream the butter and sugar, add well beaten eggs. Mix orange juice, lemon juice and coffee and add alternately with the flour and spices. Mix the mo-



COOKERY CORNER CAPERS

lasses and soda and add. Fold in fruit, put in suitable tins, and bake at 275 degrees. Makes about five medium sized cakes.

WHITE FRUIT CAKE

- 2/3 cup butter
- 1 2/3 cups flour
- 1/4 teaspoon soda
- 1/2 tablespoon lemon juice
- Whites 6 eggs
- 1 1/4 cups powdered sugar
- 2/3 cups candied cherries
- 1/3 cup almonds (blanched and shredded)
- 1/2 cup of citron, thinly sliced
- 1 teaspoon almond extract

Cream butter, and add flour gradually, mixed and sifted with soda; then add lemon juice. Beat whites of eggs until stiff, add sugar gradually, and add slowly to the first mixture; then add cherries, cut in pieces, almonds, citron, and extract. Bake in a buttered deep cake pan for one hour.

CHRISTMAS CAKE

- 1/3 cup butter
- 1 cup sugar
- 2 eggs
- 1/2 cup milk
- 1 3/4 cups flour
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 2 1/2 teaspoons baking powder

Cream butter, add sugar gradually, and well beaten eggs. Mix and sift flour and baking powder, and add alternately with the milk to the mixture. Bake for thirty minutes in a buttered shallow pan.

When cool spread with a confectionery sugar icing colored green, and drop small red candies on the top to represent holly.

Another clever way to ice the cake is with plain white icing and to sprinkle finely chopped pistachio nuts and small red candies on the top. This also gives a pleasing effect.

The cake might also be decorated by means of a pastry bag and red and green icing.

FATTIGNANDSBAKKELSE (NORWEGIAN CHRISTMAS CAKE)

- 1 egg
- 1 tablespoon sugar
- 1 tablespoon sweet cream
- 1 teaspoon lemon juice
- 1 teaspoon melted butter
- Flour to roll

Combine ingredients in the order given and roll very thin. Cut in diamonds. Make a slash across one end and pull the end through. Fry in deep fat and sprinkle with powdered sugar before serving.

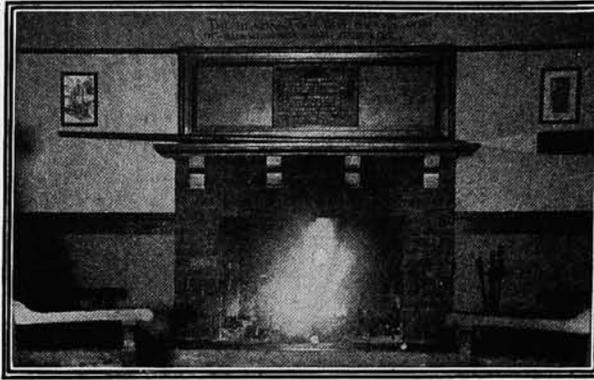
CHRISTMAS SALAD

On a flat lettuce leaf arrange alternating sections of grapefruit and orange (freed from skin and seeds) with points at the center. At the center place a ball of seasoned cottage cheese. Place a narrow strip of pimento along the edge of the grapefruit and a similar strip of green pepper along the edge of the orange section. Serve with french dressing.

Cornell



For the Disciples



Foresters



Of Saint Murphius

PARK SUPERINTENDENT GIVES ILLUSTRATED LECTURE

Mr. Herbert M. Blanche '20, Superintendent of the Finger Lakes State Parks, gave an illustrated lecture at a meeting of the Forestry Club which was held Tuesday October 29. State park work has grown by leaps and bounds; the budget for the year 1929 calls for \$10,000,000. There is no one college course that adequately prepares a man for state park work because of rapid growth and development of the state parks. The man who succeeds in state park work is the man who can readily adapt himself to meet a multitude of conditions requiring imagination and initiative. The aim in state park work is to make all improvements look as natural as possible by the use of native stones in the construction of walks and bridges. Endeavors are made to give the masonry work a natural appearance by abandoning the use of formal lines.

The state park should be examples of the best vegetation that the region can produce, therefore only native vegetation is planted. A natural effect is given forest plantations by lack of definite arrangement in planting. The state parks are rapidly growing in popularity as is shown by the fact that as many as 15,000 cars have been parked in a day.

Forestry Ball Early in December

The dues of the club do not meet all the expenses for refreshments, the Cornell Foresters page in the Cornell Annuals, and other expenses of the club. Therefore the lumberjacks voted to have a dance in early December in order that the money bags might be filled. Past experience show that the Disciples of St. Murphius can swing a dance if every one does his bit. Let's give it our support and co-operation.

Coffee and doughnuts were served after the meeting by our famous chef "Jim" Cruikshank '30.

WATCH FOR THE FORESTRY PAGE IN THE JANUARY ISSUE

The first of a series of articles written by the seniors on their forestry experience will appear in the January number. The other forestry schools in their yearly publications contain information where their underclassmen can most advantageously spend their 13 weeks of forestry experience and the following two summers. We have had no student articles written on this phase since the demise of the *Cornell Forester* in 1925. This series of articles will set forth the advantages and disadvantages of summer employment positions with the United States Forest Service and private concerns such as: trail laborer, lookout, and timber cruising in the South; in the Rockies; in the Pacific Northwest; and in the Northeast.



LIGHTS ON THE GRADS

We have garnered the following information from alumni who have recently visited Fernow Hall.

"Flip" Reynolds '27 is doing survey work for the International Paper Company in Quebec.

"Nick" Carter '28 has been engaged in acquisition work in Vermont where he has been cruising and mapping prospective national forest areas. "Nick" expects to spend the winter in Florida doing similar work.

"Rudy" Spalteholtz '28 is operating a forestry nursery at Newark, New York.

"Count" Marco '29 has been engaged in engineering work with the Cady Lumber Company at McNary, Arizona.

"Pil" Bullock '29 acted as a councilor at a boys camp in northern Wisconsin this last summer.

"Walt" Fleischer '29 is taking graduate work in the department of botany.

UNDERGRADUATES ATTENTION

It will be impossible for seniors in Forestry to register beginning with the fall term of 1930-31 unless their practice requirements are complete. Therefore, all students who have not reported on their practical experience period of 13 weeks following the freshman year should do so immediately. A report on the summer work should be made on appropriate blanks furnished by Professor J. Bentley, Jr.

The seniors under the direction of Professor J. Bentley, Jr., have surveyed and staked out a trail on the Arnot Forest which connects the loop with the Hemlock Creek road. It is expected that the "frosh" will have the great pleasure of swamping out the trail next spring.

A 100 per cent survey of all the plantations in the Arnot Forest was conducted the second Tuesday in November under the direction of Professor S. N. Spring. The white spruce, which were planted by the seniors last spring, showed a very high percentage of survival and made excellent growth. The red pine, which were planted a year ago last spring by the class of '29, showed a mortality of approximately 60 per cent which was largely due to poor planting—most of the boys had attended a party the preceding evening, or rather, that morning.

Harold Wilm '29 Colorado College is majoring in silviculture under Professor Spring.

FORESTRY BOOTERS WIN INTERCOLLEGE CHAMPIONSHIP

The lumberjacks have again demonstrated their athletic prowess by winning the intercollege soccer championship. The Forestry soccer team defeated C.E. in the semi-finals 1 to 0 in a hard fast game. A successful penalty kick by "Ivy" Olsen '29 resulted in the only score of the game. "Ken" Adams '30, the Forestry goalie, stopped the engineers several times from scoring by his spectacular playing. The long kicks of John Hanshaw '31 kept the ball in C.E. territory most of the time. The other men who helped Forestry to win are: "Jim" Cruikshank '30, "Ernie" Devey '31, "Ed" Guck '30, "Irv" Govshewitz '31, "Art" Holweg '31, "Jack" Hunter '30, "Bunny" Low '31, "Mighty" Miscall '31, "Hal" Mitchell '30, "Heinie" Schultz '31, and "Jerry" Welch '31.

The basketball season will be starting soon, and there is no reason why we can't have a championship team if enough fellows are willing to come out and play. We sincerely hope that Ag will have more success in basketball than it has had in soccer this season. It would give us much more satisfaction to beat Ag in the basketball semi-finals than some college team from the lower campus.

The passage of the fourth amendment in the recent election brings joy to the hearts of all foresters. This amendment enables the governor to borrow funds to be used in fighting forest fires after the current appropriations have been exhausted. The current appropriation is sufficient to meet the expenses of an average fire season. If this measure had not been passed, our state forests would be blackened areas in a bad fire season because of lack of funds. The recent fire season, which is the worst on record in the Northwest, forces home the fact that we must be prepared for the worst fire year and not the average fire year. The support given the amendment by the voters indicates that the people are becoming more and more forest-minded.

George Frederick '17, University of Chicago, has been awarded the Charles Lathrop Pack Fellowship of Nature Study and Forestry and is making a botanical survey of Arnot Forest.

C. E. Connell '29 has a position with the Indiana Quarteres Oak Company at Long Island City, New York.

Ye editor has been assisted in getting out this page by Paul Beers '30 and by "Mighty" Miscall '31. One of these industrious lumberjacks will be chosen as editor for the 1930-31 Cornell Foresters page. Suggestions and criticisms of this page are welcomed by the editor at all times.

Have you had a party in the Senate
Banquet Hall. You will enjoy
yourself

Regular Service
Blue Plate—11 A. M. to 8 P. M.
50c-65c

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 CAMPUS CHATS

PROGRESS

Before long now the road connecting the upper and lower campuses will be open for use. Just as the pedestrians sang praises to the "powers that be" when sidewalks were laid to the more remote corners of the ag campus, so now, motorists join in the refrain. In fact, it previously was more of a pleasure to walk out to an hus or its environs than to ride and to be broken into bits and diminished to a nervous wreck by each sink hole that the car plunged into. Ere long such rides will be memories (not all memories are pleasant!). Very soon now we can cease our more childish occupations of pitching pennies and advance into the big gambler class by laying bets on which is the faster car—the new Ford or the "Chevy" six. We are betting on the Auburn.

 CORNELL PROFESSORS ENGAGED
 IN NEW EXPERIMENTS

For a number of years the muckland interests of New York have sought special appropriation for research work relating to their problem. The potato growers, also, have been anxious for studies, particularly along storage lines. The New York State Vegetable Grower's Association, the Farm Bureau Federations, and other organizations combined their efforts in seeking state appropriations for this research work. Two appropriations, \$20,000 for the muckland enterprise, and \$13,000 for the potato work have been granted.

The new budget became effective July 1 and organized projects are well under way. Dr. J. E. Knott of the Pennsylvania State College is undertaking the cultural side

and his first task will be to make a thorough study of the muckland industry with particular reference to learning the problems that most require investigation.

Muck soils vary widely in their character as do upland soils, both as to origin, state of decomposition, reaction, and nutrient relations. While upland soils have been thoroughly classified and widely surveyed, muckland soils have been neglected. Professor B. D. Wilson of our agronomy department is undertaking this study which should lead to descriptions and classifications which will be of immense value throughout the muckland areas and the entire north. Dr. A. G. Newhall of the Ohio Experiment Station is engaged in the disease studies.

The principle phase of potato production is a survey and experimental study of storage and storage conditions. This work is being carried forward by Professor A. L. Wilson of the Utah Agricultural College. Professor A. G. Bouquet of the Oregon Agricultural College is conducting the tests of seed stocks both old and new, while Professor J. R. Livermore of our plant breeding department is engaged in potato improvement work. These enterprises are under the general guidance of Dr. E. V. Hardenburg '12 of the department of vegetable gardening.

THE FUTURE

The inter-college soccer season is a thing of the past. No use now to bemoan our fate nor to brag what we might have done "if." The way to wipe out unpleasant memories of the past is to prepare for the future. So, when "Doug" Roy '30, manager of ag athletics, issues a call for basket-ball fingers, get out there and do your best. You can be of great help to the team by merely making the other fellow fight harder and play better to secure a position.

 THIS 'ERE AND THAT 'AIR

The cow with the long record behind her to prove her worth is the one bringing the best prices.

New York may well be called the Empire State. Statistics, cold but illuminating, place New York first in the amount of whole milk sold, in income from dairy cows, in income from hay, and in value of cabbage. It is second in value of dairy cows, and value and number of pure-bred livestock. Potatoes, apples, and pears rank high.

Alfalfa not only is paying the highest labor returns to New York State farmers, but is unexcelled as a dairy roughage, and is beneficial to the soil in many ways. Why not grow more of it?

Many sections of New York are well adapted to the sheep industry. The menace from dogs has been decreased by the law providing for licensing. Yet the number of sheep is not increasing. How solve the problem?

Each year the vegetable gardening department receives five times as many requests for men as they can fill. Perhaps more publicity might attract more men into this field.

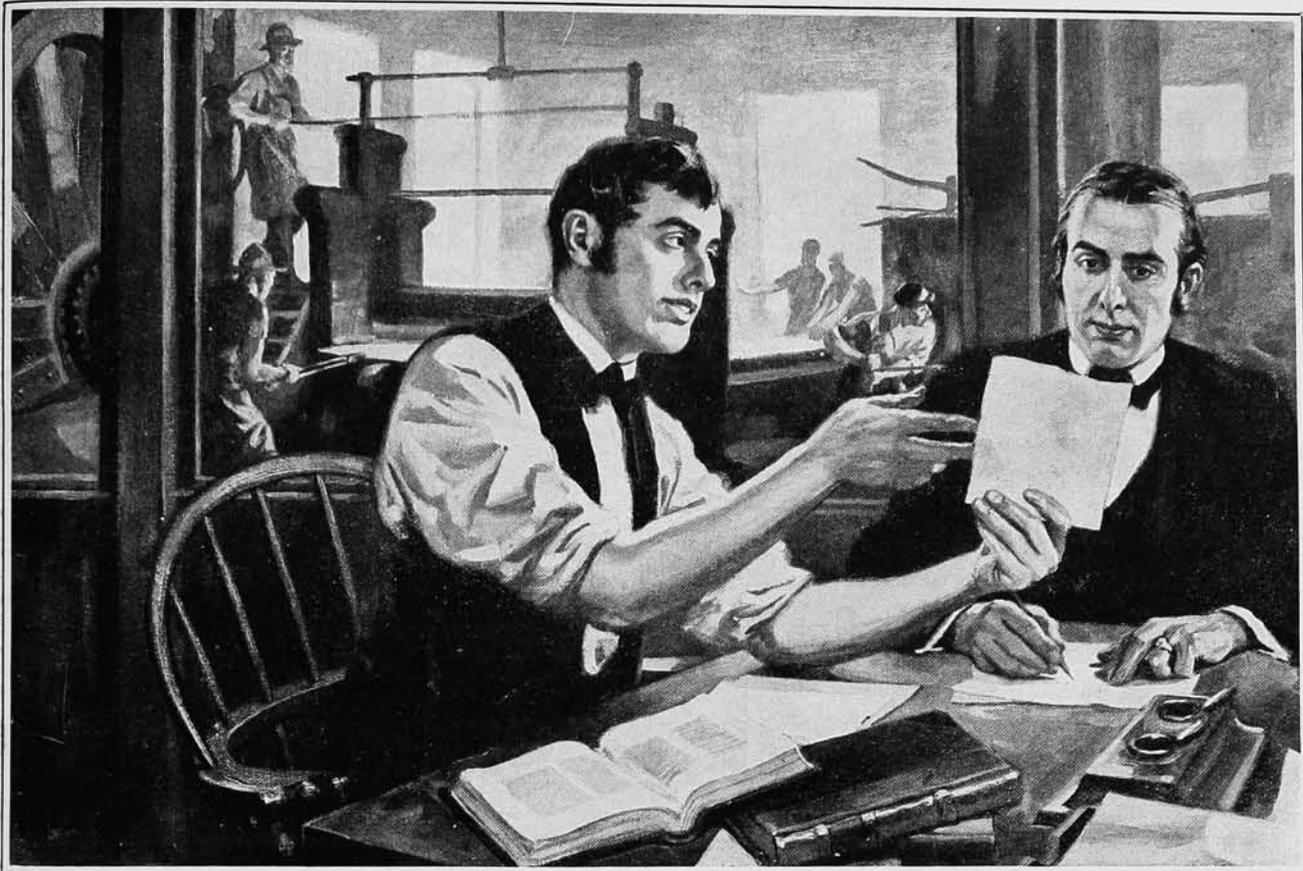
Because of superior marketing practices, Pacific coast egg producers are getting the top prices. Cooperation is needed among New York State producers to control volume of output and the uniformity of grading.

Uncle Ab says work is a blessing. If you don't believe it, ask the man who is out of work.

It is not to early
 to plan for attending
Farm and Home Week
at Cornell

February 10 to 15, 1930

for Profit and Pleasure



The First American Plow Steel

AT the mill office of Jones & Quiggs in 1846 a rugged frontiersman presented specifications for steel.

John Deere was in Pittsburgh with a new vision of opportunity for his plow factory in Illinois.

Coat off, sleeves rolled up, his manner marked him the hardy pioneer and man of action. He was forceful, direct. He was in search of a domestic steel for his plows, he said.

In the New West, he told the steel man, agriculture was destined to reach heights unimagined. The thousands of land-seekers who had poured into the prairie lands to lay out farms, he said, were but a fraction of the thousands yet to come. New tides of settlers would be calling for more and more plows of steel. John Deere plows would be sold all the way to the Pacific!

It was his factory's big chance! But to meet the demand for plows one thing must be assured—an uninterrupted supply of steel. Dependence on England was hazardous. European wars threatened—shipments to him could end overnight.

If the special steel for his plows—rolled to his exacting specifications—could be had this side of the Atlantic, the problem would be solved.

That was the challenge John Deere had brought to America's young steel industry. Would an American firm invest in equipment and craftsmanship to match the English steel?

A day of deliberations followed.

Then came the answer of the steel men: Pittsburgh would roll the steel to specifications, and as much of it as the plow factory could use.

America's steel had been mated to her soil!



The success of the plow-maker's mission has been recorded by the industrial historian:

The first slab of plow steel ever rolled in the United States was rolled by William Woods, at the steel works of Jones & Quiggs, in 1846, and shipped to John Deere, Moline, Illinois, under whose direction it was made.

From "Iron in All Ages"
By James Swank.

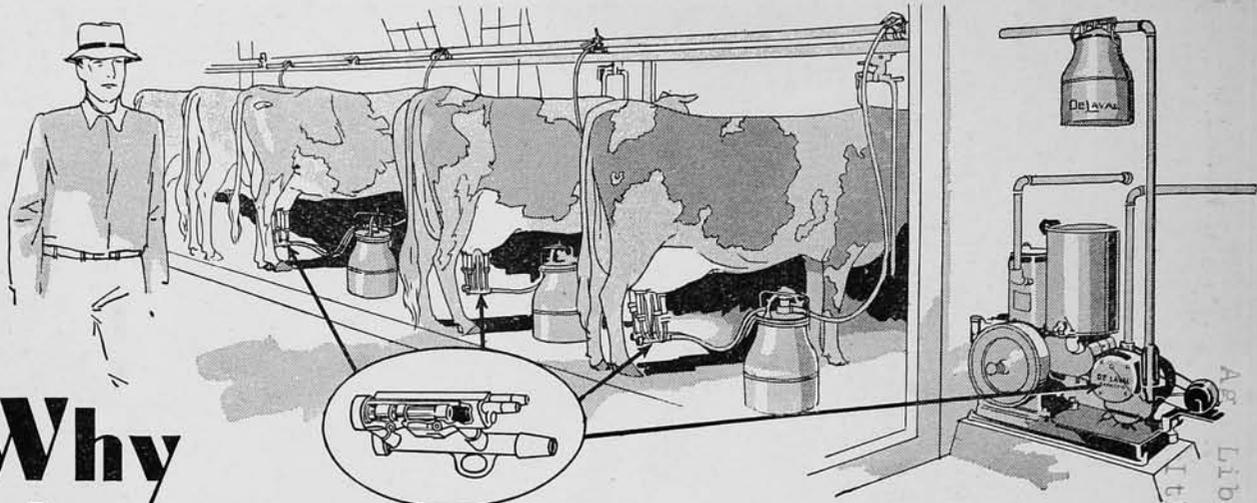


Less than ten years before John Deere, as a frontier blacksmith, had drawn from his forge his first steel plow—a plow fashioned from an old mill-saw and the first to scour successfully in the rich black soil of the great prairie region.

A few years later he had brought the manufacture of steel plows to the front rank of industry when he had arranged for importation from England of special sizes of steel—a step that had ended his dependence on mill-saws and similar materials as his only source of steel.

Now he had opened the way to unlimited production of his plows, and ultimately to the great John Deere organization of today serving agriculture in all parts of the world with farm implements bearing his name as their guarantee.





Why Magnetic Force is used in the New De Laval Magnetic Milker

IN THE new De Laval Magnetic Milker the important function of creating and controlling pulsations is performed by magnetic force. This natural force, because of its dependability and the simplicity with which it can be applied, is used extensively by industry in the performance of many important tasks.

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Magnetic Force Sets New Standards of Perfect, Uniform, Regular Milking

Perfect, uniform, fast and regular milking is largely dependent upon pulsations. They must be regular and absolutely uniform. Irregular pulsations have the same effect on the cow as a change of hand milkers. Through the use of magnetic force, timed positively by a gear-driven cam in the pulso-pump, pulsations in the De Laval Magnetic Milker are uniform and regular to a split second. No matter how many units are in operation at one time, every pulsator moves as one. Every cow is milked the same at each milking with resulting beneficial effects.

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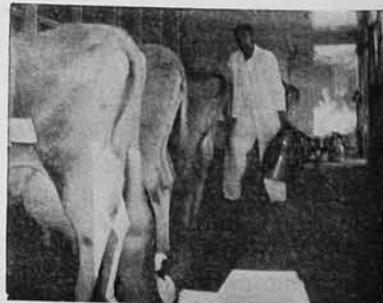
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No. of cows..... Check here if you wish literature only

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The Cornell Countryman



Volume XXVII

JANUARY

Number 4

1930

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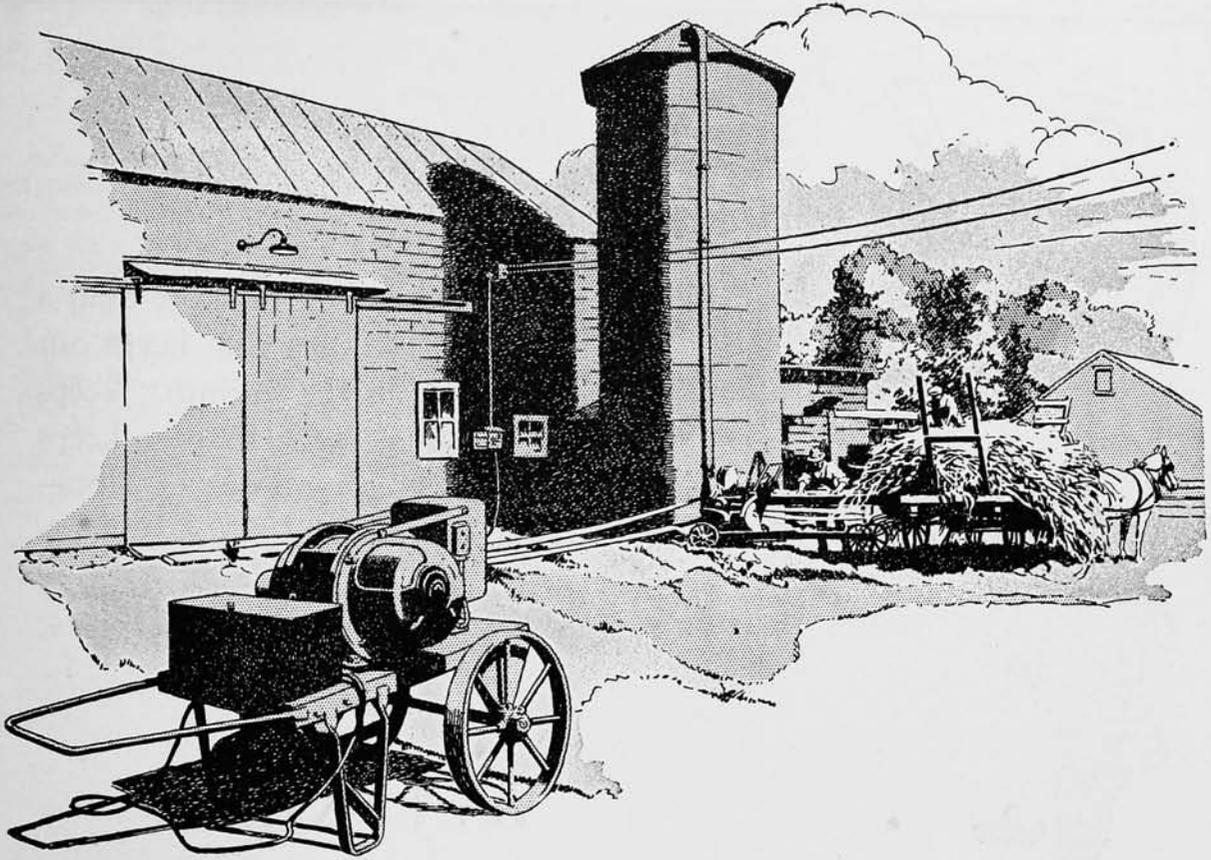
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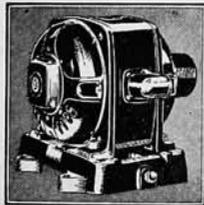
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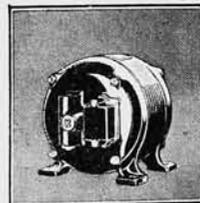
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State, Strand and Crescent Theatres



BAILEY HALL

The Cornell Countryman

A Journal of Country Life—Plant, Animal, Human

Volume XXVII

January, 1930

Number 4

The County Farm Bureau Agent

By L. R. Simons

NINETEEN years ago next March the first County Agent in the Northern States started work in Broome County, New York. The pioneers who took the leadership in making this initial step toward something better in agricultural improvement probably little thought just where the whole thing was headed. Today practically every agricultural county in the United States has one or more of these agricultural agents. Every New York State county where agriculture is an important industry has an agent and a supporting organization known as the Farm Bureau.

Almost at the very beginning, the need of farmer support was recognized as an essential factor in the success of the county agent movement. However the early farm bureaus, as is the case with most new organizations, were not largely supported by the farmers and in many cases the real underlying purpose was not understood. Probably the county agents were more responsible for this misunderstanding than were the farmers, principally because of the inexperience of the agents in dealing with farmers in an unorganized way.

Today we know that without the six thousand Farm Bureau committeemen and the thirty-five thousand members, the work of the county agents would be vastly more difficult than at present, and the results would be very meager in comparison. Naturally, then, the county agent must first of all be a rural leader and a rural organizer. Every community has the inherent ability and leadership to decide upon its own problems, to plan satisfactory means of solving them and in most cases actually to solve them. The successful county agent must recognize these facts and approach the problems of organization and leadership from this standpoint. The agent who attempts to approach such problems from the top down and to base his decisions mostly upon his own judgment without consulting the farmer leaders is eventually bound to fail as a leader and an organizer:

There is a fable about a farmer who taught his twelve sons to work together by showing them how easily one stick could be broken while a bundle of sticks

resisted his mightiest effort. Whether they learned the lesson is not told. Doubtless there were two or three who still preferred to go it alone and so hampered not only themselves but the other nine.

The farm is an individual business unit. In advancing the interests of the industry



LLOYD R. SIMONS
New York State County Agent Leader

as a whole the individual farm unit is helpless unless there exists some means of correlating and expressing the ideas and thoughts of the unit owner. It is a case of one stick or a bundle of sticks.

THE Farm Bureau organization has provided farmers the means of combining their strength. It is a bundle of sticks which resists destruction. The Farm Bureau movement, which in New York State is practically synonymous with the county agent movement, more than anything else has called the attention of the people generally to the basic importance of agriculture. Through it farmers have had, and continue to have, an opportunity for self expression and self development.

The number of farmers who belong to the Farm Bureau is, therefore, an im-

portant factor in giving it the required strength and prestige. In 1928, New York State had 30,431 members and in 1929, it had 34,835, an increase of 4400. In terms of money this increase represents more than \$15,000. An even larger increase is a prospect for the year 1930. This is a remarkable showing especially when it is remembered that for several years the membership remained about stationary. The Farm Bureau is non-partisan and non-religious. Any farmer or person interested in agriculture is admitted to membership. There is no fence built around this organization.

Mere members do not make an organization successful. Without a program of merit based upon the actual needs of the everyday farmer the Farm Bureau would be helpless. Its efforts are centered on increasing the net earnings of farmers primarily through better production and marketing efforts. Its program is educational first of all and it is determined by the farmers themselves through their chosen leaders.

The third important factor for successful organization is the leadership. The Farm Bureau has made a large contribution to this field but much remains to be done. At the present time in New York State more than 6000 farm bureau leaders are unselfishly giving of their time, thought and energy for the welfare of agriculture and the people who live on the farms. These men receive no pay and frequently their efforts are not fully appreciated by their neighbors. If the Farm Bureaus and the county agents had accomplished nothing else but to find and bring forward these splendid men they would have paid for their cost many times over. The pioneers in the development of the Farm Bureau movement in New York State have constantly had the development of farmer leaders in mind and have been guided by the advice given by our former Dean, Liberty Hyde Bailey, who many years ago said, "We must never be blinded by the organization but try to reach beyond it directly or indirectly to the help of the individual man and woman. Extension work is not primarily intended to make better crops and animals, but better men and women."

THERE is a fourth factor that is needed to insure services, adequate financing. The Farm Bureau in New York State is set up by law on the partnership basis whereby the farmers and the representatives of the College of Agriculture and the U. S. Department of Agriculture, together plan the program, employ the paid personnel and contribute toward the finances. For several years it has been necessary to increase the size of the county farm bureau budgets in order to take care of the increasing demands of farmers. The type of farming is changing, especially in the old hay and grain farming regions. This shifting from one type to another has taxed the best brains of the agricultural leaders in this state. It has also made necessary the extension of specialized help to individual farmers on their own farms. It is true that this kind of service has been organized into definite projects and campaigns, but it costs more money to operate than the old kind of service through farmers' institutes, newspapers and by mail. It is, however, satisfying the demands of farmers and is getting results about in proportion to the funds available to adequately finance it. The average person fails to realize that it costs as much for the county agent to make a farm visit as it does for the doctor or the veterinarian.

In 1927 the total budget for all county bureaus in New York amounted to \$508,103. This jumped to \$552,890 in 1928 and in 1929 it is still larger. There is need of more funds in many counties and the federal, state and county appropriation bodies as well as the farmers are taking steps to meet the demands for increased service.

It is difficult to measure the work of any educational organization such as the Farm Bureau in terms of dollars and cents. We do know that the New York County agents make more than half a million contacts with farmers in a single year. We also know that 88,507 improved practices were adopted by farmers during the past year. We also know that there are thousands of farmers who individually have received a direct benefit of fifty, one hundred, five hundred, or more dollars because of the adoption of improved practices. Some farmers have even gone so far as to say they could not afford to operate a farm if they were deprived of the services and helps rendered by the county agent and the Farm Bureau. The beneficial effect upon community development is fully recognized but difficult to measure.

No doubt, sufficient has been said to present the wonderful opportunity which this kind of work offers to ambitious young men for service to agriculture and farm folk. Of course, the position of county agent is not an easy one, but its rewards are very large. Such rewards are not entirely limited to the satisfaction of doing something worthwhile. Ability and success are in most cases recognized and rewarded financially. The average salary of a county agent is yearly becoming larger. Frequently a young man just out of College starting at a salary of \$1500 per year as an assistant county agent is able at the end of a year to secure a salary of \$2200 to \$2500. The tendency in most counties is to increase a successful agent's salary yearly. The range in salaries of

county agents in this state is from \$1800 to \$4500 and of assistants from \$1500 to \$3500.

It is readily apparent that to be a successful county agent, a young man must have thorough preparation for the position. He must possess not only knowledge and ability, but training, experience and certain personal qualities. This is no job for anyone who has tried other things and failed. It is no place for a politician or one who is merely hunting for any kind of a job. It is no place for an untrained farmer or an inexperienced local young man with a "pull." He should be farm reared and in this state he must be a graduate of a recognized agricultural college. But training and experience alone would not qualify him for the position. He must have what is known as "personality." He must be able to attract, inspire confidence and be able to arouse enthusiasm.

It may be readily seen that the supply of men possessing all of the necessary qualifications is limited. The county agent leaders' office is constantly searching for men who approach these standards. The state leaders are always willing to discuss county agent and farm bureau work with undergraduates. They can be of much assistance in helping a young man, who would like to become a county agent, select those courses which would help him the most. They can also arrange for him to visit and perhaps even work for a time with experienced agents. This article is primarily written with the hope that it may attract to county agent service a few Cornellians who are qualified, but who have never before had the opportunity to learn of this important opportunity for service to the agriculture of New York.

The Dairy Cow and Farm Life

By Bruce L. Melvin

WRITERS and speakers dealing with modern life within the last decade have vigorously emphasized the fact that the twentieth century is a machine age; our likes and dislikes, our joys and sorrows, and our home and habits are being conditioned, changed and even regulated in accordance with the machine process. These authorities have been viewing life from only one angle, the city; they think only of the city and their children know only the urban environment. Indeed it is no joke that their boys and girls do not know whether or not some cows give buttermilk, and others only cream; or if when riding a horse it is to be steered or guided.

In taking this one-sided perspective an important animal and her keeper have been severely forgotten, that animal is the cow, and the keeper the modern dairy

farmer. "Old Boss" is no longer the pet of the family turned out in the morning to graze on pasture land throughout the day, and to be driven home at eventide by the whistling barefoot boy. The cow is a producer of fluid milk and her excuse for existence is her economic value. Rural life today in the milk producing sections is being regulated, conditioned, and patterned in accordance with the necessities and compulsions attendant upon caring for the cows, keeping the milk pure, and delivering it at the station at a set time. In what ways, then does the milk producing industry effect farm life? It is to that question we now turn our attention.

Dairy farming is radically changing the farm business and business dependent on farming. In dairy farming the land is not utilized to the full extent as formerly, only the most productive is cultivated; and

that intensively. The dairy cow has helped in the farm land abandonment. Recently I talked with a farmer here in New York who had come from Northeast Missouri nine years ago. In discussing the farming conditions of this State in contrast with that of his previous residence, he put the situation in respect to dairying in a singular way. He said, "You know, to come from a general farming section and to begin dairy farming, it is somewhat like the Scriptures say, 'you must be born again'. Your old methods of farming just do not work." Neighbors of this man told me, critically, but not in a spirit of censure, how he had cultivated his land according to his previous habits in a general farming region and failed.

Since the dairy farmer has ceased to raise his own feed he has become a purchaser of the same. As the manufacturer

buys his coal at the mine, or secures his electricity from the power plant at the waterfalls, the dairy farmer goes to the feed store day-after-day for his supply. He is not dependent upon his land.

This system of farming has changed the income from three or four times a year to once a month. The milk check is to the farmer what the pay check is to the city worker; it comes at stated intervals, twelve times a year.

This regularity has had much to do with the establishment and success of the chain grocery stores in the villages within the last five years. Very few chain grocery stores were located in places below 2,500 prior to 1925, but at the present time there is scarcely a village with a population of 250 or above which does not have one or more. These stores depend on the farmers for a large percentage of their trade. The dairy farmers are going on a cash basis in the buying of their groceries. They do not ask the village grocer to carry their account until the grain is marketed, the cabbage sold; or that they should barter butter, eggs, and poultry for groceries. A steady cash income induces a regular cash expenditure, and the chain store has gone to the rural sections to help supply the demand.

COWS have regular habits, and the man who milks them must likewise conform. This conformity of human habits to the needs and demands of the cows makes it somewhat difficult for the dairyman to participate in the activities of the community. One of the chief things that any person who is public spirited gives to his village, town, church, lodge, or club is *time*, and if that is limited by the demands of the dairy herd, it cannot be given. The extension workers from the College of Agriculture have remarked to the writer that it is usually much harder to get a crowd to a meeting in the evening in the regions which are dependent on dairying for a living, than where fruit or general farming prevail.

The decline of the rural church has attracted much attention within the last two decades. Has the dairy cow had anything to do with this social phenomenon? We can only surmise, but to do that is always of some value in looking for causes in human affairs. The rural church was founded on evangelism; denominations planted their doctrines all over the country a half century or more the enthusiasm and religious fervor of the period established evangelism as the method of preserving religious organizations. Many factors like the changes in population and the general use of the automobile have contributed to the decline of this church, but an additional cause is here proposed. Revival meetings have been held in the evening. For such a procedure to be successful the people must be able to attend the services night after night for two or more weeks. Early

to rise is an enforced habit belonging to the dairy farmer, and this he could not do if he took his family to church services for successive nights over a period of two or more weeks. Dairy farming and revival meetings in the country are not mutually complimentary. It is the opinion of the writer that the decline of the rural church was accentuated with the coming of the dairy farming as the dominant type of agriculture in many sections.

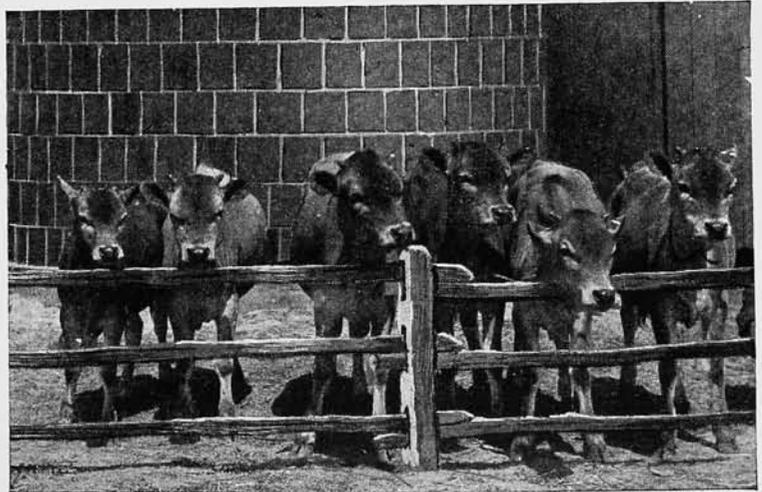
This conclusion is partially borne out by observations and conversations which I have made and had within the last few weeks while making a survey in a dairy section of New York. Not once, but many times, on asking people if they belonged to or attended church they have replied, "Once we did, but with handling these cows it is impossible." One specific reply will tell the story both of the church and non-participation in other activities. This was from a farmer who had come to New York from Indiana. He said, "Since we came to this farm thirteen years ago we have gone no place. We used to attend church, we belonged to lodges and clubs, but since coming to this farm we have become part of it. We are selling the place as soon as we can find a buyer and getting away where we can go and associate with people once again."

THE home has not escaped being influenced by this milk producing animal, the dairy cow. The care of milk has forced a knowledge of bacteria and an appreciation for healthful care of food which was not prevalent a few decades ago. The successful dairy farmer cannot be accused of neglecting his home—just as rapidly as economic conditions will permit he is putting running water, electric lights, a bath room and other improvements and labor saving devices into the house. One improvement suggests another. Rare is the farmer who thinks more of his cows than his wife, and if run-

ning water is good for the cows and the cooling of milk it is also advantageous for the wife in the home.

The caring for the cows and the milk is an important force in making for the change of habits which go to constitute the life in the family circle. It has not been so many years since the family table was of tremendous consequence in cementing the tie which bound the members together. It was there they ate, they talked, they joked, they spoke their innermost feelings and beliefs; around the table the members of the family really learned to know each other. An hour was not too long to sit at the table when the chores were finished, or if at noon, while the horses were eating and resting. Under conditions of dairy farming practices are tending in a different direction. Breakfast on the farm has become urbanized in at least 75 percent of the homes, that is, all eat as quickly as possible in order to get the milk ready for early delivery at the station or so that the passing truck can pick it up. The time spent about the table at the evening meal depends largely on whether or not the milking is done before or after eating. If milking is finished previous to the meal, the family may eat in leisure and in the enjoyment of each other's company; but if milking is done after eating the meal is generally a rush. The practices which prevail in the evening meals seem to hold for those at noon. Both farmers and farmers' wives, when I asked them concerning this problem of the meal and the family circle replied, "The practice of wholesome life as typified in the old way of eating and talking at the table has broken. We are too much in a hurry now. It seems we have to keep going to take care of the cows and deliver the milk."

I do not wish to draw a pessimistic picture. Some farm homes are meeting the situation and are maintaining the close integrity of the (Continued on page 111)



FUTURE MILK PRODUCERS

These Animals will Contribute to one of the State's Major Industries, Dairying

A Description of a Unique Dutch Home

Visited by Jean Frederick

FAMILY spirit is much more intense in Europe than it is here in America; there is a closer connection amongst all the members of the family, a more intimate and personal communion. On Sundays, in the parks of large cities like Paris and Berlin, families walk together; the oldest son taking his mother's arm, the father, if by chance the war has spared him, walking with the other children. Young boys amuse their little sisters, and older sisters walk with the baby. There appears to be almost no division in the family of the kind that has come to seem natural to us, of young people from their elders, of children's interests from those of their parents.

A most remarkable example of this close family spirit of Europe is in a unique Dutch home called Groenouwe, where four generations of a famous and devoted family live together for their summer holidays. The old couple, founders and mainstays of the great family, had financial interest in the sugar trade of Java, and became in this way very well-to-do. They have seven children, each one of whom is an unusually talented person. Of the three sons one is an architect, another an author, the third a financier; among the four daughters there is a sculptress, a business woman, a leader of the Home Economics movement in Holland and a great traveler.

So closely was this great and diverse family bound together, though some were in Java, others in America or England, that for their summer home they planned one great house to shelter them all: the seven children, their respective husbands and wives, and their children (and even, as now, their children's children), and the old and revered couple. The spot chosen was a great heath (for one part of Holland is not canals and dikes, but heather and dunes) with a view of miles and miles of purple heather and grey-blue air, and no other living being.

The son who is an architect planned the house and great must have been the discussions and conferences held over the plans, for even in an harmonious family there must have been differences of opinion among that number of people. The general plan decided upon was this: the house should consist of two wings meeting in a wide angle. At the intersection of the wings, on the first floor, was planned the great living room; leading off toward one wing were the children's room and the dining room; toward the other the music room and library, with a billiard room at the farthest end. The upstairs consists of bedrooms—each family under three members has one room, or if larger, more rooms in proportion. One bath is allotted to two families.

I DO not know the history of the building and decoration of the house; but I know that it was done with infinite care and foresight; there is no efficiency device that is missing, no artistic detail left undone. Suffice to say that the interior, like the exterior—which is of ruddy, unpretentious stone—is of the simplest and finest taste, and a dignity that seems to personify the purpose with which it was built. The name Groenouwe means green fields, and this name is inscribed upon a tablet in the front hall. The tablet was cast by the sculptress and bears the bas-relief portraits of the founders of the family, and a loving inscription.

The living room has been cleverly arranged to allow seven separate groups to find place there. It is the form of an H, and in each of the uprights three groups of chairs and tables are distinct, while on one side on the cross-bar is a great fireplace and space for the seventh group, and on the other side wide windows overlooking the heath. Such had been the provision—that each family might sit separately, but so trifling are the family differences that one corner is now reserved for games, another for tea (of which quantities are drunk in Holland), others for gossip, and that before the fire for the warming of every one's toes. The music room is shut off by sound-proof doors from one end of the living room, and next to that is the comfortable and quiet library whose shelves are filled with books in every language.

Perhaps the chief interest of the house is in the dining room with its long, dark-stained table, seating many people, its simple linen and pewter, its collection of cheeses, preserves, and Javanese foods, and breads of all sorts; at dinner time, the group of faces that seem to have come from Flemish paintings of old, its galaxy of children of restrained behaviour but unflinching sense of fun; its witty intelligent and sincere conversations in every language between one generation and the next.

The life of this community of relatives is infinitely varied and pleasurable. So far apart from the village are they that their life must be entirely independent and self-sufficient. Two magnificently laid tennis courts are situated in the woods, five minutes walk from the house; a clear cold swimming pool has been made in the dunes (which miraculously supply and hold water) with soft dune sand for its bottom and stunted heath trees to enclose it. The children have hockey and game fields; their elders a nine-hole golf course. There are flower beds for the children to look after, horses

for them to ride and all manner of games to play, both indoors and out. Usually one of the younger fathers or uncles acts as play-director of the games, while the older children look out for the younger ones and patiently teach them tennis, at which all are expert, or take them on walks. One often finds them reading in the library, curled up in a chair, or practicing on the piano, or boys playing billiards or going horseback. They live a communal but individualistic life, exacting of each other the utmost courtesy, but definite self-reliance.

THE mechanical workings of the house are carried out with the greatest efficiency. Each family brings at least one servant; the kitchen is easily and ably run, being equipped with the most modern appliances such as an electric potato peeler and electric dishwasher; and is operated with the minimum of servants. A tiny special kitchen is allotted to the Javanese cook, who, with her kitchen hung with strange herbs and her kettle smelling of weird concoctions, provides those members of the family who have become addicted to Javanese food. The storeroom of wines and preserved goods is convenient, spotlessly clean, and carefully inventoried. The laundry work—linen and towels—is done outside but has a special inventoried room for its storage; the children must wash and iron their own things. The daughter who has a special genius for finance and business management controls the running of the house with marvelous efficiency and charming competence.

Several times a day the whole family is brought together besides at meal times—when all come back for tea, in the morning at eleven, at four in the afternoon, and in the evening. It is often in the evening that family songs are sung. One of these is especially lovely; it explains the three family colors, purple for the heath, white for their aspirations and red for the fiery hair which is characteristic of nearly every member of the family. One recalls the old Dutch family portraits, to see that great family grouped in the living room, with the older women sitting about the center tables knitting and mending, the children to one side with their games, the others about the fire in small groups. To know that among them all there exists so great a love for family and for each other, so great a reverence for individual liberty and yet of family tradition, is to know a mode of life and thought that should strengthen family bonds, and increase respect not only of one's family but of one's self.



NEW YORK 4-H NEWS



CLUB MEMBER WINS HONORS AT INTERNATIONAL LIVESTOCK SHOW

Breeding, Feeding and Showing Reserve
Grand Champion 4-H Club Barrow

By THOMAS A. HOLLIER

IN MARCH 1926, I started in the Chester White business by buying a purebred gilt from a prominent Chester White breeder of Ohio. This gilt carried the name and registration number of *Bess* 403050. She was a very thrifty pig from the very start and did very well on a ration of ground barley, ground oats, middlings, and fish-meal. That fall I fitted her for the pig club round-up. At this round-up I won first and also the grand-championship over all breeds. I bred her to the 1926 New York State Fair Reserve Champion Chester White boar. This was father's boar, but we sold him to the New York State College of Agriculture a little later.

On March 10, which was a very cold night, she farrowed a litter of 12 uniform and strong pigs. From this litter, I selected a pen of three barrows. These barrows were very thrifty and were of excellent type. In the fall of 1927, they were the champion pen of barrows at the New York State Fair and in addition this pen won the Hinman Trophy. In order to get permanent ownership, an exhibitor must win this trophy three consecutive years.

I bred my Chester White sow again, but this time to the New York State Grand Champion boar "Star King". On the 14th of March, she farrowed a litter of 11 pigs. From these I picked the three best barrows for a pen and fitted and cared for them with more care than my other pen. I showed them at the 1928 State Fair and for the second time I won the Hinman Trophy.

Permanent Owner of Hinman Trophy

She was again bred to "Star King" and on March 5, 1929, she farrowed a nice large litter and raised 8 fine pigs, four of which were sow pigs. From the four boars, I selected three to become my show barrows. I fed these a ration recommended by our State Club Leader and also exercised the barrow before show time. This pen remained quite uniform in weight and also gained in weight rapidly. At the New York State Fair which was held the last of August the average weight of my barrows was 190 pounds and I again won the champion award on this pen. I also won a first and second on single barrows.

TO NEW YORK CLUB MEMBERS

I have a proposition to present to you:

A prize consisting of a one year subscription to the **CORNELL COUNTRYMAN** will be given to the 4-H club member who sends in a design including lettering, suitable for use as a "heading" for this page.

Since the October 1929 issue was published, I have been searching for an appropriate design. You will note, by looking through the back issues, that the "heading" has been changed from time to time. It is not satisfactory as yet; so I am asking that you cooperate with me in securing this design.

The design must include the 4-H insignia in some form. The words in the title may be changed or rearranged, however, the title must be only one line. The lettering may be in freehand design or printed type.

All letters must reach the office not later than February 15, in order that the winning design may be published in the March issue. The entries will be judged by members of the editorial board.

The 4-H Editor

Address: THE 4-H NEWS EDITOR,
CORNELL COUNTRYMAN, ITHACA,
NEW YORK.

For the third consecutive year, I won the Hinman Trophy and became permanent owner of this fine trophy.

Since the first of June 1929, I have kept an accurate account of the cost of raising my best barrow. Until the first of October, I fed him a ration made up of five parts middlings, four parts ground barley and one part of fish-meal. I changed this slightly on October 1 by reducing the middlings one part and adding two parts of corn meal and one part of linseed oil meal to the ration. I know what it has cost me to raise this barrow.

For several weeks before the Junior Feeding Contest was held at Chicago, I spent considerable time exercising and fitting him. The barrow was shipped to Chicago to compete with 4-H Pig Club barrows from many states. My barrow was made champion of the Chester White breed and was finally awarded the Reserve Grand-Championship of the Junior Barrow Show. I had my barrow entered in the open class for medium weight barrows, but competition proved too keen. Sixty-six entries were made in that class.

NEW YORK DELEGATES AT NATIONAL 4-H CLUB CONGRESS

Twelve Outstanding Club Members
Represent State at Congress

NEW York State 4-H Club members were represented at the National 4-H Club Congress held in connection with the International Livestock Show at Chicago, November 29 to December 6, by a delegation of 12 members. The delegation included five girls and 7 boys as follows: Pearl Reed, Delaware County; Mary Carley, Onondaga County, Jane Gilmore, Ontario County; Dorothy Weatherwax, Rensselaer County; Mary Louise Couch, Schuyler County; Richard Goodwin, Chenango County; John Cherry, Dutchess County; Frank Randall, Genesee County; Myron Weatherwax, Rensselaer County; Francis Oley, Frank Hollier, Thomas Hollier, Onondaga County. The boys and girls were accompanied by County Club Agents F. E. Heinzelman of Onondaga County and H. H. Tozier, Jr. of Dutchess County; also State Club Leader W. J. Wright and Homemaking Specialist Mrs. Nancy M. Roman. The only member of this group entering an exhibit at the Livestock Show was Thomas Hollier. Expenses of the trip were paid by Montgomery Ward & Company, the New York Central Railroad, the Pennsylvania Railroad, and banks in the counties concerned.

UNIVERSITY CLUB MEETS

The University 4-H Club held a regular meeting in conjunction with a Christmas party program, Tuesday evening, December 11, in Willard Straight Hall, which was attended by thirty members. After a get-acquainted program, the business of the meeting was transacted.

Mrs. M. S. Essick, Assistant State Leader of Extension, gave a short talk on the National 4-H Club Camp at Washington. She presented the president of the club, Miss Norma Everson, with a gavel made from the wood of the White House. This gavel was permanently loaned to Mrs. Essick through Secretary of Agriculture Jardine at the National Camp. Being government property, it was similarly loaned to Miss Everson to be handed down to the succeeding officers of the club.

Professor R. M. Adams, of the Vegetable Gardening Department, noted for his poetry, entertained the group with readings from his poems.

After a Christmas tree and refreshments, the meeting was adjourned.



Through Our Wide Windows

Resolution

THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN has reached its twenty-seventh mile stone on the road of success and prosperity. From the beginning, THE COUNTRYMAN has maintained high standards due to the earnest efforts of those who have associated with it. In keeping with the spirit of the New Year THE COUNTRYMAN has set for its goal, the maintenance of these standards and the furtherance of ideas and ideals which will strengthen and improve the present publication.

Reclamation

A TRUE impression of the enormity, and possibly of the futility of some reclamation projects is obtained only by seeing them. One can drive for half a day at a time through a practically lifeless desert with the huge ditches of a government reclamation project always in sight. Occasionally one sees a few crops, but the sagebrush grows right up to the edge of the fields and even on the banks of the ditches. It looks like a struggle to the Easterner.

It costs about \$77 per acre to get the water on the land, while other operations bring the total cost to \$100 or more per acre. If the land were given to the farmer, the cost of getting it ready to produce is so large that he has a small chance of ever paying his debts from the proceeds from crops. Crops of high value must be produced to justify the use of this expensive land, and if the farmer gets a crop, it is many miles to the railroad over roads of doubtful quality.

Most farmers have failed miserably on the more remote and expensive of these projects; the government has rarely gotten back its investment in these enterprises. Every crop produced on the lands has added to the overproduction, helping to make other farmers poorer.

If we needed more land, there are thousands of acres that could be gotten into production more economically than these rainless areas. Since we do not need the land, it seems too bad to ruin so many hard working homesteaders, incur a huge government expense, and add more over production to the miseries of the other farmers.

Specialists

IT IS too late for seniors to change their courses so as to prepare for and specialize in a different sort of work, but there are many undergraduates who might plan their courses differently if they learned of the exceptional opportunities for employment.

Professor H. C. Thompson of the vegetable gardening department says there have been calls for about twenty vegetable specialists during each of the past three years, with only a half dozen men available. This situation has been reported in other colleges. Everywhere the colleges are unable to meet these demands for well-trained men. The demand seems to be about four times the supply.

Where only six specialists were employed in 1910 in colleges and experiment stations, there are over 100 employed at the present time. State and Federal marketing agencies, seed

houses, produce trade, railroad agriculture service, and co-operatives are some of those opportunities that are opened to well trained college men.

This information should be of interest to students who are considering establishing themselves in this type of work.

Tax Reductions

NEWSPAPERS generally have heralded the Federal tax cut as a great boon to the nation, a lightening of the load carried by the weary taxpayer. They are probably correct in the assumption that this tax cut will help relieve the strain caused by the recent deflation occurring in the stock market, because the class of people aided by this tax cut was the ones who were hurt in the fall of stock prices.

Since the reduction will be largely in income taxes it will not materially benefit farmers. Few farmers are lucky enough to have to pay this. The large burden of the farmer's taxes is the general property tax, which is admittedly unjust and inefficient, is poorly administered, and puts a larger proportionate burden upon agriculture than upon industry. Why is the farmer taxed on the basis of an inaccurate, out-of-date estimate of the value of his land regardless of whether or not it earns him any thing? Why not tax everyone on the basis of income with other aids in raising necessary funds, such as the gas tax? Then the farmer would be taxed if he got a crop and made a profit, and would not have a heavy tax to pay in lean years. Also it would be possible to execute tax cuts without favoritism by reducing the rate, thus proportionally reducing the payment of each individual helping to support the taxing unit.

Navy Funds

THE general consensus of opinion in collegiate circles is that most of our navy expenses are purely waste. The upkeep of our eighteen battleships costs forty million dollars a year, and in all probability our present navy equipment would be obsolete if a war should occur within ten years. Experts urge the abolition of the battleship as the first step in a naval reduction program. The battleships are the most expensive form of equipment to build and maintain. They cannot catch cruisers, could not successfully attack a protected shore, and are at a disadvantage in combat with airplanes or submarines. Admiral Sims says the best thing they could do in case the United States were attacked would be to flee up the Mississippi River. Can we afford to keep more than 18,000 men away from productive occupations while they operate these expensive monsters?

We agree that preparedness is a good thing if the cost is commensurate with the returns, and if the expense returns a real protection.

Sikorsky urges that the best protection is a commercial fleet of huge freight and passenger planes which can be quickly converted into bombers. He says they would wipe out a fleet with great dispatch.

The middle course offers many advantages. We favor a moderate preparedness, and the greatest possible security for the smallest possible expenditure of the taxpayers' money.



Former Student Notes

'01

Gilbert M. Tucker, Jr. is supervisor of exhibits at the state department of Health at Albany. He is married and living at Rockhill Farm, Glenmont, New York.

'05

Hayes C. Taylor is farming the old homestead, raising Registered Guernsey cows and shipping special grade milk to Philadelphia. He is the proud parent of three children, Burdsall, Charles, and Muriel. His address is Embreeville, Pennsylvania.

'06

Charles F. Shaw is Professor of Soil Technology at the University of California. He is planning an extensive traveling campaign for himself. He will be in Nanking, China, at the University of Nanking from January to June, then on to Europe to the International Soil Survey Congress at Moscow, Russia, during July and August; Paris, from August to December, and back home to 968 Cragmont Avenue, Berkeley, California in December, 1930.

'08

John V. Jacoby is working on his cousin's farm, Durham's Farm owned by C. B. Jacoby. He raises sheep, poultry, hogs, dairy stock, fruit and vegetables. His present post office address is R. F. D. 1, Reigelsville, Bucks County, Pennsylvania.

'09

E. L. D. Seymour is horticultural editor with the A. T. DeLaMare Company of New York and associate editor of The Florist's Exchange and Horticultural Trade World. He is married and living at 218 Hilton Avenue, Hempstead, New York.

'11

Stanley G. Judd is at present principal of the Vermont State School of Agriculture at Randolph Center, Vermont, where he has been since January, 1926. He is married and has three children, James Malcolm, Jane Robinson, and Charles Dane. His address is Randolph Center, Vermont.

FORMER Student Notes! Where are they to be found? Each month the perpetual cry is raised, "More notes." We are sending out, probably before this is off the press, blanks asking for information from each of the members of the classes of '19 and '20. These notes, or as many of them as are returned in time, will be used in the annual Farm and Home Week number. May we ask you to sit down and send us a note of yourself or some one, two, or three of your friends who are former students of any class, that we may make each issue as interesting to all as you would wish it to be. This is your section, it can be made better only as you help us.

'12

Halsey B. Knapp is director of the State Institute of Applied Agriculture at Farmingdale, Long Island. We were sorry to hear of the death of Mrs. Knapp, who was well known at Cornell.

'13

George W. Lamb is manager of the New York Cooperative Seed Potato Association located in the National Bank Building at Utica, New York. Beside this, he is producing certified seed potatoes on his farm at Hubbardsville. He recently spoke before the Vegetable Gardening Club on *The Business End of Potato Growing*.

Case Ward Whitney is an instructor in vocal music at the Pittsburgh Institute of Music in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Wilfred deS. Wilson is doing his best to warm up the freezing Canadians. He is a retail coal merchant in Napanee, Ontario, Canada. He is married and the proud father of two children.

'15

Morgan B. McCargo is assistant manager for the White House Milk Company

at West Bend, Wisconsin. This firm manufactures evaporated milk for the Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company.

Paul W. Wing is Factory Sales Manager for the Little Falls Division of the Cherry Burrell Corporation. He is married and has one boy, 9, and a girl, 4. Mail reaches him at 547 Garden Street, Little Falls, New York.

'16

Frederick G. Behrends is director of Hope Farm, a cottage community and school for 200 children located in Dutchess county on a 1500 acre farm. He is married but has no children. His address is care of Hope Farm, Verbank, New York.

Harwood Martin is at present treasurer of Edward F. Dibble, seed grower. He is married and has two boys and two girls all living on the old homestead farm at Honeoye Falls, New York.

Louis A. Zimm is technical Engineer with the American Forest Products Company of 122 East 42 Street, New York City. He is still single and lives at 427½ East 52 Street, New York City.

• '17

Newell E. Beers is farming 400 acres of South Dakota land, raising pure bred Shorthorn cattle. He is married and has one five year old son, Newell Mason. A letter if addressed to him at R. F. D. 3, Wessington Springs, South Dakota would be appreciated.

Wayland P. Frost is district representative for the Eastern States Farmer's Exchange. He is married and has two daughters. A letter would reach him if addressed to 20 Riggs Avenue, West Hartford, Connecticut.

Robert M. Snyder is research worker in the Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station and is as yet unmarried. Mail will reach him addressed to P. O. Box 1022, East Lansing, Michigan.

I. Newton Voorhees is devoting his energies as production manager for the Knudsen Creamery Company of Los Angeles. He claims to be still celebrating

single blessedness and a strong California rooster. His address is 1965 Santee Street, Los Angeles, California.

'18

Mrs. George E. Graves, who was known on the campus as Marian M. Selden, is teaching home economics in the Rome Free Academy. Her address is 616 Croton Street, Rome, New York.

James B. Tregurtha is a dairy chemist for the Newark Milk and Cream Company at 26 Bridge Street, Newark. His address is 127 Florence Avenue, Irvington, New Jersey.

Thomas R. Wagner is Western representative of the railway and marine sales department of the Sinclair Refining Company at 332 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago. He lives at 1135 East Fifty-second Street.

'19

Frank L. Manning commonly known as "Horace" is living in Potsdam, N. Y. at 6 Carmino St.

'20

William H. Brittain is Professor of Entomology in The Macdonald College at McGill University. His address is Macdonald College P. O., Quebec, Canada.

W. R. Hine is Inspector in the Gulf State District for the United States Forest Service. He is married and has two children, a boy and a girl. Letters addressed to 1729 Audubon Street, New Orleans, La. will probably reach him.

Donald "Don" Hoagland has given up his position with Roy Barnhill Incorporated, an advertising agency which specializes in college publications. He is now on the advertising staff of the magazine *Asia*. Don is a former business manager of the COUNTRYMAN.

Frederick E. Kast is manager of the Harlem River Brokerage Company. He is married and living at 150 East 165 Street, New York City.

F. W. Lathrop is Specialist in Agricultural Education Research with the Federal Board for Vocational Education at Washington. He is married and carries the latch key to 3730 Jocelyn Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

Russell "Russ" Lord stopped in at the COUNTRYMAN office the other day while he was in Ithaca for a few days. "Russ" was editor-in-chief of the COUNTRYMAN when he was here at Cornell. He is now as-

sociate editor of *Farm and Fireside*. He may be reached at 250 Park Avenue, New York City.

R. J. Quackenbush is Sales and Advertising Manager of the Des Moines Unit of the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company with offices at 338 S.W. 5th Street, Des Moines. He is married and has two children, Ralph Thomas and Richard Mark. A letter would be welcome at 1723 41st Street, Des Moines, Iowa.

Ernest C. Young is Professor of Farm Management at Purdue University. He is

logical Seminary at Chicago. He is married and has one three-and-a-half-year-old boy. His present address is 114 North Albany Avenue, Station D, Chicago, Illinois.

William C. J. Weidt is a minister. At present he is serving the Lutheran Church of the Good Shepherd at Mount Vernon, New York. He is married and has three children, William C. J., 3rd, Patience Catherine and Ruth Mariana. His address is 30 South 13th Avenue, Mount Vernon, New York.

Fred E. Heinzelman is representing the Seymour Packing Company at Albany, New York. He has had several year's experience both in China and in various parts of the United States as a poultry expert. Fred has a happy home in Delmar, New York, where he is depicted in the pictures pending a quiet (?) 'evening at home' entertaining his three daughters.

'23

Horace C. Bird acts as an inspector of perishable products for the Merchants Dispatch Incorporated in the winter. During the summer he is just a farmer. He is mar-

ried to Aurelia D. Vaughn '23 and has two children, Robert R., 3 years, and Leslie V., 3 months. His address is R. F. D. 1, Medina, New York.

Henry E. Luhrs is general manager of The Beistle Company at Shippensburg, Pennsylvania. He is married and has one daughter, Sandra Pearl. Mrs. Luhrs was Pearl H. Beistle '25. They are living at 25 South Penn Street, Shippensburg, Pennsylvania.

'24

Blanche E. Moran has been appointed home demonstration agent for Warren County, New Jersey, with headquarters at Belvidere. Previously Miss Moran taught home economics in Zebulan, North Carolina, and at the State School of Agriculture at Morrisville, New York.

Just as we go to press we receive word that Mr. and Mrs. Francis S. Widrig are the proud parents of a baby boy born on November 30, 1929. The baby's name is Robert Haynes Widrig. Mrs. Widrig was formerly Mary Quick. They are at present living at 3525 Turner Avenue, Detroit.



FRED E. HEINZELMAN AND FAMILY

Fred is Demonstrating a Perfectly Appropriate Position for All Cornell Daddies

married and resides at 344 West Oak Street, West Lafayette, Indiana.

'22

F. H. "Freddie" Bond is farming near Milton. He is married and has one girl, Mary Ruth, aged three. His address is Milton, New York.

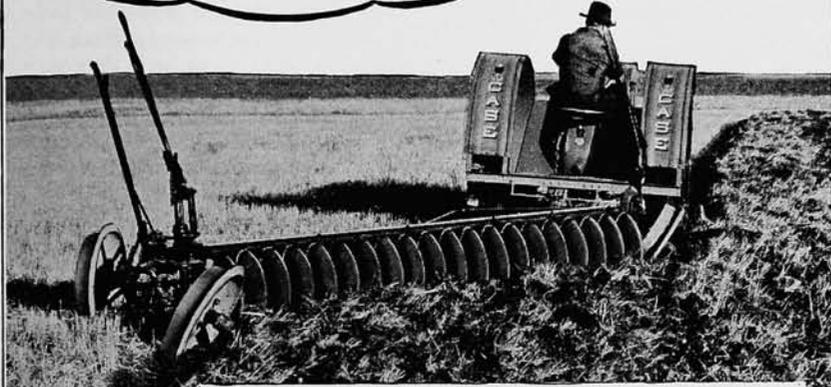
Jack Pope is living in Oakfield, New York. He is general farm superintendent for the United States Gypsum Company which operates farms in Kansas, Iowa, Michigan, Ohio, New York, and Virginia. Johnny must do some traveling.

In New York City on the first of November Miss Loraine French and Norman P. Brown decided it was about time to form a little partnership in this business called Life. Now Miss French is Mrs. Brown and "Norm" is General Manager. As an undergraduate "Brownie" was one of Cornell's best track men, being two mile inter-collegiate champ and a valuable man in cross country.

G. M. Ross has apparently decided to go into the ministry, consequently he is a student at the Northern Baptist Theo-

THIS IS NUMBER FOUR OF A SERIES OF ADVERTISEMENTS TO COLLEGE MEN

WHAT A FARM TO FARM SURVEY WOULD SHOW



ONE of the primary objects of agricultural education is to discover and point out the way to greater prosperity for the farmer.

If you were to make a survey of every farm in your state, you would find many factors responsible for the gain of some farmers and the loss of others. The one constant factor would be this—that the most successful farmers invariably use highly efficient machines for all principal operations.

You would prove conclusively that efficient machines are essential to successful farming.

You would also prove that machines possessing these definite qualities—adaptability to the work, large capacity at low operating cost, dependability, and durability—are the most profitable machines to own.

For eighty-seven years, Case has specialized in developing, designing and manufacturing farm machines of this class. This Company has contributed to agriculture many of the most efficient machines now available to the progressive and alert farmer.

J. I. CASE CO., Inc., Racine, Wis.

CASE

QUALITY MACHINES FOR PROFITABLE FARMING

Wherever There Is Dairying You Find "WYANDOTTE"

From Australia to Denmark, and from Washington to Florida, members of the Dairy Industry are using



Many of these Dairies have used "Wyandotte" for more than 30 years. They know that it cleans clean quickly, that it is harmless to washed surfaces, and that it is economical.

They know, too, that every barrel is just like the last barrel, and that they get their money's worth when buying Wyandotte.

"WYANDOTTE"
CLEANS CLEAN



THE J. B. FORD CO.
Sole Manufacturers
WYANDOTTE, MICHIGAN
Sales Offices in All Principal Cities



The illustration shows the New Model "L" Case Tractor pulling a Great Plains Disk Plow

'25

H. D. F. Forward is farming near Camillus raising potatoes, alfalfa, wheat and poultry. He is married and has a two-year old boy, Hervey De Forest, 3rd. Hervey is earning a little extra cash by putting in some of his spare time substituting on a mail route. His address is R. D. 2, Camillus, New York.

John G. Miller is editing newspapers, playing with politics and perpetually

broke (that's the way he puts it himself). Also he is still safe, sane and single. His address is New Market, Virginia.

R. D. 'Dobbin' Reid is farming it at Argyle in Washington County raising cows and potatoes. Dobbin is working for the Farm Management department from January 1 until April 1. His home address is Argyle, New York.

Donald T. Ries has signed up partnership papers with Margaret L. Canby '27 of

San Fernando, California. The knot was tied on August 12 but they are still living happily at State College, Pennsylvania where Don is assistant extension entomologist at the Pennsylvania State College. Their address is 209 East Foster Avenue, State College, Pennsylvania.

'26

Edward M. Blake is principal of the Odessa High School at Odessa. He is married and has one child. His present address is Odessa, New York.

Robert K. Mitchell is another deserter from the loyal brotherhood of emancipated bachelors. His companion in the great adventure of life is Miss May A. Platt, and the date of their embarkation, November 19. Bob, when he settles down, is operating a dairy farm near Southbury, Connecticut where he may be addressed.

A daughter, Marion Louise, was born last April to Dr. and Mrs. Hilton Read. Mrs. Read was E. Louise Warrick.

Marion F. Woolworth is therapeutic dietitian at the Children's Hospital in Boston. Her office is at 300 Longwood Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts.

'27

Don L. L. Bates was married to Miss D. Lena Sperl of Middletown on October 26. The ceremony took place in New York City. They will live at 43 East Conkling Avenue, Middletown, New York, where Don is operating a farm.

Ray Bender is spending his time this year as assistant county agent in Orange County, in charge of Dairy Record Club work. His office is in Middletown where he may be addressed care of the Orange County Farm Bureau Association, Chamber of Commerce Building, Middletown, New York.

Everett H. Clark is the assistant County Agricultural Agent of Oneida County. His address is Westmoreland, New York.

Eloise Irish is doing extension work in and around Watkins Glen.

'28

George Harden Gibson, former Board member and now would-be farmer, is raising things on his place at Smith's Basin. The past year has been a good one and he says he is about to increase his poultry, potato and dairy enterprises. He may be addressed at R. F. D. 1, Smith's Basin, New York.

Frances Hook and Frank Hill were married on August 27 at Rochester, New York and are now living at 222 1/2 College Avenue, Cedar Falls, Iowa.

Marjorie Stevens is teaching Domestic Science at Madison Junior High School, in Rochester.

'29

Bernard E. Harkness has followed the example of the birds and migrated to the south. He has been working on the Hodenpyle Estate on Long Island at



THINGS YOU CAN'T SEE IN A FEED!

A HANDFUL of feed... one look reveals certain ingredients... one sniff discovers others. Beyond that your eyes and nose cannot go... yet there is so much more to a handful of feed!

Perhaps, with this very handful, comes a helpful tag. It lists every ingredient... it may tell how much of each... yet it tells only half the story. It reveals what ingredients, but not what kind.

Moisture filled grains... kiln dried grains, sound grains... musty grains, good cod liver oil... worthless cod liver oil, trash filled feed... triple cleaned feed... your eyes and nose can't be sure of these things... and the tag doesn't tell... yet what a difference it makes!

A difference you'll be quick to see when you feed Purina Chows! Purina Chows must do more than stand the test of the eyes... the nose... the tag... it must also stand the test of Purina's broad laboratories... Purina's big experimental farm... hundreds of feedlots like yours... before it can come to you in Checkerboard bags. That's why it will do more for you than any other feed!



- SOLD AT THE STORE WITH THE CHECKERBOARD SIGN

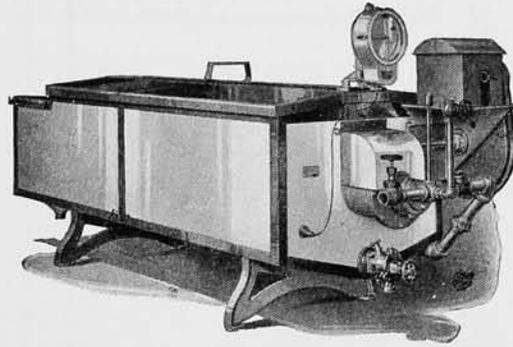
Locust Valley, New York. His position in the south is with Mr. O. C. Simonds at Deland Florida. 'Harkie' expects to return to the north about March 20 to resume his duties in charge of the rock gardens on the Hodenpyle Estate. In the meantime he would appreciate a note or two addressed to him, care of Mr. O. C. Simonds, 219 E. Rich Street, Deland, Florida.

The Dairy Cow and Farm Life

(Continued from page 103)

family circle; their boys and girls are at home and mutual respect, love, and regard prevail. In these homes milk is being delivered and the family preserved. They have made a transition in farming but held the values of the old family circle, but these are not in the majority.

Certain problems have been raised and implied in what I have said. I can close the whole discussion by one or two questions. In industry the big question has been, "Does the machine control the man or does the man control the machine?" My question is, can man control the dairy cow, or does the cow determine the social destiny of the dairy farmer and his family?



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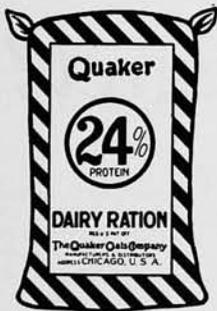
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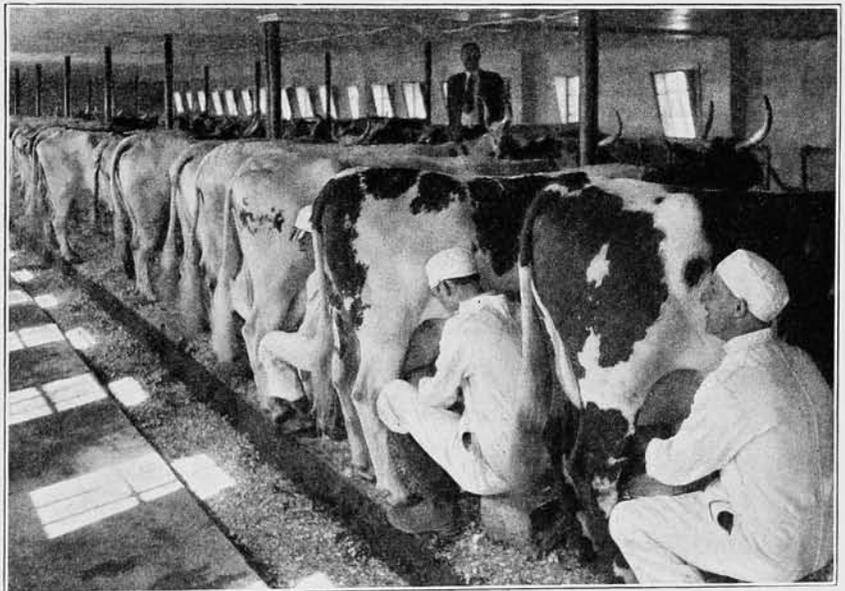
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Varsity Cross Country Team Monopolized by Ag Students

First Six Cornell Men to Cross Finish at
New York Are from the Upper Campus

SIX of the seven members of the varsity cross country team that took tenth place, in a field in which 21 other colleges were represented in the competition for the Intercollegiate Championship at New York City, were Ag students.

The first six Cornell men to cross the finish line were, E. B. Pattison '30, G. H. Eibert '32, S. R. Levering '30, Edward Madden '31, D. F. Ekert, '32, and R. C. Crosby '31.

While the Varsity was in New York, the College team was winning the inter-college championship for another year.

R. C. Crosby '31 was elected captain of the Varsity team for next season at the annual banquet of the Cross Country Club. G. H. Eibert '32 was awarded the Lung Mow trophy by the Cornell alumni in China for showing the greatest improvement during the season.

Winter Course Students Hold Their Annual Banquet

The annual banquet for the winter course students was held on December 17, 1929 at six o'clock in the farm mechanics laboratory. The speakers of the evening were, Professor J. L. Stone, professor emeritus of farm practice, and Dr. J. C. "Johnny" Huttar '24, instructor in poultry husbandry. The master of ceremonies for the occasion was Professor W. E. Ayres, assistant professor in dairy industry.

Round-Up Club Holds Meeting

The Round-Up Club held a meeting on Wednesday evening, December 11, in the an hus building. The meeting was given over to talks on the International Livestock Show at Chicago. Professor R. B. Hinman spoke on the beef cattle at the show, Mr. Willman dealt with the sheep and swine, Professor F. B. Morrison brought out the new developments in animal husbandry shown at the exposition.

Two reels of horse pulling contests were shown with explanations by F. W. "Fred" Schutz '31, who worked with one of these machines at the fairs for the last two summers.

Alfred "Al" Van Wagenen '30, showed a movie of his trip to Europe last summer. Refreshments of coffee and doughnuts were served after the meeting.

Professor Bristow Adams, editor of agricultural publications, was elected honorary president of Sigma Delta Chi, national journalistic fraternity, at the fifteenth annual meeting of the organization held at Columbia, Missouri, on November 20, 1929. He helped to establish a chapter here at Cornell. He also attended the annual meeting of Agricultural College Magazines Associated, of which he is a director, at Chicago, on December 3, 1929.

Professor Adams will lecture at the University of Hawaii next term while he is on sabbatic leave from Cornell. In June he will visit Java, and other countries in the East, and then continue his journey around the world, and return to Ithaca in the late Summer.

Phi Kappa Phi

Faculty

Prof. L. M. Massey
Prof. L. A. Maynard

Graduate Students

G. W. Beadle
A. B. Burrell
F. M. Cacay
W. L. Cavert
F. L. Drayton
Miss Marion Fish
R. G. Foster
A. R. Gans
Miss Eva Gordon
W. G. Hamilton
E. S. Harrison
B. L. Herrington
D. R. Marble
W. D. Mills
Miss R. W. Sanders
R. J. Saville

Seniors

Miss C. M. Bullock
Miss F. B. Culpepper
G. B. Dunnack
Miss F. M. Leonard
Miss M. F. Leonard
S. R. Levering
A. G. Marshak
A. B. Merrick
Miss E. G. Nash
Miss N. E. Phelps
Miss H. E. Reed
W. C. Ritter
Miss A. E. Shangle
Miss E. L. Shaw
Alfred Van Wagenen

Poultry Judges Travel

The poultry class in breeds and judging journeyed to Rochester on December 6, to visit the annual poultry show of the Rochester Fanciers Association. The class made the trip in cars under the direction of Professor G. O. Hall.

The number and quality of Rhode Island Red birds were greater than that of any other breed, in both the exhibition and production classes.

The one really exciting moment of the trip came when one of the cars started sliding in all directions at once, while going down a steep hill. The driver finally righted the car, after turning a complete circle, and calmly continued on the trip down the hill and to Rochester.

The poultry judging team will start practice immediately after the Christmas vacation for the Intercollegiate Poultry Judging Contest to be held at Madison Square Garden, New York City in the latter part of January.

Those out for the team will meet up on the poultry farm every evening for intensive practice until they leave for New York. The ones to make the trip will be picked by Professor G. O. Hall, coach of the team, just before leaving for New York.

Professor Hall has successfully coached the team for the last few years. For the last two years, Cornell has won the cup awarded to the team with the best score.

Annual Kermis Play Prize Won by W. H. Hoose '30

After Caucus to be Produced by Students
During Farm and Home Week

W. H. HOOSE '30, won first prize for the best play written by a student in the College of Agriculture, to be presented at the annual Kermis entertainment during Farm and Home Week. The play is called *After Caucus* and deals with local rural politics. The prize carries a cash award of \$75. A second prize of \$25 was won by R. R. Flynn '30, for a melodrama entitled *Change Interlude*. Third place, which carries no award, was gained by A. G. Marshal '30, with a play called *Joe*.

After Caucus was put into rehearsal immediately under the direction of Dean R. A. Tallcott of the Williams School of Dramatic Art, who has coached the Kermis performances for the past two years. Its scenes are laid in a rural community which has decided to stage a rebellion against its political bosses, the revolution being largely in the hands of the women.

The faculty committee which judged the plays consists of Professors G. E. Peabody, '18, D. Sanderson, and Bristow Adams of the College of Agriculture, and E. M. Duthie, Helen Monsch, and Beulah Blackmore, of the College of Home Economics.

Student Committees

The student committees in charge of the production of the play are headed by Alfred Van Wagenen '30, production manager, W. H. Schait '30 is stage manager, E. M. Smith '31, assistant manager, and W. G. Hoag '31 assistant stage manager. The committees are as follows:

Publicity:—E. G. Nash '30, chairman, F. B. Allyn '31, J. O. Frederick '32.

Program:—F. M. Leonard '30, chairman, H. D. McAlpine '31.

Costume:—M. M. Eagan '30, chairman, N. M. Stevens '31, E. G. Oster '32.

Properties:—H. S. Clapp '31, chairman, B. E. Foster '30, M. S. Darrow '32.

Music:—W. M. Wood '30, chairman, R. C. Crosby '31.

Ticket:—E. J. Barker '30, chairman, W. F. Pease '31, E. C. Branche '32, E. Rossiter '33.

Those who have reported for the competition for manager are D. H. Foster '32, W. B. Henry '32, L. M. Palmer '32, J. E. Rose. '32 and R. S. Jonas '32.

Shorthorns Like Shop Course

The winter course boys are getting a real kick in the farmshop course in being asked to bring their hand saws, crosscut, and circular saws, and all tools that need grinding and fitting from their home farms. This is part of their shop work in getting them in good condition for farm use. In addition, Professor L. M. Roehl is giving them practical work in cold and hot metal working, and carpentry.

The class in poultry marketing will make its annual inspection tour of the New York City markets to study methods of receiving poultry and eggs at the terminals. The trip will be taken under the direction of Dr. J. C. "Johnny" Huttar the three days following the Christmas vacation.

CAMPUS CHATS

BACK TO CIVILIZATION

Nearly all good things and great enterprises have a humble beginning. From an oozing amoeba, science has it, man has developed to his present prowess over the world. Such successes are arrived at through a series of arduous steps in experiment and betterment. That the recently established broadcasting station of Cornell University, WEAI, is passing through such a metamorphosis, as it were, is quite probable to assume. In fact it has reached an important stage in its slow transformation from one of the numerous small broadcasting stations, into the larger station of increasing importance which it, as one of the exponents of the educational standards of this institution, has a right to be. It has been quite definitely rumored that within the next few weeks the studios of WEAI will be comfortably ensconced in one of the rooms in august old Sibley Hall, no longer to be situated in their present look-out post far above tranquil Beebe.

That this is a great stride of progress for the station can be fully appreciated by only those who are directly connected with it, or the programs that it sends over the air. What a relief it will be, to be able to drop in at Sibley to take part in a program, instead of dashing madly half way to Varna and ascending the heights, to give one's number on the noon program and return to eat on the double, if at all, and get to class at 1:40 o'clock.

But on the other hand, just think what a shock it will be to the grim, austere walls of Sibley, the mecca for engineers and scientists, which have been assailed by nothing more moving than geology and engineering lectures for decades, to be set into vibration by the pulsating waves of popular and classical music and programs dealing with, perhaps just as important, but less weighty matters. We hope that it takes the desecration of its precedented materialism with fortitude, and does not cave in about the new studio which has come into its bosom.

GOOD STUFF!

The showing of the varisty cross country team may be regarded as a good showing by the students in the Ag College. Since only the first five men of a team to cross the finish line are counted in the team score and the first six Cornell men were ag students, we may regard it as if the Ag College took tenth place. Tenth place in an Intercollegiate Championship in which 22 colleges are represented, including most of the large Universities of the East, is not so bad for the Ag College, which is only a part of the University.

Because the *Sun* neglected to publish the order in which the Cornell men finished we are doing so on another page of this issue.

The Ag College has for years been a great source of supply for cross country material as may be seen from an item in this issue taken from the *COUNTRYMAN* of 20 years ago. The captains of the teams for the last four years have been Ag students. We believe this is because boys brought up on the farms are more able to endure the hard grind than their city rivals. In addition to this to try out for cross country it is not necessary to have much experience, the lack of which is a handicap to the farm boy in other sports.

Yes, it is still winter, but it is not too early to start getting ready for the Ag

AG "C" MEN

Cross Country

S. R. Levering '30
E. B. Pattison '30
R. C. Crosby '31
G. J. Dinsmore '31
D. F. Eckert '31
G. H. Eibert '31
E. Madden '31

Soccer

E. S. Cary '30
D. Hall '30
O. deR. Carvalho '31
G. E. Kappler '32

crew next spring. Some ambitious men are already practising on the machines in the Old Armory. Go out and join them and get a workout too, so that you will be ready to help the Ag crew come down Lake Cayuga in the lead again on Spring Day.

AN EXCELLENT JOB

The new three strip cement pavement on Tower Road across the ag campus from East Avenue to the dairy buildings is an excellent job and makes a vast improvement both for auto traffic and appearance of the campus.

The *COUNTRYMAN* wants to be among those who first extend their praises to the men who made this work possible by securing proper appropriations from the state. The State is doubly benefited by this project since it materially improves conditions on the ag campus, and secondly it will stand as a specimen of highway improvement that will eventually be carried throughout all parts of the State.

The ag college is the "show window" of the agricultural sciences and experimental agricultural activities of New York. The interests of the rural population are centered on the campus, especially at such a time as Farm and Home Week. Surely these people who visit the college during this period will be as justly proud of the improved conditions as are the alumnae and students.

Many a farmer is now glad that his stock is of the quadruped variety.

We hope the colleges are able to help the Farm Board. They need it.

When you buy winter supplies you realize that fall brings more than one kind of "dear" season.

Many of us have to be shown that an anti-freeze is cheaper than a new radiator.

It pays to plan early. Come to Farmer's Week.

Why was the proportion of cattle reacting to the T.B. test in New York four times that of Wisconsin during October?

TWENTY YEARS AGO

(Taken from THE COUNTRYMAN January 1910)

On Saturday afternoon, December 11th, the Cross Country team of the College of Agriculture won the Intercollege Cross Country championship for 1909 by winning the annual four mile race between the different colleges of the University. The total number of points scored by the Agricultural team was 42, the nearest competitor, the College of Civil Engineering, scoring 52 points.

TALK EVEN PUTS THESE TWO STUDENTS THROUGH COLLEGE

People are often spoken of as talking their way into or out of places and situations, but few have been heard of talking their way through college. That is just what two students in the Ag College are doing when they announce the radio programs sent over the air by the Cornell University radio station, WEAI. Rodger Russell, Sp. is earning a part of his expenses when he announces each Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday; and W. A. Van Heiningen is similarly financing himself when he goes on the air on each Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.

Mr. Russell comes from Rochester, and is a student in marketing. In 1924 he was graduated from a three year course in animal husbandry at St. Lawrence University. He has worked on the United States Morgan horse farm at Middlebury, Vermont, has been an assistant manager of a poultry farm, and during the past summer was assistant county agricultural agent in Cattaraugus County at Salamanca. In 1925 he rode in the endurance race sponsored by the horse association of America, traveling three hundred miles in five days. He won one hundred dollars for the Morgan horse which he rode.

Mr. Van Heiningen comes from Brooklyn, was graduated from the Radio Institute of America in 1925, and served as ship radio operator until 1926 when he entered the Connecticut Agricultural College at Storrs. There he served as operator of station WCAC for two years. During the summers of 1927 and 1928 he served as ship radio operator, and in the fall of 1928 entered Cornell, enrolling in the department of ornamental horticulture.

As a ship operator, he was junior operator on the Steamship Andrea F. Luckenback, sailing from coast to coast; the Steamship Santa Teresa, sailing to South America; operator on the Steamer Garfield, sailing to South America; and senior operator on the Steamship Mexico, sailing between Cuba and Mexico.

PROFS PRANKS

Professor H. H. Love '09, of the department of plant breeding, has returned to Cornell after a six months stay in China where he was helping with the University's plant breeding program in China as a measure for the prevention of future famines. He brings back with him many stories of his work carried on in the midst of war alarms. He met a number of Cornellians during his stay in China.

Professor L. A. Maynard of the an hus department gave an address at Albany, New York, on December 18, before the state institution farm workers at the Farmers' Institute. He spoke on the subject of "Some Recent Discoveries in Nutrition."

The annual International Live Stock Show was held in Chicago, Illinois, November 30-December 7. While some dairy cattle are shown, the show is mainly for the fat stock. Many different breeds of hogs, sheep, beef cattle, and horses were exhibited. Professors F. B. Morrison, M. W. Harper, R. B. Hinman, H. A. Wilman, and J. P. Wilman, all of the an hus department, attended.

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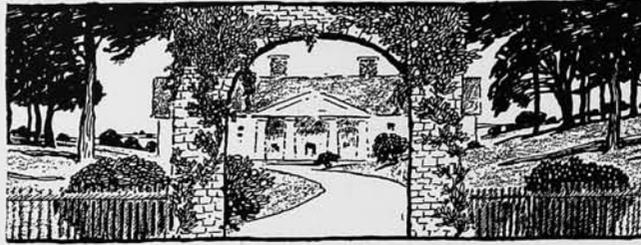
Best wishes for a
Prosperous New Year



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Domecon



Doings

IF WISHES WERE RESIDENCE HALLS By HELEN GRIFFIS

ON RARE occasions dreams come true. On even rarer occasions reality outdoes the fondest dreams. This is what happened at Cornell last fall when Balch Halls were opened for women students. Even if wishes were residence halls, no girl could have created by her imagination anything to compare with the group of buildings that have already become a home for 318 Cornell girls and are probably the most beautiful and well-equipped women's dormitories in the world.

The gift of \$1,650,000 which provided the University with these halls and their furnishings was originally announced last January. When the halls were dedicated in September, however, President Farland announced that they were given by friends of Cornell at the instance of Mr. and Mrs. Allen G. Balch of Los Angeles, California, both of whom had formerly been Cornell students. Mr. Balch graduated from Cornell in 1889 with the degree of M.E. and his wife, Janet Jacks Balch, attended the University from 1886 to 1888. Recently an additional gift of \$300,000 for furnishings has been released.

Present Buildings Nucleus of Future Residential System

Balch Halls represent the beginning of a notable group ultimately to be erected on a fifty-five acre plot north of the campus. Built of grey native stone in four units, they are being occupied this fall, by sophomore and senior students with approximately 80 girls in each unit.

The halls were designed by Frederick L. Ackerman of New York, and are the result of plans based on Cornell's housing experience of sixty years, and on survey of living conditions in the leading women's colleges and co-educational institutions in this country.

The group with its pointed roof line, casement windows and chimneys appears as one large building of English Renaissance architecture. The units with their individual entrances are grouped around a spacious court which is reached through a main entrance arch, located in the center of the long unit facing Thurston Avenue which leads to the campus.

The decorations and furnishings of each unit, together with the architecture of the buildings are distinctly residential in character. This is particularly true of the interior arrangement where formality has been dispensed with and the reception rooms, living rooms, dining rooms and other rooms are grouped in an informal way, as in a home. Each unit has its own style of decoration and furnishing. One recalls an Early American interior; another is modern Gramercy Park style; a third is done in the manner of English Jacobean; and the fourth is Georgian in character.

The girls' quarters are arranged with connecting lavatories between pairs of rooms so that they may be used either singly or in a suite of two. Each dormitory room contains a large closet and a

built-in tray section which eliminates one piece of furniture from the room, giving it more of a living room character.

In additions to the rooms for students, each unit contains accommodations for head resident, night chaperon and guests and two have dormitory accommodations for visiting alumnae. A small sewing room, a small laundry, and club or recreation room which may be used for meetings of one sort and another are features of each unit, but there is also a generous recreation room which may be used by the entire group for social functions such as dances. The buildings are fireproof throughout.

Units Controlled By Self Government Association

Besides a head resident, each unit has a student government organization which is a part of the Women's Self-Government Association of Cornell. The latter includes a president and three vice-presidents for each unit. The head residents who assume their duties with the opening of the building are:

Mrs. Mable D. Conger, of Boston, Mass., a graduate of Lombard College, who for the past year has been hostess at Willard Straight Hall; Mrs. Frederick Biggs of Trumansburg, New York, who was chaperon for the Delta Gamma house at Cornell the past year, and whose children are Cornellians; Miss Mary Elizabeth Cornell, a grand-daughter of Ezra Cornell, who has been supervisor of Practice Teaching in the Virginia State Normal for the past few years at Harrisonburg, Va., and who during the past summer session was head resident of Sage College; and Mrs. Carolyn Thompson Powell of Cleveland, Ohio, a Cornell graduate of the class of 1902.

Domecon students especially interested in artistic and conveniently equipped homes find these halls a standing example and inspiration.

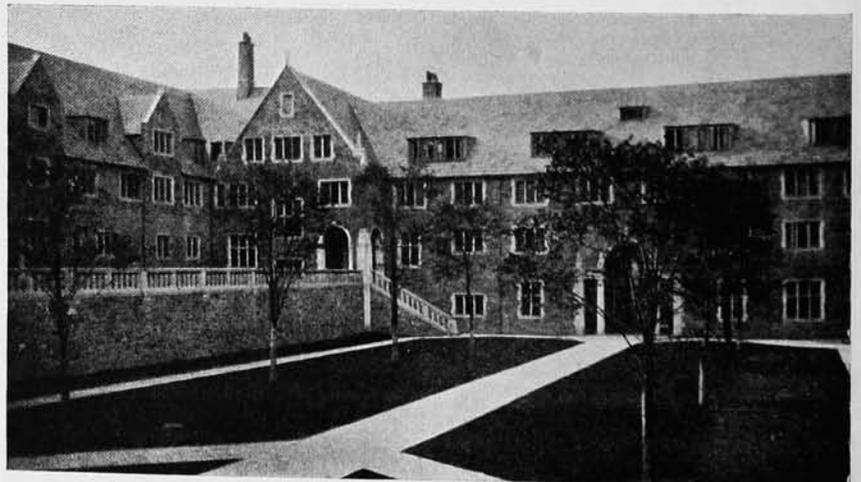
FRESHMEN ARE GUESTS AT PARTY By KATE ROGERS

The Freshmen were royally entertained at a baby party given for them by the rest of the domecon students on November 21. The novel invitations sent out, announced the party to be given in honor of Betty Domecon. Room 245 was colorfully decorated by the committee in charge, with pink and blue crepe paper and balloons of many hues. Every one appeared in baby clothes to suit the occasion.

Early in the evening dancing was enjoyed by many. Later the clothing department, Miss Monsch representing the foods department, the juniors, and the seniors entertained the group with stunts. The skit given by the clothing department showed the young child's point of view when his mother buys his clothes large enough to fit him for a year or two. It was very cleverly done. Miss Monsch's phonograph record was also very amusing. The seniors depicted the life of a domecon freshman as told in a letter to the folks at home, while the juniors acted the story of a young Miss who had more admirers than she could take care of, and whose attempts to keep them all had a tragic result. After the stunts, refreshments consisting of chocolate milk and cookies were served.

Gertrude Andrews '31 was in charge of the entire party. The chairmen of the respective committees were, Velma Warner, '31, invitations; Helen Adams, '31, decoration; Doris Brown, '31, program; Margaret Elliott, '31, food; and Kate Rogers, '32, clean-up.

Miss Beatrice Billings, who is studying at the College, and has been formerly in extension teaching in Massachusetts, is at present in charge of the Lodge in the absence of Miss Sannie Callan who is at the Clifton Springs Sanitarium. Martha Lodge, the practice house baby, has been adopted.



A VIEW OF THE COURT ENCLOSED BY THE NEW DORMITORY, BALCH HALLS FOR WOMEN



OVERHEARD FROM OVER THERE

By HELEN BURRITT

Jumping Into the New Year in Germany

GERMANY has many quaint customs to celebrate the New Year. One of these is jumping from a chair at the stroke of midnight, a playful way of entering the New Year properly. This is usually followed by foretelling the events of the coming year of each member of the family by melting lead and reading shadows. The mother of the family first puts the melted lead into water, then holds the queer shapes formed before a candle, and reads the future from the shadows cast on the wall. The lead is then passed to the eldest son who also drops it in water and reads his future from the shadows made by the form it has taken. And so on until the youngest child has seen and guessed what the year will bring him. Our Hallowe'en custom of throwing apple peelings over our shoulder to read initials of sweethearts, is also in existence in Germany, but appears at New Years.

In Germany people generally sit up to ring in the New Year, just as we do in America. There are church services for church members, gat restaurant parties for others, and many family parties. Almost every family has its fireworks, and makes its contribution to the welcoming noise. In the homes, Christmas tree candles are lit for the last time, and the family gathers to sing and eat.

German celebrators must have their glühwin (a hot wine) or tea and rum, when the New Year comes in. They always eat pfannkuchen (a kind of cruller) and carp, the scales of which fish they save to carry in their pocketbooks so that they will surely have money throughout the coming year.

In the street on New Year's Day, the German greets everyone whom he meets and wishes him a happy New Year. It is customary, too, for the old women who deliver papers, the milkmen and the janitors, to go around wishing their customers a happy New Year and expecting to receive New Year's gifts of money. They are not disappointed.

New Year Gifts in France

New Year's Day in France is a great holiday, even greater than Christmas. It is the custom to have large family reunions, to go about visiting all one's friends, and to make many gifts. Bonbons are the chief gifts, and the confectioners' shops, especially decorated for the occasion, are the centers of merry-making. A hundred years ago it was estimated that a thousand tons of bonbons were sold in France for New Year's gifts; what must the amount be now?

Wassail

Wassail is an old English custom which originated six or seven centuries ago, when Englishmen passed around their tables a bowl of spiced ale at New Year's, saying, "Wass hael," a Saxon phrase meaning "To your health." The Wassail bowl on the New Year's table is still a well-known custom in England.

It became a popular custom in Scotland, also, although it is not so prevalent now. There, after being passed in the family group, "wassail" was taken to the neighbors and friends, cakes were served and wassails exchanged. This was done at midnight as the new year came in, and the custom was so general that often more people were to be found on the streets at that hour than at mid-day. Custom decreed that groups meeting each other in the streets stop each other to exchange sips from their Wassail bowls, so general merry-making and hilarity resulted to usher in the New Year. The New Year is one of the greatest holidays in Scotland.



MIRROR OF CAMPUS FASHIONS

By ELNORA HOPPER

MODESTY AND MANNERS

Are women becoming more modest? An answer to this question may be found in the length of this season's dresses. Whether the answer is yes or no, modesty to a certain extent is a very desirable quality and we will not go back to question Paris designers as to the cause of their new creations. It has been said that this winter has brought the return of "manners." The long full skirt certainly adds dignity to the figure. Maybe manners have returned, this is one of the things we must leave time to decide.

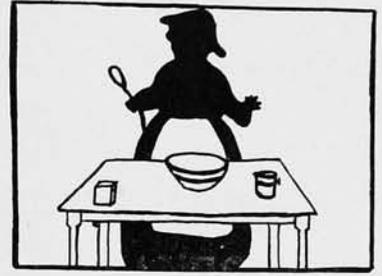
Five outstanding differences in this and last season's offerings may be found here.

1. The feminine figures are accentuated at the waist and hips.
2. The trimming details are less important than the lines and fabric of a gown.
3. Sports and street wear are the exceptions to the rule of longer skirts, but this does not mean that they are straight, for they also have pleats and flares below the knee.
4. The separate dressy coat for winter follows the lines of the dress, fitted at the waist and flared somewhat below.
5. The shoes and bag match the frocks in color and fabric this season.

Distinctive Fashions

The rumor is about that many girls have included in their winter wardrobes an informal dress of crêpe, satin or velvet which quickly becomes a formal gown by removing the sleeves. Another quick way to change an informal gown to a formal is to remove the cape which serves as a collar and sleeves for the afternoon dress. What could be more practical and economical for the Domecon girl?

Any one of Cornell's smart co-eds feels that her wardrobe is very incomplete if she does not have a tweed or patterned woolen ensemble.



COOKERY CORNER CAPERS

TWELFTH-NIGHT CAKE

On the twelfth night after Christmas, there is chance for fun which can easily be skipped if the homemaker does not watch her calendar. It is a festivity which makes a family ceremony out of what might have been a cleaning-up process after Christmas.

The English have bequeathed us a Twelfth-Night cake—made according to the accompanying recipe—with which to start the ceremonies at the table. Then, when all adjourn to the living room, there is keen pleasure in sitting by the family hearth watching the crackling pine and holly leap into red and yellow flames, or hiss into a blue flare.

Recipe:

- 1 cup butter
- 1 cup sugar
- 5 eggs
- 3 tablespoons fruit juice
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup chopped citron
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup chopped lemon peel
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup chopped orange peel
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup almonds cut in strips
- 1 pound currants
- 2 cups pastry flour
- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon ginger
- teaspoon cinnamon
- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon allspice
- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon nutmeg

Cream butter. Add sugar gradually and cream thoroughly. Add unbeaten eggs, one at a time, beating until light and fluffy after each egg is added. Add fruit juice with chopped fruit and nuts. Mix and sift flour with spices and fold into first mixture. Bake in a slow oven—250 degrees Fahrenheit—for two hours until firm to the touch in a paper-lined loaf pan.



THE DEANERY POPOVERS

By M. C. SMITH

Dean Fitch addressed the undergraduate women of Cornell at their first mass meeting. In her speech she mentioned the popovers that she often serves to students who drop in the Deanery. The fame of these popovers has spread throughout the campus. Miss Fitch says that they are very simple to make, and she has willingly allowed us to publish her recipe for them.

- 1 cup flour
- 1 egg (unbeaten)
- 1 cup milk
- salt

Drop an unbeaten egg into the flour. Add milk gradually and mix ingredients well. Put mixture in warm well-greased muffin tins or ramekins. Bake in moderately hot oven for 25 minutes.

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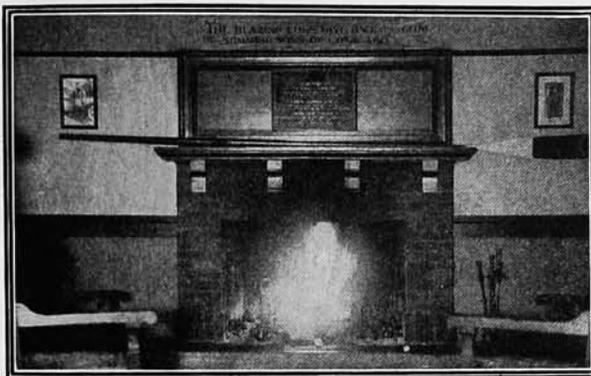
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Foresters



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TAU PHI DELTA

TAU Phi Delta is a social-professional national fraternity of collegiate foresters that was founded at the Pennsylvania State College six years ago. It now has chapters at Pennsylvania State College; University of Washington; and the University of Minnesota. For several successive years the national officers of this fraternity have communicated with the Department of Forestry at Cornell with a view of interesting the foresters at Cornell in organizing a local chapter there.

It is felt that there is a definite need of such an organization here. During the first two or three years of undergraduate work in forestry the students take their work in the Colleges of Arts; Agriculture; and Engineering. The undergrads have but a mediocre opportunity to become acquainted with the older students and learn about their personal forestry experience and viewpoints. The first forest school of North America was established here at Cornell; it is time that we roused out of our snug complacency and took our place along with other leading schools in establishing a chapter of Tau Phi Delta.

While the Forestry Club has a definite purpose and fulfills it admirably, it cannot in any sense replace a fraternity. All of the schools named above that have a chapter of Tau Phi Delta have live Forestry Clubs and there is no evidence that the Fraternity conflicts with the Club in any way; it is found, rather, that the Fraternity creates interest and enthusiasm with the result that the leaders in the Club and the Department are ordinarily members of the fraternity.

Campus Precedents

The Vets and the B.Chems. each support a professional fraternity and neither has as many students to draw from as we Disciples of Saint Murphius have. The College of Agriculture has two professional fraternities, Alpha Gamma Rho and Alpha Zeta; the Floriculture group nevertheless established a chapter of their own for these two fraternities did not meet their needs. In fact the Foresters appear to be the only professional group in the University that do not have at least one professional fraternity.

There are enough students in the Department of Forestry that are not already members of any fraternity to start a chapter of Tau Phi Delta here. It is expected that freshmen of future classes would join a forestry fraternity in preference to another to the degree that in a period of a few years there would be built up at Cornell a real chapter. There are men, already fraternity members, that would like to see a unit here and would give their support to such a movement. It would appear that Tau Phi Delta is bound to come to Cornell some time and the earlier it is founded, the more future

classes will profit by it. What we need is daring souls with a pioneer's spirit to start the thing. We have learned with interest that the initial chapter of Tau Phi Delta was started at the Pennsylvania State College under severe handicaps and that today it is a thriving body.

CHIEF OF INDIAN FOREST SERVICE VISITS FERNOW

The seniors were fortunate in having the "Chief" set aside his lecture in Forest History, Friday, November 23 so that Jay P. Kinney, Chief Supervisor of the Indian Forest Service, might enlighten the lumberjacks on that line of work. The Indian Forest Service is in the Department of Interior and has charge of 8,000,000 acres of timberland located on Indian reservations almost entirely west of the Mississippi River. There are large amounts of uncut timber in these forests which the service has endeavored to manage on a sustained yield basis. Great pressure has been brought on the men in charge by both the operators and Indians to cut all the timber at once without regard to the future. The Indians are interested in present financial returns for themselves and not for the future generations. The operators claim that in order to operate at a profit they must have enough timber to run a double sawmill. The character and growth of the timber in most places in the West is of such a nature that it will not keep a double band mill running on sustained yield basis for perpetuity. A smaller volume has been left for the next cut than is the custom of the United States Forest Service in order to pacify the short sighted Indians and operators.

Cut Exceeds Growth

The annual cut per year is from 700 to 750 million board feet which exceeds the current annual growth. All of this cut is taken by private sawmills except two sawmills owned by the Indian Forest Service on the Red Lake and Menominee reservations. These sawmills are the only commercial mills operated by the United States government. The mill on the Menominee reservation is operating on a sustained yield basis; a selective method is used cutting to a diameter limit in stands composed of mixed hardwoods and hemlock. The fact that the mill has made profit operating on a sustained yield basis points the way for private operators in the Lake States.

The Indian Forest Service in comparison with the United States Forest Service has identical entrance requirements; promotion is usually not as fast because of the smaller personnel, but one is given more responsibility. Chief Supervisor Kinney worked for seven years with the service before he received a raise. He urged the upperclassmen not to become discouraged when they had a job and didn't get a raise in salary.

PALMER SHOWS WILD LIFE PICTURES TO LUMBER JACKS

PROFESSOR E. L. Palmer of the Nature Study department showed some interesting moving pictures of wild life at a meeting of the Forestry Club, Tuesday evening, November 19. The pictures were a novelty in the club and provided excellent entertainment. We all hope to see some more soon.

After a short business meeting, Professor Hosmer read a letter from our friend and advisor, Saint Murphius. "Murph's", letter was filled with timely advice to the Cornell Foresters, but of it all his ideas of note-keeping are most worthy of mention. Here's what our Saint says: "An' wan av the mosth significant elemints av this vasth change is the divlopment av the written record, av which the raw matherial is the fayld note.

Yez shpalpeens, do Oi surprise a smirk in the back av the room? Does some half-baked frosh, or some equally half-baked saynior, think thot takin' fayld notes is aisy? 'Tis sure proof he's niver done ut for a livin', holdin' av thim up to shtandard shpite av hashte an' hunger, heat, cold, wet, thirst, fitague, mosthquitoes, an' intrhaguin' conversation. An' Oi've seen cruises useless for lack av a note on width av sthrip, perminint plot measurements, taken at great ixpense, useless for lack av data, cosths av all sorts, from cone colliction to brush disposal, useless for lack av species, and ixpert opinions on ivry conceivable subject useless for lack av signature. Mesilf an ould, ignorant, peavy-polin' river pig, Oi've caught shtate foresthers, directhors av ixperimint stations, danes av foresth schools, an' assisthant branch chafes av the Foresth Service, takin' notes would make a dom Canuck road monkey blush for shame. 'Tis a disgrace to the American profission. An' to the eternal disgrace av yez all an' yer faculty to boot, Cornell foresthers are as bad as annywan else's many pups in this respic." A pretty strong dose, but Professor "Jack" Bentley will testify that we need it.

Soccer Shingles Awarded

President "Ken" Adams '30 next called upon Professor J. Nelson Spaeth to distribute the shingles and charms to the members of the soccer team. The mentor of the Arnot Forest said a few words of encouragement and congratulation and encouragement and proceeded to throw the seniors into consternation by asking them of what wood the shingles were made.

The refreshments committee, after having wrestled with the bung of the keg for twenty minutes, announced that cider and doughnuts were in order. The meeting was unanimously adjourned after that announcement.



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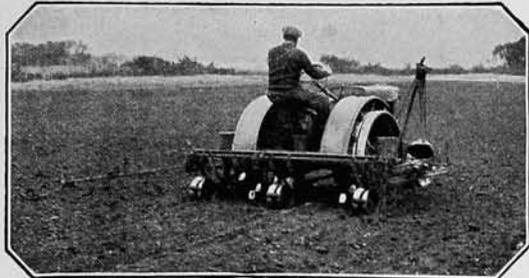
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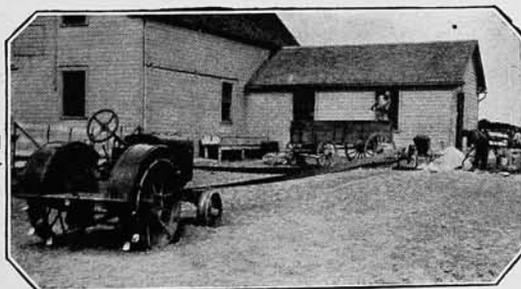
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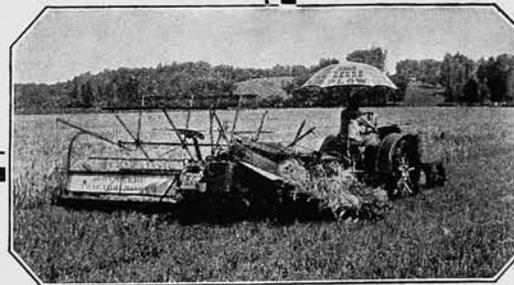
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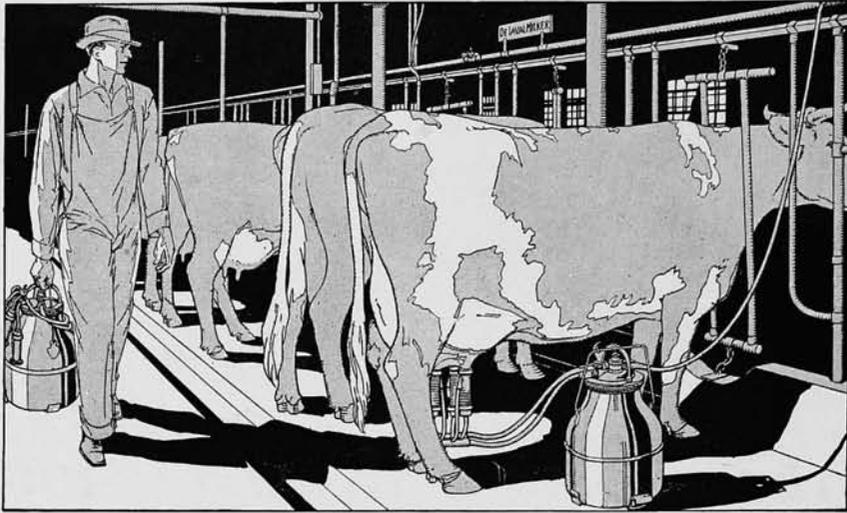
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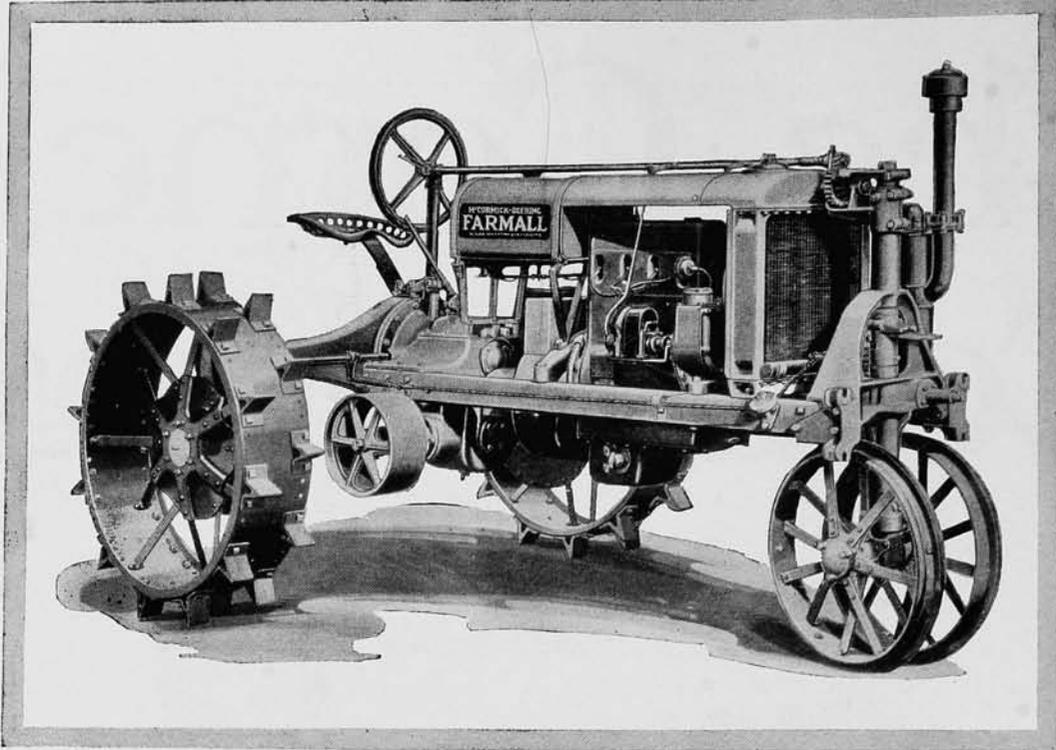
FARM AND HOME WEEK NUMBER

Volume XXVII

FEBRUARY

Number 5

1930



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The Cornell Countryman

A Journal of Country Life—Plant, Animal, Human

Volume XXVII

February, 1930

Number 5

Our First Agricultural Banquet

By James E. Rice '90

THE Time was June 11, 1891. We had to celebrate. Cornell was about to graduate its largest class in Agriculture—11 students.

The purpose of the occasion is best expressed by former Dean Liberty Hyde Bailey who wrote the greeting here quoted.

GREETING!

The students of agriculture in Cornell University give this entertainment and banquet in honor of the promoters of agricultural education, and in testimony of their belief that a world of usefulness and pleasure awaits the educated farmer. We must tell to the world that the higher education is necessary to the best agriculture. We must tell our friends of our enthusiasm for the generous life of the country. We must say that we believe in our ability to make good use of every lesson which the University has given us. We must say to every man that our first love is steadfast, our hopes are high, and our enthusiasm is great. Our hearts are so full that we must celebrate!

Professor Bailey had only recently come to Cornell as Professor of Horticulture from the Michigan Agricultural College. We were profoundly impressed by his vision, originality, enthusiasm, and capacity for work. Cornell had found a genius. It was most natural therefore that our banquet committee should wait upon Professor Bailey and request him to write a "greeting to our guests."

We had expected, of course, that our invitation would be accepted with enthusiasm and a promise to write the greeting promptly, but we were not prepared for the following response. He said, "All right. I'll do it. When do you want it?" We said as soon as possible. "Very well," said he, "I will see if I can express what you have in your minds." He reached for a pad and pencil and immediately without further reflection wrote rapidly the greeting and passed it over to us as it is here printed without later changing it in word or punctuation. That was typical of the Bailey speed.

Professor Roberts, then Head of the Agricultural Department, when consulted with regard to the students' proposal to

hold an agricultural banquet said, in his deliberate way while stroking his long beard, "A pretty big undertaking and the time is short but if you "boys" want to shoulder the responsibility you have my hearty approval. It is a fine idea. Call upon me when you want help." Professor Roberts was our greatly respected "Master of Ceremonies."

Professor was asked to appear for a special sitting in Professor Bailey's photograph gallery which was a part of his first green house. How many of those pioneer teachers can you identify in the capital "A?"

Forming the bottom of the letter "A" are, on the left Professor H. S. William, the Head of the Department of Geology, and on the right Professor H. N. Prentiss, the Head of the department of Botany. These departments represent respectively the earth and plant life, two basic sciences.

Next above on the left, representing two great branches of Agriculture are the profiles of Dr. James Law, representing Veterinary Medicine and one the right Professor J. H. Comstock, Professor of Entomology. They represent two protective sciences to stock and crops.

Then above on the left are Professor H. H. Wing, and the right Professor L. H. Bailey, the former Professor of Dairy Husbandry, and the latter Professor of Horticulture.

Dr. G. C. Caldwell, Professor of Agricultural Chemistry, occupies the center tying the others together, since Agricultural Chemistry is involved in all of the sciences and branches of Agriculture.

To cap the climax, Prof. I. P. Roberts is shown at the apex of the "A" at the culmination of all the others in the science and art of Agriculture.

THE cover of the program was made of wood sawed from lumber from the College woodlot. The back was of pine and the front of oak. The two were tied together with wool from the backs of Cornell sheep.

The upper right hand corner of the front was painted white. The printing on the cover was carnelian, making the Cornell colors. On the white corner of each program was an artistic handpainted flower such as golden rod, daisies, four leaf clovers, clover blossoms, heads of wheat and other useful or ornamental plants. These were the contribution of Mrs. H. H. Wing. You see this banquet was a "work of love." It were better if we had more like them.



THE FRONTISPIECE

Mrs. Comstock's Skill as an engraver produced the silhouettes of the faculty

Next we consulted Professor and Mrs. Comstock. As always, in all student and faculty affairs, they entered enthusiastically this undertaking and made invaluable contributions of encouragement, original ideas, and hard work. Mrs. Comstock composed, especially for the occasion, a poem entitled "The Old Farm at Cornell" which was sung to the tune, "There's Music in the Air." Mrs. Comstock's skill as an engraver was brought into action also by the making of a wood engraving of the profiles of the Staff of the Agricultural Department. This was used for the frontispiece of the program.

THE engraving as here shown was formed by placing the silhouette of each of the seven members of the staff in the form of a capital letter "A." Each

The first agricultural banquet was held in the west room of Barnes Hall. Just think of it! What a little place for such a big celebration. Yes, but the importance of events is measured by their significance rather than by their size.



THE PROGRAM

The Covers Were Made of Wood Grown on the College Farm

The hall was full of congenial people, all well acquainted with each other and filled with a genuine pride in the occasion and the fact that the "Agricultural Department" was *growing* in staff, students and facilities. Moreover, it was "our department" and "our party." We made it. This event was truly significant beyond its size. It was one of the evidences of the dawn of a new day in agriculture and agricultural education. This was the motif of the meeting. The true Cornell spirit ran high. It was a memorable, if not an epoch making occasion.

The tables were appropriately and artistically decorated in true rural fashion with a wealth of decorative material from farm and campus. No paid decorators here. This was distinctly a "hand-made" affair. "Home Talent" in keeping with the Spirit of the Occasion, furnished the music. It was good.

A glance at the program reveals that then, as now, the ringing of the Cornell chimes had strong appeal. They were rung on this occasion by C. W. Mathews, a senior in agriculture who since graduation has been professor of botany in the University of Kentucky. For many years in succession agricultural students held the position, "Master of the Chimes." Among these were "Ray" Pearson, former commissioner of agriculture of New York State and now president of Maryland University, and "Harry" Hayward, for many years director of the Delaware experiment Station.

THE long list of speeches was in two parts. The first part was in the south room preceding the banquet proper.

This consisted of three competitive essays by agricultural students.

At the banquet the Hon. Andrew Dickson White spoke on "Training and Farming." As the first president of Cornell University and in later life, President White showed a constant sympathetic interest in agricultural affairs. On numerous occasions it was his clear vision and keen sense of justice as a "friend at court" that saved the day for agriculture at a time when agricultural education needed an opportunity to prove itself.

During later years one of the familiar figures on the "Ag Campus" was this same good friend of agriculture visiting the various departments and taking as keen an interest in our growth as if he was a farmer or the dean of the college. His policy was encouragement, not criticism. He was a friend.

EVERY banquet should have a distinctive feature—a high point of accomplishment. The unique feature of our first Agricultural banquet was that everything on the menu (except seasoning) was produced on university property. This called for whole hearted personal effort on the part of students and staff. Contributions of service are always more valuable than money; to the giver and the one who receives. That is one of the chief reasons why the "Home-grown Agricultural Banquet" idea should be repeated. With our vastly enlarged facilities for furnishing College grown products, and the "Domecon girls" to help plan, cook, and serve it,

we should have the greatest feast of food and fun ever "served up" at Cornell. Why not?

By consulting the menu, it will be seen that we warmed up our digestion with "sparrow soup." It was very satisfying, —not because it was particularly high in digestible protein but because we disposed of a good many "English nuisances," notwithstanding the fact, that our "sparrow finding" committee shot the eaves troughs on the big red college barn full of holes trying to bag their little game.

The "fish course" was served all right, but in delicate, delectable portions. You see, fishing was none too good in Fall Creek, the waters of which washed the banks of the college farm. Beebe Lake, at that time, was only a small creek winding through a wide marshy tract. "Jeddie" Van Wagenen was Chairman of the "Committee on Fish." "Jeddie" (now one of our best known graduates and successful farm writers and institute lecturers) reported at the end of the first day's "haul" only three small fishes. They were placed on ice and the committee was enlarged. "Charley" Royce (since then a former member of our faculty and prominent farmer and extension worker) adopted modern methods of catching fish, presumably legal, since the fishing was on "College" property and the fish were the partly domesticated types, namely, "bullheads" and "suckers." The method tried was to attach over 100 hooks to a line—called a "dead line," presumably because it was expected to

PROGRAMME

Ringing of the Chimes C. W. Mathews

RECEPTION

Song—"The Chimes" Students
Solo Mrs. A. W. Smith
Address Prof. I. P. Roberts
Flute Solo Harry Martin
Whistling Song Students

BANQUET

Prof. I. P. Roberts Master of Ceremonies

TOASTS

Prof. L. H. Bailey Toast Master
Training and Farming Hon. A. D. White
The University and the Farmer President C. K. Adams
Song—"Cornell" Students
Our Early Problems Dr. G. C. Caldwell
My Measure of an Education W. Judson Smith, Sec. State Agr. Soc.
What shall I do with my Education? J. Van Wagenen, Jr.
Song—"Vive l'Amour" Students
The Agricultural Association Chas. H. Royce
Song—"The Old Farm at Cornell" Students
Memories of the Farm Hon. O. B. Potter, Pres. State Agr. Soc.
The possibilities of an Agricultural Education C. W. Mathews
The Boy on the Farm J. E. Rice
Song—"The Soldier's Farewell" By Quartette
The Parting Prof. I. P. Roberts

Song—Alma Mater
Ringing out the Festal Day on the Chimes.



THE ORIGINAL AG BANQUET

A corner of the banquet table at which the "largest" class to graduate from ag assembled to celebrate the memorable event

furnish enough bait to catch all of the fish of banquet size at a single haul. This "dead line" was strung diagonally across "Fall Creek" at the widest and deepest point so as to give all of the fish a fair chance to attend the first Agricultural banquet. The next morning three students on the "Fish sub-committee" rose eagerly, at about 4:30 a. m., and proceeded to the "happy fishing grounds" carrying a commodious basket to hold the catch. "Charley" disrobed and swam the creek to unfasten the far end of the "dead fish line." Then the haul began. One small bullhead was added to our three already on ice. Then something desperate had to be done. Our first Woodford stage orator, Chairman "Jeddie" must win our cause or the "fish course," would be lost.

He therefore marshalled his committee and "waded in" down stream and drove the fish far up stream into shallow water, then built a retaining wall across to prevent escape and threw the fish out on the bank by hand. "Believe it or not," this is a true fish story. The relishes, cress and radishes were donations from the college green houses.

The roast pig, lamb and beef in our "red meat" course were sacrificed on the altar of scientific agriculture especially for the occasion, by the farm department. Professor Wing, then, as always, calculating dairy records and pedigrees by the million, was chief scout for game of the big domestic type.

The mint, rhubarb and currant sauces and many other special dishes, from products supplied from the college gardens were prepared by the "faculty ladies," among whom Mrs. I. P. Roberts, Mrs. L. H. Bailey and Mrs. C. E. Hunn took an active part.

Eggs on "half shell" were produced by two college experimental flocks which

were fed rations to produce decidedly different colored yolks. Guests were served one portion of each kind for comparison—an early scientific feeding demonstration.

Strange to say no college grown potatoes could be found, hence we had them on the menu "in absentia." We secured our carbohydrates for a properly balanced ration from wheat, rye, graham and corn bread made of grain grown on the the college farm and ground through the kindness of Mr. Hull of the Fall Creek Milling Company. Roasted wheat, a

forerunner of "Postum," served for coffee, kept our nerves toned up and steady.

It will be noticed that we had "frogs' legs." Our banquet was "some class," in vertebrate zoology. Here is the only place where we "stretched the rule" but, mind you, we did not break it. The committee charged with the responsibility of finding frogs (a voluntary sub-committee made up of the sons of members of the faculty) reported when they brought in their catch, that they had followed Fall Creek down to the inlet a mile or more away, in order to fill their quota. They justified their action in going off the college farm on the assumption that the water had passed through it and washed the soil along to the valley below and presumably also carried "started frogs," the tadpoles. Hence the frogs' legs truly were "from off" the farm.

Honey came from Prof. Comstock's bees who may have secured their delicious nectar from fragrant blossoms "way off" the farm, but we did not catch them at it. The strawberries were from C. E. Hunn's famous potted plants, and they were beauties, grown as only a "past master" knew how to grow them. They were used for decoration, as also were the lemons, oranges, figs and bananas secured through the friendly interest always shown by Mr. Shore, the kindly University florist.

Thus endeth a regular "College farmer" dinner with enough and more to eat.

It will be observed that at this celebration a distinguished group of leaders in agricultural education assembled. At succeeding agricultural banquets many

—MENU—

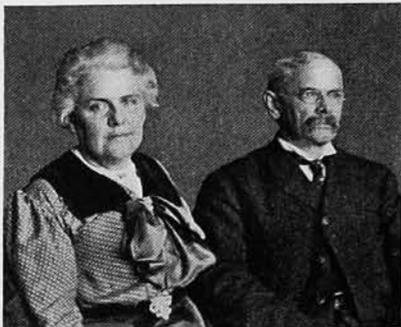
	Sparrow Soup (English Nuisances)	
	Fried Fish (Fall Creek "Trout")	
Water Cress	Radishes	Sliced Tomatoes
Roast Pig, Currant Sauce		Roast Lamb, Mint Sauce
Asparagus on Toast	Potatoes (In Absentia)	Spinach, Rhubarb Sauce
	Hulled Corn in Milk	
Sirloin of Beef with Mushrooms	Domestic Rabbit	Frogs' Legs (from "off" the farm)
Sliced Cucumber	Lettuce	Gooseberry Sauce
	Chicken Salad	
Broiled Tongue of Beef, Lamb and Pig		Corned Beef
Horse Radish	Boiled eggs on Half Shell (nitrogenous and carbonaceous fed)	Carrots
	Cottage Cheese	
	Wheat, Rye, Graham, Corn Bread	
	Jersey Butter, Honey	
Floating Island	Charlotte Russe	Strawberry Ice Cream
Lady Fingers		Angel Food
	Sponge Cake	Bananas
Lemons	Oranges	
	Figs	Strawberries
Wheat Coffee	Milk	Water

men and women of national and international reputation have honored the occasion with their presence. Among the students were many whose work in the world has brought high distinction to their Alma Mater.

Of course, in those days every student in Agriculture attended the great event of the year. All of the members of the staff and their wives were there. The "Ag Banquet" then did not have to compete with the dizzy round of social, theatrical, sport and many other events of the present day.

But who can say that the old days were better than the new. Each age has its special charm, if we are awake to take advantage of it and also it has its distinctive handicap if we do not know how to overcome it.

It is a fortunate trait of human nature to remember the bright and to forget the dark spots in life. If it were otherwise



THE PROFESSORS COMSTOCK

Their open house and hearts to students and faculty for nearly half a century are among the most valued contributions to University life

the race could not survive. Hence those of us who have had the rare privilege of watching at close range for 40 years or more the growth of the College of Agriculture may have a distorted perspective. However, it would appear that the old is better than the new in only one respect, namely, the better personal acquaintance which comes from close association with the smaller group. The present staff probably does no better teaching except that it has more facts to teach and facilities to teach with. The "teaching spirit," "the urge to teach" are here now as ever. The students now are better prepared, work as hard and have as good, yes, better habits.

Those of us who have seen something of the earlier and later days in the evolution of a "course in (Continued on page 142)

The State Colleges Expand

By A. R. Mann

THE Editor's request for a statement of the changes in the physical plant of the State College of Agriculture, and of the main needs for the future, affords opportunity to review the program on which the institutions have been engaged for some years.

As a background it may be pointed out that in 1910 the College of Agriculture presented a carefully considered building program to the Governor and the State legislature, certain buildings in which were erected during the five years following. The war interrupted all construction. After the war the program was revised, but with no great change, and was again presented to the appropriate state authorities in 1920. Some of the structures called for therein have since been provided, notably the building for dairy industry, the large range of glasshouses, with headhouse, for floriculture, ornamental horticulture, and vegetable gardening, the extension of six of the older greenhouses, the insectary, a cold-storage building and packing shed in the orchards, and the large plant science building now nearing completion. The latter will house the five departments of botany, plant pathology, plant breeding, pomology, and floriculture and ornamental horticulture. This building, when fully equipped, will represent a cost just a little less than \$1,500,000. During this post-war period also, and including certain current construction now nearly completed, there have been provided adequate field service buildings for agronomy, plant breeding, apiculture, vegetable gardening, floriculture, a tool barn for pomology, and housing for general plant services, such as grounds, carpentry, bulletin storage, farm repair shop, and garage facilities. There

have been some additions also to the poultry plant. Electric power lines have been carried over the farms to the several field service buildings requiring electric current. With few exceptions the needs for field service buildings, other than in animal husbandry, are now largely supplied. This period has also yielded most of the permanent walks about the college buildings and the thirty-foot wide concrete highway the length of the college grounds along Tower Avenue and toward the animal husbandry buildings, which is now open for traffic. While slightly improved temporary quarters for rural engineering have also been provided, the laboratories for this department are wretchedly inadequate.

AT the present moment in addition to certain of the above-mentioned items nearing completion, work is far advanced on a series of animal nutrition research laboratories to be located in the dairy extension wing, and a group of greatly needed improvements at the fish cultural experiment station (assisted by the State Department of Conservation). These include the elevation of the laboratory and its substantial enlargement, construction of a permanent bridge over the creek, additional ponds, a cooling tank, better control of the water supply, and installation of electric facilities. Funds are available for lighting Tower Avenue, for a farm tool barn, for a calf barn, and for remodeling the interior of the dairy barn.

In the College of Home Economics an appropriation of \$475,000 is available for the main central section of a new home economics building. The fully completed building, without equipment, is estimated to cost \$1,000,000. Plans for the entire

structure are being drawn, and there is some reason to anticipate that the appropriations to complete the entire structure will be forthcoming as construction proceeds. This, at least, is a fervent hope.

AS TO additional requirements, the year 1930 finds the college still working on essentially the building program of 1910, slightly revised in 1920, and now needing only slight additional revision. The remaining needs have therefore had mature consideration. They include the completion of the home economics building, as above noted; both teaching and experimental barns and facilities for various classes of livestock not yet adequately provided; housing for agricultural economics and farm management and for rural engineering, to replace the wholly unsuited and grossly inadequate, not to say unsafe, quarters in which these important departments are now housed; a library building for the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics; housing for entomology and biology, now occupying most inadequate and congested quarters on the upper floors of Roberts Hall; some additional facilities for poultry husbandry, and a few small structures, such as greenhouses, insectaries, and the like. With the new buildings will come needs for additional grading, walks, roads, and lighting. Some interior remodeling of the older buildings, especially of the Roberts Hall group, will be necessitated in order to adapt them to the departments and administrative offices which are permanently to occupy them. Some of these items will be presented to the Legislature of 1930 for consideration. All of these remaining facilities are very urgently required, as the departments con-

cerned are operating under highly adverse conditions, greatly reducing the effectiveness of the work because of lack of facilities which the current work requires.

While the enumeration of these items may leave an impression of magnitude, it is merely because the basic needs of the institutions have never been fully supplied. Most of the needs were foreseen and publicly declared two decades or more ago, and the necessity that they shall be provided has grown increasingly acute with the passage of the years and the steadily increasing demands which farmers have made on the institutions. At current costs, the estimated completion of the plants of the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics, as forseen in the outline here presented, will involve additional expenditures approximating \$3,000,000.

In view of the leading importance of New York as an agricultural state, and the existing demands in agricultural education and research, this is not too great an expenditure. When once these basic structures of the colleges have been provided, the major physical necessities for a long time to come will be available, and the additions thereafter, not now foreseen, may be expected to be modest. This statement seems justified by the essentially unchanged character of the physical needs as they have stood substantially since the founding of the State College of Agriculture at Cornell University.

FOR the Long Island Vegetable Research Farm at Riverhead, a small laboratory building for the three investi-

gators established there, and a tool shed, are yet required, and funds therefor, approximating \$15,000, are included in current legislative askings.

While independent of the State Colleges, but necessarily to be correlated with the building requirements at Ithaca, are the remaining needs of the State Experiment Station at Geneva, for which the university administration must seek funds. These include appropriations for the urgently required horticultural research laboratory and for a range of experimental greenhouses. These are being given preferential place in the building program at this time, with some indications that the necessary appropriations will be granted by the Legislature of 1930.

Five Thousand Farmers Go To School

By Bristo W. Adams

EVERY year, at least five thousand farmers and farmers' wives make a pilgrimage to Ithaca, regardless of the weather, to get pleasure and profit from the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics, whose doors are thrown open to these visitors. The weather affects the attendance to some degree, especially since the automobile has come into use as a means of transportation for those who

live within a radius of one hundred miles; but even with the worst of weather the Colleges are fully prepared to take care of a minimum of five thousand visitors. In recent years this figure has generally been exceeded. The program of the week lists several events and any individual can find out almost anything he or she wants to know about practices which will make the duties on the farm and in the home less onerous and more profitable.

The State of New York, through its colleges, entertains these five thousand men, women, and children and promises something for every member of the family. However, since the development of the summer Field Days for the members of the 4H Clubs, the young folks have their innings in the summer time and are somewhat less likely to attend the

winter meeting than they did before the Field Days became an established institution.

The events are so systematically arranged and of such wide variety that the work of the institutions is not greatly interrupted; nor is anyone who attends Farm and Home Week likely to realize that five thousand persons are in attendance. While one group is learning about the best ways to hatch chickens, another group is learning of orchard practices, or how to make draperies, or how to cook, or what is best in home furnishings, or how horses should be shod, or balky tractors made to go.

Yet every day large groups get together in Bailey Hall, which holds at least two thousand, and they may sing or see motion pictures, or listen to state and national

leaders discuss events important in present-day affairs. Last year and this year, for example, Governor Roosevelt is on the program. In 1929 he gave to the farmers his first report of what the state intended to do for its rural population. This year he will be able to tell what was accomplished in the first year of his administration, and will tell more about what he hopes to bring about for the welfare of country people during

1930. Each day at two o'clock some speaker of prominence gives his message to a responsive audience.

While the college authorities speak of five thousand in attendance, no one on The Hill knows exactly how many come. While thousands register at the booths provided for recording their names, at least hundreds do not register. The farmer and the housewife, being persons of directness, are likely to go immediately to the lecture or other event on the program which is of interest, and they seem to care little for the bother of signing their names. They make a bee-line to the cattle barns, the poultry building, or to the domestic science laboratories. They have never had time for a group picture, because the events of the program follow each other so closely that picture-taking is out of the question.



SCENE SNAPPED DURING FARM AND HOME WEEK

Group of farmers leaving Bailey Hall after attending the lecture delivered by Governor Roosevelt

FROM breakfast, until late at night, every minute is occupied. In one week the education of a year is given to the farmer in concentrated doses, but he does not seem to find this dosage hard to take. Walter Main wrote a number of years ago in the *Utica Saturday Globe*, in telling of the value of farmers' week, that farmers have a chance to learn "everything under the sun from shoeing a horse to bacteria in a baby's digestive tract; from raising pigs to trimming bonnets; from potato blight to picking chickens; from cooking tough cuts of meat to raising a colt; from cheese cookery to lengthening the lives of fence posts."

Every hour finds a dozen lectures. Hundreds of classrooms in modern buildings under instructors who have given a lifetime to their subjects, administer to the hungry-minded farmers and housewives.

It is not all one-sided. The farmers ask questions and give their own experiences, even to the point of entering into heated debates.

It is no small job to house and feed the multitude, but the housewives of Ithaca open their doors, at a moderate price, to every one who comes. The students of the college gain experience and value from the contacts with their fellow men and women, and take charge of many of the activities of the week. Student committees on registration, information, housing, ventilation, news writing, and the like are constantly at work. These students help to make Farm and Home Week an oc-

casation in which all of the groups at the Colleges share in the hospitalities.

If a three ring circus may be considered bewildering, the events of Farm and Home Week would be many times more bewildering, were it not for the fact that almost everybody who attends has a definite idea, before he arrives, of the things he wants to see and hear. Unless he is easily distracted, he can begin at eight o'clock in the morning of February

of it. The year after,—looking ahead a bit—will see the most needed expansion in new buildings for the College of Home Economics.

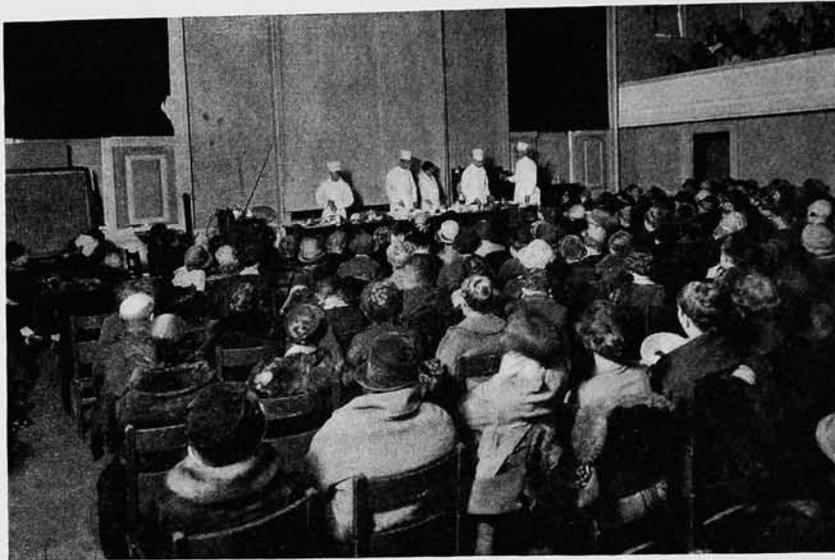
Farm and Home Week is a part of the extension activities of these colleges, by which the benefits which come to the students, who are in attendance for four years, are extended to a larger student body, present for a single week each year. This annual gathering is also likely to

have the benefit of new discoveries made by the Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station, one of the two maintained by the state of New York for the benefit of farmers.

Like many large enterprises, Farm and Home Week started in a small way, with comparatively few persons in attendance twenty-three years ago. The endeavor of those at the Colleges has been to make each one bigger and better than the last; the steadily growing attendance seems to indicate

that the endeavors of those at the College have been successful.

Dean Albert R. Mann, as the host of the occasion, welcomes to Farm and Home Week all who can make the trip and assures them that everything will be done for their comfort and their convenience, and that all of the hospitalities, talents, and facilities of the colleges are wholly at the disposal of the people of the state. For the people really own these Colleges, and make them possible. They have an opportunity Farm and Home Week to learn, at first hand, what the colleges are doing, to discharge their obligation to the public.



A DEMONSTRATION IN HOME ECONOMICS

A typical group of farmer's week guests watching an exhibition of culinary technique

10, and pursue one subject until noon on the succeeding Saturday, February 15.

Of the Colleges connected with Cornell University the group made up of the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics is one of the largest; those who see Cornell this February will see at least the outer shell of the largest recent addition to the buildings on the Top of the Hill. By next year, the handsome new building devoted to the plant industries will be open to the Farm and Home Week audience. Even if the crowd is much larger this additional space will easily take care

The Growth of the Geneva Station

By U. P. Hedrick

WORK at the New York Agricultural Experiment Station began March 1, 1882. This Station was the sixth to be established in the United States, the conception of an experiment station having come from Germany in the years following the Civil War. Scientists seeking training in German Universities at that time returned to this country bringing with them glowing accounts of the benefits to be derived by agriculture from the experiment sta-

tions which had for some years been serving German farmers. Agricultural colleges ante-date experiment stations, and when once the leaders in American agricultural colleges and friends of agriculture everywhere in our eastern states learned of the German institutions for research, the movement for stations in this country made rapid headway.

In New York, several agricultural societies were active in bringing about the establishment of the New York Station.

Perhaps the Western New York Horticultural Society, then and now the foremost of its kind in America, took the lead in moulding public sentiment and legislation necessary to the establishment of an experiment station in New York. The State Agricultural Society, the State Grange, Cornell University, and a considerable number of farmers throughout the state also took active parts in the organization of the new station.

The act establishing the station was passed June 26, 1880. The new institution was to be controlled by a Board of ten members made up chiefly of the executive officers of the several agricultural societies. The State Comptroller declared that the law establishing the station with such a Board was in violation of the constitution, and a new bill was passed in August, 1881, providing that the Board consist of members appointed by the Governor.

MEANWHILE, plans were under way for the organization of the station. Some wanted the station to be located at Albany and the experimentation carried on in cooperation with farmers in different parts of the state. Happily, Providence decreed otherwise. Another plan was to have the station connected with Cornell University. While there was much to be said in favor of this plan, probably it was well that it was defected for the reason that in these early days men trained for scientific research were so few in number that, if the station had been connected with the college, it would have been necessary for its staff to serve both institutions, probably to the disadvantage of the station.

The plan to have an independent institution having been settled upon, it became necessary to choose a site. As might be expected, sites were offered in nearly every part of the state, but finally narrowed down to three—Elmira, Geneva, and Spencerport. In the end the Board selected Geneva, a wise choice since this set the station in the midst of a community probably not excelled in the state in agricultural prosperity and in the intelligence of its agricultural population. The selection turned out wisely for another reason. In and about Geneva were a number of intelligent and loyal supporters of agriculture and of the new institution who fought valiantly in the early days not only for maintenance through appropriations, but to keep the breath of life in the infant institution.

The first Board of Control had difficulty in outlining the work of the station. Few of them seem to have had well established notions of the relation of science to agriculture. Some thought the institution ought to show farmers how to run a farm at a profit, and that therefore the station should be a "paying institution." Another notion was that it should be a publishing bureau to review all that was being found out in the world about agriculture and furnish this information to farmers. There was an opinion, also, that members of the staff should act very largely as expert farm managers to visit, lay out, or plan the practice of farmers upon request. Other constituents of the station in the early days believed that the station was a service laboratory where analyses of foods, soils, water, and feeding stuffs could be made. Still another idea

of the work of the station held by farmer constituents at that time was that the station should be an education institution and that the chief duties of its staff were to speak and write.

FORTUNATELY for the farmers of the state, the first director, E. Lewis Sturtevant, came with a very definite point of view and policy as to the organization and development of the institution. He believed, as has every succeeding director, that the station was organized to do research work in agriculture. With this point of view he surrounded himself with the best-trained men for the several special fields of work in which he expected to develop research. This, too, has been the policy of every succeeding director. Under no other policy could the institution have accomplished what it has for the farmers of the state. It is exceedingly gratifying to know that little by little the whole constituency of the station has come to see very clearly that this is an institution to which they may come for the results of research which they in turn must weave into their farming practices.

Very shortly, the Geneva station and its four or five sister institutions then in existence, became a part of a great system of state stations. In 1887, Congress appropriated money to aid in the establishment of stations in every state in the Union. One might properly, if space permitted, here set forth statistics showing the millions now annually appropriated for these state stations; the number of bulletins, circulars, and reports printed; the number of scientific and administrative workers employed; and the great variety of projects now under way in the fifty or more state institutions. Let a few figures showing the growth of this station suffice.

The New York Station began with a staff of five working in a remodelled dwelling house. The first appropriation called for \$20,000. Now the station staff numbers 62 and its income for 1929 from state and national sources was \$340,910. Its equipment consists of four main station buildings, perhaps a dozen modern buildings, and eleven residences for members of the station staff. These figures are modest indeed as compared to many another station in the country, but one and all of the directors of the Geneva Station have believed that land, buildings, and equipment are not so necessary as well-trained workers.

A NOTABLE change in the management of the New York Station was made by the Legislature of 1923 when its control passed from a station board to Cornell University, which, in its turn, is under the supervision of the Education Department of the State. This association of the Experiment Station with the colleges having to do with agriculture in Cornell University and with its station is in many

ways advantageous to all of the institutions and as time goes on will no doubt prove of greater and greater value to all.

Unlike most of its sister institutions, the New York Station has not attempted to do research work in all of the agricultural industries. It cannot be said that its work in Animal Husbandry and Agronomy, two major industries, has ever been strong. Nor has it attempted work in floriculture, nor, until recently, in vegetable gardening. The two large fields to which it has given most attention are fruit growing and dairying, in both of which fields it may be said that for the half century in which the institution has been in existence no other station has excelled it in quantity or quality of research work.

For the reasons, then, that the Station has always specialized in certain fields of the agricultural industries and devoted little attention to others, it has been thought best after several years' association with the Cornell institutions of agriculture, to stop work in certain fields of agriculture at Geneva and greatly strengthen that in others. Thus, within the past year, the Geneva Station has given up its work in Agronomy and Animal Husbandry. The work in the other fields of agriculture has been divided between the station at Cornell and the station at Geneva, but to set forth the work to be done at the two institutions would require an article—an interesting one, too—quite as long as this.

IT IS, of course, impossible in the space at my command to review the work of the institution. It is not at all adequate but still it gives some idea of the magnitude and value of the work to set down the number of bulletins that have been published in the different fields in which the station has been interested: These are, Agronomy, 42 bulletins; Animal Nutrition, 26; Bacteriology, 73; Botany, 112; Dairy, 155; Horticulture, 95 bulletins, 9 monographs; Entomology, 60. Nor does opportunity offer to give a resumé of the projects now under investigation at the station. It must suffice to say that the director has in his records approximately 150 projects now in force. Studies of these various projects may occupy in time a few weeks, a few months, or several years. Some begun ten years ago are not yet completed. I am sure if you could read over the titles of the bulletins that have been published and the projects now under way with me you would agree that most of the work has served or will serve to the betterment of farm practice.

In closing, it may be said that the Station is ready for larger responsibilities that are ready to fall. It has, I hope, a full conception of its obligations to agriculture. It is a public servant with assigned and well-defined duties which will be performed in the future, as in the past, in an atmosphere of conservative research and a patient truth-loving spirit.

Eight Weeks in the Southern Appalachians

By R. K. Adams

THIS article deals with my experience last summer in the Shenandoah Forest, situated in the hill country of northwestern Virginia. My job lasted eight weeks. It included a great variety of interests, pleasant and otherwise. This was a period of long hours and hard work, work in which you are required to be a jack-of-all-trades and a master of each. Monotony was the least of my worries.

The motor trip from Ithaca to Harrisonburg, Virginia, my immediate objective, was uninteresting save for those few places of historic note. I caught a glimpse of the Potomac and some of the Civil War battlefields. On arriving at Harrisonburg I went through the usual preliminaries of meeting the supervisor and being assigned to a ranger district.

On July 1, I reported for duty at the home of Ranger Garber at the Deerfield district of the Shenandoah National Forest. His young wife was the reception committee. "Mr. Garber was away on business." She received me graciously, stowed my baggage in a room (soon my room), and escorted me to the office. Here I met Mr. Garber's foreman. After exchanging words of introduction, I began work by aiding him as much as possible in his endeavor to place together several variously shaped blocks, which, he seriously explained, might turn out to be a sign board.

After dinner I began work on what is known as telephone construction. This

work with its variety of duties was to occupy me for four weeks. Our crew of four men, including the foreman, laid out the line, dug holes, even cut poles, "planted" the poles, and strung and tied in the line. I became acquainted with the various phases of the work and incidentally had a secret ambition fulfilled, in that I learned to climb telephone poles after the fashion of those men who work for the mere love of the game. Until the novelty wore off, I took considerable pride in donning a pair of climbers and walking up a pole. After the allotment of money ran out for this piece of work, we were employed in trail and telephone maintenance work.

It is of interest to note that a separate allotment of money is given to the ranger for each project that is undertaken. At the end of each fiscal year, he puts in his bid for money as follows: so much for telephone construction, so much for telephone maintenance, etc. It is often the case that those higher up may decrease the amount of money requisitioned by the ranger. Usually this results in the suspension of work on a particular project due to the lack of funds.

Trail and telephone maintenance generally means the brushing out of trails and the repairing of telephone lines. In this work of brush cutting, common scythes and brush hooks are used. A brush hook is a tool similar to an axe, but with a longer, thinner, and an in-curved cutting edge. It was amazing to see the dexterity

and skill of the natives in using these instruments. To me their use was difficult; to them it amounted almost to a pastime.

IN this work we camped out for a week at a time. It was thus that I became well acquainted with the members of the crew. One of our number, a Mr. Gaylor, was what one would call a character, an uneducated man, but whose keen mind and accomplishments were unusual. Mentally, he was always a few jumps ahead of you. He had a story for every occasion; shot a revolver with unerring accuracy; had learned to read and write by himself, and could play a mandolin excellently. The music that came from this instrument had a swing much like that of the "Wreck of the '97," as heard on victrola records. This song, incidentally, was one of his favorites. A characteristic which stood out, perhaps more than any other, was his politeness. This trait seems to be typical of these mountain people as a whole. Even the wildest, tow-headed, bare-footed mountain kid has his "thank ye" for you. These words are at the end of his tongue and it does not require any scowls or urgings from his elders to bring them out.

The remaining work was of considerable variety. In accord with the general practice of the United States Forest Service toward students, Mr. Garber, the ranger, gave me a number of small jobs that would add to my experience. I constructed, painted, and posted signs, aided Mr. Garber in scaling timber, went with him when he inspected logged-over areas to see if the operators conformed to regulations, and did some trail construction work. He explained to me the intricacies of office work, and took me to various parts of the forest to show me planted areas, experimental plots, and those stands of timber which were of particular interest.

The chief problem in the district is fire protection. With the decline of the beef cattle-raising industry, burning for pasturage and other grazing problems are of little consequence. The timber, as a whole, is of poor quality due to heavy selective cuttings and burning in the early days. The chief species are red oak, white oak, black oak, yellow poplar, hard maple, white pine, Virginia scrub pine, and hemlock. Contrary to what one might expect, game is scarce due to early slaughter and the present inadequate game laws. Corn liquor and "razor-backs," famous in most of the hill countries, are a minus quantity. To end as I began with the mention of a motor trip, would be suicide. My trip home is a dark secret.



RANGER GARBER'S CABIN IN THE SHENANDOAH'S FOREST

This little settlement was Mr. Adams' headquarters for eight weeks. It would appear that Mr. Garber is a farmer as well as a forester



NEW YORK 4-H NEWS



PREPARE FOR THE FUTURE

JUNIOR Field Days at Cornell University will be held this year June 25, 26, and 27. This is the great round-up for New York State 4-H Club members, nearly 2500 being in attendance last year.

Starting a few years ago with a small group of 250 club members the attendance has increased progressively from year to year until the numbers have become so large that the University is unable to satisfactorily take care of the group, either in the matter of housing, restaurant facilities, or program.

Number to Attend this Year Limited to 2,000

The University authorities and the county club agents, after thoroughly considering the question, have decided to set up certain qualifications for attendance with the expectation that they will operate to keep the group under 2000 and thus assure suitable accommodations and at the same time permit of a program better suited for the training of those who attend.

For this year, at least, to be eligible to attend, club members must be twelve years of age or older, and must have completed at least one full year of 4-H Club work.

COLLEGE CLUB ACTIVE

At the meeting of the University 4-H Club held at Willard Straight Hall, Friday evening, January 14, arrangements for an active Spring program were gotten under way.

The club is to take an active part in arranging and conducting the 4-H exhibit in Roberts Hall during Farm and Home Week. The exhibit will consist of a section of a typical 4-H Club girl's room and a typical 4-H club boy's room. The theme of the exhibit will be centered on the system of reports and records which each member keeps in relation to appropriate projects. Another portion of the exhibit will be devoted to charts and bulletins with reference to the state and national 4-H program.

Following a discussion of future club activities the entertainment program of the meeting was provided by several members who gave readings and humorous "sketches."

PRODUCTS OF CLUBS INCREASE

The statistics in the report of Professor W. J. Wright, State Club Leader, show that there has been an increase in the numbers and quantities of materials produced by the club members of the state during the past year, in completing their projects.

INTEREST HEIGHTENED AT SHOW

The annual 4-H potato show held at Syracuse on January 9 and 10 in conjunction with the annual meeting of the New York State Vegetable Growers Association was the largest show in the history of 4-H potato project work in New York. Exhibits were displayed at the Hotel Syracuse. Sixteen counties were represented, each with an exhibit consisting of ten plates of five tubers each. The exhibits represented an increase of 30 samples more than the total exhibited at the 4-H potato show held in Utica last year.

First award for the county exhibits went to Delaware County with Oneida, Cortland and Livingston Counties following in the order named. Sweepstake prizes for individual plates were awarded to Kenneth Ackley of Franklin, Delaware County; Charles Dorn, Boonville, Oneida County; Donald Smith Adams Basin, Monroe County; and honorable mention was given to the exhibit of Albert Heidenreich of Brewerton, Onondaga County.

The club members while carrying out the various projects raised 36,657 bushels of potatoes, 25,280 bushels of garden vegetables, planted 1,061,500 forest trees,

NEW TYPE OF 4-H CLUB FOR GIRLS

ACOUNTRY wide 4-H Club for older girls, the first of its kind in New York State, has been organized in Oneonta, Otsego County. This club provides a means of interesting and holding in club work the older girl who finds herself either alone in her community, one of a group of much younger girls, or unable to attend regular meetings because of being away at school or engaged in some kind of employment.

Only girls above the age of fifteen, not in other regularly organized 4-H Clubs are eligible. The main features of the year's program are "Better Dressed Girls" and "Better Personal Appearance for Every Girl." Lectures, talks, and demonstrations are given in the meetings to help on these subjects. Special problems in clothing are undertaken by members in the period between meetings as home projects.

Interest Heightened by Special Topics

Considerable emphasis will be placed on correct parliamentary procedure in the business meetings, and the plan is to have at least one interesting topic other than the project at each meeting.

Credit for this club goes to Miss Edith Cleeland, girl's club agent of Otsego County, who in the two years she has been in the county, has made a special study of the needs of the older girls.

raised 2,623 head of livestock, 86,728 head of poultry, canned 9,759 quarts of fruit and vegetables, made more than 10,000 garments and prepared 15,000 dishes of food.



4-H GUERNSEY HEIFERS EXHIBITED AT ST. LOUIS

This Group, Shown by New York State Club Members at the National Dairy Show, Won Third Prize in the National Competition



Through Our Wide Windows

A Word of Welcome

WELCOME to Farm and Home Week. Each year Cornell throws open her halls and campus to the farmers and homemakers of the State. Classes in ag and domecon are suspended and the students are helping in the work of registering, guiding, and entertaining, as well as the actual arranging and demonstrating, that go to make up this annual extension feature of the Colleges. We sincerely hope that all our guests, both those who come to Ithaca, and those who listen to the program broadcast by WEAI, will obtain some morsel of worthwhile information. If each visitor takes home but one idea and puts it into practice, we at the College will consider that the 1930 Farm and Home Week has been a success.

Ho-nun-de-kah

IN THE early part of this century, two different groups of men students in the college of agriculture banded themselves together to form two secret societies. Both groups were seniors. Both offered membership as a reward for effort, one for work along scholastic lines and the other for effort in extra-curricular activities.

The two societies, Helios representing those who had achieved scholastic success and Heb-sa, those whose work was more largely in activities, each elected approximately thirty seniors every year. During the past few years of low registration in the college of agriculture, these two societies have found difficulty in the selection of men for membership. Last spring, following the annual election of members at the end of the junior year, the groups met and discussed their problems. It was found that their great similarity of purpose together with the small number of worthy men made it advisable for the two societies to unite.

This union was accomplished during the fall term. The name, Ho-nun-de-kah, is taken from the Indian. It is the name of a secret society of chieftains of the Iroquois Nations, who originally inhabited the hills and vales surrounding Lake Cayuga. These chiefs gathered around their council fire to discuss the secrets of corn growing.

May the society persist and further its ideals, as did its forebear in the Six Nations, and may the reward of membership spur undergraduates to the putting forth of their best efforts for the good of themselves, their college, and their profession.

Farm—Home

AN amusing story is told of a farm wife who moved into the newly erected barn when her husband failed to provide proper conveniences in the house. The house was old, in need of repair and lacked the necessities—running water and electricity. Tho the details are not certain, the barn probably had electric lights, running water, was warmer, easier to keep clean, and better provided with windows.

This case although extreme illustrates the point that a farm is just as important as a home as it is as a business. This is even

considered in farm accounting, the labor income being the return the farmer gets besides the use of the house and farm products. Probably few COUNTRYMAN readers would find their barn a better place to live than the house, but just remember this—making a home is part of every farmer's business and every possible convenience and comfort should be provided as soon as it can be managed.

A Note to Consumers

SOME of the more powerful private interests are fighting with every weapon at their command to prevent the Farm Board from continuing its present policies. Obviously the creation of organizations by means of which farmers can help themselves will prove detrimental to certain interests, and these concerns will oppose any move to aid or create new competitors in the field.

Consumers are wondering which side they should support, because the effect on the consumer's pocketbook is uncertain. If organizations were set up that are not needed, the cost of handling a crop or product would certainly be increased, but the Farm Board is trying to aid only the organizations which furnish needed functions. When such an organization is started it may effect savings which will accrue to the consumer as well as the producer. Often the amount paid by consumers for a farm product has very little relation to what the farmer gets.

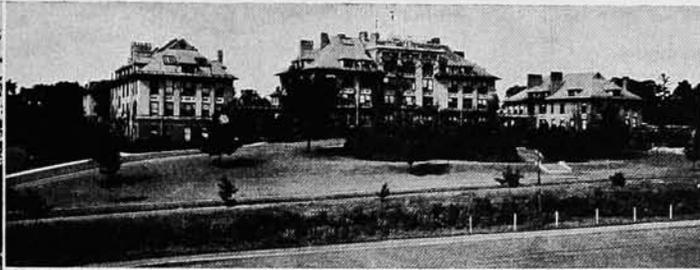
When a farmer-owned organization can eliminate needless processes and costs, and give the consumer a better product with better service at a lower price the organization should be aided. Consumers should back the work of the Farm Board if only to help themselves; while through these organizations the farmer helps himself.

Tariff Hypocrisy

REGRETTABLY enough, many people habitually think that what is best for them is best for mankind. They not only say so and argue their point; they actually believe it automatically and unquestionably just because their financial interest dictates thzt belief.

Many of the people who argue pro and con on the tariff problem are in this class. Certainly every one should look after his own interest, for no one else will; but why disguise one's feelings as philanthropy? To be more specific—many of us in New York State favor an increase in the tariff rates on milk products, for these increases would keep out some foreign products and milk producers in this state would benefit. We do not claim however that these increases will benefit all mankind. In fact the tariff increase might injure farmers in foreign countries.

Tariffs may help us to maintain a higher standard of living than other countries, tariffs may aid one industry or class at the expense of another, but let us not be deluded into thinking that anyone is urging a tariff for philanthropic reasons, or that there are many tariffs that do not injure someone.



Former Student Notes

'06

Doctor H. A. Ross, former Professor of Farm Management at Cornell, is now head of the Bureau of Economics at the Borden Company in New York. Doctor Ross graduated from the University of Illinois, and earned his doctor's degree at Cornell. His present address is Chatsworth Gardens Apartments, Larchmont, New York.

'08

Lewis A. Toan was recently elected as a director of the Empire State Potato Club. He has a large farm near Perry, New York, and specializes in certified seed potatoes.

Harold D. Hall is running a dairy farm in Hartford, New York with a grade A market. Mr. and Mrs. Hall have two children—Mary, 11 and Robert, 9. Their address is Smith's Basin, New York, R. D. 2.

Fred Hall is running a general farm in Hartford, New York. He has a large dairy herd, a maple sugar grove, poultry, and potatoes. He sells machinery and fertilizer as a side-line. He has one son Lester, age 11.

Charles Qua owns a general farm in Hartford Hills. His address is Smith's Basin, New York.

'11

J. Pachano, who is working for the Department of Agriculture of Ecuador, South America, is visiting Porto Rico with the special mission of studying the organization and work of the Insular Department of Agriculture, and securing the service of competent personnel to form the nucleus of the technical staff of an Experiment Station which they are planning to establish at Quito, Ecuador.

'13

Alonzo G. Allen is farming near Waterville, New York. Potatoes seem to be his specialty, for at the annual convention of the New York State Vegetable Growers Association his products won the sweepstakes for the best 32 tuber samples of all varieties, the first prize for Green Mountains, and the Empire State Potato Club

award for the best 150-pound sack of potatoes.

George W. Lamb is managing his 425 acre farm near Hubbardsville, New York. He was recently elected to the executive committee of the New York State Vegetable Growers Association.

'14

Mr. and Mrs. Roger Cross announce the arrival of Laura Bristol Cross. They live at Fayetteville, New York.

Dudley Alleman is now with the J. D. Bates Advertising Agency, 1100 Statler Building, Boston, Massachusetts. His address is Main Street, Hingham, Massachusetts.

Demetrios Chrysochoides is in charge of the Iris Poultry Farm, Alexandria, Egypt. This is one of the largest poultry farms in that country. Since leaving Cornell he has had extensive and successful experience in operating several large poultry enterprises in different countries, notably Greece to Egypt and from Egypt to other countries.

Ray Huey is associate statistician of the Bureau of Statistics, New York Department of Agriculture and Markets. Mr. and Mrs. Huey live at Voorheesville, New York. They have two boys—Charles and Robert.

'15

Y. S. Djang is executive secretary of the International Famine Relief Commission, Peiping, China.

R. J. Wasson received his M.A. degree in 1929 at Columbia University. He is now superintendent of three grade schools in Colorado Springs, where he has taught for several years.

'16

B. W. "Birge" Kinne is now living at Dobbs Ferry, New York. "Birge" was business manager of the CORNELL COUNTRYMAN during the year of 1915-1916.

Edward Ludwig was recently elected president of the Kiwanis Club of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. "Ed" conducts a florist shop in Pittsburgh.

Raymond P. Sanford was recently called to the important position of Head

Resident of a religious social center to be established in South Chicago under the Congregational Missionary and Extension Society. This project involves units to be erected at an estimated cost of \$250,000. Mr. Sanford had had experience in mission work in New York City; later he became minister of the Spring Street Presbyterian Church and director of the Spring Street Social Settlement; then for four years he had been executive minister in charge of activities and the financial program of the Brick Church of Rochester. Thus Mr. Sanford has been chosen as the man best qualified to direct this new enterprise. He is living at 3029 East Side Street, Chicago, Illinois.

H. C. Zen is secretary of the China Foundation for the Promotion of Education and Culture, Peiping, China.

'17

Mary S. Albertson is teaching in the science department of the West Palm Beach High School. She spends her summers studying in New York City.

Fred B. Merrill, M.F. 1921, is now state forester at Jackson, Mississippi.

R. L. Gillett is statistician in charge, Bureau of Statistics, New York Department of Agriculture and Markets. This bureau works in cooperation with the Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. D. A. Crop and livestock estimates and dairy statistics are his principal lines of work. Mr. and Mrs. Gillett have four children—Mary Ellen, Ruth, Roy, and Edna. Their address is Delmar, New York, R. D. 1.

H. J. Evans was elected regional vice-president of the New York State Vegetable Growers Association for the eastern section of the state. His home is in Mineola, Long Island, New York.

'18

M. G. McPherson is teaching poultry at the State School in Morrisville. Mac has one boy and two girls.

F. L. Tai is assistant professor of plant pathology at the University of Nanking, Nanking, China.

S. C. Teng, a graduate student 1925-1928, is assistant professor of plant pathol-

ogy at the National Central University, Nanking, China.

'19

C. C. Chen took graduate work at Cornell in 1926-1928. He is now secretary of the Shantung Branch of the International Famine Relief Commission, Tsinan, China.

L. V. Lodge received his M.F. degree from Yale in 1920, and immediately went with the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. In 1927 he was transferred to the Bell Telephone Laboratories. He lives at 401 West 118th Street, New York City.

William D. Comings worked as timber estimator for the James D. Lacey and Company from 1919-1922. He is now a forester employed by the Virginia Pulp and Paper Company and his work is chiefly in connection with the purchase and management of timberland in the south. His address is Room 1304, 230 Park Avenue, New York City.

Irwin H. Bernhardt is transportation engineer for the Continental Baking Company. He and Mrs. Bernhardt, and one daughter, Evelyn Anne, live at 413 South Oak Street, Clarendon, Virginia.

Ronald Colston is assistant to sales-manager of the Purina Mills, manufacturers of checkerboard feeds for livestock and poultry. He is located at 835 South 8th Street, St. Louis, Missouri. "Ronnie" is the proud father of one child—Laraine, ten months old.

We regret that in the January issue of the COUNTRYMAN the name of Fred E. Heinzelman '22 was used under the picture on the page corresponding to this and also in the accompanying article. No doubt Fred or any other man would have been proud to have been connected with so attractive a family, yet, credit should be given where credit is due. The name of E. C. Heinsohn '15 should have appeared.

Henry H. Luning has been with Swift and Company since graduation. For the last five years he has been in foreign service in England and Continental Europe. His present address is Little House B, Maresfield Gardens, London, England.

The wanderlust seized Helen Acomb, so she obeyed it and "knocked about" seeing most of the states in the union. She has taught home economics four years, and for the past five has been in Florida. Her present address is Box 2372 West Palm Beach, Florida.

Patrick F. Powers re-entered the army in 1920. After three years service in Hawaii, he came back to the states. In 1929 he graduated from the graduate school of Business Administration with the M.B.A. degree. He is now on duty as 1st Lieutenant Chemical Warfare Service,

U. S. Army at the Office, Chief, Chemical Warfare Service, Munitions Building, Washington, D. C. Mr. and Mrs. Powers have two children—Patrick W. and Barbara Ann.

To Stanley B. Duffies graduation did not mean a cessation of study. After supervising advanced registry testing for three months in 1920, he was employed by the Four-Wheel Drive Auto Company of Clintonville, Wisconsin in sales work from March 1921 to October 1925. He then took one term of Commerce and Business at George Washington University and the second term at the University of Wisconsin. He has been with the Swift and Company since July 1926, being transferred to the main office in November 1929. His address is 8123 Ingleside Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

A. R. Bean has been in partnership with his brother, M. R. Bean '18 in the retail feed business at McGraw, New York.

Katherine E. Crowley has taught home Economics in Auburn and Rochester. She is now teaching in the Washington Junior High School. Her address is 138 Plymouth Avenue, Rochester, New York.

Sidney C. Doolittle is advertising manager of the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, going with the company directly after graduation as assistant to the manager, and succeeding him in 1922. He is married and has one

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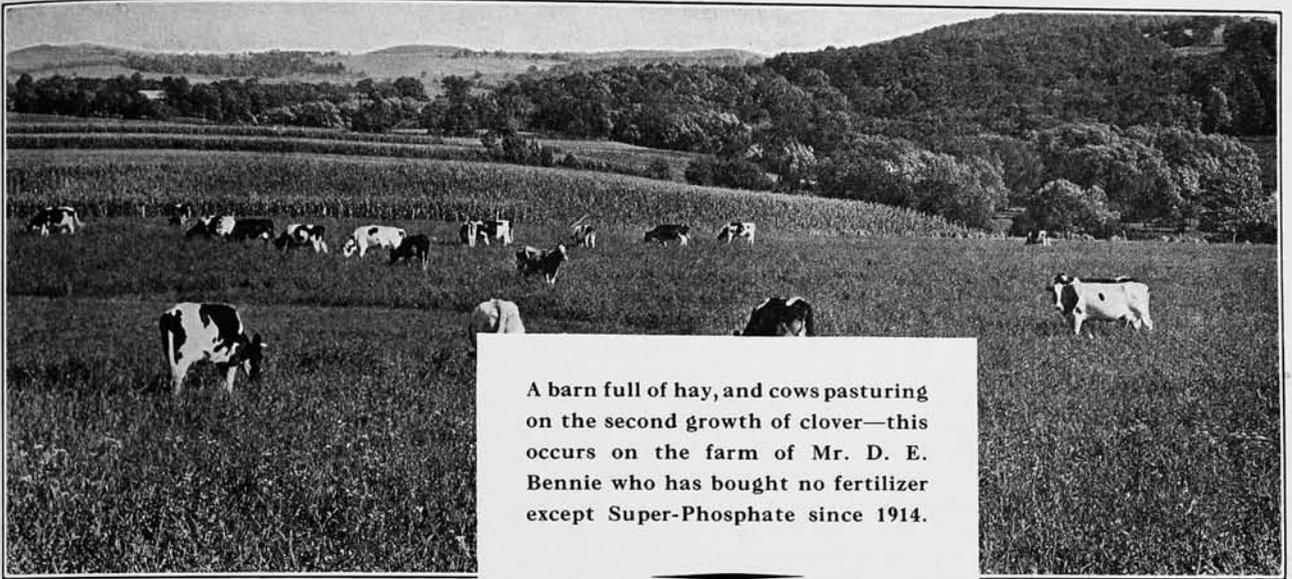
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tilizer than Super-Phosphate has been purchased for 15 years. With manure from twenty odd cows and the benefits from growing clover, an annual expenditure of approximately \$80 for Super-Phosphate has been sufficient to make possible the following *average* schedule of production from this 90 acre hill farm.

- An average of over 160,000 lbs. of milk—
Worth about \$4500
- Between 8 and 15 tons of hay to sell—
Worth about \$140
- Between 50 and 70 tons of cabbage—
Worth about \$700
- Between 500 and 1200 bu. of potatoes—
Worth about \$700

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The **G.L.F.**

son, William M. B. His address is 300 Taplow Road, Baltimore, Maryland.

Minna G. Roese has been dietitian in the Food Clinic at Boston, Mass., dietitian at Mt. Sinai Hospital, New York City, and also at Lane C. Staford Hospital, San Francisco, California. At present she is consulting dietitian in Buffalo, New York. Her address is 114 McKinley Avenue, Kenmore, New York.

Shorter hours and more pay, after four years on his home farm, has convinced Harold Van M. Fuller that his change to the Corona Company was wise. He is now general inspector at the Groton plant of the L. C. Smith Corona Typewriter Company. One boy, Irving Leslie, age ten months, is another of Harold's prides. His address is Groton, New York.

Louis E. Smith decided that yeast contained more vitamins than butter and hence might benefit mankind more by entering the yeast business. At any rate, after six years in the butter business in Louisville, Detroit, and Indianapolis, he joined the Standard Brands Incorporated (successor to the Fleischmann Company). Three more years in Louisville then "they sent me yeast." He has been in Cincinnati, Ohio since September, acting as purchasing agent in charge of automotive equipment. Louis is married and intends to bring up his children (when they arrive) on yeast.

Mr. and Mrs. Mayo A. Darling are the parents of three sons—Mayo Jr., James

Edward, and Herbert E. Mrs. Darling was formerly Evalina Bowman. They live at 89 Riverview Avenue, Waltham, Massachusetts.

For two years after graduation, Violet Brundidge taught domestic science in New Jersey. She is now Mrs. H. J. Scheifele and the mother of three children—Gene Louise, Harry John Jr., and John Fletcher. Mr. and Mrs. Scheifele live at 436 Broad Street, Oneida, New York.

M. M. Gale is now employed in the National Bank at Groton, New York.

Miss Martha E. Quick is now head of the Exact Science department at the Munger Intermediate School in Detroit, Michigan. Miss Quick earned her M.S. degree in 1928. Her address in Detroit is 13525 Turner Avenue.

James M. Nelson has now been handling Group Insurance in St. Louis, Missouri, for five years. Before this he was on a Poultry Farm in Pouling, New York, during the years 1922-1924. Mr. Nelson is married and has no children. His present address is 5617 Cabanne Ave., St. Louis, Missouri.

Howard B. Ortner has stayed close to Cornell since graduation. He serves as director of intra-mural athletics and coaches the Cornell basketball team. In the summer he is a director in a boys' camp in northern Canada. Mr. and Mrs. Ortner have one little girl, Gretchen, two and one-half years. Their address is 109 Irving Place, Ithaca, New York.

T. Robert Schweitzer has just completed his fifth year with the Ward Baking Company. Previously he was city chemist for Akron, Ohio for three years. Since February 1929 he has been chief chemist for the Ward Company. His address is 10747 88th Street, Ozone Park, Long Island, New York.

A. C. Shaw has had wide experience as a forest supervisor in many eastern states and also in the states of Arkansas, Florida, Alabama, North Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, and Virginia. He is now forest supervisor in the United States Forest Service in Florida. His address is Box 1615 Pensacola, Florida.

J. A. Newlander is associate animal husbandman at the Vermont Experiment Station. He received his M.S. degree in 1921 and since then has been teaching in Burlington, Vermont and has been engaged in experiment work for the experiment station there. He and Mrs. Newlander have one daughter, Barbara Jean.

Malcolm Hinrichs Field for four and one half years has been associated with the New York Telephone Company in Brooklyn, New York as outside-plant engineer. Mr. Field was married in 1928. Their home is located at 224 Henry Street, Brooklyn, New York.

Robert E. De Pue is in the sales department of the Plankinton Packing Company, a meat packing company. Any mail sent in care of the company to Milwaukee, Wisconsin will reach him.

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J. M. Larson set out to see the world after graduation. He toured fifteen of our own states, but when he "hit" Oregon he just couldn't proceed any further. Oregon seemed to have that irresistible "it" for him. He was a theatre owner for seven years, but now owns a service station. Two boys, John Richard and Robert Frank, should prove of great help to their dad some day.

'20

Nathan E. Aldrich has been with the Eastern Department of the Home Insurance Company for three years. Before that he had had experience farming and later was with the International Harvester Company for three years. Mr. and Mrs. Aldrich have two daughters, Helen Myrtle and Barbara Ruth. Their address is 15 Moreland Avenue, Trenton, New Jersey.

Herbert M. Blanche was landscape architect with Olmsted Brothers of Brookline, Massachusetts five years. He is now superintendent of the Finger Lakes State Parks Commission with whom he has been the past five years. He is married and has two daughters, Nancy Katherine and Marie Elizabeth. They are living on the Cayuga Heights Road, Ithaca, New York.

James "Jimmie" M. Beiermeister has been selling grain and feed in eastern New

York since the day after graduation. He writes: "Looks like the future meant more selling grain and gradually getting old, but enjoy a Cornell game or get-together more than ever. These occasional reunions and those two daughters, Jean McPherson and Ruth Esther, should compensate for the hardship of growing old. He is living at 7 Brunswick Road, Troy, New York.

Not satisfied with a B.S. degree, Alberta Dent came back to Cornell and received her M.S. degree in 1927. For the past two and one-half years she has been assistant professor of Home Economics in the New Jersey College for women. Her address is 143 George Street, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

B. M. Eagle has been doing investment banking since graduation. He is now vice-president in charge of Investment Department of American Southern Trust Company. Mr. Eagle has one daughter, age three and one-half years, Ada Marie. His address is 410 E. 7th Street, Little Rock, Arkansas.

Kenneth C. Estabrook is now assistant manager of the Eastern Farm Department of the Home Insurance Company. He supervises fire insurance on farm property, hail insurance on growing crops, standing timber insurance, and insurance of similar character. Ken and Mrs. Estabrook have two children—Kenneth Lang and Janet

Florence. His address is 141 E. Milford Drive, Syracuse, New York.

Edward Collins is a prosperous dairyman and feed dealer at Barneveld, New York.

E. L. Plass is an enterprising poultry man and Grange leader at Arlington, New York.

H. A. Stevenson may be found in the Agricultural Department of the McMillan Book Company on Lower Fifth Avenue, New York City. Steve lives at Ardsley and has two children.

Except for a year of dietary survey work with the Home Economics Department at Washington, D. C., Esther De Graff has been teaching household arts. She is now teaching at the Hackett Junior High School in Albany, New York. Her address is 426 Hudson Avenue.

Bryant D. Dain is now with the Dain Lumber Company, wholesale and commission dealers in lumber. He was formerly with the Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wisconsin, and from 1925-1929 was with the Union Lumber Company, Chicago, Illinois. His address is Barrington, Illinois.

Louise A. Schuyler has been employing her domecon training to good advantage. She owns and operates a Home-Maid Bake Shop at 444 James Street, Syracuse, New York.

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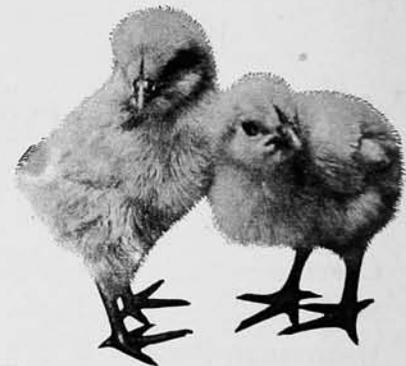
BABY CHICKS

For rapid growth and strong, healthy bodies, feed your baby chicks **FUL-O-PEP CHICK STARTER**, a balanced mash with an oatmeal base, prepared by The Quaker Oats Company

WHAT these fuzzy little birds will be depends on what they are fed *now*. You'll be delighted at the results if you feed them the *oatmeal* feed.

Oatmeal—as blended in Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter—contains the nourishment necessary to transform these little fellows into husky, vigorous layers, and meat birds that bring top market price. Quaker Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter minimizes *coccidiosis*, *anemia* and other ills that make inroads among young chicks.

Chicks like it, too. It disappears like magic into the tiny crops. So finely is it ground, so thoroughly is it mixed by modern machinery that with every mouthful, the baby chick gets some of each valuable ingredient—molasses, cod liver oil, cod liver meal, essential proteins, important minerals—and all in proper proportion. Each has its part in the baby chick's diet.



Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter goes farther and does more. And every portion goes to build strong, capable organs, better blood, robust bodies, sound flesh.

We'll be glad to show you how to save time, labor and money—how to get better laying pullets and plumper meat birds with Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter and Ful-O-Pep Fine Chick Feed. Just mail the coupon. THE QUAKER OATS COMPANY, CHICAGO, U. S. A.

FREE—Let us send you our latest booklet on the care and feeding of baby chicks. Costs nothing and will well repay you for writing

Name

Address

Mail today to The Quaker Oats Co., Dept. 28B, 80 E. Jackson St., Chicago, Ill.

Quaker

FUL-O-PEP CHICK STARTER

THIS IS NUMBER FIVE OF A SERIES OF ADVERTISEMENTS TO COLLEGE MEN

Years Ahead

**IN WORK
OUTPUT
ADAPTABILITY
AND EASE
OF HANDLING**



YOU expect vastly more in a tractor today than you did ten years ago. Step by step mechanical progress and improvements have been going on ever since the first gas tractor was made way back in the early 90's.

The new Model "L" Case Tractor surpasses anything you have been accustomed to look for in a tractor. While it is only a year since this tractor was introduced, there are several thousand now in daily use in the United States, Canada and foreign countries. Their happy and satisfied owners maintain it is *years ahead in work output, all around usefulness, and ease of handling.*

Here are a few of the features that have been developed to an unusual degree:

1. Powerful engine with renewable cylinder sleeves.
2. Heavy 3-bearing crankshaft drilled for pressure lubrication.
3. Highly efficient oil-type air cleaner.
4. Hand operated clutch. One man can hook or unhook the tractor from any machine while standing on the ground.
5. Low, roomy platform—adjustable seat.
6. Efficient and durable heavy roller chain drive, enclosed and operating in oil.
7. Three speeds forward— $2\frac{1}{2}$, $3\frac{1}{4}$ and 4 miles per hour.
8. Irreversible steering gear—13 ft. outside turning radius.

A complete technical description of this tractor will be gladly mailed.

J. I. CASE CO., Inc., Racine, Wis.

CASE

QUALITY MACHINES FOR PROFITABLE FARMING

The Backbone of America's Meal

Bread and butter is the backbone of America's meal—three times per day and every day in the year.

The Wyandotte Products have an important part in making this mammoth meal pleasing. Three Wyandotte Products are used by America's leading Creameries for keeping machinery and equipment clean, while a fourth—

Wyandotte C. A. S.

Wyandotte Cream Acidity Standardizer

is used in the manufacture of butter.

Wyandotte C. A. S. gives the following six advantages:

- (1) Quickly standardizes the acidity of milk or cream.
- (2) Saves butterfat.
- (3) Improves keeping qualities
- (4) Improves texture and flavor.
- (5) Eliminates neutralized flavor.
- (6) Makes pasteurizing and cooling more efficient.



THE J. B. FORD CO.

Sole Manufacturers

WYANDOTTE, MICHIGAN
U. S. A.

Offices in 30 Principal Cities



A similar tractor is now also available in a smaller size—the Model "C"

C. K. Sibley has been teaching during the school year, and as he puts it "knocking around the country during the summer." Now that he has married Virginia Allen '29 he may have to change his summer program. He is teaching science in the John Burroughs County day school in Missouri. His address is Box 1021, R.D. 2, Clayton, Missouri.

George H. Stanton has started the Stanton Real Estate and Insurance Company. He is located at 16 Church Street, Montclair, New Jersey.

F. L. Dumond has charge of the nature study program in the Kent City Museum, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Martin G. Beck is now owner of a dairy farm in Freeville, New York. The farm consists of 240 acres. Besides dairy cattle he also has many chickens, and raises some potatoes and cabbages. Mr. Beck has worked up to this fall on different farms at various times since he graduated from Cornell. Any mail will reach him if addressed to R.D. 12, Freeville, New York.

(Continued on page 144)

Our First Agricultural Banquet

(Continued from page 128)

Agriculture" to a "Department of Agriculture" and then to gradually evolve from a small to one of the largest "Colleges of Agriculture" have a keen realization that it has been a long, hard but glorious struggle.

Here as everywhere large accomplishments are the result of the untiring devotion of strong personalities. In the building of our own New York State College of Agriculture through all of the years a long list of "trail blazers"—both men and women—have built themselves into the institution. They have done honor to themselves and Cornell.

In tying up the past to the present three names stand out conspicuously as responsible for wise leadership during three important phases of Agricultural Department and College growth. Former Director Roberts, in patient devotion and wisdom laid a solid foundation. Former Dean Bailey with large vision, high idealism and masterful leadership built the strong superstructure; and our own Dean Mann through untiring effort and efficient administration is extending the foundations, elevating the superstructures and building over all a permanent roof.

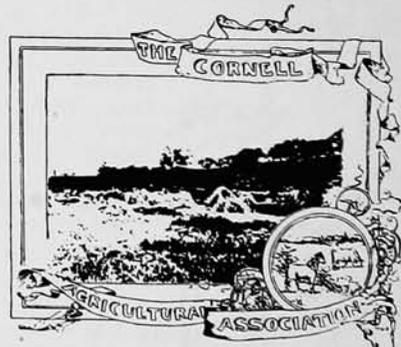
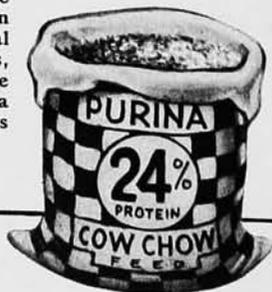
THE development of the modern Agricultural College has called for devotion, loyalty, patience and faith in the cause of Agriculture. On many occasions



— and tell dad to remember me to the cows that sent me to college.

A LETTER from Son! As Mother reads, Dad learns that his boy has just earned a grade of 94 in "Feeds and Feeding"...that he has just picked up an inside pointer on the curing of alfalfa...that he has just the most lovely new girl...and finally, at the close..."tell Dad to remember me to the cows that sent me to college." This good-natured remark probably takes Dad back to the last words he said to Son the day he left, "Boy, it's the cows, not me, that are sending you to college."

Son will bring many new things back home. Among them, of course, will be new pointers on ways of feeding. He will know why Cow Chow is such a good feed, though Dad long ago learned the thing he wanted to know about Cow Chow...simply that it's just good feed! This he learned by giving Cow Chow the severest test known...the test of actual feeding. What he discovered can best be told by reprinting in part a recent news item which read: "A national survey of 323,801 cows, fed all sorts of feeds, reveals that Purina Cow Chow produces one extra quart of milk per cow daily at no extra cost." That's enough to send hundreds of Sons to college!



Cornell Agricultural Association.

These Engravings Which Appeared in The Cornellian are Striking Examples of Mrs. Comstock's Skill.

it has been a succession of skirmishes, sieges, long drawn out battle lines with first, second, and third line trenches to be taken, covering the entire United States and the world. This fight for the rights of agriculture in education, research, legislation and finance has been a heroic struggle in which many presidents, deans, directors, professors and legislators throughout the United States have gone down or "over the top" fighting in the defense of agriculture. But the victory of agricultural education has been won or is in sight.

In our desire to do honor to the long list of agricultural patriots to whose vision and courage we owe our present agricultural advancement, we, of Cornell, should realize that he, who said he would found

an institution where "any person may find instruction in any subject," our far visioned founder, Erza Cornell, struck the most effective blow in the emancipation of the farmer through education.

This should remind us of our responsibilities, while at Cornell and later, to take an active part in all of those affairs which best express a glowing pride in our profession and zeal in its advancement, a growing agricultural consciousness. This

will be expressed in active participation in agricultural college activities, since these are training courses for larger events in world affairs. The support of the agricultural Banquets, Barbecues, Agricultural Assemblies and other similar functions are both a privilege and an obligation and have their perfect counterpart later in the Grange, the Farm Bureau, and the commodity and community organizations in the business world.

THE OLD FARM AT CORNELL

Tune: "There is Music in the Air"

ANNA BOTSFORD COMSTOCK

Written especially for the occasion.

1.

When Dawn her bowstring drew—
When her brightest arrows fell—
They touched the meadows green
That surround our fair Cornell.
Hovering rains brood gently o'er,
Winds their secrets love to tell
To the grass and bending grain
On the old farm at Cornell.

2.

The waves below that break
On Cayuga's fern-clad shore,
In white caps raise their heads,
Lifting high to see still more
Of the land that far above
On the hill in silence lies,
Basking in the sun that shines
Warmly down from pensive skies.

3.

'Tis land that tells the world
How to mine the depths below
And change the buried gold
Into harvests' ruddy glow.
Great the power of brain with brawn!
You have taught the lesson well,
And your sons will think and work
Though they're far from you, Cornell.

4.

Oft golden harvests store
You have reaped from hill and dell;
A store of loyal love
You have reaped from us, Cornell.
You have given our hearts new warmth
And our hands new strength can tell—
While both hearts and hands shall show
Truest faith in you, Cornell.

HERC THE HELPER

No. 1 INTRODUCING THE FARMER'S NEW HIRED HAND



HERC THE HELPER, HERCULES POWDER CO., WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

DEAR HERC:
PLEASE SEND ME YOUR FREE BOOKLET, "HERCOMITE ON THE FARM" WHICH TELLS HOW TO USE EXPLOSIVES IN AGRICULTURAL BLASTING

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

Former Student Notes

(Continued from page 142)

Loraine Van Wagenen is an instructor in the State School of Agriculture at Canton, New York. She was dietitian at the Jefferson Medical College Hospital in Philadelphia for five years. In 1927 she received her M.S. from Cornell. Her address is 51 Park Street, Canton, New York.

'21

"Don" Ries is at Penn State as extension entomologist teaching the farmers the art of spraying. Mrs. Ries is a graduate of Pomona College and took her advanced degree at Cornell.

T. H. Shen is assistant professor of plant breeding at the University of Nanking, Nanking, China. Dr. Shen received his Ph.D. degree from Cornell in 1927.

Dr. L. S. West is Professor in Biology and Eugenics at the Battle Creek College, Michigan.

'25

J. F. Bodger is with his father raising seeds and bulbs. Harvesting and shipping over one hundred acres of narcissus bulbs is enough to keep anyone out of mischief. He lives at 832 South Gage Street, El Monte, California.

L. J. Howlett is still on his old job as instructor in agronomy and farm management at the Morrisville State School of

Agriculture. Howlett is secretary and treasurer of the New York State Association of Agriculture Teachers.

Samuel B. Dorrance is doing Junior Extension Work in Cayuga County. He finds this work very enjoyable and was pleased to see the 4-H Club page appear in this magazine. His address is 169 Chapin Street, Canadigua, New York.

'26

James E. Frazer is teaching general science, geography, shop work, and coaches athletics at the Lance School for Boys. Mr. and Mrs. Frazer are at home at 4 De Forest Avenue, Summit, New York.

R. C. Sutliff is teaching agriculture in DeRuyter, New Woodstock, Munnsville and Madison. His headquarters are at the Morrisville State School.

'28

"Herm" Agle is back at the home farm at Eden, New York after a brief but interesting experience growing crops for a Maryland canning factory.

In reply to the question "Are you married?", Fernando Chardon writes, "Not yet, but it won't be long now!" Anyhow he is having a good time serving as assistant agronomist in the staff of the Porto Rican Insular Experiment Station. He is doing special research work on pineapple, sugar cane, and cotton fertilizers. His address is Rio Piedras, Rorto Rico, care of the Insular Experiment Station.

Katharine Ellen Fradenburgh and E. Harold Hinman, an assistant in Biology, were married during the Christmas vacation.

Lelah Agnes Rouch and Carl M. Crane were married November 30, 1929. They are living at Ontario, New York.

James B. Taylor, jr., recently accepted the position of assistant manager of the Northampton Hotel at Northampton, Massachusetts. He will also act as hockey coach of the team representing one of the nearby preparatory schools.

'29

Mr. and Mrs. Claire Safford are living in St. Louis, Missouri. He is connected with the St. Louis University Medical College.

Charles C. Clavell and R. J. Bird are working as assistants in the soil survey of the Porto Rican Island. This survey is being carried on in cooperation with the Federal Department of Agriculture.

Arthur G. West is assistant county agent in Suffolk County at Riverhead, Long Island. He writes that he is working with Walter Bean '28 who is now manager in that county, and successor to "Ed" Foster '25 who was recently appointed General Secretary of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation. He adds: "Walt" and "Ed" are still single having withstood the advances of Long Island damsels.

3 Big Ways

in which Diamond can be profitably used by the average farmer:

1. As the chief protein ingredient of the dairy ration.
2. As a cheaper source of good egg-producing protein for the laying mash. (As a part replacement for meat scraps.)
3. As an important ingredient of the high-protein supplement to whole corn in hog feeding.

Diamond Corn Gluten Meal

is particularly suited (by its analysis and grind) to function efficiently in all three of these tasks... If you're an alumnus, running your own farm, why not be among those who are profiting in this manner with Diamond? If you're an undergraduate, why not paste this in your hat or file it in your memory for future reference?

Complete details for feeding Diamond will be given free. Write:

RATION SERVICE DEPT.
Corn Products Ref'g Co.
17 Battery Place New York City



40% Protein Guaranteed

READY MIXED FEEDS CONTAINING DIAMOND ARE GOOD FEEDS

For Pleasure and Profit

Farm and Home Week at Cornell

February 10 to 15

Something for Every Member of the Family

Round-Up Club

CAFETERIA

*Every Noon of Farm and Home Week
Animal Husbandry Building*



Students' Livestock Show

Thursday, February 13

Musical Satisfaction , , ,

... that is just what we are able to give you down here in our well equipped Music Store. Every branch of the business is well covered with an adequate stock.

Prompt and efficient service is expected and received by our clientele.

... Stop by ... you might be pleasantly surprised.

HICKEY'S LYCEUM MUSIC STORE

105-111 SOUTH CAYUGA STREET

You cannot go wrong —

by buying new shoes for style,
durability and comfort
at

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We Guarantee all
Our Work



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*We're glad to
announce
that*

"SPRING CLOTHES"

cost less!

We are presenting the Spring 1930 clothes right now and, due to manufacturing economies, they cost less for equal quality than any time since 1915. We want to show you fine cheviots and worsteds at \$37.50 and \$44.50 for two trousered suits.

W. J. REED

FAMOUS SPEAKERS TO ADDRESS FARM AND HOME WEEK GUESTS

Governor F. D. Roosevelt and President Livingston Farrand Will Speak in Bailey Hall

THE twenty-fourth annual Farm and Home Week will be held the week of February 10 to 15 inclusive. The College has nearly completed plans for this week which will make it one of the best ever given. The program consists of several noted speakers in addition to members of the faculty. There will also be entertainment each evening.

There will be a series of nationally known speakers at two o'clock each day and a few at the hours of ten and eleven o'clock. Among the speakers at two o'clock will be Dean A. R. Mann, who will give the address of welcome on Monday; Livingston Farrand, president of the University, will speak on national and international observations; Charles M. Gardner of Springfield, Massachusetts will give an address on Wednesday; Frances Perkins, from the State Department of Labor, who will speak on "Industrial Life, a Necessity for Healthy Rural Life" on Thursday, and Governor F. D. Roosevelt will give an address on Friday.

In addition there will be several other nationally known speakers. F. H. Sexauer, President of the Dairyman's League will speak on the present milk situation on Tuesday at twelve o'clock. Elizabeth Arthur, a lecturer from New York, will be in charge of a round table for grangers on Wednesday at eleven o'clock.

Band Concert on Program

Members of the faculty will speak on the subject they are teaching daily. There will be a band concert given by the Ithaca Military Band, which is associated with the Conservatory of Music.

The programs have been so arranged so that those interested in any one subject will be able to follow one series of lectures and demonstrations on that subject.

Exhibits will be one of the outstanding features of the week. The departments giving exhibits are: animal husbandry, entomology, forestry, home economics, and rural engineering. Special notice should be called to the minds of Farm and Home Week guests of the exhibition given by the home economics department. Information will be offered on correspondence courses, and on 4-H Club work.

As usual there will be the Farm Life Challenge Contest on Monday evening, the Eastman State on Thursday evening, and the Kermis plays on Friday evening.

KERMIS AGAIN

Kermis, an organization of students at the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics, for the sole purpose of developing local dramatic talent and helping in the entertainment of our annual guests at Farm and Home Week, again brings forth a production that helps to demonstrate the talent that lies in our midst. The Plays this year are to be presented in Bailey Hall on Friday evening, February 14. The feature, three-act, *After Caucus* is written by a student, the result of a play writing contest held in the fall and won by Walter H. Hoose '30. Preceding

After Caucus a curtain raiser, George Kelley's *The Flattering Word* will be given. Between the two performances the guests will be entertained by a few selections sung by a quartet drafted from members of the Cornell Glee Club.

After Caucus is the story of a small country community in which the people become dissatisfied with the candidates presented at election time and under the capable guidance of a young lady who also furnishes half of the love interest of the story plot to select their own candidate. The success or failure of their plan can best be ascertained by seeing the performance. The cast of this play is as follows: Beatrice Fehr '30, S. S. Allen '30, E. L. Arnold '30, L. P. Draper '30, Francesca Hauslein '31, Dorothy Saxton '31, H. S. Clapp '31, Henry Forchmeidt '31, Margaret Gilchrist '31, Dorothy Hopper '31, J. V. B. Rice '32, Harriet McNinch '33, and Robert Johannsen '33.

The Flattering Word is pure comedy. The scene is laid in the minister's home in a small town where gossip is rife and attacks all those concerned only to hide its head when the gay ending is reached. The cast for this play consists of Jane Barker '30, R. F. Mapes '30, Elizabeth Hopper '31, R. A. Ransley '31, and Dorothy Blacking '32.

A thoroughly enjoyable evening is promised by the committee for all who attend from the moment he is ushered to his seat by one of the girls of Sedowa or Omicron Nu until the curtain is rung down on the final clinch.

Professor Paul Work of vegetable gardening department recently attended the Iowa Vegetable Growers Association convention held at Des Moines, Iowa.

Professor Heinicke and Professor MacDaniels have a bulletin on pollination at press, which will be published shortly.

Uncle Ab says he never saw a successful man who carried a rabbit's foot.

FIRST WILLIAMSON STAGE AWARD WON BY L. L. LASHER

A. J. Diadato Takes Second Prize at Syracuse Meeting of State Vegetable Growers

THE Williamson Vegetable Growers' Stage contest culminated at the Syracuse meeting of the New York State Vegetable Growers' Association on January 10 when L. L. Lasher '31, of Wolcott, won the first award with his speech advocating the grading of vegetables according to the United States Number One standards. A. J. Diadato '30, of Westfield, was awarded second prize for his speech in which he recommended the use of 15 and 25 pound branded sacks for the marketing of well graded potatoes. R. S. Jonas '32, was awarded third for his able plea for the fuller use of the College and Experiment Station facilities by the growers. A. A. Warren '31, urged the greater use of cost accounting methods in the interest of economy in vegetable production. The prizes were \$20, \$15, \$10, and \$5 respectively. Each speaker also receiving an expense allowance of \$7.50. The Stage was financed by the Williamson Vegetable Growers Association.

The judges were J. D. Ameele of Williamson, who made the awards, Professor A. G. B. Bouquet of Oregon, and T. H. Holmes of Albany. The contestants were coached by Professor G. E. Peabody of the extension teaching department.

Provide a ton to a ton and a half of ice for each cow for cooling next season milk. With an insulated vat with a good cover this amount can be reduced.

More than three hundred enrolled for the twenty-six Cornell farm study courses during November. These courses are free for New York State farmers.

Uncle Ab says he is not always impressed by hustlers; a fly under a tumbler hustles.



WILLIAMSON VEGETABLE GROWER'S STAGE

L. L. Lasher '31

R. S. Jonas '32
A. J. Diadato '30

A. A. Warren '31

FARM AND HOME WEEK PROGRAM TO BE BROADCAST OVER WEAI

CORNELL'S radio station, WEAI, will broadcast the feature talks from the Farm and Home Week program, February 10-15, from 10 o'clock in the morning until 5 o'clock in the evening. This is the first attempt to make available to those who cannot come to Ithaca, the many talks and interesting features of the annual Farm and Home Week program.

Monday, February 10, 1930

- 11:30 Music
- 12:00 Weather forecast
- 12:05 Ventilation to Control Greenhouse Diseases—Professor A. G. Newhall, department of plant breeding
- 12:15 World Interest in Farm Bureau Methods—L. D. Kelsey, assistant county leader
- 12:20 Agricultural Mission Work in Portugese Africa—Allen MacAllister, agricultural missionary
- 12:30 Special Poultry Talk—Professor James E. Rice, department of poultry husbandry
- 12:50 Chimes of Cornell
- 1:00 Boy Scouts program
- 1:10 Musical program
- 2:00 Some Significant Trends in Agriculture—A. R. Mann, dean of the New York State College of Agriculture

Tuesday, February 11, 1930

- 10:00 Music
- 10:10 The Program of Farm and Home Week and New York State Homes—Professor Martha Van Rensselaer
- 11:00 The G.L.F. Plans for Giving Local Cooperation Service in Marketing Farm Products—H. E. Babcock, general manager of the G.L.F. Exchange
- 12:00 The Present Milk Situation in the New York Milk Shed—Fred Sexauer, president of the Dairymen's League, Inc.
- 12:50 Cornell Chimes
- 1:00 Boy Scout program
- 1:10 Musical program
- 2:00 Some National and International Observations—Livingston Farrant, president of Cornell University
- 3:00 The Rural School Situation in New York State—Helen Hay Heyl, of the State Education Department at Albany
- 4:00 Music Hour

Wednesday, February 12, 1930

- 10:00 Music
- 11:30 Blood Testing in the Control of Infectious Abortion in Cattle—Professor R. R. Birch, College of Veterinary Medicine
- 12:00 The Policy of the State Conservation Department in the Acquisition of Abandoned Farm Lands Under the Hewitt Acts—A. S. Hopkins, of the State Conservation Department, Albany
- 12:50 Cornell Chimes
- 1:00 Egg and Poultry Market Reviews
- 1:20 Boy Scout program
- 1:30 Music
- 1:40 The Manufacture of Commercial Ice Cream—J. C. Hening, of Geneva Experiment Station
- 2:00 Facing Rural Facts—Charles M. Gardner, editor, National Grange Monthly, Springfield, Massachusetts
- 2:50 Chick Management—D. R. Marble, poultry department
- 3:00 Entertainment
- 4:00 Music Hour

Thursday, February 13, 1930

- 10:00 Rural Health—Dr. Carolyn Hedger, McCormick Foundation, Chicago, Illinois
- 11:00 Adjusting Agriculture to Present Conditions—Professor G. F. Warren, department of agricultural economics
- 11:50 Planning the Flower Garden for 1930—Miss Lua Minns, department of floriculture
- 12:00 Cornell Chimes
- 1:00 Boy Scout program
- 1:10 Music Hour
- 2:00 Healthy Industrial Life a Necessity for Healthy Rural Life—Frances Perkins, Industrial Commissioner, State Department of Labor, Albany
- 3:00 Vineyard Practices that will help meet the Grape Situation—F. E. Gladwin, Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, New York
- 4:00 Music Hour—Organ Recital

Friday, February 14, 1930

- 10:00 The Family in Modern Times—Anna Garlin Spencer, author and lecturer, New York City.
- 11:00 Outlook for prices of Milk and Other Farm Products—Professor G. F. Warren, department of agricultural economics
- 11:50 Growing Cabbage Plants—Professor F. O. Underwood, department of vegetable gardening.
- 12:00 The Use of Lime in New York—Jay Coryell, G.L.F. Exchange, Rochester
- 12:30 Poems—Professor Bob Adams, department of vegetable gardening
- 12:50 Cornell Chimes
- 1:00 Music Hour
- 2:00 Address—The Honorable F. D. Roosevelt, Governor of the State of New York
- 3:00 Playlet—"Hiram's Pay Day"—Young Farmers Club of King Ferry, New York

Saturday, February 15, 1930

- 11:00 A program for rural development of New York State—Professor G. F. Warren, department of agricultural economics
- 11:50 Music
- 12:00 Weather forecast
- 12:05 4-H Club program
- 12:20 Question Box—Professor R. A. Felton, department of social organization
- 12:35 Why We are Eating Liver Instead of Beefsteak—C. M. McCoy, department of animal husbandry
- 12:50 Cornell Chimes

ROCHESTER STAGE CONTEST WON BY S. R. LEVERING '30

SAMUEL R. LEVERING '30 won the first prize of \$25 in the Rochester Stage Contest for his speech entitled "What is Right with Fruit Growing in Western New York." The contest was held at the annual meeting of New York State Horticultural Society at the Hotel Seneca in Rochester, on Thursday evening, January 16.

H. S. Clapp '31 won the second prize of \$15 for his speech entitled "Getting Ready for the Break." The other speakers in the contest were E. M. Smith '31 who spoke on "Improving the Market" and Alice Waldo Sp., who spoke on "Apples for Health." A. J. Diadato '30 was alternate. The contest was sponsored by the State Horticultural Society who paid the expenses of the contestants while at Rochester.

PROFS PRANKS

Professors A. J. Heinicke, L. M. MacDaniels, Joseph Oskamp, and G. W. Peck, and J. R. Furr of the department of pomology; Professor E. H. Phillips of the department of apiculture, and Professor L. M. Massey of the department of plant pathology attended the seventy-fifth annual meeting of the New York State Horticultural Society held on January 15, 16, and 17 in Rochester, New York. The Society held its meetings at the Assembly Hall, Edgerton Park.

Professor Heinicke spoke on the "Use of Fertilizers in Relation to Fruit," Professor MacDaniels talked on the "Practical Aspect of the Pollination Problems," Professor Phillips on the "Management of Bees for Pollination," and Professor Massey on "Fruit Diseases of the Past Season."

Professor Donald Reddick, Professor F. M. Blodgett, and A. B. Burrell of the department of plant pathology, Professor P. W. Claassen of the department of biology, Professor J. G. Needham, and Professor C. R. Crosby of the department of entomology, Professor A. J. Eames and L. F. Randolph of the botany department, Professor J. M. Sherman of the department of bacteriology and dairy industry, Professor Paul Work of the vegetable gardening department, Dean R. A. Emerson of the Graduate School and professor of plant breeding, and Professor C. H. Guise all attended the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science held during the Christmas vacation at Des Moines, Iowa.

Professor MacDaniels and Mr. Burrell gave a paper on pollination.



ROCHESTER STAGE SPEAKERS

E. M. Smith '31

S. R. Levering '30

Alice Waldo Sp.

H. S. Clapp '31

KERMIS

Presents

The 1929 Contest Winner

“AFTER CAUCUS”

A

Three Act Play

By

WALTER H. HOOSE, '30

and

“THE FLATTERING WORD”

By GEORGE KELLEY

STUNTS

FARM AND HOME WEEK

BAILEY HALL

Friday, February 14, 1930

8:15 P.M.

PROFESSOR BRISTOW ADAMS HAS STARTED TO CIRCLE GLOBE

To Teach at the University of Hawaii until May, then He Continues to China, Japan, India, and Europe

PROFESSOR Bristow Adams of the office of publication, New York State College of Agriculture, leaves at the end of the current school term to spend the equivalent term at the University of Hawaii, at Honolulu.

He has been invited by President David L. Crawford of the Hawaiian institution to give two courses there, one on the conservation of natural resources, and the other on journalistic writing. Professor Adams has been giving such courses at Cornell during the past fifteen years, the first in connection with the department of forestry, and the second in connection with the courses in extension teaching of the College of Agriculture. His absence from Cornell, for the duties in Hawaii, coincides with his period of sabbatic leave, which has been granted him during the second term of the academic year of 1929-30.

Sails February 7

Professor Adams sails from San Francisco on February 7, on the "President Fillmore," of the Dollar Line and will arrive in Honolulu on the morning of February 14. He will be accompanied, on the trip from San Francisco to Honolulu, by his brother, Wallace Adams, who is starting to Manila on the same boat, to take up his duties as head of the department of fisheries of the Philippine Bureau of Science, to which position he has been recently appointed after several years in a curatorship at the Steinhart Aquarium in San Francisco.

Before he sails, Professor Adams through arrangements made with Foster Coffin, alumni secretary of Cornell University, will address meetings of Cornell alumni in Los Angeles and San Francisco. At Los Angeles, he will visit a sister, Mrs. G. L. Bellis, and at Berkeley will see his mother, Mrs. A. G. Adams, and another sister, Mrs. T. H. Means.

Stops at Stanford

He has also been invited to stop at Stanford University, his alma mater, where he was a member of the class of 1900. At Stanford, he will talk to the classes in journalism which are conducted by Professor Adams' room-mate at college, and will also speak to the Stanford chapter of Sigma Delta Chi, professional journalism fraternity, of which he is national honorary president. Although Professor Adams has been on the Pacific Coast several times since graduation, he has not been to Stanford since 1901.

From Hawaii, which he will leave about the end of May, Professor Adams will continue his journey around the world, and will visit Japan, China, the Philippines, Siam, Straits Settlements, India, Arabia, Egypt, and a number of European countries before returning to Ithaca in midsummer. He hopes to see the international track meet in London between the teams of Cornell and Princeton, and Cambridge and Oxford, since his last trip to Europe was in connection with these games in 1926.

ROUND-UP CLUB HOLDS ANNUAL LIVESTOCK SHOW FEBRUARY 13

During Farm and Home Week this department, with the aid of the Round-up Club will hold a livestock show. In the last few years this has become an annual affair. The show will take place on

Thursday afternoon of Farm and Home Week. Dairy and beef cattle, swine, and sheep will be shown.

As shown in years past there is considerable interest on the part of the students in such a show. As a result, prizes consisting of ribbons to the first three winners, are given to those who in the eye of the judges has best prepared his animal. There is also to be offered a grand champion prize which is a silver loving cup. F. W. Schutz '31 is in charge of the show.

The Club will operate a cafeteria in the an hus building, this will be in charge of F. D. "Fred" Norton '31. The Club is trying to co-operate with the animal husbandry department in helping the Farm and Home Week guests obtain as much as possible from their visit to the College.

STUDENT COMMITTEES CHOSEN FOR FARM AND HOME WEEK

All classes in the Ag College will be suspended during Farm and Home week to give professors as well as the students a better opportunity to entertain their guests for the week. The following committees have been appointed to assist in the work for Farm and Home week.

General Committee: R. F. "Ray" Mapes '30, general chairman; J. F. "Jess" Moulton '31, E. M. "Smitty" Smith '31, and E. J. "Jane" Barker, '30 assistant chairmen.

The following have been selected chairmen of committees:

Registration: Alfred "Al" Van Wagenen '30.

Information: J. E. "Betty" Irish '30.

Guides and Ventilation: D. A. "Don" Armstrong '30.

Arrangements: W. E. "Wayne" Willis '30.

Attendance: A. B. "Art" Nichols '31.

Checking: C. A. "Althea" Aust '31.

News: W. G. "Giff" Hoag '31.

POULTRY JUDGING TEAM WINS SECOND PLACE AT NEW YORK

Connecticut Agricultural College Places First with Score of 1389 to Cornell's 1346

THE CORNELL Poultry Judging team; J. A. Brown '32, Nye Hungerford '32, R. C. Ringrose, and W. G. Hoag '31, alternate, won the second prize silver loving cup at the Intercollegiate Poultry Judging Contest at Madison Square Garden, New York City, on January 17. The contest was held in connection with the annual Poultry Show. The team was coached by Professor G. O. Hall.

First place was won by the team from the Connecticut Agricultural College with a score of 1389 points, followed by the Cornell team with 1346 points, and the team from the North Carolina State College with 1303 points. Rutgers College of New Jersey and the University of West Virginia also sent teams which competed at the contest.

R. C. Ringrose Wins Gold Medal

Ringrose won the gold medal offered to the person getting the highest number of points in judging the production classes. He just missed getting the medal given to the student getting the highest number of points in all divisions of the contest.

Brown won the silver medal awarded for the highest score for the exhibition classes.

Professor Hall has coached the Cornell team for the last seven years. During this time his teams have won four first places, two seconds, and one third.

Professor F. O. Underwood '18 of vegetable gardening department, has returned from a year's leave of absence. He has been doing graduate work in the University of Michigan.



POULTRY JUDGING TEAM

R. C. Ringrose '32

Professor G. O. Hall, coach

W. G. Hoag '31, alternate

Nye Hungerford '32

J. A. Brown '32

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Doings

HOME ECONOMICS IN RELATION TO CULTURE

Last June the writer was talking to a girl who was in Ithaca taking college entrance examinations. I asked her what college she expected to enter and she could not decide between Arts and Home Economics. I asked her what she wanted to do after college—the usual answer came, "I don't know." She did say this much however, and I believe it typical enough to bring out my point. She said that she believed she would enjoy more of the cultural aspects of a college education in an Arts course, but at the same time, she believed home economics would better fit her for a position upon graduation.

What is culture? An orientation group recently decided that culture is an indefinable something which makes a person get along with others and lends to her whole personality a refinement and a quality. This seems a fair definition—then why all the discussion?

Certainly a girl in home economics has even greater opportunity for learning to get along with people, than the girl in Arts. She has the laboratory work which is required in quantity from the time she enters until she graduates. This usually means that she will have a partner to work with, to help her and to be the recipient of her assistance. Could she ask for better training than actual working with people?

Usually the Arts people point to their art, philosophy, logic and languages as cultural phases that we lack. Our Household Arts courses start us with color analysis and appreciation, which is developed on through the more advanced design courses. We are at a decided advantage in our actual manipulation of these colors in paints and in textiles in connection with clothing design and household furnishing. For those who wish to go further in drawing there are four elective courses in Agriculture. But courses and books are of no appreciable value unless there is application. Dean Hammond said, at the climax of his philosophy of art course last year, that we could know all that he had said about beautiful painting and beautiful music, but unless we actually see and hear all the fine things for ourselves—the knowledge is worthless.

At least three years of a foreign language are required of entering students—if a girl chooses to have more she may elect these. After all, of what value are they except to teach one about that country and its people? Cannot the same thing be accomplished in the English language?

What is more logical than the laws of nature as we study them in the sciences of life—physics, chemistry, biology, bacteriology, physiology, and then all of these brought together in the field of dietetics?

Perhaps we Domecon people are narrow, but we rather doubt the evidence presented here would show that our cultural opportunities are equal and even in many respects, in advance of those in Arts.

OMICRON NU ELECTIONS

Jane Barker
Evelyn Fisher
Marie Leonard
Edith Nash
Norma Phelps
Margaret Saxe
Alida Shangle
Dora Wagner
Beatrice Wild

EDITORIAL

We wish to welcome all the old friends, and former classmates, who have returned to Cornell to spend the twenty-third annual Farm and Home Week with us. It is sincerely hoped that the visit will be filled with pleasure as well as being extremely profitable. We also extend our greeting to those who are coming for the first time and hope that they will like it so well and reap so many benefits they will come again every year.

RECORDS REVEAL POPULAR FOODS

Favorite foods among the campus folk who eat at the Domecon cafeteria were disclosed by recent cafeteria records which show that Creole beef spaghetti, pineapple and cheese salad, and cakes and pies belong in the best-seller class. Often over half the people served at a meal choose pineapple and cottage cheese salad in preference to other kinds. Apple and cherry are the most popular pies and chocolate and marble the most popular cakes.

The records also show that thirty-nine cents is the average amount spent for lunch at noon and that the other two meals average twenty-eight cents for breakfast and forty-six cents for dinner. Though the cafeteria is well patronized for both these meals, by far the largest number of people eat there at noon, especially this year.

Cooking classes for boys have been introduced in the high schools in several states, at the request of the high school boys themselves. And why should we not train the male members of the family to prepare a meal? It was found in these cooking classes that the boys were not primarily interested in the relation of food to health, but rather in learning how to prepare appetizing camp breakfasts. And indeed, is the latter not a worthy ambition? For these high school boys will not only acquire a knowledge of appropriate foods to serve at breakfast and of the ways of preparing them, but—far more important—they may acquire an ardent desire to want to get breakfasts, whether at camp or at home, which desire might stay with them throughout the remainder of their lives. The wife of the future cannot wish a greater luxury than that her husband have a seemingly natural tendency to want to get the family breakfast.

ENGLISH COFFEE HOUSES

Reported by Helen Burritt

DEAN Lockwood of the University of Arizona presented, on January 10, a most delightful lecture on an equally delightful subject, the old English Coffee House.

We learned that coffee was first heard of in England in 1603. When first discovered (by Arabs) it was called "a vile, stinking poisonous black concoction," but was believed to cure dropsy, gout, scurvy, sore eyes, and many other ailments. It was taken with sugar, but never with milk. Milk in coffee brought on leprosy! Steaming the face over coffee was considered as beneficial as drinking it.

James Blunt is called "the Father of the English Coffee House." He opened the first house in 1652, as a result of the great popularity accorded the serving of coffee in his home. The drink called forth much opposition at first—one man was called to court because a neighbor was annoyed by the odor of the "vile puddle-water" continually exuding from the house. It grew steadily in popularity, however, and was soon applauded as "the drink that makes men wise and keeps them sober."

By the middle of the Coffee House Century, 1650-1750, there were three thousand Houses in England. Some of these were frequented by business men, so that they became stock exchanges and auction houses; in others the politicians gathered and still others became the centers of society, fashionable places to idle away the day.

The most fashionable and profitable of all the houses were those in which the literary and scientific scholars gathered. These early sprang up at Oxford and soon became famous. A popular doggerel said,

"So great a University
I think there ne'er was any
In which you may a scholar be
For spending of a penny."

Entrance to the House was a penny, and "dishes" of coffee usually twopence.

Will's Coffee House was the chief literary center for fifty years. Here Dryden had his throne, and fame was assured over night, to the writer from whom he borrowed snuff. After Dryden's death, Addison transferred the literary center to Button's. The Lion's Head and other clubs originated here.

Dean Lockwood told us in summary that the English Coffee Houses served a great purpose during their time. They had a great influence on national life, giving the people a chance for free expression of their thoughts, specialized high interest, were often substitutes for newspapers, became important as places for business, and made "learning no longer a dry pursuit."

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MIRROR OF CAMPUS FASHIONS

By Elnora Hopper

Accessories

It is a wise co-ed who furnishes her Winter ensemble with new accessories now.

About this time of the year clothes begin to look a little jaded and it is surprising to discover what new accessories will do for a costume. A gay colored handkerchief is one of the most inexpensive ways to brighten one's ensemble. A new necklace or scarf are sure to smarten one's costume.

For some time artificial flowers on the lapel of a coat have been in the background but they again adorn the smart lapel of street and sports costumes. A new boutonniere of bright flowers will give a freshness to last year's suit.

Chic Suits

Never before has the suit held such important sway as the present, and it is destined to be even more popular this Spring. Girls have already been seen on the campus wearing suits whose skirts are exaggeratedly slender. This effect is produced by placing the fulness low, the use of elaborate seamings or tucks and fitted yokes. The length of these sports skirts averages four inches below the knee. It has to be admitted that the browns predominate but many blues and blue and white mixtures are very popular.

The Turning Point in Fashions

In a recent article, written by a fashion expert, the new princess dresses were quite thoroughly discussed. Paris is holding its breath and waiting for the approval of the new mode of dress by the American women. Without the approval of these dresses by the women of this country, the writer predicts their downfall.

Cornell girls as well as others, seem to have favored the fashion for afternoon and evening. But, the real test will come next summer. On very warm days and evenings, won't we be hindered with several yards of cloth dangling around our legs and feet? Will we put up with ankle length dresses then? However, this question will be answered later, and let us indulge in them this winter, if only for the reason that they are most flattering and dignified.

The students in Household Arts I class are doing something quite new this fall. Always before they have worked out in bating, block printing or embroidery some design they have made. This term, however, the students are not doing this, but are making some designs for the patients at the tuberculosis sanitarium at Saranac Lake. The patients have a great deal of time to spend making articles for sale, but have few new ideas for designs

and articles. The class therefore, under the direction of Mrs. Scott, is making designs and working them out in lampshades, leather card cases and purses, hooked rugs, and embroidered pillow cases. When these designs and a practical application of each of them are worked out they will be sent to Saranac to help the people there find out something different to do.

NOTES FROM FOODS CLASS

Europe weighs ingredients instead of measuring, for cakes, muffins, and the like. Halliday and Noble in their *How's and Whys of Cooking*, advise that much better and surer results can be obtained by using this method.

Housewife: Don't Scour the Oatmeal Pans

Do you know that it is advantageous not to scrub off the black deposit on the inside of a pan in which oatmeal has been cooked? The deposit is iron, and by removing it, you deprive the family of a valuable mineral. Instead of scouring the pan, cook tomatoes or some other acid food in it, and by a chemical reaction the dark deposit will be removed, and the family will have iron from the porridge in the tomatoes!

FONDANT

by Portia Hopper

THIS fall one of the foods classes in Domecon has been spending some time in learning how to make creamy fondant. When soft and creamy, fondant is a fine base from which to make many interesting and delicious candies. It does not take long to make and the ingredients are simple, being in the proportions of one cup of sugar, one-half cup of water, two teaspoons of corn syrup.

These are all heated together in a pan with the lid on, for as the lid catches the steam and it condenses, it washes down any crystals that might be forming around the edges. When the mixture begins to boil the lid can be taken off and the sides of the pan occasionally washed down with a fork covered with a moist cloth or gauze. The fondant is brought to the soft ball stage and then poured on cold marble or a cold platter and let cool to about 40 degrees Centigrade or so that when touched it does not stick to the fingers.

At that temperature it can be beaten with a spatula. When it begins to stiffen it is better to knead it in the hands until it is the desired consistency. When it has stood for a while (preferably a few days) many things can be done with fondant. Flavoring and coloring can then be worked in or it can be cut or moulded into desired shapes and dipped in coating chocolate or colored candy shot. Then too plain vanilla fondant can be spread between layers of soft fudge to make an interesting new candy.

"Talk health, the dreary never-ending tale
Of mortal maladies is worn and stale.

You cannot charm, or interest, or please
By harping on that minor chord, disease.

Talk happiness; the world is sad enough
Without your woes. No path is wholly
rough;

Look for the places that are smooth and
clear,

And speak of those to rest the weary
ear."

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox

"I will never marry a Domeconer, who wants to live by rules," was the decisive statement of a student in a public speaking course recently. However this doesn't seem to be so deplorable if one might judge from the number of diamond rings acquired by the Domeconers during Christmas vacation.



EUROPE IN AMERICA

by Helen Burritt

RUBY M. ODELL '21, in a most interesting interview last week, told of her work as health teacher in the public schools of Newark, N. J. Since Newark is 85% foreign, the work has great possibilities in promoting health and in social service lines. Perhaps it may become the vocation of some of us now studying here in Home Economics.

Ruby Odell is one of eighteen health teachers on the Newark Board of Education. She has charge of the Health Education in three schools—one an American grade school, white and colored, one a foreign grade school and the other a foreign high school. The foreign children are from nearly all the European countries. 25% are Polish, about 15% Italian; there are many Slavish and Portugese; the rest are Hungarian, Jewish, Ukranian, Russian, French, Spanish, German, Lithuanian, and a few, American. The children all speak English, but many of the parents know nothing but their native tongues.

The work of a health teacher consists of teaching, holding meetings with parents, and making personal calls in the homes. Ruby teaches health habits in each class of the three schools, once a week. Sometimes it is a straight lecture; more often a story. She has to explain how things grow—they think wheat is always yellow and that all good apples are shiny red ones. Of course they never have seen a cow, and don't know what the word orchard means. Much of the teaching has to be in the form of demonstration, so that the children will understand. In one class the children themselves carried on food experiments with guinea pigs to see what kind of foods are good and what are not.

Individual Aid Given

If, during a class period, the teacher sees some children particularly unhealthy looking, she sends for them after class and talks to them about the problem. If she finds that Jakey has been coming to school on a breakfast of coffee and bread—the standard foreign breakfast, she explains the need of food and asks him to try it. After two or three weeks, if Jakey doesn't look better, she goes to his home and talks to the family.

In one of these conferences, an unusual case was found. Abie needed a bath badly and the teacher asked if he had had his weekly—he had been teaching that in class. Abie had not had one that week, nor for several weeks. "Well, Abie, when will you have a bath?", asked the teacher, and the boy replied, "Oh, it's getting spring now. I'll have one pretty soon." Abie later explained that in the winter he had a paper route and couldn't get to the public bath houses before they closed; there was no place for a bath at home. The teacher finally arranged with another boy to take the paper route for a half hour once a week. Generally speaking, however, the foreign children are clean.

What teacher says usually goes, because these foreign people have come to America in order to give their children an education, and they have great faith in the schools.

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The children study hard; many of them are sent, after a full day in the public schools, to their native language schools, at night, for they must know their own languages to be able to talk with their parents.

"Is my Ikey too Skinny?"

Once a month, the health teacher holds meetings for the parents, at which she gives demonstrations. She can't talk much, for only a few mothers would understand. One day when she served tea, explaining that it was not good for children, she caught a Lithuanian Mother passing sips of it around to each of her three babies. The poor lady hadn't understood a word.

Sometimes Ruby has a few of her foreign high school girls as hostesses, and they interpret. Then the mothers are very anxious about their children's health, especially in appearance. "Is he too skinny?", they ask, and also want to know "My Chahlie, he bad?"

The breakfast question is brought out at these meetings. Some of the parents are "sold" on the cereal idea, but they serve it for dinner! Another problem is getting them to sleep with their windows open. The foreigner cannot understand why he needs fresh air. One husky grandfather said to Ruby, "Look at me! forty-seven year I sleep; never open window." But he added, "You say so—I try it."

Eight Children in Two Beds

The typical foreigner lives in three rooms of a tenement. One room is the parlor, a place to hang family pictures, one the bedroom, and the other, kitchen, eating and living room. The rooms are usually clean, but very crowded. The bedroom often contains several beds, and commonly has no windows. Foreigners don't have blankets, but sleep between featherbeds, and usually in their underwear.

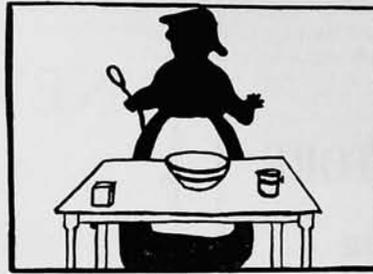
Ruby visited one home where the eight children slept in one bedroom; five girls in one bed and three boys in the other. The father, a nightwatchman, slept in the daytime, but where the mother slept is left to conjecture.

This winter the Newark health teachers are doing some research work for the social service workers on a budget of what the foreign people buy for food. Ruby spends one afternoon a week calling at the homes of school children who seem to have health problems. Some very interesting cases are found.

Many of the homes have saloons in the "front" room. Children report at school that "Ma can't come to no meeting today. My father, he runs a saloon, and she's gotta tend it." A pathetic case was found when Ruby discovered that 5th grade Leo was coming to school with a glass of cold beer for breakfast. At the home she found that his mother kept a bootlegging establishment for her friends. Leo's 6th grade brother, Joseph, had to call taxis at night for the women who got too drunk to walk home. When the teacher spoke about beer for breakfast, the mother said, "Why, Leo, he likes beer!" This case was one referred to social service.

In a great many homes the unemployment problem is found. Often the father is out of a job and a fifteen year old boy is supporting the large family. In some families the parents rule by fear. Alphonse was beaten with an iron pipe, daily, on the slightest pretext. Sometimes he was made to sit on the floor holding his hands above him for an hour at a time.

This child was decidedly artistic in his talents, and his father thinks he did much for Alphonse by decorating the walls of his saloon with pictures of nude ladies. In this case, the teachers have tried to show the boy the situation, for which there is no remedy, and have tried to help him face it.



COOKERY CORNER CAPERS

CHRISTINE SMITH

Waffles are progressing in their popularity. They have developed from their place on the breakfast menu as "glorified" pancakes, to a main luncheon dish in which left-over vegetables may be incorporated. With varying fillings and additions, they make a delightful dessert or party refreshment. At a Party in the home of Miss Monsch and Miss Sanders a group of Domecon girls were given an opportunity to sample some of Grandmother's Ginger Cake Waffles. You will enjoy them, too.

COCOANUT WAFFLES:

- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar
- $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups flour
- $\frac{3}{4}$ cup milk
- $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt
- 4 tablespoons butter
- 1 egg
- 3 tablespoons baking powder
- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon lemon extract
- 1 cup cocoanut

Measure dry ingredients and sift together twice. Beat egg and add milk. Add gradually to the dry ingredients. Add flavoring and cocoanut. Melt butter and add. Pre-heat the waffle iron and pour in five to six tablespoons of batter. Bake two to three minutes.

DATE WAFFLES:

- $1\frac{1}{2}$ cup flour
- 1 tablespoon sugar
- 3 teaspoons baking powder
- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt
- 1 cup milk
- 4 tablespoons butter
- 2 eggs
- 1 cup chopped dates

Mix and sift dry ingredients. Beat the eggs well and add the milk to them. Add the melted butter and combine with the dry ingredients. Add the dates. Serve with whipped cream or dust with powdered sugar.

SPICE WAFFLES:

- $1\frac{1}{2}$ cup flour
- 2 teaspoons baking powder
- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt
- 1 teaspoon cloves
- 1 teaspoon allspice
- 1 teaspoon cinnamon
- 6 tablespoons shortening
- 1 cup brown sugar
- 2 eggs
- $\frac{3}{4}$ cup milk

Cream together shortening and sugar. Beat eggs well and add. Mix and sift together the dry ingredients. Add the first mixture alternately with the milk, beating well after addition. Drop spoonful on each section of the waffle iron and bake for about three minutes. Serve with whipped cream.

SPONGE CAKE WAFFLES:

- 3 eggs
- 1 cup sugar
- 3 tablespoons water
- 3 teaspoons melted butter
- 1 cup flour
- 1 teaspoon baking powder
- 1 teaspoon vanilla

Beat eggs with a rotary beater until

THE BOOK SHELF

Recent Books for the Homemaker

By Lucile Joslyn

"Science of the Home." By Nathan B. Giles and Dorothy G. Ellis. John Wiley and Sons, Inc., 1929. Here is a book that deals with many problems of the housewife. It discusses food preservation and selection, baking, health, water, air, heat, machines, light, electricity, and clothing.

"Wholesome Parenthood." By Ernest R. Groves and Gladys Hoagland Groves. Houghton Mifflin Company, 1929. This is a book which deserves a place in every home where there are young children. Its aim is to help parents to understand their children and takes up such subjects as discipline, habit, fear, anger, sex, money, inferiority feeling, emotional conflict, day dreaming, introversion, and extroversion.

"The Modern Baby Book and Child." Development Record. By John E. Anderson and Florence I. Goodenough. The Parents' Magazine and W. W. Norton and Co., Inc. 1929. A book especially useful to young parents. It contains essential facts needed by parents for an intelligent understanding of their children's growth and guidance, together with records of a child's development from birth to sixteen years of age.

"Child Care and Training." By Marion L. Faegre and John E. Anderson. Revised Edition. The University of Minnesota Press. 1929. Scientific investigations in thumb-sucking, negativism, and character education are recorded here. The authors have made use of scientific material and interpreted it for the guidance of the parents.

"Parents and the Pre-School Child." By William E. Blatz and Helen Bott. With a foreword by Sidonie M. Gruenberg. William Morrow and Co., 1929. Another study of child behavior which gives the difficulties and pitfalls that confront normal children. The material is arranged for use by study groups in parent education.

"What Everyone Ought to Know." By Oliver T. Osborne. Charles C. Thomas, 1929. A discussion of the mechanism of the human body. Contains chapters on food and nutrition.

"House Painting." By Alvah Horton Sabin. John Wiley and Sons, Inc., 1929. A book for the householder who wishes to make intelligent uses of paint. It includes how to use oil and water paints, a section on varnishing, staining, floor finishing, glazing, and papering.

light. Add a few grains of salt, the sugar gradually, flavoring, the water, and melted butter, beating all the time. Mix flour and baking powder and fold gently into the mixture. Bake as other waffles. Serve with powder sugar, chocolate sauce, fresh berries or preserves.

GRANDMOTHER'S GINGER CAKE:

- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup butter
 - $\frac{1}{2}$ cup brown sugar
 - 2 eggs
 - $\frac{1}{2}$ cup molasses
 - $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sour milk
- Sift together:
- 2 cups flour
 - 1 teaspoon baking powder
 - $\frac{3}{4}$ teaspoon soda
 - $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon ground ginger
 - 1 teaspoon cinnamon

Mix in order given. Pre-heat waffle iron 7 minutes. Put together with butter filling or whipped cream. Makes six layers.



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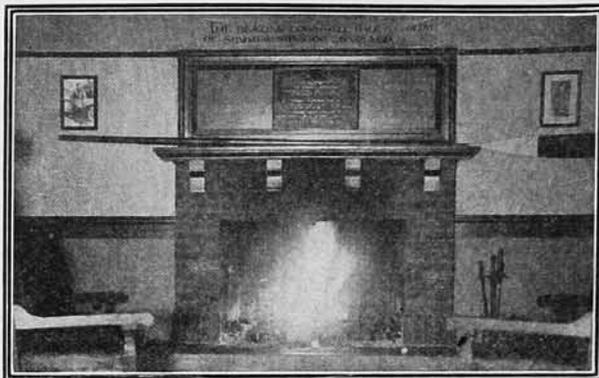
William Knight

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Cornell



For the Disciples



Foresters



Of Saint Murphius

XI SIGMA PI

Xi Sigma Pi, honorary forest fraternity, was founded at the University of Washington in 1908, and has since become a national organization, with chapters in the forest schools throughout the country. It is composed entirely of foresters and is the oldest honorary forest society in the United States. The objects of the fraternity are to secure and maintain a high standard of scholarship in forest education, to work for the upbuilding of the profession of forestry, and to promote fraternal relations among earnest workers engaged in forest activities.

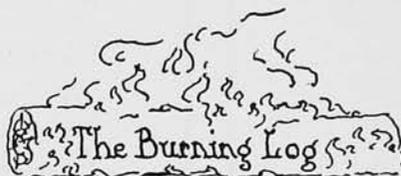
It is the intention of the Xi Sigma Pi to honor the student who is doing good work in forestry and who has a personality that would tend to make him successful in forestry work. The fraternity aims at stimulating scholarship in forestry and at bringing together in good fellowship those students who have shown exceptional ability. As a national fraternity it has done much to bring in closer contact the forest schools of the country, and to establish a spirit of hearty cooperation among them in the upbuilding of the forestry profession.

To achieve success, every undertaking must have a goal, an ideal for which to strive. In addition, there should be a guiding hand to uphold the worthy principles and point the way to commendable achievement. Xi Sigma Pi, honor fraternity in forestry, might be said to perform such a function in any school of forestry where it has a chapter. A student, to become eligible for membership in Xi Sigma Pi, must maintain a high scholastic standing, take an active part in the affairs of the school, and have had some actual experience in some phase of forestry. More than that, the man must be respected among his fellow students and be possessor of the qualities which command leadership.

While several other leading schools of forestry in the United States have a chapter of Tau Phi Delta, a social-professional national fraternity of collegiate foresters, as well as a chapter of Xi Sigma Pi, an honorary forestry fraternity, we have neither here at Cornell.

Campus Precedents

The hotel management boys have Ye Hosts; The domecon girls have Omicron Nu; the floriculture people have their honor society, Pi Alpha Xi; the Veterinary students have Phi Zeta; Arts and Engineers have Phi Beta Kappa; the Engineers have Tau Beta Pi, Rod and Bob and others; and the Agricultural students have Ho-nun-de-kah. In fact the foresters appear to be the only professional group in the University that do not have at least one honorary fraternity. If we are going to maintain our dignity with the other American schools of forestry, if we are going to measure up to other



technical schools in the University, we must keep our organizations on par with theirs.

SAINT MURPHIUS

Most of the present Foresters are familiar with their patron, but few know anything about him. Saint Murphius is too great a saint to be forgotten easily, and it is necessary that his disciples learn something of his history.

When the forestry students took their Easter trip to a Galeton lumber camp in 1914, they found that the evenings would be more pleasant if they could have some music. They proceeded to hunt all over town for an instrument but with no avail—until they struck the undertaker. He dealt in musical instruments as a sideline. In his palatial establishment they found something else that pleased them. It was a nice little dog that he had loved so much that he had stuffed it to keep its memory ever fresh in his undertaking mind. He told them the pitiful story of its life and death, and finished with the remark, "Aw! That ain't nothing. If yuh want to see a real piece of undertaker's art, come upstairs with me."

So they went. Hanging on the wall was Murphy. Murphy was a knock-out and probably is yet. For genuine masculine pulchritude Murphy had it all over his sex. In fact, Murph was very well preserved, considering all that he had been through. He had no father or mother and no sistern or brethern, no nothing—till the undertaker took him in. By that time he had breathed his last and another American citizen was lost to the nation. Nobody seemed to want to pay the funeral expenses, so the undertaker decided to keep him for a pet. After a great many injections of embalming fluid Murphy "kept" all right.

When the foresters saw Murphy, they knew at once, quite instinctively, that their search for a patron saint was at an end. Several excellent photographs were taken—all of which showed his natural beauties to great advantage. Upon their return to Cornell, a student in Architecture got hold of one of the photographs and "faked" in an oil painting that looked ages old. The process used was most complex. They shellacked the reproduction of poor Murphy, heated him up until the shellac cracked, and then they rubbed tooth-powder into him. Why tooth-powder nobody knows. Anyway it was tooth-powder. At the next meeting of the foresters, Saint Murphius was

duly installed as patron saint of the Cornell Foresters. His portrait was hung during an impressive ceremony.

As one enters the present Forestry clubroom, Murphius' pleasant face greets them. It is only fitting that so great a man and saint should have a place of honor. Even though "Murph" has gone to his reward, he is in communication with his disciples by means of mysterious letters that come addressed to Professor Hosmer. These letters are guideposts for the Foresters because their saint knows all the pitfalls in the road from cruiser to chief forester, and he tries hard to point them out so that his charges can avoid them.

RECKNAGEL RETURNS

FROM CALIFORNIA

Professor A. B. Recknagel has returned from California where he spent part of his sabbatic leave teaching utilization and wood technology at the University of California. Cornell is well represented on the California Forest School staff with Professor Walter Mulford in charge and two other Cornellians. Professor Mulford was formerly head of the forest school here at Ithaca. "Reck" reports that the make up of the school is very similar to Cornell and that the students made him feel very much at home. Professor Recknagel also traveled extensively over California and had full opportunity to observe logging and milling and also visited the California Camp in the Sierras where the students spend three months after their junior year. In the company of the Professors Guise and Fritz, he visited the redwood region where Professor Fritz is doing some research work before coming to Cornell about February 1. The Cornellian will teach utilization and wood technology next term.

Professor Recknagel expects to spend the next six months at Albany in the interests of the Empire State Products Association with which he has been associated since 1917. He will endeavor to keep a line on progress of private forestry in the state and help develop policies in the Adirondack region. The Empire State Products Association is composed of the principal timberland operators of this state and have cooperated with the state on fire protection on private lands.

We have gleaned the following information from alumni who have visited Fernow Hall recently.

"Froggy" Pond '28 has been engaged in surveying work for the Canadian International Company in Quebec. He reports surveying with the mercury 52 below zero. Supplies are brought in by airplane to some of the remote camps.

"Archie" Budd '29 has a position with the James D. Lacey Company in the South.

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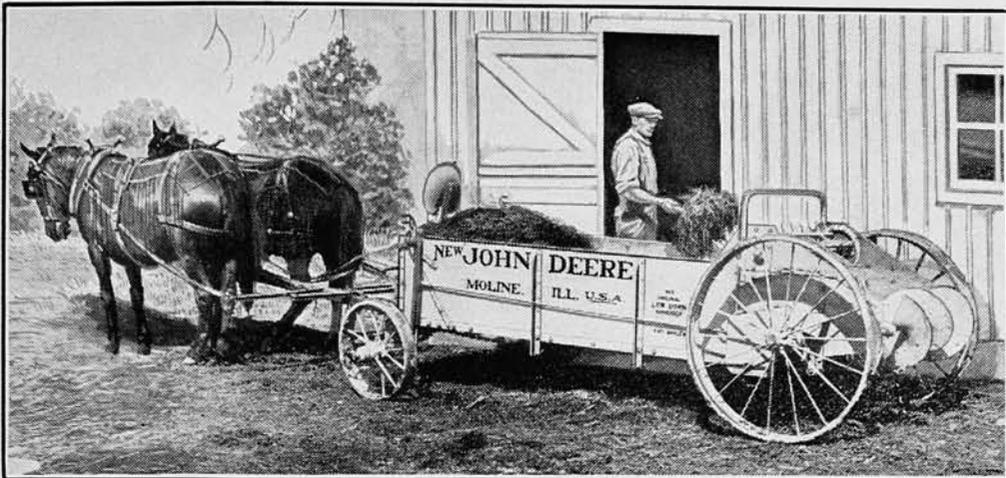
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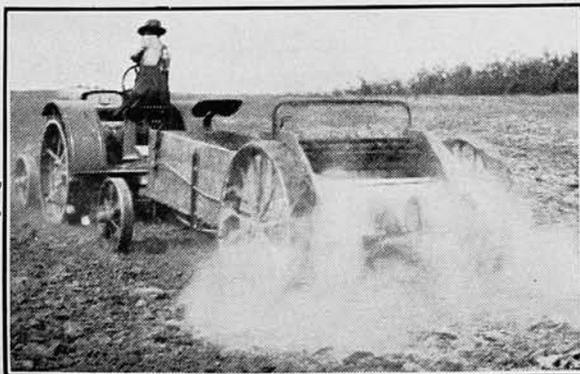
A Better Lime Spreader

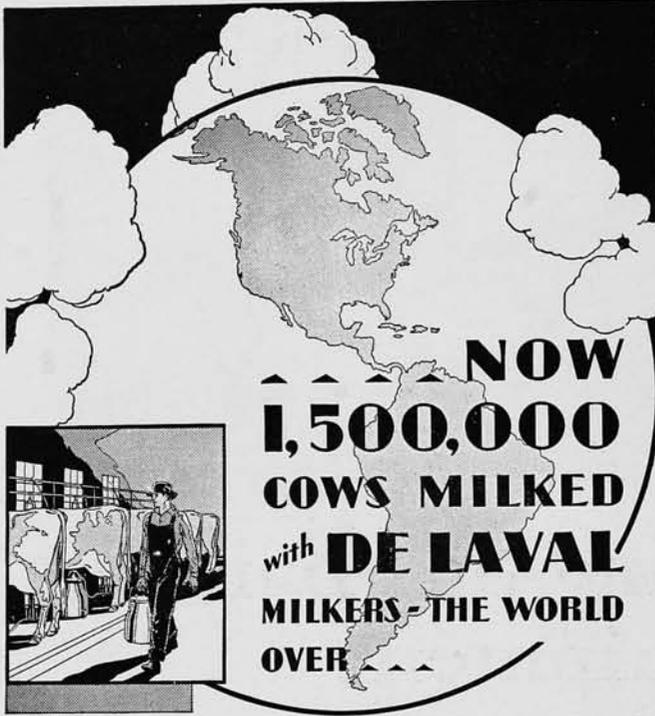
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The Cornell Countryman



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POULTRY NUMBER

Volume XXVII

MARCH

Number 6

1930

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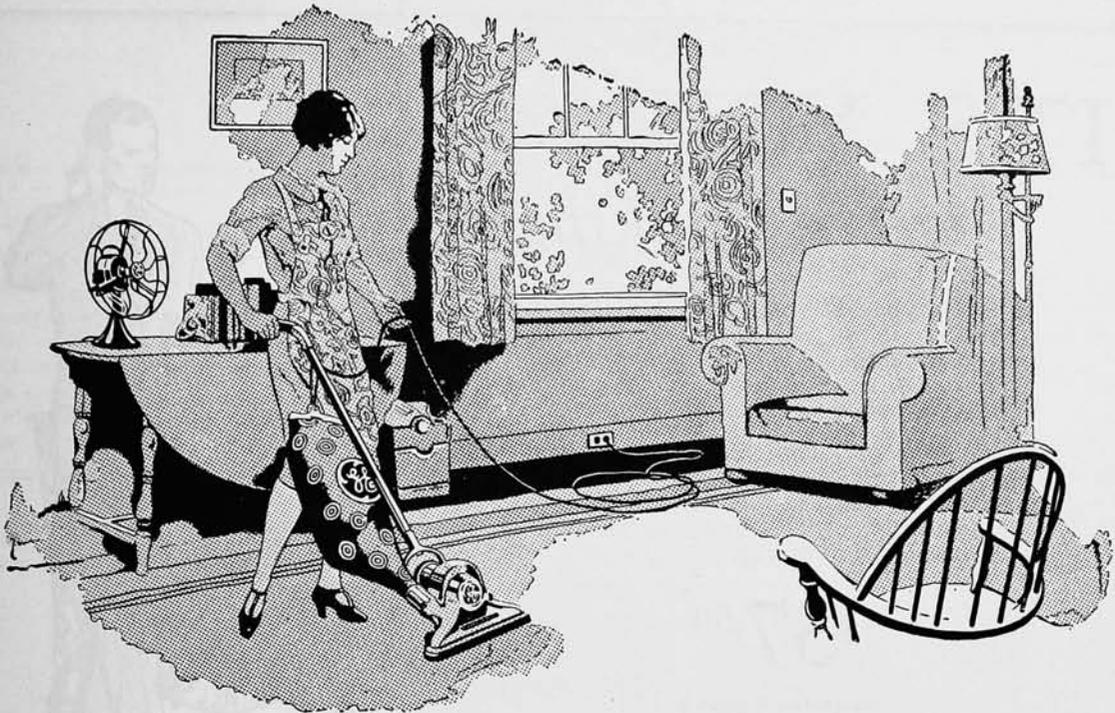
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For Your Amusement

1 1 1

State, Strand and Crescent Theatres



PROFESSOR JAMES E. RICE '90

Cornell University was the first college in this country to establish a professorship in poultry, and Professor Rice was the first one to hold that position. Under his able leadership it has always been one of the foremost of its kind in the country.

The Cornell Countryman

A Journal of Country Life—Plant, Animal, Human

Volume XXVII

March, 1930

Number 6

The Weak Link

By J. C. Huttar

THE weak link in our chain of agricultural business is the marketing of the products of the farms. The Federal Farm Board has recognized this and has placed considerable money at the disposal of the various cooperative marketing associations to assist them in strengthening this link. In the field of poultry production we have a number of well organized producers associations which have been operating successfully for a number of years. One of these associations, the Pacific Egg Producers, Inc., has been selling the poultry and eggs of its members so successfully in most of our large eastern cities that they have caused local producers, who had formerly enjoyed a semi-monopoly on the high priced outlets of these markets, to sit up and take notice. The west coast folks have put such a fine product on our eastern markets that the producers of the East have been forced, against their wills, to pay attention to the production of good market eggs and even more to the marketing of this product. A short story of the New York City wholesale egg market situation will show why the poultry producers of this state are becoming concerned about their largest market.

In the fall of 1922 the Pacific Egg Producers, Inc., opened an auction room in New York City where they sold all their eggs by the novel method of auctioning them off in lots of ten or more thirty-dozen cases to the highest bidder. The high rate of uniformity, the neat appearance of their packages and the surprising good quality of their product forced themselves on the attention and into the stores of the jobbing trade of the city. Since that time they have grown steadily and rapidly and they can truly call their egg "The Egg with the Reputation." They might even insert the word "good" before "reputation," with perfect assurance that they are not stretching the truth. Naturally they have taken the high price outlets away from all except the best producers of the state. In reviewing the average annual prices of "Nearby and nearby western hennery white, average extras" with "Pacific Coast extras" we find that the nearby egg has steadily lost ground to the West

Coast product ever since these eggs became established on the market. The following table shows this comparison from 1923 to 1929 inclusive:

Year	Price difference per dozen in favor of nearby eggs
1923	+ 1.1 cents
1924	- .1 "
1925	- .4 "
1926	- .9 "
1927	- 1.9 "
1928	- 2.2 "
1929	- 3.0 "

Ever since 1923 the western egg has topped the quotation under which the majority of the good, New York State produced, large eggs are sold. The margin has been increasing steadily in favor of the Pacific egg.

We might profit by studying, briefly, how the Pacific Egg Producers can command such a place with an egg that is about two weeks old, at the best, when it arrives in New York. A further study of prices will reveal that Coast eggs sell to best advantage during the spring and early summer months, when eggs are going into storage. The spring is the time of the year when a cent or two per dozen would mean much to our producers. What are some of the things which these western producers can give storage-men, *which we do not?*

1. Concentrated volume.
2. Uniformly good quality.
3. Dependability.
4. Infertile eggs, all eggs guaranteed.
5. No washed eggs; dirt is removed by sand blast and these eggs are protected by an oil spray.

Storage is more or less of a gamble at the best, and the quality of these eggs coming out of the warehouses reduces the risk quite a bit. Do you blame the storage man for putting away Pacific Coast eggs?

WE cannot hope to match their first advantage until we have taken care of the others. That is, we must learn to produce and market a product which is uniformly good in quality and is *absolutely dependable*. Every package must be as represented, whether

prices are high or low. A short outline of the steps necessary to produce and market good eggs follows.

Keep pure bred fowls of good size and production type.

Buy chicks from reliable breeders and producers of good market eggs. Or, if incubating, set only those eggs which are over 24 ounces per dozen in size, have good color and shape and have smooth, sound, thick shells.

Manage the flock by up-to-date methods.

Produce infertile market eggs.

Produce clean market eggs. The number of dirty eggs produced by a flock can be materially reduced by screening the perches with poultry netting, so that the birds cannot walk on the droppings boards, keeping clean wood shavings in the nests and changing the litter on the floor whenever it becomes very dirty or damp.

Gather eggs frequently; at least twice daily except on very hot or cold days when they should be gathered three times.

Hold eggs awaiting shipment in a cool dry place free from any strong odors.

Candle and grade eggs. Candling of fresh eggs is important mainly to remove blood spots, meat spots and eggs which have fine cracks in the shell, invisible under ordinary examination. These three types of abnormalities hurt the sale of our eggs considerably.

Pack in good cases with new fillers and flats.

Ship often, especially in the summer time.

Be dependable in the quality and grading of your eggs and inform the receiver of your efforts in order that your reputation can be established.

When enough producers in New York State signify their willingness to try living up to this program, we can talk cooperative marketing. But, until we have something to sell, which we will be proud of and which will compare favorably in appearance with the best products of our competitors, we had better not spend a lot of money in forming cooperative associations, whose chances of success will be hampered by having to dispose of an inferior product.

Marketing Eggs from the Grade Standpoint

By Frank A. Jones

NOT so long ago the housewife had no guarantee whatever as to what she was getting when she asked her grocer for "fresh eggs." Buying eggs was somewhat like buying the proverbial "pig in a bag"—if the eggs on display had all white or all brown shells, were carefully sorted as to cleanliness, if the price was high and the eggs were decorated with signs reading "Just Laid," "Fancy Leghorn," "Carefully Selected," "Just from the Farm," "Invalid Eggs," and the like, the customer took it for granted that the eggs were fresh and of good quality.

In many cases, no doubt some of the eggs were "Invalid." This was especially instanced in the case of a sample of a dozen eggs purchased by an inspector of the Department of Agriculture and Markets from eggs labeled: "Strictly Fresh—Just from the Farm—For Babies

and Invalids—75 cents per dozen." Upon examination of the eggs, three were found to be inedible. Unscrupulous dealers have been able to sell under such captions as mentioned because of the lack or recognized or legally established grades for eggs. Any egg might be sold as fresh providing it did not shake loosely in the shell or look aged by reason of a dull dirty appearance of the shell. Even poor cold storage eggs were classed and sold under similar designations.

To remedy this situation a law was passed in 1927, giving to the Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets the power to establish grades and rules and regulations governing the sale of eggs. The rules promulgated by the Commissioner provided for the sale of eggs by the retailer on a quality grade basis. The grades first made effective September 12, 1927, provided for four different quality classifications—Nearby Fancy, Grade A, Grade B and Grade C. Then rules also provided for an "Unclassified Grade."

It was soon found, however, that a great many retailers escaped the responsibility

of complying with the grading law by selling their eggs as "unclassified." In this way they complied with the letter of the law but did not candle their eggs to determine the exact quality or grade and thus frustrated the real purpose of the law.

regardless of season, with an additional supply of cooking and baking eggs, each class having its own place and grade designation label in the mind of the housewife, is the key to successful advertising of eggs and to a greatly increased demand.

There is no doubt but that graded buying also aids in production improvement. Why should a poultryman take particular pains with his hens, with their housing, their care and their feed, if his eggs, which are fresh, clean and of good size will bring only about the same price as those of the careless breeder, whose eggs are of inferior quality? If, however, a premium is to be paid for the better quality eggs, there is an incentive to improve his production methods. The grading of a product and the payment on that basis is the only

fair method of business dealing.

THE question has been asked "Has the egg grading law affected prices?" The law has hardly been in effect long enough to measure in any way its effect upon the prices received for eggs. Any attempt to connect the egg law with either higher or lower prices is done without definite information. Theoretically, however, the egg law should result in higher prices for higher quality eggs. A survey made in the State of Iowa at five buying points showed that producers selling on grade were averaging 2.9 cents a dozen—or practically 90 cents to the crate, more than the straight-run sellers.

The price question depends, of course, on the efficiency of enforcement of the egg requirements and on the cooperation of the retail dealers. It is obvious that if poor quality eggs are fraudulently sold as Fancy Grade or Grade A in competition with eggs honestly meeting those grades, the true Fancy Grade and Grade A eggs will suffer. This is exactly what has occurred in many instances during the late

GRADE FACTORS	MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS			
	Fancy Grade same as U.S. Special*	Grade A same as U.S. Extra*	Grade B same as U.S. Standards*	Grade C†
Shell	Clean, sound	Clean, sound	Clean, sound	Clean or dirty; Cracked but not leaking
Air cell	$\frac{1}{8}$ in. or less, localized; regular	$\frac{3}{8}$ in. or less, localized; regular	$\frac{3}{8}$ in. or less, localized; may be slightly tremulous	May be over $\frac{3}{8}$ in. May be bubbly or freely mobile
Yolk	May be dimly visible	May be visible	May be plainly visible; mobile	May be plainly dark in color; freely mobile
White	Firm, clear	Firm, clear	Reasonably firm	May be weak and watery
Germ	No visible development	No visible development	Development may be slightly visible	Development may be clearly visible but no blood showing

*U.S. Standard of Quality for Individual Eggs.

†Includes U.S. Trades, U.S. Standard Dirties, U.S. Trade Dirties and U.S. Checks (U.S. Standards of Quality for Individual Eggs).

THE grades and rules and regulations were therefore revised on August 15, 1929. The grade "Unclassified" was rescinded. Nearby Fancy was changed to Fancy Grade, and eggs containing small blood or meat spots were taken from the inedible class and their sale permitted in Grade C, not more than two of such eggs being allowed to each dozen, however. The new regulations also provide that cartons or paper bags in which eggs are delivered to the purchaser must be conspicuously labeled to indicate the exact grade; if displayed in bulk, a placard placed among or near the eggs must also give such information. Another important change was that in addition to the grade designation, the word "fresh" may be applied to Fancy Grade or Grade A eggs, which are free from objectionable odor and flavor and are not over thirty days old.

The essential thing to bear in mind with regard to the egg grading law is that it establishes legal standards of quality, and thus sets up legal protection for producer, honest merchant and consumer. A supply of good wholesome eggs the year round,

fall and winter months. The law or regulations have not been at fault, but rather those who have been willing to put trade advantage above honesty and who have been bold enough to risk detection.

It is also true that the consuming public has not yet reached the stage where they understand the grades sufficiently to discriminate between them and they are not as yet fully conversant with the terms used to designate the quality of eggs. But they are certainly and surely coming to understand, and when they know the requirements it will be impossible for any retailer or wholesaler to hide behind a term of speech or misuse a grade designation. There is every reason to believe that the egg law will help to create a demand based on quality and that increasing competition can be met only by maintaining quality standards.

SURVEYS have been made throughout the state, and from figures gathered and data on hand, it may be concluded that the sale of eggs on the grade basis has benefitted materially the New York State producer, in that it prevents unfair competition with eggs of inferior

quality from the Middle West and eggs from more distant fields. It has also prevented unfair competition between the unscrupulous and the honest merchant. Much progress has been shown within the past few months in a more general display of grade signs and in the marking of packages in which eggs are delivered to purchasers.

The law as it now stands does not make mandatory the grading of eggs by the producer. However, it would seem that a wonderful opportunity is afforded the New York State producer under our State standards of quality, to create a market for New York State graded eggs.

Eggs from the Pacific Coast and from Vineland, New Jersey, are in great demand on the New York market because it is known that these eggs can be bought in almost unlimited quantities and that they can be depended upon to be uniform in quality, size and color. Cases have been known where high quality New York State eggs have been represented as Vineland eggs in order that they might sell more readily.

According to the New York Produce Review quotations on top grades of eggs from the Pacific Coast are moving up

on the average in relation to the top prices quoted for nearby eggs. The following is quoted from the latter publication in this regard:

"In part this may be attributed to the fact that most of the finest nearbys are 'usually off the market,' being handled on a premium basis (in private deals). But the Review believes that a factor of growing importance is the wider recognition the Pacific Coast eggs are getting in the New York Market because of the absence of bloody spots, the better packing and the greater uniformity in size, shape, color and quality.

"The reputation of the Pacific Coast best packs is becoming more favorable each year, while the reputation of the nearbys is on the average unchanged. Their irregularity and lack of dependability make them suffer in comparison, and even the best marks of nearbys are 'being more and more discriminated against by buyers because they contain blood spots and often too many mediums, reducing the number of large first grade carton eggs which can be secured from each case.

"These are the facts and nearby egg producers must face them."

It Pays to Pedigree Breed

By G. O. Hall

THE selection of chickens for egg production by physical examination has been practiced widely during the last twenty-five years. A few poultrymen began selecting birds for egg production by the use of one or two physical characters more than forty years ago. Through the aid of the trapnest a number of external characters have been discovered which are definitely related to the function of egg production. Careful selection and mating of females and males has resulted in better physique; better type; more uniformity in both fowls and eggs as well as increased production per bird.

While the results are very apparent and profitable where only physical characters are used as a basis of selection and mating, a point is reached where progress becomes very slow. The function of egg production, which is nothing more than reproduction as far as the hen is concerned, is a very complex character and is due to a number of hereditary factors. These factors may be influenced very materially by environmental conditions. Egg production occurs in one sex only, yet in heredity both sire and dam exert essentially the same influence upon the laying ability of the female progeny if they are of comparable breeding. Since it is very difficult to judge with any degree of accuracy by physical examination, the ability of a male to produce high producing

daughters, reliance must be placed mainly upon the selection of female breeders, and this means that progress will be slow. By careful selection and mating annual flock averages of 160 eggs may often be obtained. It is difficult to raise this average much higher without a closer control of heredity by the use of a more refined method of selection and mating.

The next logical step whereby still further improvement may be brought

about is by means of the trapnest, followed by pedigree hatching and progeny testing. It is only by this procedure that the outstanding individuals, both males and females, in a flock may be segregated and used to the best advantage in a breeding program.

POULTRYMEN who are obtaining outstanding results in egg production from their birds are those who are trap-

TABLE I
COMPARISON OF PERCENT PRODUCTION AND FEED CONSUMPTION OF HIGH AND LOW LINES, 5 YEAR AVERAGE.

Period	Percent Production by 4-Week Periods 5 Yr. Av.		Amount of Feed—Grain and Mash Consumed by 4-Week Periods, 5 Yr. Av.	
	High Line	Low Line	High Line	Low Line
Oct. 16—Nov. 12	35.4	3.4	199.9 lbs.	168.1 lbs.
Nov. 13—Dec. 10	43.6	9.1	234.1	194.3
Dec. 11—Jan. 7	42.7	20.6	232.8	199.4
Jan. 8—Feb. 4	45.2	29.4	238.6	214.6
Feb. 5—Mar. 4	59.1	40.2	254.8	215.2
Mar. 5—Apr. 1	65.7	50.5	254.2	222.1
Apr. 2—Apr. 29	67.7	56.3	238.9	218.8
Apr. 30—May 27	69.8	54.3	241.4	205.1
May 28—June 24	66.7	58.9	218.2	196.1
June 25—July 22	65.9	53.0	206.9	165.0
July 23—Aug. 19	59.1	44.4	190.3	171.4
Aug. 20—Sept. 16	51.2	19.3	190.0	151.2
Sept. 17—Oct. 15	38.2	6.5	192.6	146.9
Percent Production Annually	55.5	33.3	Total—2892.8 lbs.	2467.3 lbs.
No. Eggs Annually	202.6	121.5	Value \$72.32	\$61.68

The results in this table are based on one pen each of Low Line and High Line pullets consisting of 36 birds each annually, from 1924 to 1929.

nesting, pedigree hatching, and keeping a complete set of records. Very few of the many 300-egg hens which have been produced in the last decade, have been the result of accidental matings. They have

THAT pedigree breeding is essential in fixing in a strain of birds the characters necessary for high egg production is well illustrated in the results obtained at Cornell University in breeding for egg

consumed more feed than the low line. This is to be expected if one line is to produce more eggs than the other.

Table II shows the gross incomes from eggs for the two lines and the value of the feed consumed. The differences between the two lines in value of products produced are not due entirely to differences in the numbers of eggs laid, but also to the distribution of the eggs throughout the laying year. The pullets from stock which has been selected and bred for high egg production lay a much greater proportion of their eggs during times of high prices than do the low line birds. This would apply, in general, to any stock with similar breeding. The advantage of \$2.69 per hen, annually, over a five year period would amount to a relatively large sum of money if a poultryman owned one or two thousand hens.

TABLE II

MARKET VALUE OF EGGS AND FEED COSTS FOR HIGH AND LOW LINE BIRDS,
5 YEAR AVERAGE, 36 PULLETS. EACH LINE ANNUALLY.

Year	High Value	Low Value	Difference
1924—25	\$231.64	\$133.08	\$ 98.56
1925—26	209.57	131.71	77.86
1926—27	210.67	133.84	76.83
1927—28	249.81	136.60	113.21
1928—29	304.69	133.31	171.38
5 Year Average	\$241.28	\$133.71	\$107.57
Average Annual Cost of Feed	\$ 72.32	\$ 61.68	\$ 10.64
Value of Eggs Less Feed Cost	\$168.96	\$ 72.03	\$ 96.93
Advantage in Favor of High Line			\$ 2.69 per hen

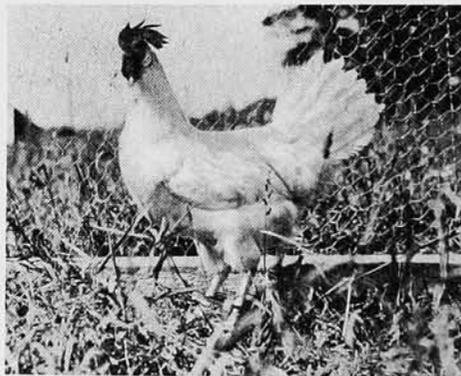
The values obtained for the eggs produced are based on the average monthly prices for the grade extras as quoted on the New York Market U. S. A. The value of the feed is based on a flat rate of \$2.50 per 100 lbs.

been produced by poultrymen who have spent a great deal of time and patience in the careful selection and mating of their birds, as well as keeping an accurate and complete set of records. Flock averages of 200 eggs or more are common among some of the best known poultrymen, and individual pens of ten pullets each, entered in official egg laying contests have averaged as high as 300 eggs per bird during a period of 365 days.

A great many farmers are keeping chickens as a major or minor enterprise on general farms. The quality of the stock will often determine whether the poultry enterprise is returning a profit or is being conducted at a loss. Many farmers are not equipped to carry on a system of pedigree breeding, nor do they have the time to keep the careful system of records necessary. They may, however, and should take advantage of the work being done by the specialized breeder, by purchasing pedigreed chicks, or males with ancestry of known high producing ability. Such birds will cost more than ordinary stock. They are worth more, not only because it costs more to produce them, but if honest records have been kept they are inherently better than stock from just ordinary birds where little or no selection has been practiced.

production. Two lines of Single Comb White Leghorns have been maintained, namely, high line and low line birds. The environmental conditions from the time hatching eggs are laid until the pullets have completed their first laying year are essentially the same for both lines. Any differences in production, then, may be accounted for by heredity.

Table I shows the percent production by four week periods, based on a five year average, for the two lines and the amounts of feed consumed. During the laying year it will be seen that the high line birds



A TYPICAL PRODUCER OF THE CORNELL
"HIGH LINE" STRAIN

FEEED costs make up approximately 45 percent of the cost of producing eggs. The other costs involved would be essentially the same for both lines. If the low line birds, with an average production of 121 eggs paid only actual expenses, or showed a slight loss, then chicks from similar stock would be high at any price. During some years since 1918, birds with as low an average production as the low line pullets have returned a profit. It can readily be seen that chicks and stock from breeders comparable to the high line birds are worth a great deal more and that the chances for greater profits are materially increased.

Poultrymen throughout the United States are awakening to the fact that there are wide differences in quality among production birds and they are now demanding eggs, chicks, and stock which have been bred and reared under some form of official supervision. Many hatcherymen are now buying males with official pedigrees to head the flocks from which their hatching eggs are obtained.

The demand for healthy, vigorous, high quality, production bred chicks and stock is expanding rapidly and that demand will continue and increase. The best insurance a poultryman can have against periods of low prices or depressions in the (Continued on page 177)

Better Eggs from New York State

By J. S. Putnam

NEW YORK State eggs as a whole, do not enjoy the reputation as the best in the market. The best criterion for this statement is the price they bring; the majority of our eggs from New York State fall into the "average extra" classification. Here and there we

find a progressive poultryman who is regularly receiving the quotation for "closely selected extras," but these men are few. Generally speaking, dealers discriminate against the New York State product. The reason for this discrimination has been variously assigned as partly

due to breakage in transit, lack of uniformity in packing, and more recently, to an ungraded product. The poultry extension service of the College of Agriculture has been instrumental in helping producers to correct the first two difficulties. The latter one, an ungraded product,

has been of major importance only a short time. It is this factor that the extension service is now stressing.

The original Better Egg Law did not bring out the lack of quality in the average New York eggs. The amended law which became effective in August, 1929, brought out more strongly the lack of uniform interior quality in our eggs. This lack of interior quality was reflected very plainly in the returns to the producer. The truth about our eggs was not realized at the farms, and in many cases not believed when pointed out. The idea that fresh eggs could contain blood or meat or even be rotten, was out of the question. Our competitors eggs did not have these disqualifications why should ours? The story was a frameup and candling was a farce!

The poultry extension service undertook to correct this attitude among producers, to show them where their eggs fell down in quality, and how to market a better quality of product. Our competitors eggs did not contain inferior ones, they had taken them out. We had to do the same thing. Only one method of helping the producer seemed logical, that was to teach him how to candle and how to recognize the differences in the quality of fresh eggs.

The original plan called for three day schools in candling and grading. This was cut to two days, and then to one day before a single school was held! The work of three days must then be crowded into one. The need for such a school was not yet appreciated; production problems took precedence. This work, under the term of "Marketing" was usually given the last day of three or two day poultry schools.

THE first demonstration and school in candling and grading was held early in December, 1929. Since then, we have held fifteen such schools in eleven counties. The schools were arranged by the farm bureaus and financed through them. The general plan was to charge a small fee for the entire School (three days) and then refund the fee to farm bureau members who attended all of the sessions. Perhaps this is the reason we secured as good an attendance as we did at the early meetings. As a rule, only about one-third of the registration returned for the last day and the marketing work. These schools were open to both farm bureau members and non-members alike, but non-members were not given the refund privilege.

The morning sessions on the one day of marketing work were given over to discussions of the market situation and the handling and care of market eggs. We tried to show how the New York State poultryman compared with others who were shipping to our nearby markets, and to point out as best we

could, the prospects for the immediate future. Then we took up the handling of eggs including the gathering, cleaning, holding, packing, and shipping. A little about candling was put in, but the bulk of the candling work came in the afternoon. Following the noon hour we had a discussion of the New York State retail grades for eggs. Whenever possible, we secured an inspector from the Bureau of Food Inspection at Albany to give this talk. The Bureau has given us fine cooperation, and supplied men for six of our schools. This discussion was followed by a demonstration of the grades. Producers cooperated by bringing in cases and half-cases of fresh eggs from which we secured the higher grades, and usually we could find a few of the more common abnormal eggs. These included blood spots, bloody eggs, and meat spots. Usually we arranged for some low quality eggs for demonstration and comparison. A demonstration of eggs graded for size was prepared, and the value discussed. The small amount of time left was given over to individual instruction and practice. At no school was this period long enough to do more than explain the candling principles.

THE first meetings were not as successful as we had hoped for; the subject was new, not well understood, and had received little publicity. It did not appeal to many poultrymen because they thought it entailed too much work. This impression we sought to correct. Also the idea that it took a long time to learn how to candle. As the winter progressed, we were able to get out more publicity through the press and the radio, with a result that interest quickened, and the attendance at these schools picked up. At one school, 153 men and women were enrolled. Results will appear slowly. We hear better reports from a few receivers at the market, and we get some commendations from the field. These encourage us to do better.

There are some discouraging aspects. The most apparent one is that the pro-

ducers we should reach first are not at our meetings; this is the small producer, to whom poultry is only a side line, who does not deem it worth his while to attend these meetings. His production is small, not more than two cases a week, and from that standpoint his attitude is justified. If we will only consider that the largest part of the eggs from New York State come from such farms as these, we can recognize the difficulty of bettering the reputation of New York eggs as a group. Perhaps we are expecting too much, or perhaps our method is wrong.

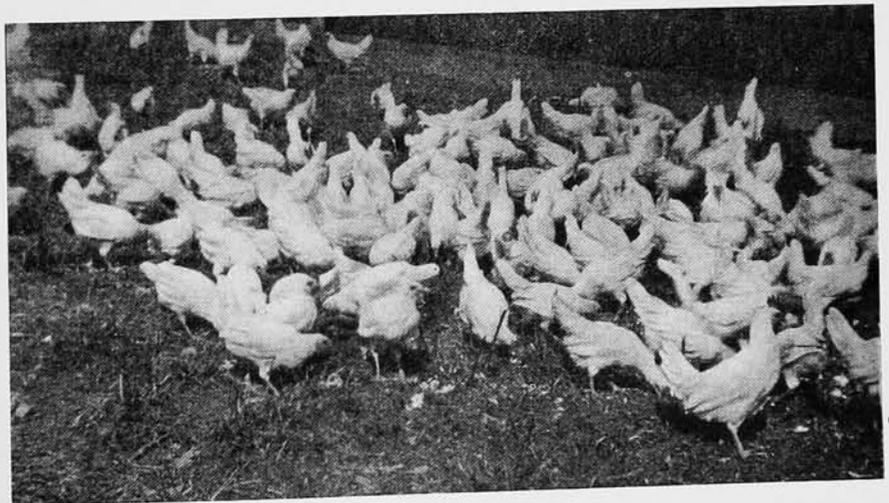
If our method is right, then we must enter upon a more intensive, rather than extensive campaign. The greatest effectiveness of these schools is felt only when we work with small groups. With only one man available for less than ten weeks each year, it is impossible to instruct properly, a large number of poultrymen. Follow-up meetings are also essential. Finally, we must find some way of interesting the small producer.

Some method of providing this candling and grading service at central points and at a nominal cost has been considered. The details have not been worked out, and they are numerous. It would take time to provide such a service for the state, and time is precious just now.

Two things are certain: New York State is rapidly losing her prestige in her home markets and this discrimination in favor of other producing areas is being keenly felt in lower prices. The slight progress we have made thus far indicates that we can increase returns sufficiently to more than cover added costs. These are our reasons for carrying on.

Superphosphate is equally well adapted for use on the dropping boards of the poultry house as in the gutters of the dairy barn.

Your 1930 fertilizer program should be planned this March.



A FLOCK OF YOUNG BIRDS ON RANGE

A flock like this might well increase the farmers egg selling problem by giving him plenty of eggs to sell.



Through Our Wide Windows

Tariff Again

IT IS interesting to note that Congress recently cast aside its disputes on prohibition and the confirmation of Mr. Hughes as our Chief Justice long enough at least, to do some constructive work on the tariff question. We had begun to fear that prohibition had taken the glamour away from the long mooted question of the tariff. It is a relief to hear the question again raised above the clamor of the other disputes.

A few insurgent Republicans united with the Democrats and succeeded in lowering the tariff rate on aluminum. Since 1922 this rate has been sky high. It is now lowered to the rate of 1914, provided for in the Underwood Bill of that year. But it is not so much a question of this rate or that rate raised or lowered. It is this. What is wrong with our tariff system? Why should the tariff be so great a political problem? The great mass of people in the past have been as disgusted with the disputes it has aroused as they now are of the prohibition question.

Until the problem of regulating tariff is taken out of the hands of political parties, dominated by men who in many instances have no great knowledge of economic problems of tariff and international trade, we shall have this ever-present subject of political debate before us. We have a Tariff Commission with powers to investigate the tariff situation and to make recommendations. Why not increase their powers to be similar to the Inter-state Commerce Commission? Why not give them the power to fix the tariff rates?

In order that this plan shall succeed, two things are essential. The commission must be composed of men, not selected because of political affiliations, but because of their skill in and knowledge of economic problems and conditions. To form a commission of politicians would merely be giving vast power over our economic problems to a few men. No, we must have men fitted by experience and knowledge. Secondly, a long-time tariff policy should be formed. It would be disastrous to change our international trade policy to one of free trade at a single step. Any traditional policy cannot be changed with a single gesture in a single moment. The business organizations must be given time to re-organize their systems. A long-time carefully worked out policy would provide for a change in our individual thought and in our economic organizations.

Domecon Women as Citizens

ARE women right in taking an interest in politics? Is it their affair, or should they leave it to the men? Mrs. Anna Steese Richardson believes that it is the duty of every woman to take a vital interest in politics, not to oust men from public offices but to see that the community in which she and her family lives is honestly and efficiently run. If this is true, is it not necessary for students of home economics, whose chief interest is the efficient and scientific management of the family to learn the duties of citizenship, the common laws to be obeyed, the laws governing property, ownership of children and those protecting the community?

THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN wishes to do four things: publish interesting alumni notes, furnish campus news, present the latest agricultural information and stimulate boys and girls to seek the aid of their State Colleges in order that they may lead fuller and finer lives.

Mrs. Richardson states that it is often the fault of the mothers that children—the younger generation—hold laws in such contempt; that it is the mothers who so often break the speed laws and call to the children to watch for the cop! Women are often guilty of breaking the quarantine law—sending children to school when they are obviously ill, merely to get them out of the way. With such flagrant disobedience in the home itself the children can scarcely be expected to have regard for state or federal authority.

A woman, too, should know all about her rights of ownership of property and children, her state divorce laws, the workings of her community board of health. In fact if the woman citizen is to be any positive force for good in her community she must begin now, as a student in college, to learn the requirements of a good citizen, to realize the important place that she holds as an influence over her community and all future citizens.

Staff Changes

THE grey demon, whom so many of us strive so valiantly to catch and yet whose clutches we would delay when we have almost caught him, graduation, has seized from our midst two of the COUNTRYMAN staff. Our editor-in-chief, Stanford C. Bates '30 and the circulation manager, Douglas M. Roy '30, have completed their college courses in record time, seven terms, and are now boldly facing the harder trials of life away from the protection of their Alma Mater. God speed and good luck are the earnest wishes of us who remain behind to take up their work. Another of the 1929-30 board who has been forced to temporarily relinquish his position is Henry S. Clapp, New York 4-H News editor. Hank is away from school acquiring the required floriculture practice and experience. Norma M. Stevens '31 has also temporarily given up her position on the editorial board because she too is staying out this term to acquire her floriculture practise.

To replace these men several changes in the staff have been necessary. Donald Armstrong '30 will act in the capacity of circulation manager. George A. Earl, Jr. '31 has assumed the task of editing the 4-H News page and Erma R. Lewis '30 has taken over the reins of the managing editor's position. Any editorial brackbats may be laid at the door of Alfred Van Wagenen '30, who has become editor-in-chief for the remainder of the year.

Through an editorial misunderstanding the illustration in R. K. Adams' article, "Eight Weeks in the Southern Appalachians" published in the February issue of the COUNTRYMAN, bore a misleading title. The correct heading is as follows: "A Scene in the Mountains where Mr. Adams Worked."

Because of unforeseen circumstances necessitating a last minute reduction in the size of this issue, it has been necessary to omit the New York 4-H News and Cornell Foresters pages. These features will appear as usual again next month.



Former Student Notes

Here, There and Everywhere

MORE scholarships and fellowships in the College of Agriculture and increased interest in two and four year courses in agriculture among prospective Cornell students were the outstanding points of discussion at the annual meeting of the Alumni Association of the New York State College of Agriculture. The meeting was held in East Roberts Hall Thursday of Farmers' Week following an unusually successful banquet of the two associations in Willard Straight Hall, Wednesday evening. J. B. Kirkland, President of the Association, presided.

During the past year a special Alumni Committee appointed by President Kirkland of the association studied with the faculty committee the proposition of offering two year courses in agriculture. The committee reported that it had recommended two year courses be established and had given Dr. Cornelius Betten, Director of Resident Instruction at the college their best suggestions regarding a course that would provide an opportunity for the farm boy, who because of lack of time, money or the prescribed entrance requirements could not take a four year course. Two year courses of the usual college standards were offered. Students who enter must have 15 acceptable entrance units. The courses were announced late making the registration small.

This special Alumni Committee was instructed to continue its work in 1930 assisting officials of the college in further organizing this course and disseminating information regarding this course and the four year course in agriculture.

The Association directed that a special committee be appointed to work with influential citizens and concerns in establishing at Cornell more scholarships and perhaps two or three fellowships.

This committee promises to report progress at the next meeting.

The following officers were elected to serve until the next annual meeting.

We wish to thank all those alumni who have answered so well our letters in search of material, also anyone who has contributed toward making this page a success. We aim to print news of the alumni of the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics which will be of interest to alumni, professors, students and anyone else who reads our notes. This can only be done through cooperation of the ones who are interested in the page, who let us know what they want and how they want it, so we can strive to reach our goal. Therefore if any of you have helpful suggestions, or any news about yourself or former students, just send it in and it will be greatly appreciated. Thank You!

President, E. C. Weatherby, Ithaca, New York.

1st Vice Pres., E. P. Smith, Sherburne, New York.

2nd Vice Pres., O. F. Ross, Lowville, New York.

3rd Vice Pres., R. F. Fricke, Buffalo, New York.

Sec. Treasurer, A. W. Gibson, Ithaca, New York.

Executive Committee:

T. E. Milliman, Rochester, New York.

J. B. Kirkland, Freeville, New York.

Jared VanWagenen, Jr., Lawyersville, New York.

'77

Dr. Leland O. Howard was the recipient of the first medal given by an organization, "The New York Farmers" in New York City, January 21. The society is composed of well-known New Yorkers greatly interested in the advancement of agriculture and medals will be awarded from time to time for outstanding achievement in agriculture. Dr. Howard was connected for more than fifty years with the Bureau of Entomology of the Department of Agriculture, being chief of the bureau for many years. When he retired

as chief he became a principal entomologist in the bureau, in charge of entomological work in which he has special interest, and he is now engaged in that work.

Isaac P. Roosa retired on his seventy-sixth birthday, January 27, as United States dispatch agent for the Department of State at New York. He received a letter from Secretary of State Stimson expressing the department's appreciation of "the exceptional services you have rendered the Government for so many years." Mr. Roosa had been dispatch agent since 1890.

'84

Dr. Henry P. de Forest of New York has moved his office to the Mayflower Hotel, at 15 Central Park West. Dr. de Forest received his M.S. degree in '87.

'86

Ennis R. Austin, who is a member of the firm of Austin and Shamblean, architects and engineers, has moved his office to the twelfth story of the Building and Loan Tower at 216 West Washington Avenue, South Bend, Indiana.

'90

William M. Irish was elected vice-president of refining of the American Petroleum Institute at its annual meeting held in December. He is with the Atlantic Refining Company in Philadelphia.

'97

Tertullus Harrison King, Jr., a fruit-farmer near Trumansburg, New York, died suddenly of heart disease on December 30. He was born on October 15, 1881, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Tertullus H. King. He took three years of special agriculture. He was well-known as a lecturer on agricultural subjects. His wife, formerly Miss Carrie Mitchell, two daughters, Helen and Mary King, and four sons, Robert, John, Philip, and Richard King, survive him. Professor Asa C. King '99 of the Farm Practice Department is his brother.

'00

Professor Lewis C. Graton of Harvard recently addressed the Utah Legislative Tax Committee and The Utah Commission on Tax Revision at Salt Lake City on "Mines and Mine Taxation in Utah." He also spoke before the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers in New York on "Impressions of the Rand, Geologic, Economic."

'05

Hayes C. Taylor is farming at Emberville, Pennsylvania. Hayes was back at

Cornell for Farm and Home Week and told us some stories of his college days. We were especially interested in his remembrances of the days when our present Dean, then known as "Bert" Mann, was a student in the Ag College. Hayes tells us that in the days immediately following his graduation, Bert soon became homesick for Ithaca and said that he could do better work at Cornell than anywhere else.

'13

E. Victor Underwood resigned on December 1 as general secretary of the New

York State Farm Bureau Federation to become manager of the Producers' Warehouse and Elevator Company, Inc., the realty-holding subsidiary of the Grange League Federation Exchange.

'14

LaFayette W. Argetsinger, Jr. is now supervisor of employers' liability matters in eight states for the Lumberman's Mutual Liability and Casualty Company of Philadelphia. He was formerly with the Erie Railroad. His address is at 5354 Howland Avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

H. F. Keyes says that he is spending money for the United States Gypsum Company on one of their experimental farms. He tells us that he has two fine girls. His address is Oakfield, New York.

'15

Willard W. Butts, formerly manager of the Pettinos Graphite Mills in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, and for the past two years sales manager of the Asbury Graphite Mills at Asbury, New Jersey, has been appointed superintendent of St. Luke's Hospital at Fountain Hill, Bethlehem.

William H. Mathee is director of the tooth-brush division of Johnson and Johnson, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

'16

Felix Ferraris has been elected assistant secretary of the Industrial Trust Company in Providence, Rhode Island.

C. W. Gilbert is extension economist and assistant professor of farm management at the University of Vermont, Burlington, Vermont. He received his Ph.D. in June, 1929. His address is 204 Howard Street, Burlington, Vermont.

Edward E. Ludwig has been elected president for this year of the Kiwanis Club of Pittsburgh. He is a florist in the Koppers Building.

"Buck" Martin has only missed one Farmers' Week at Cornell since he graduated from the Ag College and he says he does not intend to miss another one as long as he is so near Ithaca. His address is Lima, New York. Buck is married and has two girls and two boys.

'17

Abraham Shultz has announced his engagement to Miss Mabel Greenwald of Mount Vernon, New York. His address is 666 Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn, New York.

'18

James Francis Carty died at the Kingston, New York City Hospital on November 28, following an operation for appendicitis caused by intestinal trouble contracted during the World War. He took a year at agriculture. His record during the War was impressive. He served as a sergeant, going over with the Twenty-sixth Division. He received the French



TOMORROW!

HEADS LIFTED from the job of today... the thoughts of Father and Son borne away on the wings of that man-made bird of the air... thoughts turned for the moment to build the things of tomorrow.

Yesterday... where Indians hunted... today farmers reap. Where covered wagons lurched... farmers' wives speed in automobiles. Where the hoe lay... a huge machine shed stands. Where livestock was fed just because it should be fed... livestock feeding has become a thinking job.

Into this rush of progress many years ago came the Purina Mills, the pioneer makers of feed. What a change since then! Pork to market in six months... dairy cows milking gallons instead of quarts... pullets laying heavily in fall and winter. Better feed has told its story!

Tomorrow... the Fathers and Sons of the farm will demand and realize many more things. Purina will be ready... with her big experiment farm... her huge feed testing laboratories... her power to gather the best raw ingredients possible for Checkerboard Feed. She will be ready always with a Checkerboard Feed which will satisfy the farmer's one demand which has remained unchanged through all the years... a feed which will make him the most money... yesterday... today... tomorrow!



THIS IS NUMBER SIX OF A SERIES OF ADVERTISEMENTS TO COLLEGE MEN

Wyandotte WASHED BOTTLES

*Look Clean —
and are Clean*



The thousands of dairy-
men and creamerymen
who regularly use Wyan-
dotte Cleaning Products
know that Wyandotte
washed surfaces are sani-
tarily clean both to the
eye and to the microscope.

Two of the Wyandotte
Cleaning Products—

Wyandotte
Cleaner and Cleanser

and

Wyandotte
Alkali Special

are used for milk bottle
washing—one for hand
washing and the second
for machine washing.

Wyandotte washed bot-
tles protect the quality
and flavor of milk and
cream placed in them.
And, too, the cost per
thousand bottles washed
when using Wyandotte is
so low as to give the user
a profit.

*Wyandotte
cleans clean*



THE J. B. FORD CO.
Sole Manufacturers
WYANDOTTE, MICHIGAN

Greater EARNING CAPACITY



THIS new Model "L" Case Tractor has
an earning capacity so great that
no student of practical farming should fail
to investigate it and these new tractor
advantages.

Here is a tractor that will pull three,
four or five 14-inch plow bottoms, depend-
ing upon conditions. A 28-inch thresher
with all attachments is no load for it.
Yet the tractor weighs but slightly more
than three ordinary draft horses.

Here is a tractor with ample traction,
and still it is light and quick. There are
three forward speeds— $2\frac{1}{2}$, $3\frac{1}{4}$ and 4 miles
per hour. It furnishes ideal belt power,
smooth and accurately governed at all
loads. Its power is so flexible that a com-
paratively small feed mill may be operated
with practically the same fuel econ-
omy as a large thresher. This all-
around usefulness and economy are
exceedingly important tractor advan-
tages.

Here is a tractor a boy can operate
with ease. Every control is handy
and responds quickly and easily. The
platform is roomy and the spring seat
is adjustable to the most comfortable
position for the operator. Dust is largely
eliminated by a full platform and fenders
with protecting sheets on the sides and in
front of the platform.

Complete technical information on this
tractor will be gladly furnished.

J. I. CASE CO., Inc., Racine, Wis.



*A similar
tractor is
now also
available
in a smaller
size—the
Model "C"*

CASE

QUALITY MACHINES FOR PROFITABLE FARMING

Médaille Militaire, the Croix de Guerre with Palm, the United States Victory Medal with five bars, and the New York State Victory Medal. He is survived by his wife, who was Anna F. Horton '15, his parents, two brothers, and a sister.

'19

Vilma Viegert Cormack is living near Buffalo. She has two boys, six and eight years old.

Harold B. Fuller is associated with the Chenango Ice Cream Company of Norwich, New York as secretary and treasurer.

Kurt A. Mayer is now with Jessup and Lamont, brokers at 26 Broadway, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Mayer (Elna E. Johnson '19) now live at 27 Tain Drive,

Russell Gardens, Great Neck, New York. They have two daughters, Elna Anida, aged six, and Nancy Kay, aged one.

Frederick E. Pfordte is working in an electrical shop and is the town clerk at Cairo, Greene County, New York.

'20

Warner F. Baldwin has been with the Blue Valley Creamer Company of Duluth, Minnesota, since graduation. His address is 243 Garden Street, Duluth, Minnesota.

"Don", Hoagland is still with Roy Barnhill, Incorporated, and lives at 2218 Colfax Street, Evanston, Illinois. "Don" is secretary of the Cornell Club of Chicago.

Robert Porter Morris '20, was accidentally killed while haying on the farm of his brother at Lodi, New York, on July 30. He was born in Lodi on February 2, 1897, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Morris. He received the degree of B.S. He had taught in the College of Agriculture in Beirut, Syria, and worked with the Near East Relief in Sidon. In 1926 he entered the Buffalo Medical College. Two brothers, Professor John Morris of Oklahoma State College, and Henry L. Morris '16 of Lodi, and a sister, Mrs. Irvin Kelly, survive him.

In 1923, G. A. Spader left Hammondsport, where he had taught agriculture and coached athletics for three years. He is now an instructor of horticulture and a coach of basketball in the New York State School of Agriculture at Morrisville, New York. He is married and has a two and a half year old son, Guy Wallace.

Clayton C. Taylor is farming at Lawton, New York. His special prides are his herd of pure bred Aberdeen-Angus cattle, his certified Cornelian oats, his certified seed potatoes, and his hot house lambs.

After working four years as a bacteriologist first in the Antitoxin Laboratories at Pearl River, New York, then as city bacteriologist of Geneva, New York, W. A. Wall entered Syracuse to secure his M.D. degree. Since his graduation in 1928 he has served as clinical pathologist in the Cortland County Hospital. Frederick, Edward and Lois are the children of Mr. and Mrs. Wall. They reside at 8 Parker Avenue, Cortland, New York.

3 Big Ways

in which Diamond can be profitably used by the average farmer:

1. As the chief protein ingredient of the dairy ration.
2. As a cheaper source of good egg-producing protein for the laying mash. (As a part replacement for meat scraps.)
3. As an important ingredient of the high-protein supplement to whole corn in hog feeding.

Diamond Corn Gluten Meal

is particularly suited (by its analysis and grind) to function efficiently in all three of these tasks... If you're an alumnus, running your own farm, why not be among those who are profiting in this manner with Diamond? If you're an undergraduate, why not paste this in your hat or file it in your memory for future reference?

Complete details for feeding Diamond will be given free. Write:

RATION SERVICE DEPT.
Corn Products Ref'g Co.

17 Battery Place New York City



40% Protein Guaranteed

READY MIXED FEEDS CONTAINING DIAMOND ARE GOOD FEEDS

1



Where the farmer's dollar goes farthest

for profit

Holsteins

1. Holsteins predominate in 30 states.
2. Eighty per cent of all cows producing more than 1000 pounds of butterfat in a year are Holsteins.

Use Coupon Below

Please send me your free booklet of facts "Holsteins for Profit."

Name _____

Address _____

The Extension Service
HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN
ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA
Room C-603, 230 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill.

'21

An interesting talk was broadcast over station WEAI by Allen E. McAllester, agricultural missionary to Angola, South Africa. He states that the family is fortunate that has eighty bushels of beans, twenty bushels of sweet potatoes, a pig, and three chickens for their years supply from which to clothe themselves, for food, and to pay the head tax of four dollars.

The natives have oxen but never use a plow or wagon. They cultivate by hand and carry the crop home on their shoulders. They mix all the varieties of seeds they can get hold of in the same field and the result is just what could be expected. There is not only need of varieties suited to the soil and climate of the Angola highlands, but the people need to be taught to use these seeds and to be careful of them.

'24

A daughter, Edith Anna, was born on September 23, 1929 to Mr. and Mrs. John P. Wilman. Mr. Wilman is a member of the faculty of the College of Agriculture. Mrs. Wilman (Miss Anna Rogers) was former home demonstration agent in Cortland County.

D. H. Urban is doing some accounting work for a plantation at Scott, Mississippi.

NITROGEN TOP-DRESSING

gives the needed

Extra Growth Element

PLENTY of nitrogen is as essential to growing crops as sunshine and rain. *Nitrogen is the fertilizer element that makes plants grow.*

The first step toward a bumper yield is to use a good complete fertilizer at planting time—a high-analysis fertilizer, rich in nitrogen. Then, when the young plants begin to feed heavily—

Top-dress with Arcadian Sulphate of Ammonia.

Arcadian Sulphate of Ammonia top-dressing provides an extra quantity of nitrogen right at the time the growing plants need it most—gives them the additional plant food that forces early maturity and produces bumper yields.

Arcadian Sulphate contains 20.56 per cent nitrogen, guaranteed. All soluble, all quickly usable by the plants. Arcadian is fine and dry and easy to put out. The few hours' time it takes to top-dress with Arcadian Sulphate of Ammonia may mean the difference between profit and loss on your money crops.

To be sure of your supply, order it from your dealer when you buy your mixed fertilizer. Farmers everywhere are invited to write The Barrett Company for information about their fertilizer problems. Address our nearest office.

The *Barrett* Company

40 Rector Street, New York, N. Y.

Atlanta, Ga.
Memphis, Tenn.
Norfolk, Va.

Cleveland, Ohio
San Francisco, Cal.
Toronto, Ont., Canada



Arcadian Sulphate of Ammonia is fine and dry—runs through your hand like fine, dry sand.

ARCADIAN

Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

Sulphate of Ammonia

NITROGEN is the **GROWTH ELEMENT** As essential as sunshine to growing crops. Be sure your crops get plenty of nitrogen both in the complete fertilizer you use at planting time and as top-dressing during the growing season. Authorities recommend it.

'26

James E. Frazer is still teaching; this year in the Lance School for Boys. He is married and living at 4 DeForest Avenue, Summit, New Jersey.

William J. Hamilton is passing cigars to all his friends by way of announcing the arrival of a ten pound daughter. Little Ruth Eleanor made her initial bow on Sunday, November 24. Mrs. Hamilton, formerly Helen E. Richtmyer, received her degree here in '28. Bill is assistant in the

department of biology. They are living at 318 Elmwood Avenue, Ithaca, New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Mellen announced the birth of a daughter, Susan Virginia, on July 24. Mrs. Mellen was formerly Virginia E. Tyler.

Frederick L. "Fritz" Miner is manager of the Sedgefield Inn, Sedgefield, Greensboro, N. C. In looking over the little folder concerning the inn, it certainly appears to be "An ideal place for the individual seeking rest and relaxation."

'27

Mrs. Goldie Ferguson Bircher will assist in household art in Wayne County in connection with the home bureau.

Ruth B. Schoeffel is a personal shopper for the department store in New York of James McCreery and Company, and is head of the college exhibition work. She lives at 52 Sanford Place, Bridgeport, Connecticut.

Francis G. Davenport '27 and William S. Salisbury '28 started on a trip around the world in November. They expect to include the South Sea Islands in their itinerary.

Mr. and Mrs. Monte Cone of Unadilla, New York, have announced the marriage on December 5 of their daughter, Barbara F. Cone '27, to Dr. Clifton H. Berlinghoff, a graduate of Wesleyan and Johns Hopkins and now a physician in Binghamton.

Anna Mae VanDeman was married to John Edward Bacon of Buffalo on June 29, at her home in Ithaca. Carl E. VanDeman '31, was one of the ushers. Mr. and Mrs. Bacon are living at 42 Prospect Avenue, Hamburg, New York. Mr. Bacon is an employee of the post office in Buffalo and Mrs. Bacon is teaching biology in the Hamburg High School. After graduating, Mrs. Bacon taught at Westport, New Jersey, for one year before going to Hamburg.

Alexander J. Walsh is poultryman for the Kalaneka Farms in Pittsford, New York.

Nellie Wilson is teaching domestic science at Wayland, New York.

Robert E. Zautner is supervisor of motion pictures and displays in the upstate area of the New York Telephone Company. His address is Room 1207, 11 North Pearl Street, Albany, New York.

'28

Cameron G. Garman is an assistant in agricultural economics at the Alabama Polytechnic Institute. His address is Box 306, Auburn, Alabama.

Evelyn W. Robinson is a bookkeeper with Keith and Branch in Upper Jay, New York.

Minford L. Peterson is teaching physics and chemistry in Waterville, New York.

Helen M. McCarthy is secretary-technician for Dr. A. M. Blair, during the winter at Southern Pines, North Carolina, and in the summer at Bethlehem, New Hampshire.

Marion G. Wilson is head dietitian at the Berth Moses Hospital in Brooklyn.

'29

Charles C. Clavell and R. J. Bird are working as assistants in the soil survey of the Porto Rican Island. This survey is being carried on in cooperation with the Federal Department of Agriculture.

Adaline W. Gulick has received the Mead Johnson Fellowship in nutrition at the Child Welfare Research Station at the University of Iowa. She is now living at 1073 East College Street, Iowa City, Iowa.

HERC THE HELPER

No. 2 STUMP BLASTING

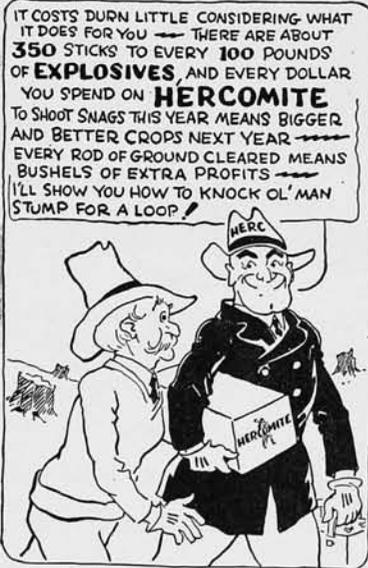


WHAT'S THE MATTER, FRIEND, ARE YOU STUMPED?

DURN NEAR IT! LOOK AT ALL THOSE STUMPS! CAN'T DIG 'EM UP CAN'T PULL 'EM OUT WASTIN' TIME, LOSIN' MONEY— AN' BUSTIN' MY MACHINERY TRYIN' TO FARM SUCH A GOSH AWFUL PLACE THINK I'LL SELL TH' BLAME FARM AN' MOVE SOME PLACE WHERE THEY NEVER SAW A STUMP!



LISSEN, BROTHER, YOU DON'T NEED TO DO THAT— **BLAST 'EM OUT** THAT'S A **SURE, QUICK, AND ECONOMICAL** WAY TO GET RID OF 'EM! **HERCOMITE IS THE SAFEST** EXPLOSIVE KNOWN AND IT'S EASY TO HANDLE!



IT COSTS DURN LITTLE CONSIDERING WHAT IT DOES FOR YOU — THERE ARE ABOUT **350 STICKS TO EVERY 100 POUNDS OF EXPLOSIVES**, AND EVERY DOLLAR YOU SPEND ON **HERCOMITE** TO SHOOT SNAGS THIS YEAR MEANS BIGGER AND BETTER CROPS NEXT YEAR — EVERY ROD OF GROUND CLEARED MEANS BUSHELS OF EXTRA PROFITS — I'LL SHOW YOU HOW TO KNOCK OL' MAN STUMP FOR A LOOP!



WHOOPEE! BOY, THAT'S GREAT, WHERE CAN I BUY SOME O' THAT PULVERIZED LIGHTAIN'? WHERE CAN I GET A BOX O' THAT **HERCOMITE**?

SEE YOUR NEAREST DEALER AND IF HE HASN'T ANY IN STOCK, **HE'LL GET IT FOR YOU!**

HERC THE HELPER, HERCULES POWDER CO., WILMINGTON, DELAWARE
DEAR HERC:-
PLEASE SEND ME YOUR FREE BOOKLET

"HERCULES DYNAMITE ON THE FARM—"
WHICH TELLS HOW TO USE EXPLOSIVES FOR AGRICULTURAL BLASTING—

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

F-2

F. Barbara Neff is an assistant in the Buffalo Museum of Science teaching grade school children nature study and feeding the museum pets—snakes, turtles, frogs, and fish. Rather a diversified occupation, we should say. She is living at her home at 75 Crestwood Avenue, Buffalo, New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bruce Smith announce the marriage of their daughter Jean More to Mr. Jared Walter Stiles or "Jerry" as we all know him. The wedding took place in Cortland, New York, February 22, 1930. Jerry was business manager of the COUNTRYMAN last year and we all wish him the best of success in this new venture.

We would like to note a slight error in an item on this page in the February issue. Carl D. Crane did marry Lelah A. Rouch but they are living at 81 Calhart Avenue, White Plains, New York and not in Ontario, New York.

It Pays to Pedigree

(Continued from page 169)

poultry industry is a strain of high quality production bred birds which he knows will produce better and more efficiently than the average strain of birds kept for commercial egg production. Pedigree breeding is very essential in bringing about this assurance.

ANOTHER CP CONTRIBUTION TO THE DAIRY INDUSTRY

Super Ascoloy

(ALLEGHENY METAL)



The CP Cold Hold Tank, with Ammonia Agitator, makes the all direct expansion plant possible. Covers and tank lining are of Super Ascoloy.

WHEN the Dairy Industry became "metal conscious" it found that CP, as early as 1927, had developed, tested and fabricated dairy equipment of a metal that neither imparted metallic flavors to milk, nor in turn was affected by the milk.

CP Research "discovered" in Super Ascoloy (Allegheny Metal) the nearest-to-perfect metal for milk contact surfaces. It was not until it had been subjected to every conceivable test that it was adopted and recommended for use. Although many were skeptical of our claims for it, time has borne out our original conclusions.

The present widespread use of Super Ascoloy by the dairy, automobile and cooking utensil industries, is indicative of the foresight of the CP Research and Engineering Staffs.

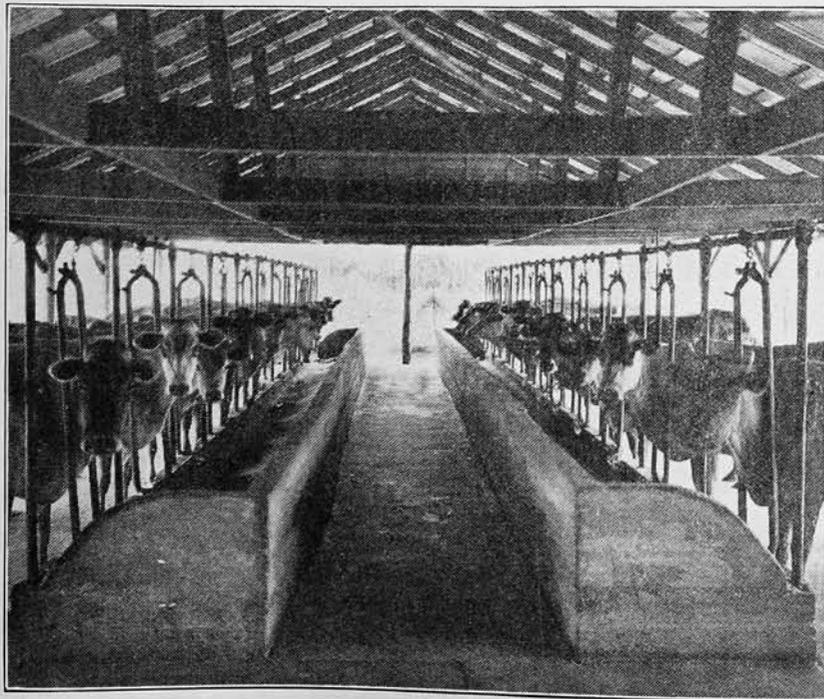
Full particulars will be sent upon request.

THE CREAMERY PACKAGE MFG. COMPANY

General Offices: 1243 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago

Sales Branches in Principal Cities

Let Your Cows Pass on their own Feed Question



COWS relish food that is good for them. You'll find Quaker 24% Dairy Ration particularly pleasing to your herd because of the choice palatable ingredients and the molasses in dry form. This valuable ingredient is combined with essential minerals and other elements that keep cows in top condition. Mixes well with your own home grown grains. Feed Quaker 24% Dairy Ration and note improved appetites and increased production. Bigger profits — of course!

Quaker Sugared Schumacher — is the complete carbohydrate feed; combines perfectly with any Quaker high protein concentrate (24%, 20% or 16%) a choice feed for all young or dry stock; an entire grain ration for horses, steers, lambs and swine

THE QUAKER OATS COMPANY
CHICAGO, U. S. A.

A. L. DOUGLASS WINS ANNUAL EASTMAN STAGE CONTEST

THE farm is good enough for me," said A. L. Douglass Sp., who won first prize in the twenty-first annual Eastman Stage contest in public speaking, given the evening of February 14 in Bailey Hall before an audience of Farm and Home Week guests. "To me, agriculture means independence, home life, and health. Farm life is not lonesome, it is teeming with life and activity, it gives the infinite pleasure of creative effort, the freedom from industrial cares, the opportunities for leadership in the smaller communities. The farm is the best place in the world to find and create true human friendship."

P. G. Ten Eyck, '30 won the second prize with an address "The Farmer Runs His Own Business". He said that farming has sometimes suffered a bad reputation and that "agriculture from time to time needs cultivation to eliminate the quack". But farming must be an individualized business, to which the factory system can't be applied until it's possible to make the ground produce more, lessen the waste of time, and live more cheaply.

Beers Says Farmers Retain Old Ideals

R. L. Beers, '32 believes that the farmer is the most certain one today who has kept a sense of the old fine values together with the knowledge of new ways. His speech "New Ways and Old Values" stressed the fact that city folk too often compromise ideals for the sake of falling in with the madding crowd, while the farmer lives in the spirit of cooperation and the strength of family ties. "In agriculture all indications point to large scale farming," said J. F. Moulton, '31 in his speech "Introducing the Chain Farm". The chain farm is a series of farms centrally controlled. The farmer will then have the chance to specialize in his best field, and the finances of the corporation behind him. "The old type of diversified farming was economically unsound," he said.

HERE'S YOUR CHANCE!

THE COUNTRYMAN announces the opening of an editorial and business competition for all freshmen and sophomores in good standing in the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics at the Countryman office, Tuesday evening, March 18, at 7:30. The successful competitors will be elected to the board and will be eligible for election to the positions of editor-in-chief, managing editor, business manager, and circulation manager in their senior year. Regular students in all departments of both Colleges may enter this competition.

R. F. Mapes, '30 discussed "The Boy Scout on the Farm", and the development of the Lone Scout Plan for boys far in the country, unable to attend village meetings, yet having leisure time in the evenings to learn much useful scout knowledge. "It was a mighty lucky day when scout boards and leaders extended the scouting program to the boys in the country." S. R. Levering, '30 gave a speech on the "Farmer and Culture", stating that the increased use of machinery has given the farmer leisure time to read, travel, and study; the radio, and library editions of fine books put the best in his reach, so that the "farmer and his family can be as cultured as any one today."

The Eastman Prize was founded by Mr. Eastman of Waterville, New York and is given to develop qualities of leadership in rural affairs. The Committee of Awards was G. T. Cross, Secretary to the Governor Albany, New York; Dr. S. W. Gilbert, Commissioner of Agriculture, Boston, Massachusetts, and D. C. Wing, Editor of the *Rural New Yorker*, New York. Professor H. D. Smith, University organist, gave three selections which were very much enjoyed.

C. C. BEEBE WINS THIRD FARM LIFE CHALLENGE CONTEST

THE third annual Farm Life Challenge debating contest was given in Roberts Assembly before a Farm and Home Week audience, Monday evening, February 10. The first prize of \$100 was awarded C. C. Beebe '31. He spoke on the affirmative side of the question, "Resolved: That water power for commercial plants in New York State shall be owned and controlled by the State; the State to own the plants and sites and to sell the power to private companies for distribution."



C. C. Beebe '31

Beebe pointed out the dangers of the private ownership of a public utility of the size and importance of hydro-electric power development. From the personal experiences of members of his own family he showed that power is much cheaper in Ontario, under public

ownership, than it is in New York, under private ownership, where other conditions are the same. He also stated that because of public ownership water power development in Ontario has progressed much more rapidly than in New York.

O. Maughn '31, who also spoke on the affirmative side of the question, won the second prize of \$50. Maughn said that if the people of this State were ever given the opportunity to vote on the question of the public ownership of water power sites that they would endorse it by an overwhelming majority. He also stressed the fact that the Public Service Commission was ineffectual in controlling rates as shown by its recent difficulty with the New York Telephone Company.



O. H. Maughn '31

W. O. Sellers '30 and H. S. Clapp '31 upheld the negative side of the debate. Clapp claimed that the State had shown its inability to engage in business in the case of the building a Barge Canal. Sellers said that in Mississippi, his home state, the people were glad to have private companies take over the publicly owned plants because they had proved so expensive and gave such poor service.



EASTMAN STAGE CONTESTANTS

Back row: S. R. Levering '30, A. L. Douglas, Sp., R. F. Mapes '30
Front row: R. L. Beers '32, P. G. Ten Eyck '30, J. F. Moulton '31

GRADING COURSE AT CORNELL IS MR. EGGDEALER'S SENTENCE

Whether or not Mr. Eggdealer was superstitiously inclined, Friday, December 13 was destined by the fatal hand of Lady Luck to be his Nemesis. On this day he committed a quadruple offense of violating the New York State egg grading law, for which he was convicted and sentenced to take a course in egg grading at Cornell University. He was adjudged guilty by a jury panned from the faculty of the Ag College and Farm and Home Week guests, and the sentence was pronounced by "Judge" Berne A. Pyrke, New York State Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets, who acted as that official in the mock trial of Mr. Eggdealer, put on by the class in poultry marketing for a Farmers' Week audience, Wednesday, February 12. R. Oliphant Sp. took the part of the defendant and pled innocent to the charge of the state against him. As brought out by the prosecuting attorney, A. C. Davidson '31, he was charged with the following four violations of the New York State egg grading law: selling eggs without any grade designation; selling inedible eggs; selling eggs as fresh which were not, according to the law, considered fresh; and misrepresenting his product to the consumer as for invalids and children when a good healthy person could not have stomachached the eggs he sold.

Dr. J. C. Huttar Defense Attorney

The attorney for the defense, Dr. J. C. Huttar, attempted to save his client by pleading that the egg grading law was unjust and begged for mercy for his client, who had been unfortunate enough to amass a family of eight.

"Inspector" M. C. Babcock '30, a witness for the prosecution, who candled the sample of Mr. Eggdealer's eggs, declared on the witness stand that he found three grade A eggs, four grade B, three grade C and that two were inedible. Because the attorney for the defense questioned the ability of state inspectors to candle eggs and tell their age or interior quality, Inspector Jones of the Department of Agriculture and Markets, one of the chief witnesses for the prosecution and by whom the sample of eggs was taken at Mr. Eggdealer's store on the fatal day, broke three previously candled eggs for the jury to show that only a day old, two of them were inedible and only one fresh, according to the law and that the same determinations had been made before the eggs were broken out.

Nye Hungerford '32 acted as the director of the Bureau of Dairy and Foods and told the requirements of the law which it was his duty to have enforced. Four grades exist, he said, they are Fancy, grade A, grade B, and grade C. Grade C represents the egg in an edible condition, but gives no guarantee of quality. Inedible eggs have no place whatever in the state grading law. Ten of a dozen eggs must meet the grade requirements, while two are allowed to fall into the grade below.

720 Eggs a Day From 600 Hens

"Dr." J. H. Ayer '30 testified for the prosecution as to the value of candling and described the various grades of the eggs considered by the law as inedible and the possible harmful effects of such eggs on the consumer. E. L. Bush '30 took the part of the brother-in-law from whom Mr. Eggdealer got all of the 720 eggs he said sold a day, and who never had more than 600 laying hens at any time.

The jury took scarcely ten minutes to agree upon the verdict of "guilty" and the judge imposed the sentence.

The business of the court was in charge of Court Clerk, G. A. Earl Jr. '31.

CAMPUS CHATS

DON'T BE LAZY!

Spring will soon be here. Once again the grass plots will be soft, and the tender grass will be easily killed by walking on them. So let us all keep to the paths and give the grass a chance. It won't take a great deal more time, but it will make a great difference in the appearance of our otherwise beautiful campus along in May and June. A little longer walk this kind of weather will do us good anyway, so—*keep off the grass.*

AG TO THE RESCUE

Forestry has won the intercollegiate basketball championship. This makes two championships for the foresters and they are already beginning to plan for an all-round championship after many unsuccessful attempts to wrest it from Ag. This must be stopped right here and now. Boys, we must get down to practice for crew immediately, so we can show up those assuming foresters. Those of us who don't make the crew will have to go out for baseball and tennis so we can clean up spring sports and show the foresters that we are not ready to relinquish our place at the top in intercollegiate athletics, even to another aggregation from the upper campus. Get busy, everybody, before it is too late.

WITH US NOT SO LONG AGO—

WHERE HAVE THEY STRAYED?

S. C. "Stan" Bates '30, recently the worthy editor-in-chief of this magazine, completed the requirements for his degree in February and like all good Ag College graduates he is now working for the G. L. F. Stan is located at Earlville, New York.

H. J. "Jimmy" Gibson '30, is assistant county agent in Ontario County. He is another one of those smart young men who graduated in February. Jimmy passed the cigars the other night so we suppose that it won't be long before we hear of his marriage. His address is Canandaigua, New York.

C. E. "Carl" Van Deman '31 got tired of going to school so he decided to stay out for a term. In the mean time Carl is doing a little sight seeing. He is going to Florida and then he will turn west and hit for the Pacific coast and find out for himself whether or not California's climate is superior to that of Florida. Carl says that he will keep an eye out for a good farm to settle down on after graduation.

D. M. "Doug" Roy '30, circulation manager of the COUNTRYMAN last term, has completed his course in the Ag College and is now working for the New York Telephone Company in New York City. Doug is another one of those ag students who has been sidetracked, at least for the time being.

J. F. "Jess" Moulton '31 got the wander-lust so he decided to stay out of school a term and board a freighter bound for South America. Jess expects to be back in Ithaca next fall with plenty of stories for us all, that is, if he doesn't fall for some South American beauty and decide to stay in the land of the Southern Cross.

FORESTRY WINS INTERCOLLEGE BASKETBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

The Forestry basketball team won the championship by defeating Arts and C. E. in the last two games of the intercollegiate season. The games were within two days of each other but the Foresters won both easily.

The first game was with the Civil Engineers on Wednesday, February 13, and ended with a score 24 to 8 in favor of Forestry. The honors of the game go to "Ken" Adams and Jerry Welch, whose sure shooting accounted for most of the points. Welch was playing excellently until a hard thrown pass hit him, injuring his eyes, completely closing one. It looked pretty dark for the Foresters, but "Heinie" Schultz, showing unexpected good form, made four points before his opponent could stop him.

During the second half, Adams was easily the star, increasing the score by eight points, while "Bill" Cushman and "Hal" Mitchell added two more apiece. Manager "Jack" Hunter also gave two frosh, Robens and Everett, a chance to play. They appear to be likely material for next year.

Win From Arts

The Arts game was played two days later with the Foresters again victorious 19 to 10. The Arts team was fast and well balanced and led in the scoring during the first half.

At the beginning of the second half, "Heinie" Schultz received a pass under the basket and scored with a difficult shot. Then, "Bill" Cushman made two long shots to add four more points to the score. The Arts team began to carry the game into the Forestry territory but could not score. With but a few minutes to play, Jerry Welch, shooting from the middle of the floor, scored, while "Ken" Adams followed with another basket a few seconds later as the game ended. This game completed Forestry's record of ten straight games without a defeat.

With the basketball season ended, we should begin to think of Spring sports. Is Forestry going to have a crew? A baseball team? We have won two intercollegiate championships; the all around championship is but a step away.

MORE THAN 5000 REGISTERED DURING FARM AND HOME WEEK

The registration at the twenty-third annual Farm and Home Week at Cornell University was 5077. This number was higher than that of last year when 4546 people registered, but it was ten short of the record established in 1927 of 5087. Although there were parts of the State that were buried under heavy falls of snow for the better part of the week, the weather in general was better than that of last year's annual meeting. The fact that all students and members of the staff of the College have been prevented from registering the last two years has kept the totals below that of 1927.

PROFS PRANKS

Speakers listed on the Ohio State Farm and Home Week program, February 10 to 15, included Dean A. R. Mann '04, Professors E. V. Hardenburg '12, of the vegetable gardening department, E. F. Phillips, of the entomology department, and F. L. Fairbanks, of the department of rural engineering.

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DOMECON HAS DISTINGUISHED WOMEN SPEAKERS DURING FARM AND HOME WEEK

WOMEN prominent in several fields were some of the principal speakers on the homemaker's program of the domecon college for Farm and Home Week this year.

Miss Frances Perkins, Industrial Commissioner of the State Labor Department, the first woman to hold this position, spoke on "Healthy Industrial Life a Necessity for healthy Rural Life." Miss Perkins is among the foremost sociologists in America today and is especially well-known for her work in public safety. She has been executive secretary in the Consumers' League of New York, secretary of the New York Committee of Safety and director of investigations of the New York State Factory Commission. During the war she was executive director of the New York Council for War Service. She is the author of several books on various phases of public safety, and has been largely responsible for many of the recent laws safeguarding the worker from industrial hazards. Miss Perkins said in her address that since the farmer is dependent on the manufacturers for so many of his supplies, and since the prosperity of the city dwellers—industrial workers—directly affect their consumption of the farmer's produce, he should help promote progressive legislation for industry.

Mrs. Anna Steese Richardson, one of the leading women of the magazine world today, spoke on homemaking and citizenship, inspiring our editorial. Mrs. Richardson has for years been a member of the editorial staff of the Woman's Home Companion and director of its Good Citizenship Bureau. She has been particularly interested in the modern movements in homemaking from "better babies" to "careers for homemakers."

Dr. Caroline Hedger, consulting physician from the Elizabeth McCormick Foundation of Chicago, whose name is known especially for her work in child health and nutrition, spoke on the "Adolescent Child," urging parents to help their children in this period of emotional instability, to keep them from overstraining their growing bodies by competitive athletics, and to start them on independent life.

Mrs. Anna Garlin Spencer, who spoke on the family in modern times, has for many years been a well-known educator and minister. After some years in the ministry she became associate director of the New York School of Philanthropy and later was connected with several universities teaching sociology, ethics and social service. She was a speaker at the World's Parliament of Religions and is the author of many books. At present she is a special lecturer in social science at Columbia University. Social service, education and religion are the three forces in life today, said Mrs. Spencer, which will work to maintain the integrity of the family unit and preserve us from overstandardization.

MISS VAN RENSSELAER INTRODUCES FARMERS' WEEK

"Farm and Home Week is a great human interest movement which takes a prominent place in adult education. It is for those who admittedly are not too old to learn, for those who are willing to take the next step whether to cultivate the new strain of corn, to change old equipment for new, to modify the family dietary, to put machinery back of the worker, to discard useless bric-a-brac, to solve family relationships or to become trained as parents. All of these things and many more form the week's program. A few thousand will signify by their presence at the university this week that they are asking what the next step is and signifying that they are willing to take it."



MRS. ROOSEVELT GREETES HOTEL SOPHOMORE

PROFESSOR ERWAY SPENDING SABBATIC LEAVE IN ORIENT

Professor Dora Erway, assistant professor in the household arts department, left last month for a year's trip in the East to study and paint. She was entertained before she sailed on February 3 by the Cornell Alumni of Los Angeles. Professor Erway's itinerary is a most interesting one. She will touch at Honolulu, visit Japan for three weeks and then China for two months. Going by boat around to India, she expects to stop for a short time at Manila and the Straits Settlements. In India, Professor Erway expects to be entertained by friends. We can imagine her travels over India by rail, her sojourn on a houseboat in the Vale of Kashmir, her visits to the majestic mountains of North India, and the beautiful temples

MANY BANQUET GUESTS HEAR MRS. ROOSEVELT

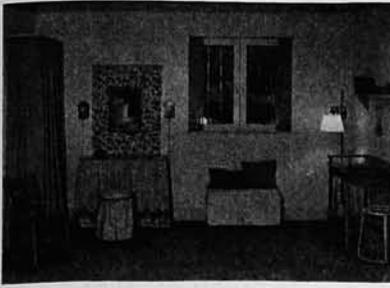
ALMOST four hundred people attended the annual banquet of the New York State Federation of Home Bureaus in honor of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, which was held in Willard Straight Hall. Representatives from Home Bureau groups all over the state were present. The lists of guests included many prominent names. Miss Elizabeth MacDonald, president of the New York State Federation of Home Bureaus was the toastmistress for the evening and introduced the speakers, Dean A. R. Mann, Dr. A. W. Gilbert, the state commissioner of agriculture from Massachusetts, Directors Martha Van Rensselaer and Flora Rose of the College of Home Economics, and Dr. Liberty Hyde Bailey. The main address of the evening was given by Mrs. Roosevelt who was introduced by Miss Van Rensselaer. Mrs. Roosevelt, who has been a frequent visitor in Ithaca, spoke of her interests here which have been over many years standing—education, home economics, and politics. In speaking of her new interests, those that are forced on the wife of a governor, Mrs. Roosevelt said the social side of the life of a governor's wife is not the really vital and interesting part. The real demands which take up her time and interest come from other sources. Each day she receives many personal letters concerned with prisons, unemployment, or insanity. These conditions are the concern of the people of the state who are as responsible as the governor, and the people should feel that when new public buildings are demanded, they are not simply added burdens in taxes, but the people's responsibility and their interests will make for success and failure in these public problems.

Mrs. Roosevelt's talk was followed by several selections sung by the Cornell University Glee Club. Miss Olive Foster, president of the State Federation of Home Bureau Managers, gave a message from Home Demonstration agents. Miss Flora Rose spoke on a new home for home economics. Mrs. A. E. Bigdon presented the Bigdon Home Bureau Scholarship to Miss Beatrice Fehr, a senior in the College of Home Economics.

HOME ECONOMICS SENIOR TO TAKE TERM OF SPECIAL STUDY

Erma Linderman of Allegany, New York, a senior in the College of Home Economics, has been accepted by the Merrill-Palmer School in Detroit for study there during the second term. Miss Linderman is majoring in child guidance and will add to her home economics training the special work with children which this school offers and for which the college grants credit.

and cities of the South. We know that Professor Erway will bring back many new and lovely examples of Oriental art, and we certainly envy her her trip.



HOME ECONOMICS EXHIBITS

THE exhibits at the College of Home Economics are always of special interest to the Farm and Home Week visitors. This year the home furnishing and nursery school exhibits were among the largest. The large sunny room on the fourth floor of the building contained at one end a girl's room arranged with furniture which she could make or fix over for herself. The attractive dressing table was made from orange crates, the seat for it from a small barrel, the desk from an old wash stand and the chest from a pine packing box. One feature of the room was an improvised clothes closet for the room without one. A high shelf holds the curtains which hang to the floor on all sides and protect the dresses on hangers and the hats on small convenient hat racks. To protect the clothes from soil, attractive and inexpensive dress and hat bags of argentine cloth which are easily made were suggested. The color scheme of the room was green and lavender carried out against a neutral or putty colored background in the lavender chair, the dressing table and the bright square of tapestry behind the mirror.

FASHION HINTS

On January 21, Miss Muriel Lamb '27 gave an informal talk to the students of the Clothing Department. She gave the girls many helpful hints on the courses of most benefit to those interested in clothing commercially, what positions are open to girls, the popular spring colors and the spring ensemble. Miss Lamb is fashion coordinator in Forman's store at Rochester. The following points are a few of the highlights of her talk.

Every bit of knowledge girls can obtain in regard to texture, color, design and construction will be of great benefit in obtaining a position as personnel director, color analyst, buyer, copywriter, or superintendent. There are three new blues and a rosy gray which are being used in chic ensembles this spring. The new hats are worn low in the back, high in the front, coming only to the hair line at the forehead and allowing no hair to show. Plain pull-on gloves are longer and are worn on the outside of the sleeve. The new bags have a matched lining to add to the beauty of the ensemble. In her exhibit of hats, dresses, gloves, bags and handkerchiefs, Miss Lamb had one of the latest novelties; it was a small jeweled clamp which can be used to decorate a plain bag, to brighten a suit button hole or to hold shoulder straps together. In closing, Miss Lamb said the easiest way to make last year's dress look new is to raise the waist line by use of a belt or plaits, to lengthen the skirt, place the fullness low, and add touches of lace at the collar and cuffs.



HATS AND THE NEW SILHOUETTE

It was recently shown at Farm and Home Week that the style of wearing hats this spring is fully as important as the style of the hats themselves. The modern trend in millinery is toward smartness rather than beauty, with no hair showing on the forehead. As strange as it may seem, the center of decoration is at the back, with bows, pins or folds of the brim.

It was shown that last season's hat can be made smart for this season by cutting down or re-shaping the brim. A hat may be washed, dyed and while wet placed on a hat block, and by addition of a bit of straw braid or ribbon, the whole silhouette or contour may be changed.

Bonnet hats are particularly good for small women and several of these hats were shown. Ribbon hats, made into turbans, and combinations of felt and straw were shown as always good for the spring. Ribbon hats are also popular models for between-season hats. Feathers are used on hats as trimming, and feather turbans are especially nice for some formal occasions. Chenille hats and chenille combined with ribbon make charming afternoon hats and may be used to complete the color scheme of the ensemble.

Our Soda Water Fount

Ours is the fountain head for all the drinks that are nourishing and refreshing. Our clerks assemble the ingredients in the most appetizing way. Our fountains and our surroundings are sanitary and attractive. Our place is the mecca for those who want delicious drinks and know where to get them. Drop in today and try one of ours.



THE HILL DRUG STORE

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ITHACA, NEW YORK

DEMONSTRATION IN

SWEDISH COOKERY

Have you ever seen or tasted real Swedish cookery? If not, you have missed something which is a delight to the most fastidious of connoisseurs.

During Farm and Home Week, a demonstration of Swedish cookery was given by Miss Edith Klarin, faculty member of the college of domestic economy in Upsala, Sweden, who has been in the United States since July of this year, visiting different sections of the country, in order to learn our American customs and manners.

As she demonstrated her cookery, Miss Klarin told her audience many interesting

facts about her homeland. As you probably know, all Swedes are very fond of coffee. They have it for breakfast and in the afternoon for "afternoon coffee", just as the English have their tea. There are numerous kinds of breads, cakes and cookies which the Swedes eat with their coffee. If an important coffee party is being given, seven kinds of cookies are an absolute necessity for the proper hostess to supply. For breakfast the Swedes eat white bread made from a very coarse flour; rye flour is most commonly used. Baking is done once in six weeks or once a month, although there are parts of Sweden where the farmer's wives bake but twice a year. However when they do this,

they have 14 days of continual baking; the bread is then stored in barrels until used.

The Swedish women love to give coffee parties and will do so on every possible occasion. There is told a story of a woman who wanted to give a coffee party so badly that although it was no one's birthday she gave it in honor the eclipse of the sun! Swedish breads are made in many fancy shapes and decorations. The following are two of the best recipes.

SWEDISH RECIPES

SWEDISH COFFEE BREAD:

1 quart milk	1½ cups sugar
2 yeast cakes	¼ lb. butter
1 tsp. salt	3½ lbs. flour

Add salt to yeast and let stand for a few minutes to melt. Add this to milk, which should be lukewarm, and add ⅔ of the flour. Beat thoroughly. Cover. Set dough in warm place and let it rise. When light stir in the butter and the sugar which should be creamed together. When thoroughly mixed, toss the dough on floured board and knead, with a little flour at a time, till the dough does not stick to table or fingers. Cover and let rise. When light form the dough in different shapes. Let it rise again, brush with the beaten egg and sprinkle with finely chopped almond and sugar. Bake in moderate oven.

SPRITSAR:

(Large recipe)	Yolks of 2 eggs
1 lb. butter	1½ lb. flour
½ lb. sugar	Vanilla

Cream butter and sugar together, add egg yolks, vanilla, then flour, and knead dough well on the board. Force through pastry bag and form in different shapes. Bake in moderate oven.

MID-YEAR DOMECON

GRADS START CAREERS

Ten girls graduated from Domecon this February and are putting into practice their domecon science and efficiency. Muriel Close has a position on McCreery's shopping service in New York; Almena Dean is to be married in April; Martha Hoyt is staying here for graduate work; Marian Irvine has a place as student dietician in the Albany Hospital; Hortense Johnson is at home; Mary Page is teaching homemaking and general home economics subjects at Hannibal; Mary Quigley is at home; Bernice Snyder is at home helping her mother run a tearoom; Harriet Thompson is here working for an advanced degree; Marion Kellogg will be in Monroe County until June doing extension work in clothing.

RECORD CROWD EATS AT

DOMECON CAFETERIA

The Home Economics Cafeteria fed the largest crowd in its history during Farm and Home Week this year. During the five days 9320 meals, an average of 1664 meals each day, were served instead of the usual 425. As the cafeteria has a seating capacity of only 250 people, this meant that the cafeteria was filled four times each noon.

Records of the week also indicated the foods most popular with the crowd. For breakfast, pancakes and grapefruit were consumed in the largest amounts. Salads were popular luncheon dishes and the kinds most frequently chosen were fruit, and pineapple and cheese, cocoanut cream pie and ice cream were the desserts which sold in the largest amounts.

DYNAMITE removes farming handicaps



Stumps and Boulders Must Go!

says today's "good farmkeeper"

THE farmer of today is taking those costly tenants . . . stumps and boulders . . . out of his fields. No longer can these farming handicaps eat up valuable land . . . hold up modern farm machinery . . . cut down production.

DYNAMITE has long since been recognized as the quickest, easiest way to get rid of stumps and boulders. It is a valuable tool progressive farmers use more and more every year. It makes for more efficient farming.

In the past few years several colleges have

introduced special courses which offer instruction in the use of explosives. Agricultural students find this instruction valuable in their work.

Detailed information about stump and boulder blasting is contained in a booklet, *Agritol for Field Clearing* . . . published by the du Pont Company. This booklet shows you methods of blasting and describes the outstanding qualities of Agritol . . . the most effective explosive for many farm uses.

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*—and plow quality is as
vital as ever.*

PLOWING is the farmer's most important field work—the peak load of his farming—the biggest step in his crop production—just as it always has been and always will be.

Have you ever carefully watched the performance of a good mold-board plow?

Back and forth across the field, down in the stubborn earth, the plow works.

Think of the series of heavy, vital operations it performs, simply and accurately.

It cuts off thick, wide, heavy furrow slices uniformly... lifts them up... breaks them up and puts the soil into good physical condition... turns them over... tucks the trash under... lays the worked earth back uniformly in seed bed formation.

Thus, by a series of accurate processes the plow tames, for profitable crop growth, land that was lapsing toward a weedy waste.

No other farm implement or machine has more exact operations to perform. No other has such heavy work to do. Like the good

giants of old, the modern plow leads in taking from men the burden of heavy work and doing it with precision.

No wonder that the farmer has a warm spot in his heart for a plow that serves him well in doing his most important job!

John Deere plows have been winning good will among farmers for nearly a century. They were the first successful steel plows. They have "grown up" with agriculture in America. In most sections of the country, ever since the days of the early pioneers, John Deere steel plows have been the most widely used.

That record is due to the exceptional dependability of John Deere plows in giving the high-grade performance that farmers want in the most important of farming operations.

There are John Deere plows, for tractors or horses, in sizes and styles to suit every farm.

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That's why there are about as many De Laval's in use the world over as all other makes combined. Experts the world over recommend and use De Laval's for greater skimming efficiency, convenience and reliability of operation, and longer life.

When you get a separator, get a De Laval and you will have the best—there is a size and style for every need and purse.

There are four lines of De Laval Farm or Dairy Size Separators :

Golden Series — The world's best separators. The most completely and conveniently equipped, cleanest skimming, easiest running and most durable. Finished in beautiful and durable gold and black. Seven sizes, from 200 to 1350 lbs. capacity. Prices from \$62.50 to \$300.00—hand, belt or motor drive.

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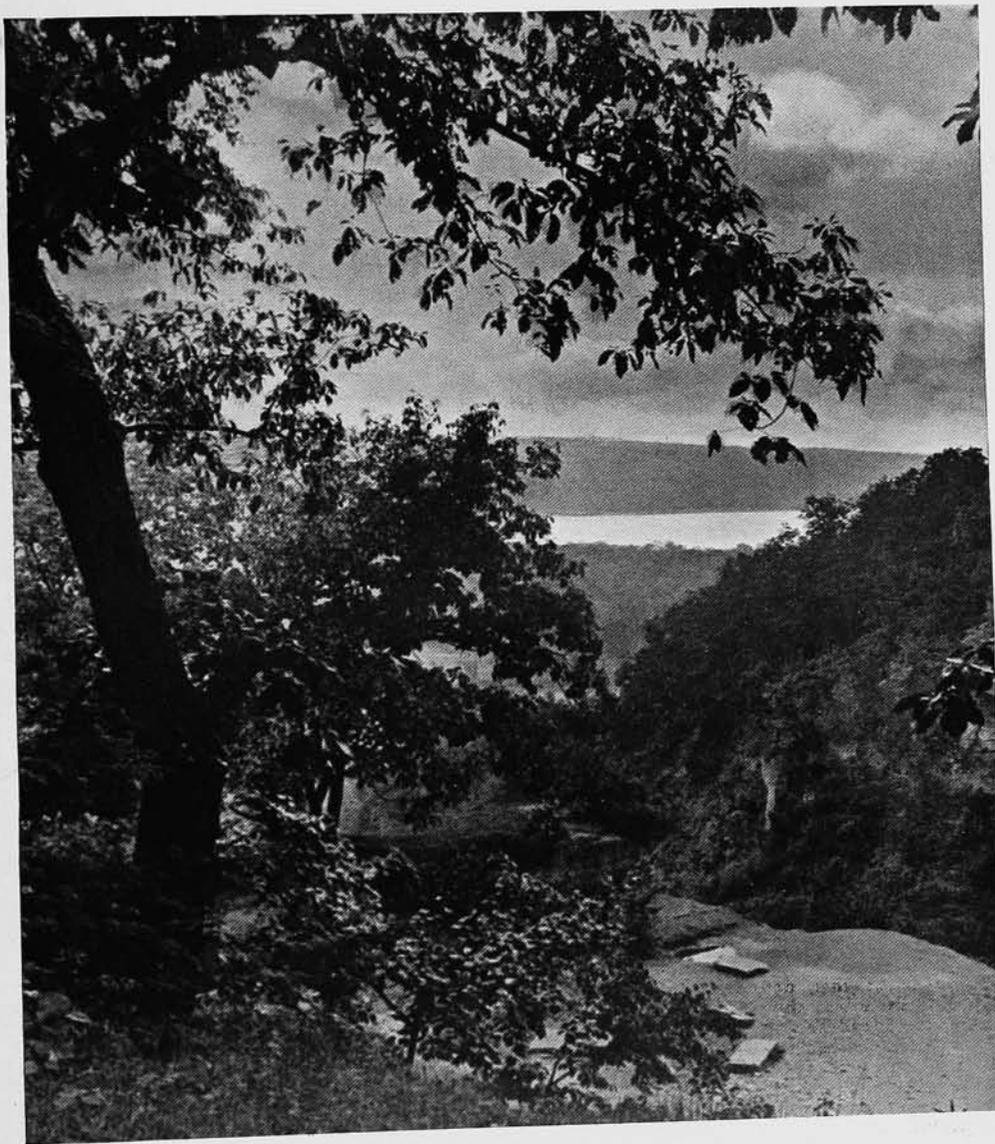
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The Cornell Countryman

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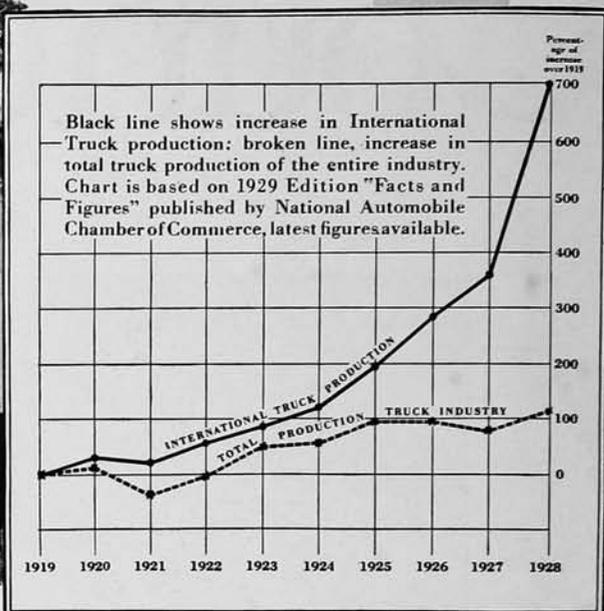


Volume XXVII

APRIL
1930

Number 7

This CHART Shows the Wonderful Growth of INTERNATIONAL POPULARITY



BACK in 1919 International trucks were already very popular. On the farms and in the cities, many thousands of men were saving their time and money by hauling their loads in trucks made by International Harvester. In that year Internationals were already in the front rank of production.

Yet that was only a start. See what has happened since 1919. Although the manufacture of all trucks has only DOUBLED in the ten-year period, the manufacture of Internationals has multiplied SEVEN FOR ONE. The lines on the chart above show clearly how the need for low-cost hauling has brought people to the International Harvester product.

There can be no better recommendation than this, for the proof of the pudding is in the eating. The proof of complete hauling satisfaction is in the hands of the truck owner. Today you can see the proof of International success everywhere on the roads.

On such evidence as this, depend on Internationals. The International line includes: the Six-Speed Special shown and described here; the Speed Trucks, 1½, 2, and 3-ton; and the Heavy-Duty Internationals, 2½, 3½, and 5-ton. A Company-owned branch nearby, or a dealer still nearer, will be glad to go over the line with you, and also explain how International service keeps these trucks going for many years of faithful, economical performance.



International 1½-ton Speed Truck

The Six-Speed Special

The scene at the top of the page shows the popular Six-Speed Special—a truck which is fast on the hard road and powerful in deep mud. Have you seen a demonstration of this sturdy International? It is the original heavy-duty Speed Truck with six forward speeds. Through its 2-speed axle it combines high road speed with tremendous pulling power for gumbo, steep hills, and soft fields. It has sturdy members throughout, good looks, and 4-wheel brakes. The Six-Speed Special is the great favorite for rural hauling. Capacity loads always come through, so long as the wheels can reach the road bottom, when the Six-Speed Special is on the job. Catalog will be sent on request.

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NOT one of the old ways keeps food constantly cold enough. They all encourage food spoilage, waste, and digestive troubles.

If you have electricity on your farm, save food, time, and health by installing a General Electric refrigerator. Its trouble-free, guaranteed mechanism is sealed in a *permanent* supply of oil. It is automatic in operation, extremely quiet and economical, and it always maintains a temperature under 50 degrees. The shelves have plenty of space to keep a good supply of foods.

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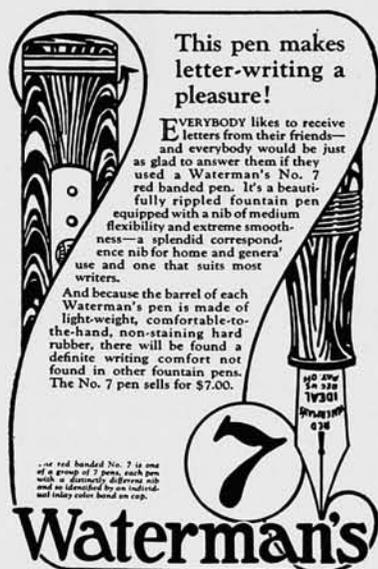
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And because the barrel of each Waterman's pen is made of light-weight, comfortable-to-the-hand, non-staining hard rubber, there will be found a definite writing comfort not found in other fountain pens. The No. 7 pen sells for \$7.00.

...the red banded No. 7 is one of a group of 7 pens, each pen with a distinctly different nib and is identified by an individual ink color band on cap.

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THE FIRST PLANTING

The Cornell Countryman

A Journal of Country Life—Plant, Animal, Human

Volume XXVII

March, 1930

Number 6

My Philosophy of Country Life

By Henry C. Taylor

ONE'S philosophy of country life must rest back upon and take its color from one's general philosophy of life. A philosophy of life, as I understand the phrase, relates to the basic assumptions or beliefs to which one holds and upon which one consciously or unconsciously proceeds in making life plans and in attempting to solve the problems which arise from day to day. Limited human knowledge makes beliefs or working hypothesis essential to planned action. The assignment on this occasion calls for a personal view, otherwise I should not inflict my own philosophy, i.e. my working hypothesis, upon you.

The basic assumption in my philosophy of life is that there is purpose in this universe of which we are a part. Specifically, the development of higher types of mankind and better forms of human society is central in this purpose so far as we and our life work are concerned.

It is also recognized that tho human progress is ever present, levels once attained may be lost because individuals and groups may prefer the temporary thrills of sliding down hill, to the satisfaction, deep and permanent, that comes but slowly from the efforts of climbing to higher levels.

With these two opposing sets of forces operating to influence the quality of human life one may align himself on the one side or on the other. One may choose to be purposeful and put his hand to tasks of integration or one may be purposeless and enjoy the thrills and suffer the ills of disintegration. You may ask, how do you know that the integration which you call purposeful are really any more worthwhile than what you call the purposeless, disintegrating forces? The answer is: I do not know. I believe. The belief is my working hypothesis. This question has carried us into the realm of human values, a subject which cannot be dealt with in terms of the external world. We have here to do with the personality of man and his spiritual relations. Not desiring to go into this large subject on this occasion I am simply starting with the concept of purposefulness.

Having accepted the idea of a purposeful life as central in our general philosophy

of life we can proceed at once to apply the same point of view to the individuals and groups in the rural homes and in the rural communities by asking what is the dominant purpose in rural life. Our philosophy of life leads to the view that the preservation and the improvement of the life stream, both from the biological and cultural points of view, constitute the major purpose and the primary task of the purposeful people of each generation. The importance of rural people in determining the quality of the life stream is especially emphasized because the life springs and the life stream in the country are perpetual while those of the city are transitory. This has led students of human progress to call the country population the seedbed of the human race. This seedbed should receive especial protection and cultural care.

THE view that city conditions should be copied in the country in order to hold people on the farms is not based on sound reasoning. On the contrary, the country must build up resistance to the encroachment of those urban influences which dry up the life stress in the city. What is the utilization of the peculiar advantages of the country in planning for purposeful rural people a more satisfactory life than the city affords? The opportunities in the country should be and can be, better for people who rightly appraise life's values. The building of a country life which will hold the best elements of the rural population and provide them with conditions favorable to improvement of their biological and cultural quality from generation is the basic reasons for studying country life problems.

Students of country life problems should not make the mistake of measuring the effort which is required to climb the slopes to higher levels without giving full importance to the deep satisfaction in the heart of the idealist, resulting from his efforts and his accomplishment. The detached scholar, he who sits behind a plate glass window and watches the procession go by, is incapable of understanding human life and human forces as they are. He comprehends too few of the

facts. Close and constant contact with the life of the people by one who can understand the inner life of the common man is essential to successful work in the field of country life.

THE practical problems which arise out of this background philosophy are numerous and concrete.

How can we conserve for rural people the value of segregation and at the same time help them to attain the true cultural values of aggregation? How can the soul building value of willing efficient service in feeding mankind be accompanied by an economic justice which adequately provides for the material needs of rural people? (This question is increasingly important as efficiency in acquisition of wealth takes precedence over efficiency in the production of wealth.) How can local groups be organized to provide for their common educational, health, religious and recreational needs? How can rural and urban groups cooperate in providing for these needs? How much can be done by taking thought and how much be left to subtle forces beyond our ken? These are questions the answers to which we are seeking.

Whatever the ultimate answers to these questions may be, the first steps toward their solution are the study of facts and the organization of our thinking on these questions. Organized action must be preceded by organized thinking which will take into account the goals to be attained and the methods of attainment. Once recognized thinking has set up its goals and determined its methods, organized action must join hands with organized thinking and the two must proceed together if progress is to be made. Action without thought blunders around in the dark, thinking without action is sterile. Thought and action without purpose may be either going or coming. Idealism based upon the assumption of a powerful universe, whose objective we are ever striving better to understand and promote, is a basic essential to successful work in this field. Purpose, thought, and action, all three are essential to a country life program, but without purpose nothing avails.

The Ground School Course in Aviation

By Forrest B. Wright '22

THE establishment of a ground school course in aviation marks a step forward in the student circles of Cornell University. There have been certain courses in the University pertaining to certain aeronautical subjects, but of these, few of the general student body have any knowledge. Evidence of the interest in commercial aviation on the part of the students has been the growth of the Cornell Flying Club. Founded some two years ago, it has led and directed general student interest in aviation. Comprised of thirty members, the Club has brought well known men in the field of aviation to the University as speakers.

In an effort to be of real service to the university community, the Cornell Flying Club, of which H. W. Halverson '29 was first president, started a campaign to establish a ground school course for the benefit of those who wish to obtain a pilot's license or to enter any branch of the aviation industry. Members of the club felt that a ground school course is essential for future pilots and is highly desirable for those entering other fields of the industry.

After many unsuccessful attempts to get such a school started, the General Aviation Company of Elmira was asked to co-operate with the Flying Club to get it started. The manager of the company, Mr. Sherman P. Voorhees, became very enthusiastic over the idea, and threw the resources of his company into the project. F. B. "Doc" Wright '22, a member of the Flying Club, was already on the instructing staff of the company, so he immediately set about to engage the faculty of the ground school. As a result an excellent teaching staff was engaged, most of whom are on the faculty of the University.

Professor Boothroyd is to teach navigation. He taught this subject to soldiers

during the war. Professor Mordoff is to teach meteorology. He is the only professor of meteorology at Cornell and has had many years of experience in meteorological work. Mr. Thompson '23, an instructor in mechanical engineering, is to teach aerodynamics and possibly motors. Mr. Thompson has recently revised Professor Bedell's book, "The Airplane," a book which has been used as a text by the Army for years. "Doc" Wright will supervise the local school and possibly teach one or two subjects. Other subjects, such as airport management, rigging, and salesmanship, will be taught by members of the General Aviation staff.

L. J. "Romy" Wolcott '30, president of the Cornell Flying Club, together with "Johnnie" Way '30, got busy making contacts with the student body and soon the school was organized and classes started.

AS THE reader may know, no student desiring to learn to fly may apply for any one of the three general types of licenses, Private, Limited Commercial, or Transport, without having had a certain amount of ground school instruction. The course open to the students of the university covers the Government requirements up to and including those for the Limited Commercial license and actually gives ten more hours of work. Of subjects required by the Department of Commerce, aerodynamics, meteorology, navigation, motors, structure, rigging, and air commerce regulations are included in the school.

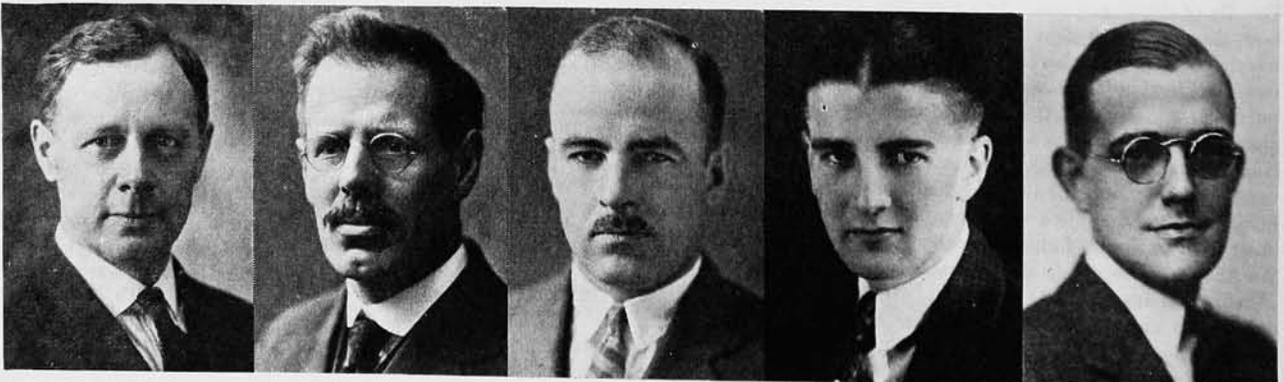
Beyond this point certain other courses are taken up that are unusual and worthy of comment. After a careful comparison and analysis of other school courses as given in the average aviation school, the management of the General Aviation

Company felt that training for the business side of aviation was being neglected. In consequence, instruction and lectures to the extent of ten hours cover airport management, airplane salesmanship, and financial administration. There are very few schools devoted to aviation instruction which cover these fields and their allied subjects. The cadet system of text-books is used, and motors, wings, a fuselage, instruments, and other laboratory equipment are used in the course.

IN THE opinion of the management of the General Aviation Company, the industry must look to the colleges and universities for the material for managers and other executive positions, and unless trained personnel can be obtained, the difficulties arising from the lack of such personnel will prove a detriment to the development of the industry.

Events of the last three years have given a great impetus to the growth of aviation. Colleges and universities throughout the country have not been slow in establishing courses of instruction in aviation. It is significant of the progressive spirit of Cornell that this first step has been made; that it was possible will always be a credit to the Cornell Flying Club.

We will witness a great growth in aviation in the next three years, greater than we have in the past. Our method of living demands speed, this the airplane furnishes without equal. As one studies the history of the transportation methods of America, the history of the country itself reveals itself to the student. Into each new method of transportation the young men and women of the country have poured, unstinted, their abilities and enthusiasms that have been the driving power necessary to assure the success of the project. It (Continued on Page 200)



Professor R. H. Mordoff

Professor S. Boothroyd

Forrest B. "Doc" Wright

T. E. "Ted" Thompson

Sherman P. Voorhees

The Horse Situation

Dr. V. B. Hart

IN SOME ways the first men to use horses were not so different from present day horse owners. The law of supply and demand worked with some variations back in the early days. When they needed more horses the price went up and people were encouraged to get some on the market by going out and rounding up a few. The law of personal property also had a special bearing on questionable changes in the title to horses in those early times. According to inscriptions left by the early Babylonians, a horse thief ranked in about the same class as in the days of the settlement in our own Great West. Only the Babylonians had a still more efficient form of justice than the Rifle Rangers and Vigilantes. If there was any doubt as to which of two men stole a horse the Babylonians hung both of them, so as to be sure to get the right one.

Under present agricultural conditions, with one man producing horses in one part of the country and another buying and selling to men in another region, the law of supply and demand takes on some new aspects. Just as in the early days when horses became scarce and men were willing to trade ten beaver skins for a horse when the going price had been only five pelts, and everyone started catching horses until they had too many; so in the present times when horses are scarce and the price goes up we start increasing our number by raising colts. Local overproduction and lower prices could be brought on very rapidly when all a man had to do when he wanted another horse was to go out and catch a wild one or steal one already broken from a neighboring tribe. Due to lack of a supply of wild horses and to the efficient work of our state troopers, we do not now move as fast in bringing on periods of over and underproduction.

Science has done a lot for agriculture but no one has yet figured out how to make a four year old horse in much less time than was required for the same job five thousand years ago. Therefore our periods of too few and too many horses and the resultant high and low prices do not come until several years after we raise too few or too many colts.

It is human nature to expect present conditions to continue into the future.

This is not limited to men's opinion of *livestock* alone. Prices of other kinds of stocks during the past six months prove this. When horses are cheap few colts are raised for people say that it costs more to raise a horse than he is worth. A shortage of horses comes just like the water stopping in the trough when the spring a half mile away goes dry. There is enough water on the way in the pipe to keep a stream running for a little time after the reservoir is empty. We don't realize we are short of colts until we feel the shortage

present by the successive crops of colts that are growing up. We don't eat them in this country so they just keep on growing.

The net result of this human tendency to do the wrong thing at the right time or to raise *colts* when *horses* are high, and not to raise them when horses are cheap, is the "horse cycle" shown in figure 1. About five years ago, the writer frequently heard persons say that the substitution of gasoline for horses was the reason for the low price of horses. That

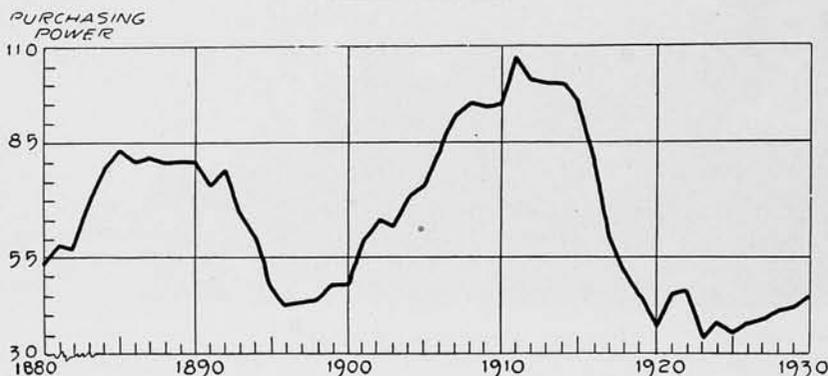
was only one of the two reasons. We didn't have many tractors and trucks before 1900 and we had the horse cycle. If old King Tut's mummy could speak, he probably could tell us about the time he accused the captain of the calvary of crooked work when he found that the captain had paid out double as many gold pieces for a hundred new mounts as they used to cost a dozen

years before. If the captain didn't lose his head, both literally and figuratively, at the peak of the horse cycle, he may have been able, a dozen years later to make a little for himself by outfitting the King's stables at lower prices.

THE rapid introduction of trucks, tractors and automobiles that occurred between 1915 and 1925 coming when we were on the down hill part of the horse cycle did three things to the horse deal. It pushed the price lower than ever before since the first statistics on horse prices have been available, made the price stay lower for a longer period of time than usual, and what is still more important, caused people to raise fewer colts than ever before. Gasoline made the last downward swing of the horse cycle go lower than ever before and since we shortened up on the number of colts more than ever before, we shall probably see the price of horses go much higher in the next few years than would have occurred had we had only the normal swing in the cycle.

A glance at Fig. 1 shows that the advance in prices of horses has apparently begun. The fact that horse prices stayed low for several years following 1920 while we were getting adjusted to gasoline made many persons believe that horses were permanently cheap. At a public auction of horses held at the College of Agricul-

FIGURE 1. PURCHASING POWER OF HORSES IN THE UNITED STATES 1880-1929



PERIODS OF HIGH HORSE PRICES OCCUR ABOUT EVERY 25 YEARS

of mature horses and it takes a whole lot longer to raise a colt up into a horse than it does for the last drop of water that leaves the spring to run to the trough at the barn.

When enough old horses die off to cause a shortage, the price starts up. Men, who raise horses, are not any different from men who produce other things. It takes a year or two before a person decides it is time to start producing, and in the case of horses, it means five years after the mare is bred before a four year old horse comes onto the market. Every mare that is bred usually means the loss of a part of a year of her time and that much more apparent shortage of horse power and still higher prices.

ONCE the horse raising frenzy gets started, it goes by leaps and bounds. Interest in high priced stallions and registered brood mares increases and people decide that "we will never again see a good horse sell for less than \$200." About a dozen years after we start raising colts, we wake up to the fact that we have not only enough horses but too many. The horse game at this point is just like a factory that has ordered raw material for four or five years ahead when the market for the finished product is cut off. Sometimes the factory owner can cancel his orders for raw material but we can't cancel those orders for horses that are repre-

ture at Ithaca in March 1924, grade Percheon mares, 3 years old, weighing around 1100 pounds, broken, sound, and with new shoes and halters sold for an average of \$72.50. At that time the writer made the statement that within five years similar horses would sell for \$75. He was not exactly right for horses are not quite up to that figure; but he was a whole lot nearer right than the horse breeder present at the sale who said that he was going home and sell his breeding stock because a good horse would never again bring a hundred dollars. At a similar sale held in the spring of 1928, animals slightly inferior to those that brought \$72.50 in 1924 sold for nearly twice as much.

Figures collected by the United States Department of Agriculture show that the average price of horses in New York State on Jan. 1, 1925 was \$110 and in October 1929 was \$135. Due to the present shortage of colts and horses of the younger ages, the writer has no hesitancy in saying that the price of horses is going higher. When the New York State farmer steps out a few years from now to look for a good young team to replace his old one he will probably have to pay a good round price. The average age of horses in New York State is now between twelve and thirteen years. This is at least a year older than the average age of horses before the war.

In the Spring of 1927, a questionnaire was sent from the New York State College of Agriculture to 6,000 farm bureau committeemen in the State, asking for data concerning their horses. Information furnished by these committeemen covered a total of nearly 10,000 horses and colts. Out of these 10,000 horses and colts there were only 42 colts under one year old, 46 yearlings, 85 two-year olds, and 94 three-year olds. Although New York State is not a horse raising section, these figures indicate that we have been raising even less colts at present than ever before.

We have all heard the statement made that a horse will eat its head off. If this statement was true some years ago it is more than ever true at the present time. Cost accounts kept during the year 1928 on some successful New York farms show that the total cost of keeping a horse was \$194. Of this amount \$99 was for feed and bedding. The average value of horses on these farms was \$113 or a horse lacked just \$14 of using up his value during the year in feed and bedding.

By this time some readers are probably saying that since horses are likely to be

higher, it would be a good thing for farmers in the Northeastern States to raise some. There is a place for a limited amount of horse raising in this section but there is a whole lot bigger place for using our pastures, hay crops and barn room for dairy cows. A four year old draft horse is a highly concentrated form of oats, corn, hay, and pasture. A farmer in the middle or far western part of the country having cheap grain and hay and a long pasture season can ship a lot of feed



AN EXCELLENT TYPE OF FARM HORSE

east in one horse. The eastern farmer with his freight advantage in the production of a bulky and perishable product like whole milk cannot usually afford to take grain and hay away from a dairy cow to raise a colt. The man who has a poor milk market and plenty of hay and pasture and likes horses, can perhaps raise a colt or two and not lose money. However, he should remember that a whole lot of farmers in the Northeastern States did that very thing back in 1910 to 1915. A glance at the horse cycle shows where they got off.

THE prospects of higher horse prices has been used as an argument by promoters of horse breeding associations or stallion rings. These horse breeding associations or stallion rings are usually promoted by men interested in selling a stallion, getting their money and getting out. The usual method is to enlist the aid of the farmer or local horse dealer in helping to sell 18 shares of stock in a proposed association at \$200 per share. The promoter then sells the association a stallion for \$3500 to \$4000. Shares are usually paid for by four \$50 notes which the promoter tries later to discount locally for cash before leaving the section.

Each shareholder has the privilege of breeding four mares per year or of selling his options to neighbors. Non-members are charged a service fee of \$25. Investigations made by the New York State College of Agriculture indicate that the only person likely to benefit from these horse breeding associations are the promoters or the local people who introduce them to their neighbors. Since few stockholders have as many as four mares to breed and sell their options for any amount they can get for them, the usual wind up of a promoted horse breeding association is that it becomes necessary to levy an assessment to pay the cost of care and management of the stallion. Specific figures on four associations organized by promoters in 1924 show that at the end of the first year's business the four associations had taken in \$25 and that their expenses, exclusive of interest on investment was \$1773. This meant an average assessment of \$25 per share of stock to pay for keeping the horses.

Most of the stallions placed by promoters are sold to the associations at prices ranging from \$3500 to \$4000 and usually the horses would not bring half this amount on the open market. Although a promoter usually agrees to replace the horse if he proves to be a non-breeder, it has frequently been difficult either to locate the promoter or to recover damages.

In the winter of 1927, a promoter appeared in one of the counties in Western New York and organized an association. At this time representatives of the Extension Service of the New York State College of Agriculture and the local County Agent were severely criticized by the promoter and his local assistants for advising farmers not to invest in stock of the association. This particular association probably had the best chance of succeeding of any on which figures have been obtained as there really were some mares to be bred in the county. The promoter sold the association a horse for \$4200. The horse was better than the average bought by similar associations but would not have sold for \$4200 on the open market. In the spring of 1928, the horse was sold at public auction for \$515 being purchased by the man who had been keeping him and who had a claim of \$510 against the association.

What the writer has just written in way of criticism of promoted horse breeding associations is not meant as an attack upon the cooperative efforts of farmers to buy good breeding stock when such is needed, nor to (Continued on page 200)



Through Our Wide Windows

Straw Votes

NEWS readers all over the country, and in foreign lands as well, await with interest the outcome of the secret ballot on prohibition being conducted by *The Literary Digest*. Those not in sympathy with the answer it will yield will no doubt object that the polling did not include all the voters and therefore is not truly representative. This is probably true in some degree, but the wide distribution of ballots and the evident care that has been taken to divide them proportionately among representatives of all classes, justifies the attachment of no little significance to the result. Similar ballots have been sent out in the past with a view to forecasting the outcome of presidential elections and the correctness of their predictions should make the present ballot the more valid. The question of the country's true sentiment on prohibition has long troubled the minds of its citizens. In undertaking the enormous task of yielding to the public an impartial answer, *The Literary Digest* deserves the highest commendation. The importance of this matter leads us to hope sincerely that the present balloting will be accorded the respect due it, and that it will serve to hasten the governmental action that has been so long in forthcoming.

The Farm Census

FIGURES may or may not lie, yet is it indisputable that farmers are becoming more dependent upon statistics than in past years. The farm census is planned to make these figures of more benefit than ever to the farmer. While the census will place no hardships upon the farmer, his cooperation is needed in order that the statistics be complete and accurate.

A year of prosperity and abundant yields leads to increased crop acreage and production the following year. The farm census will try to present to the farmer a composite picture of agricultural activity. It is important that we know how many dairy cows are in the state, how many acres of each crop are planted, in order that future production can be planned intelligently. It is to the farmers' own interests that they answer all questions accurately. They will then know more about their own farm business and the general agricultural situation.

Repair Days

WINTER is almost over and spring will soon be here. Then it will not be long before the busy season will be with us again. First will come plowing and harrowing, then the planting, still later cultivating and haying, and finally the harvest season will roll around once more.

During all this time you will be busy without a let up. Every minute will count. You will want to get the hay into the barn before the rain, or finish cultivating before dark. When you are busiest, you won't welcome an enforced lay-off of your hired help while you are fixing a machine.

The season of the year when you will be using all your machinery will soon be at hand. The time to replace those worn parts is right now, and tighten up the loose bolts on that mowing machine while you are about it, so that when you are ready to start haying your mower will be, too. You might be able to use

your machines the way they are, but not for long, and they are certain to break down at the most inopportune moment.

A few days going over the machinery now may seem a bit useless, but it will save time later on, when that time is much more valuable than it is right now. It is said that big business methods cannot be carried out in farming, but at least we can take a hint from our city cousins and keep our machines in good working order. It may mean a little unpleasant labor now, but you will never regret it.

Horses

THE article on horses, by Dr. V. B. Hart of the department of agricultural economics and farm management of the New York State College of Agriculture clearly indicates that we can expect higher horse prices. The substitution of gasoline for horse power has reduced the number of horses that we need on our farms, but coming as it did, when we already had an overproduction of horses, it resulted in reducing our colt population more than ever before.

There is probably a place for raising a few colts in our northeastern states, but in general, the man who tries to raise horses in the New York City milk shed is bucking the economic law that bulky and perishable products like whole milk and hay are produced near market, and the highly concentrated products like horses and wool are produced in the more remote regions.

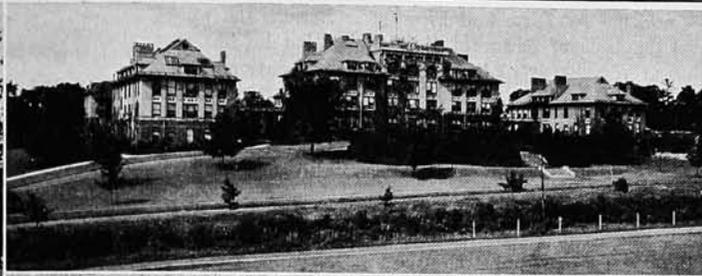
Prospects of higher horse prices has been seized upon as an argument by promoters of the old time "Stallion Rings". The losses incurred by persons buying stock in these associations is another glaring example of the disastrous results of the failure to answer the question of whether there is a real need for a cooperative association before organizing one.

The Voice of Cornell

STATION WEAI is now occupying its new home in Sibley building. The new studio is larger, better equipped, and designed for greater convenience in broadcasting. They are broadcasting daily, but the formal opening exercises have not yet taken place. Aside from the fact that the new studio is superior in every respect to the former temporary one, a more significant fact is that now the station may be more truly called the "Voice of Cornell." The new studio will facilitate the presentation of programs from other colleges of the University in addition to the colleges of agriculture and home economics, in addition to programs of special concerts, lectures, and other features. The university committee for the co-ordinating of these programs will now have fewer difficulties to face and the programs should be more truly representative of our university life and activities.

The 4-H page will be discontinued until next fall, because of the absence for the remainder of the term of its editor, H. S. Clapp '31.

It gives us pleasure to announce that Richard Pringle '32 and F. B. Allyn '31 have been elected to our business board.



Former Student Notes

'06

Charles F. Shaw during the first six months of 1930 will be associated with the University of Nanking, instructing a group of graduate students in the principles of soil classification and soil mapping. This prepares them for that phase of work in an extensive study of population and land utilization in China. This study is being carried on by the University of Nanking under the auspices of the Institute of Pacific Relations and under the immediate direction of J. Lossing Buck '14. Shaw will prepare plans and initiate the investigation in his field. In June he will attend the Second International Congress of Soil Sciences held in Russia and the field studies that will follow it during July and August and then will travel through Western Europe studying soil classification and soil conditions. He will return in December to the University of California, from which he is now absent on sabbatic leave.

'09

Sherman P. Hollister, who is professor of horticulture at the Connecticut Agricultural College at Storrs, has been elected president of the Connecticut Pomological Society.

'10

R. L. Williams is manager of Many Springs Farm at New Centerville, Pennsylvania.

'13

Jesse Brown is in the butter and egg business at 149 Reade Street, New York City. He says that the chain stores and the co-operatives have nearly run them out of business. We hope you can hang on a little longer, Jesse. His home address is 586 Rahway Avenue, Westfield, New Jersey.

Leslie Slocum has opened offices at 201 East Fifth Street, Plainfield, N. J., where he will deal in fire, casualty, and life insurance. He was for three years with the New Jersey Schedule Rating Office and had been associated also with the Home Insurance Company in New York. He lives in Plainfield at 716 Kensington Avenue.

'18

A son, Allen Bradford, was born on November 27 to Mr. and Mrs. Bertram Y. Kinzey. They live at 24 Third Avenue, Berea, Ohio. Kinzey is now manager of the Heating and Piping Contractors of the Cleveland Association with offices at 1227 Prospect Avenue. His work consists in conducting sales and accounting schools for members and their employees in addition to the usual trade association activities.

Selling tractors and farm implements has been the business of D. R. Merrill since leaving college. Mr. and Mrs. Merrill have two daughters, Helen Jean and Ruth Lea. They are living in Patchogue, New York.

Arnold C. Shaw has been with the United States Forest Service since graduation, except for the year 1926-7, when he was purchasing agent for Smoky Mountains, Inc., in Ashville, North Carolina. He lives at 1814 Lakeview Avenue, Pensacola, Florida. He was married in Pensacola on November 2 to Miss Hazel Crook.

David Wagner is the proprietor of a drugstore at 1235 Ogden Avenue, New York City. He is married and has two children, Bernard and Lane. He writes that his chief occupation has been acquainting himself with life.

William D. Warren is teaching at Western College at Oxford, Ohio. He is married and has two children, Dorothy, aged four and a half, and a six months old son, William D. Warren, Jr. For five years Mr. Warren was working as an analytical chemist and then spent a year at Cornell securing his master's degree. From Cornell he went to teach at Western College, but he just can't stay away from Cornell for he is back on leave of absence, to get his doctor's degree which he expects in June.

'19

J. F. Lane has been in the brokerage business since leaving college. He is married and has two children, Joyce Tafford and John F., Jr. John's address is 1154 Stasia Street, West Englewood, New Jersey.

'20

Raymond G. Ballard was with the Kirk-Maher Company and then with the Smith-Clark Company in the ice-cream manufacturing business. For the past two and a half years he has been a salesman in the tobacco line. He is married and has two children—Dorothy and Richard. They live at 17½ California Avenue, Middletown, New York.

Mrs. Donald S. Brown, whom most Cornellians knew as Ruth H. Nye, taught home economics for two years following graduation at Greene, New York and one year at Dimock, Pennsylvania. She was married in 1923 and now has two sons, Donald McLean, four, and David Hammon, two. Her address is just Greene, New York.

Bryant D. Dain has worked for the United States government for four years and for the Union Lumber Company of Chicago. He is now with the Dain Lumber Company. He is married and has one son, William R. Dain.

Earl Harding is a farmer at Albion, New York. He is married and has one daughter, Joan Perry, aged four years.

Hazel Harmon is living at 655 Broad Street, Meriden, Connecticut.

In 1928 Scott Hartman sold his herd of pure-bred Holsteins and started in the orcharding business. He and his brother-in-law now have over 100 acres of peach and apple orchards. His address is Palm, Pennsylvania.

Evelyn Hendryx—Mrs. Kananagh since September 1929—is teaching Home Economics in the Mount Kisco high school. She formerly taught in Bath and Newburgh. This is her second year at Mount Kisco. Her address is 4 East Hyatt Avenue, Mount Kisco, New York.

Marcia M. Hillidge taught home economics in Jaeger, West Virginia one year. In 1922 she married F. V. N. Bradley, Arts '21. Their address is Rogers City, Michigan.

Harry F. Holmwood is farming at Orchard Park, New York. He raises poultry, vegetables, and some fruit. Harry is married and has two children, Ruth and Mason.

For six years following graduation Douglas Hopkins was a fruit grower at Youngstown, New York. He is now engaged in business with bond investments. Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins are living at 107 Oakland Place, Buffalo, New York.

Alberta Johnson is a landscape architect on Long Island. Her address is Old Westbury, Long Island, New York.

Naomi Jones is married to Walter V. Price '18. They have two daughters, Barbara six and Marjorie two years old. Their home is on Nakoma Road, Madison, Wisconsin.

Doris Frances Lake taught three years at the University of Wisconsin, and then obtained her M. A. degree at Columbia University. For six years she has been teaching at Battle Creek College and now is a professor. Her address is 77 North Washington, Battle Creek, Michigan.

E. W. Lins was sales manager of the Federated Fruit and Vegetable Growers, Incorporated, until 1925. Since then he has been sales manager of the American Fruit Growers, Incorporated. Last December he was elected president of the Miami Traffic Club. He is married and has one son, Donald. Their address is 3201 Northwest 10th Court, Miami, Florida.

Russell Lord is associate editor of the "Country Home" which was formerly the "Farm and Fireside". Besides the work of editor of this publication he has recently edited an English translation of the *Memoire of Marie, Grand Duchess of Russia*.

Lois Zimmerman McConnell writes, "It seems to me about all I've been doing is to develop the art of moving, for we have had nine moves in the nine years we've been married." Mr. McConnell graduated from Ag in '21. They have two children, Jean, eight and Joseph Asher aged six. They are living at 22 Brantwood Road, Eggertsville, New York.

Charles H. Merchant is now Professor and Head of the Department of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management in the College of Agriculture of the University of Maine, and also in that department in the Maine Agriculture Experiment Station. He organized the department in the college in 1924, and the one in the experiment station in 1925. He had formerly been an instructor at Cornell and professor at the Utah Agriculture College. Professor Merchant is married and has one daughter, Marjorie. Their address is University of Maine, Orono, Maine.

Iva Miller is teaching home economics at Buffalo.

Hilda J. Moline has been teaching in Patterson, New York since graduation.

Floyd L. Northrop is a teacher of Smith-Hughes Vocational Agriculture in Miami Beach and Dade County Agricultural High Schools in Dade County, Florida. After graduation he was on a farm in Pinellas County for a year. Then taught math and science for five years, and was Principal of the High School for two years, in the same county. He married Janice Culligan, who was at Cornell in '19, '20 and '21. They have one daughter, Emilie Lorraine and are living at 1126 N.W. 51st Street, Miami, Florida.

Glenn Charles Palmer is married and lives in Forest Home. In a little news about his activities since he left college he says, "I have had something like thirteen or fourteen different jobs since I graduated in about eight or ten distinct lines of endeavor. Whether I am going up or down depends entirely upon who looks, how, and from where one considers my efforts. Suffice it to say that I am satisfied—so far. The children are two in number, Jean Marian and Glenn Charles Jr."



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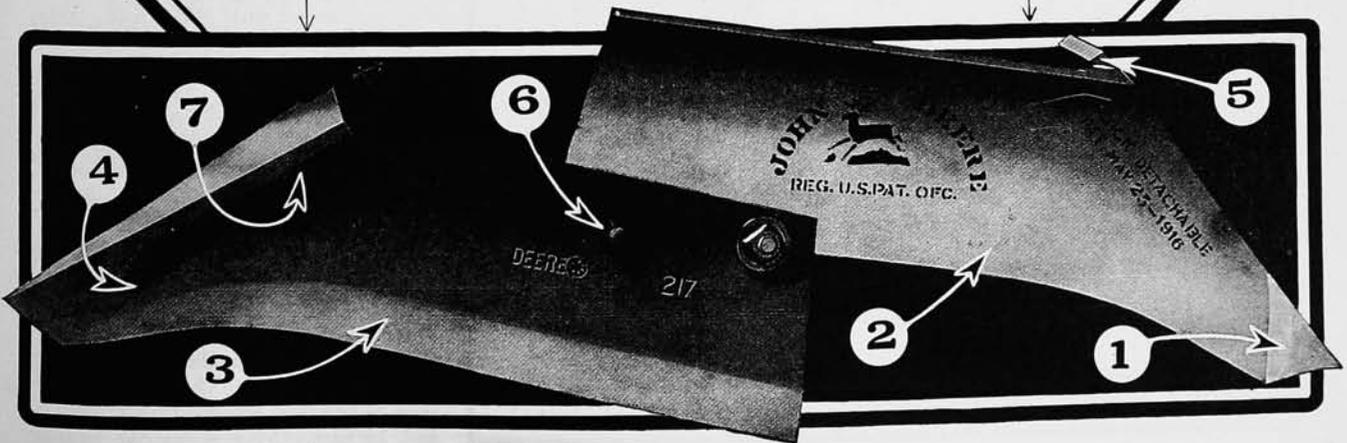
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- 2 The point of every genuine John Deere share is "upset" by a special machine. This process costs money, but it is necessary to provide the important extra thickness and strength at the throat where severe strains and wear come. Because of the extra thickness, there is plenty of good material to draw on to keep the cutting edge in good condition.
- 3 Special hammers are used in a series of operations to forge the edge, so that it is keen-cutting and has the fine quality of a good chisel. There is full stock back of this cutting edge—thus a genuine John Deere share can be sharpened many times and keeps on doing good work.
- 4 The landside is flanged in special forging rolls and is joined to the share with a wide, thick lap weld, which adds strength to the share and prevents opening of the weld line. Use of oil furnaces gives uniform results in the welding process.
- 5 The fitting edge is accurately milled by special machinery made by the John Deere Plow Works. It fits the moldboard properly.
- 6 Strong stud rivet over which eyebolt is hooked, attaching the share to the moldboard. This simple, effective device is a feature of John Deere quick-detachable shares.
- 7 This lug on the share fits snugly into a slit in the frog. It is an important reason why genuine John Deere quick-detachable shares stay tight.

JOHN DEERE, Moline, Illinois



Ward Rodwell is finishing his sixth year as teacher of vocational agriculture in the Chautauqua high school. He has bought a small farm, starting in with chickens and market gardening. Mr. and Mrs. Rodwell have one daughter, Jean Elizabeth, aged nine. Their address is Chautauqua, New York.

Irving T. Skeels has been elected an assistant vice-president of the First National Bank and Trust Company of Elmira, New York. He has been for three years cashier and manager of the Bank of Elmira Heights.

Amy Van Wagenen is in charge of the practice house at Elmira College. She lives at 724 College Avenue, Elmira, New York.

Harold G. Wolf is principal of the Corry junior high school. He formerly taught in the Callicoon high school. His address is 12 Franklin Street, Corry, Pennsylvania.

W. E. Wright is a forest engineer for the James D. Lacey and Company at 350 Madison Avenue, New York.

'21

Katherine Tobey is teaching cooking in Brooklyn. She is living at 126 East 34th Street, New York City.

'22

William T. Stevens, 3d, member of the insurance firm of Howell and Howell in Ithaca, has been elected president of the Ithaca Exchange Club. He was last year

vice-president of the Club. Mrs. Stevens was Helen I. Howell '22. They live in Forest Home.

'23

Hoyt S. Ackles is helping to run a general farm outfit including dairy, certified seed grain, cabbage, potatoes and an orchard near Marietta, New York. He is with his brother, W. C. Ackles '22-'23 and their father. Hoyt adds, "I left the single rank May 18, 1929 accompanied by Miss Beatrice King. I didn't suppose it would ever happen back in '23 but it did." We know you're glad you changed your mind.

Broder F. Lucas has quit farming in the "North Country" and is studying for his masters degree in the farm management department at the University of Tennessee at Knoxville.

Stanley E. Munro and Miss Jessie Hays were married in October. Stan and his brother are running a general farm near Elbridge, New York.

Howard R. Sebold is practicing landscape architecture and is instructing at Columbia. His address is 661 Palmer Avenue, Bronxville, New York. He was married in Boston on November 25 to Miss Gladys Ross.

Ralph Slockbower is a division commercial supervisor with the New York Telephone Company. He lives at 42 Park Avenue, Yonkers, New York. A son, Wayne Cox, was born March 30, 1929.

'24

Wilber T. Archibald worked for Smith and Horton, wholesale grocers at Warren, Pennsylvania, following which he taught science at the Delaware Academy at Delhi, New York, for two years. Then he became head of the science department in the high school at Hicksville, New York for one year, after which he became physics teacher in the high school at Poughkeepsie, New York. He married Marjorie Dickson '23. Their address is 24 Barclay Street, Poughkeepsie, New York.

Henry "Hank" Arnold and his wife, Lillian Bay, '24, are on their farm at Stanley, New York. They have two children; George, 4, and Barbara Elaine, 2.

Carroll C. Griminger gained the first of her experience with the "wide, wide world" as a gardener on an estate. After that she taught school for two years, going to Europe one summer. At present she is assistant manager of the flower seed department of the Joseph Harris Seed Company at Coldwater, New York. She writes that Francis Wilbur '19, Robert Smith '24 and Jack Ellison '25 are also with the Harris Seed Company in the vegetable department. She may be reached at 19 Cumberland Street, Rochester, New York.

J. R. "Jim" Hazlitt "flivvered" across the continent after graduating and spent the first winter in California. Since then he has been growing fruit in Hector and, he says, "After seeing the leading

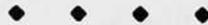
THE TREND OF DAIRY FEEDING

at present, as every alumnus who is milking cows knows, is toward the simple, lower-protein, lower-priced mixtures.

Diamond Corn Gluten Meal

fits perfectly into such a program of feeding economy. A small or moderate amount of Diamond—say 20% of the entire ration—furnishes a lot of productive protein and leaves room for substantial amounts of homegrown grains or low-priced carbohydrate feeds.

Whether a surplus of milk calls for light feeding—or a milk shortage demands heavy feeding for heavy production—the correct use of Diamond in your ration is a big step toward added profits.



Good feeding formulas sent on request to alumni and undergraduates who are interested in economical feeding. Write:

RATION SERVICE DEPT.,
CORN PRODUCTS REFINING CO.
17 BATTERY PL., N. Y. CITY



40% Protein

MFRS., ALSO, OF BUFFALO CORN GLUTEN FEED

fruit section of the country, am perfectly satisfied with our present location." His address is Hector, New York.

The engagement of Winifred Zimmerman to Quincy Dondua of Poynette, Wisconsin has been announced recently. The wedding will probably take place in Sage Chapel in June. Miss Zimmerman is now teaching in Antigo, Wisconsin.

'25

John F. Hall is associate professor of chemistry at Middlebury College. Mrs.

Hall was Marion W. Staples '25. They live at 6 Hillcrest Avenue, Middlebury, Vermont. They have two children, John DeGroff, aged three, and Patricia Mary, who is nine months old.

C. W. Happy Sadd is with the Grange League Federation. Happy says that he likes his work and he believes in it. His headquarters are at Earlville, New York. Happy was married last summer and it seems to have made him even happier than ever, if such a thing were possible.

DYNAMITE removes farming handicaps



Outlet end before shooting



Outlet end one stick load after three days

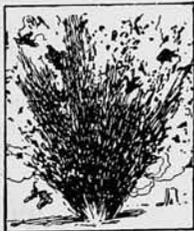
Proper Drainage is essential to good farming!

ONE of the most important aids to bigger yields on the farm is drainage. Today's good farm keepers tend to that.

They use dynamite. Du Pont Ditching Dynamite digs new ditches . . . cleans out old ones . . . changes channel streams . . . drains swamp lands. This valuable "farm hand" — dynamite — enables the progressive farmer not only to increase his production but to improve his farm and add to its value.

Du Pont Ditching Dynamite is made especially for ditch blasting by the du Pont Company. It is the most effective explosive for that purpose.

This company also



makes Agritol . . . a dynamite for stump and boulder blasting. One hundred and twenty-eight years of experience in making and improving explosives have provided the du Pont Company with a store of information about explosives and how to use them. A wealth of this information is contained in two booklets, "Ditching with Dynamite" and "AGRITOL for Field Clearing" . . . both of which will be sent to you free upon request.

If there are special questions about explosives you'd like answered, our Agricultural Extension Section will be glad to assist.

Write for the booklets today.

E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO., Inc.
Explosives Dept. Wilmington, Del.

DU PONT EXPLOSIVES

"It Does the Work"

Users of Wyandotte Cleaner and Cleanser in the Dairy Industry report many different advantages for this quality material.

They all agree, however, on one point,—and that is that



does the work,—and does it quickly, with little effort, and at low cost.

Wyandotte is all cleaner, every particle being an active cleaning agent. Wyandotte is sudsless, and free from strong chemicals,—therefore it rinses freely and easily. And Wyandotte is backed by the guarantee of makers who have devoted more than thirty years solely to the manufacture of cleaning materials.

"Wyandotte" Cleans Clean



THE J. B. FORD CO.
Sole Manufacturers
WYANDOTTE, MICHIGAN

'26

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander MacLennan are very happy over the advent of a daughter, Sondra Fay, born on January 25, 1930. They are living in Tucson, Arizona.

'27

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick P. Bohnet of East Orange, New Jersey, have announced the marriage of their daughter, Ruth L. Bohnet '27 on November 7 in New York to F. Wilson Keller, Ohio State '23. Mr. and Mrs. Keller are living at 112 East Seventy-seventh Street, New York.

Mrs. Coldie Fergusson Bircher will assist in household art in Wayne County in connection with the Home Bureau during the coming months.

'28

Winston E. Parker was married in September to Virginia Lembke, '29. Mr. Parker is a landscape forester with Theodore H. Taylor '29, in Moorestown, New Jersey. Mr. and Mrs. Parker live at 413 Kenilworth Avenue, Moorestown.

Gerard A. Pesez is supervisor in the accounting department of Electrical Re-

search Products of New York City. He lives at 799 Park Avenue, New York City, New York.

C. O. Rudolf Spalteholz was married in Vienna, Austria on February 14, 1930 to Leonore Stroh, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Rudolf Stroh. Mr. and Mrs. Spalteholz will live at 119 Grace Avenue, Newark, New Jersey where he operates the Wayne Floral Company.

'29

Professor and Mrs. Henry Asmus have announced the engagement of their daughter Anna C. Asmus '30 (Arts) to A. Gordon Bedell. Gordon is better known to most of us as "Shorty". Shorty is farming with his father at St. James, Long Island.

W. E. "Walt" Fleischer has given up forestry and is now doing graduate work in plant physiology in the Ag College. Walt was the editor of the forestry page of the COUNTRYMAN last year.

Gladys C. Lum is teaching home economics at the Monroe Junior Senior High School in Rochester.

Guillermor A. Torruella is now working on a soil survey in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture as a field assistant at the Insular Experiment Station in San Juan, Porto Rico. His address is Box 336, Ponce, Porto Rico. He writes that also working at the Station are Fernando Chardon '28 and Rafael Bird '29. Chardon in February will lead a Porto Rican fencing team to Havana.

Marian M. Walbanke is teaching home economics at the Jamaica, New York High School. She lives at 8935 114th Street, Richmond Hill, New York.

Jean Warren is now home demonstration agent for Alleghany County. Jean was the managing editor of the COUNTRYMAN last year. She is living at 3 Martin Street, Belmont, New York.



STAY
for DINNER!

TWELVE O'CLOCK... the window flies up! "Stay for dinner," calls Mrs. Martin. From around the barn come the surprised Mr. Martin and Checkerboard Jones, who have completely forgotten the time of day in their jobs about the feedlot.

Checkerboard Jones is the Purina Chow man, the handy man about the neighborhood. He can always tell you where you can get a dandy bull calf. He knows folks who have fine pullets to sell... he knows others who are looking for pullets. He knows just a lot about ways of getting rid of coccidiosis. And above all he knows a thing or two about making milk, pork, beef and eggs for very little money.

More than once he's told the Martins about Purina Chows... about the huge Purina Experimental Farm in Missouri where each Purina Chow must prove by actual feeding that it can do the job best. The Martins can see it now in their own feedlots. They are feeding Purina Chows... and they see the story at the end of the year... more money that they can call their own!

The Checkerboard Chow man in your neighborhood... when he comes in, make use of him in ironing out those things that trouble you. Thousands of folks like you have made more money by using the Checkerboard Chow man that is in every neighborhood. The next time he calls... make him make money for you!



The Ground School Course in Aviation

(Continued from page 190)

is only natural that aviation will achieve its greatest success by force of the efforts of the college men and women who are entering the many branches of this promising and rapidly expanding business.

The primary training is of vital importance and to lead the way to the first step has been the object and successful accomplishment of the Cornell Flying Club.

The Horse Situation

(Continued from page 193)

say, "I told you so," to some readers who may have stock in some of these associations. However, exception is taken to the sale of stallions in sections where they are not needed and to the sale of horses at several times their real value. If any group of farmers wishes to own a good stallion, (Continued on page 201)

The Horse Situation

(Continued from page 200)

it will probably cost them much less if they do their own organizing and go to a good breeder and select their own horse.

Probably the best way for a farmer in the Northeastern States to profit by a knowledge of the horse cycle is to replace his old horses with young ones before horses go any higher. Since it costs approximately a hundred dollars a year to feed and bed a horse in this part of the country, a good use for many of our old horses, especially the light weight ones, is auto robes and chicken meat. The man who makes this use of a team that would have to be replaced in the next five years and runs in debt for a young team is probably investing on a rising market. We need more good young horses on our eastern farms but we do not need them badly enough to warrant replacing much of our dairying with horse raising or to warrant buying stock in promoted stallion associations.

'29

R. McNeil Peck took a special course for two years. He is now back on the home farm at Schuylerville, New York. They have a herd of 40 registered Holstein cows.

John B. Short is with the British Ministry of Agriculture and fisheries, at 10 Whitehall Place, London. He lives at 330 South Lambeth Road, London.

Donald F. Savery is attending the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration. His address is Hamilton Hall, Soldiers Field, Boston.

David B. Charlton is a bacteriologist at the Oregon State College. His address is 2217 Van Buren, Corvallis, Oregon.

THIS IS NUMBER SEVEN OF A SERIES OF ADVERTISEMENTS TO COLLEGE MEN



FOR centuries the only tools for harvesting and threshing were the scythe and the flail. Empires arose and fell, temples were erected and crumbled, but agriculture alone stood still.

In the early eighteenth century came the crude reaper and thresher and the dawn of a new age for agriculture, with new possibilities and opportunities. Time and labor-saving machinery had come.

Mechanical development progressed. The grain binder and thresher with their labor-saving attachments were brought nearer and nearer perfection, and the capacity of the farmer was vastly multiplied.

Then came another machine—the combine—which does in minutes the work that formerly took days in the time of the scythe and flail.

Since 1842, this Company has made outstanding and uninterrupted progress in the development of mechanical threshing. This experience and these achievements have fitted Case to lead in the process of perfecting the modern combine.

The new Case Combine now offers the farmer still greater efficiency—more dependable operation and longer life. This machine has many exclusive features that save time, labor, grain and money. A complete description will be gladly furnished.

J. I. CASE CO., Inc., Racine, Wis.



The Greater Case Line includes a machine for practically every farm purpose

CASE

QUALITY MACHINES FOR PROFITABLE FARMING

3



More Money from your feeds with Holsteins

FOR

Net 70% of Nation's milk. Lead in butterfat. Are thrifty, hardy and productive.

Where good Holsteins can be secured and facts about the breed sent in reply to this coupon.

Name _____

Address _____

PROFIT

The *Extension Service*
HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN
ASSOCIATION of AMERICA

Room C-603, 230 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill.

*Figured either way—
the cost is lowest with*

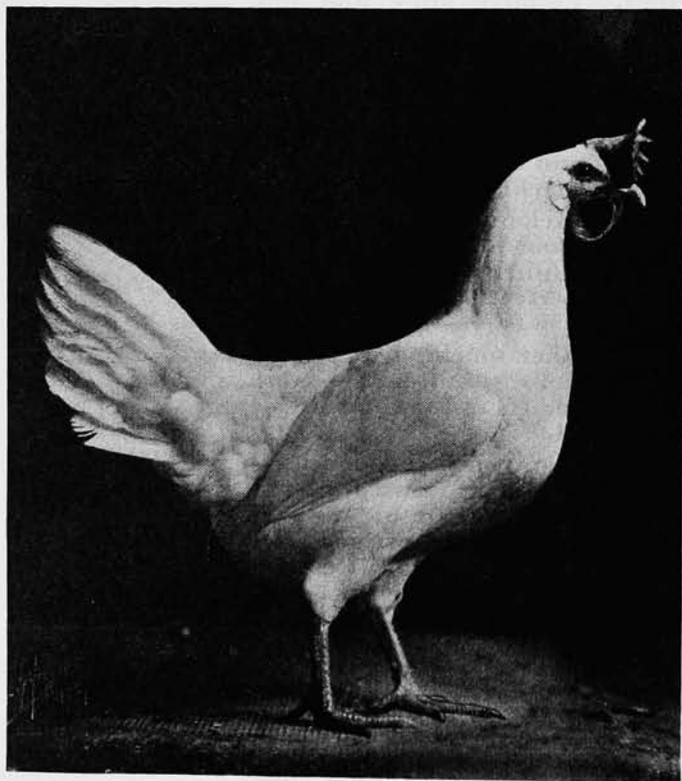
G. L. F. Starting and Growing Mash

THE G. L. F. fed pullet will eat close to 3.5 lbs. of G. L. F. Starting and Growing Mash during the first eight weeks. During the next sixteen weeks she will eat approximately 17.5 lbs. of Starting and Growing Mash and scratch grains combined. This makes a total feed consumption of 21 lbs. at 24 weeks of age. At present prices this would mean a feed cost of only 55c to 60c per pullet (depending on the freight rate to your station and whether or not you take advantage of the cash at car door prices on G. L. F. Feeds.)

Whether you figure the price per ton of feed or the feed cost per bird, G.L.F. Starting and Growing Mash costs less.

G.L.F. reared pullets are ready to show their owners an earlier profit because they are well grown and the feed cost has been lower from the beginning.

Why pay more for feed, making it more difficult for your birds to show a profit, when thousands of poultrymen have demonstrated in practice the truth of the feeding knowledge combined in G. L. F. Starting and Growing Mash.



The **G.L.F.**

COOPERATIVE G. L. F. EXCHANGE, INCORPORATED
ITHACA, NEW YORK

**MAY 9 SET FOR FIFTH ANNUAL
OPENING OF EZRA CORNELL**

THE fifth annual opening of the Hotel Ezra Cornell by the students in the hotel administration course at Cornell University will take place Friday, May 9. Plans are under way to make the "fifth opening" the most elaborate social function in Cornell's history.

Hotel Ezra Cornell has several distinctions worthy of note. First, it is the only hostelry which is opened and operated for only one day each year. Secondly, the Ezra Cornell is the only hotel in the world for which college students are responsible for drawing up the plans, floating their own stock issue, developing the clientele, and directing the entire operation. Intense interest in this project is being displayed by the largest hotel class attending Cornell since the introduction of the course in 1922.

The previous openings have won the commendation of many of the leaders of the industry, among them being F. A. McKowne, chairman of the educational committee of the American Hotel Association, and president of the Statler Hotels, Incorporated; General J. L. Kincaid, president of the American Hotels Corporation; L. M. Boomer, president of Boomer-du-Pont Operating Company, and the New Waldorf-Astoria; and F. A. Dudley, president of the United Hotels Company of America.

**GRANGE LECTURERS TO
HOLD ANNUAL SCHOOL**

The College of Agriculture will hold its fourth annual school for grange lecturers, March 31 to April 5, at which 873 granges of New York state will be represented.

The school staff will consist of fifteen instructors among whom are R. B. Tom, recreation specialist of Ohio State University; James C. Farmer of New Hampshire, lecturer of the national grange; Miss Elizabeth Arthur of Lowville, lecturer of the New York state grange; Fred J. Freestone of Interlaken, master of the New York state grange; and Professor G. F. Warren of Cornell University.

The school will include regular courses planned to assist the lecturer in meeting local problems, special programs presented by the Tompkins County delegates, and the annual lecturer's dinner Thursday evening at which Dean A.R. Mann '04 of the New York State College of Agriculture and C. E. Ladd '12, director of extension, will speak.

**C. A. TAYLOR IN WASHINGTON
TO ASK MORE POWER FOR WEAI**

C. A. "Charlie" Taylor, extension specialist, who has been in charge of the Ag College programs broadcast over station WEAI, went to Washington last month to appear before the Federal Radio Commission to ask for permission to increase the power of the Cornell station.

The petition is based on the fact that the station has greatly benefited the farmers who are near Ithaca, but with an increase in power the College would be able to reach a much larger proportion of the rural population which they are endeavoring to serve. Mr. Taylor presented letters to the Commission which were protests received from those who are unable to tune in on Station WEAI.

**VARSITY LETTERS AWARDED
AT ANNUAL JUNIOR SMOKER**

Ag Men

George William Behrman Jr. '29
Horace Hull Benson '29
Frank Kemp Beyer '29
Robert Allen Dyer '29
Javier Larco '29
Patsey Pompey Pirone '29
Arthur Waring O'Shea '29
Marvin Louis Smith '29
Walter Worth Stillman '29
Arthur Bell Bulter '30
Egbert Snell Cary '30
Blinn Sill Cushman Jr. '30
Benjamin Howard Detwiler '30
Frederick George Dulaff '30
Roswell Giles Eldrige '30
William Gordon Holbrook '30
Dennis Hall '30
Samuel Ralph Levering '30
Earl Barber Pattison '30
Kenneth Bruce Trousdell '30
Amos Green Allen Jr. '31
Orlando Rocha Carvalho '31
Richard Collier Crosby '31
George John Dinsmore '31
Edward Waterson Guthrie '31
Francis Asbury Lueder Jr. '31
Edwin Madden '31
Cristobal Manuel Martinez '31
DeLancy Frederick Eckert '32
Gordon Henderson Eibert '32
Lester Marcus Handelman '32
Gustave Edward Kappler '32

Hotel Managers

Stephen William Allio Jr. '29
Lawrence Henry Levy '30
Robert Webb Lewis '30
Harold Arthur Sherwood '30
Donald Hoag Uffinger '30

**PROF. HUNN '08 SPEAKS AT
FLORICULTURE CLUB MEETING**

Professor C. J. Hunn '08 of the department of ornamental horticulture gave an illustrated lecture of life in Hawaii at a meeting of the Floriculture Club held in Domecon Assembly Thursday evening, March 13, at 8 o'clock. Mrs. Hunn gave a recital of Hawaiian native music.

The motion pictures Professor Hunn used to illustrate his talk were some that he took himself during their stay in the islands. He and his wife have spent about eight years in that part of the world. Therefore, Professor Hunn brought out many points of interest that would have been missed by a tourist.

**ATTEMPT TO ROB SAFE
PROVES UNSUCCESSFUL**

Saturday morning, March 8, was marked by an attempt at safe cracking by a gang of thieves in the temporary office of the construction company which is erecting the new Plant Industry Building. Although the thieves were able to dislodge the combination they did not succeed in opening the doors, so the contents of the safe remained undisturbed. This attempted robbery is one of a series of robberies in and about Ithaca which the police believe were committed by a gang of criminals from Syracuse. So far none of the criminals have been caught.

**KERMIS REORGANIZED TO GIVE
STUDENTS DRAMATIC TRAINING**

KERMIS has been completely reorganized to form a purely amateur dramatic club, for students in the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics, that will put on two or three plays at Ag-Domecon Assemblies in addition to one major production each year. This action was taken at a meeting of a student and faculty committee at Willard Straight Hall, 7:30 o'clock Wednesday evening, March 19.

This action was taken as a result of the belief that Kermis should afford students of the State Colleges a chance to gain experience in putting on purely amateur productions without spending as much time on it as would be necessary to take part in the University Dramatic Club.

Constitution Drawn Up

A committee consisting of Professor G. E. Peabody '18, Miss M. E. Duthie, Alfred Van Wagenen '30, E. M. Smith '31, Elizabeth Hopper '31, and Margaret Gilchrist '32 were appointed to draw up a constitution for the new organization. They met, for this purpose, in Professor Peabody's office on Saturday morning, March 22. The constitution will be submitted for adoption at a meeting to be held in Roberts Assembly at 7:30 Wednesday evening, April 9. The members of the organization will include all members of this year's cast and others by invitation.

It is planned to put on a minor production in May this year at Ag-Domecon Assembly. Kermis hopes to get the assistance of some of the students doing advanced work in dramatics, in putting on its minor productions. The minor productions may be repeated at near-by high schools and grange halls, partly as a demonstration of what may be done in dramatics in the rural districts. This part of Kermis activities will be carried on in co-operation with the department of rural social organization.

Prize of \$250 Offered

Kermis has not lost sight of one of its original aims, the encouragement of the writing of plays with rural settings. It has not only retained this part of its program but has greatly enlarged it. The old play writing contest has been opened to anyone in the country who will write a play with a rural background and the prize has been increased from \$75 to \$250 for the winning play. This was made possible by Kermis increasing its former offer, and a donation from Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., made through the *American Agriculturist*.

VEG GARDENERS HOLD MEETING

The Vegetable Gardening Club met in Willard Straight, Tuesday evening, March 18 at 7:45.

F. K. Schreiber Sp. gave a picture of the seed growing problems and the methods used in Germany. His father is connected with the house of David Sachs, Germany's great seed center. H. E. Bailey '30 described the growing of the true yams in the West Indies. Benjamin Bigelow '33 told of a northeastern farm that grows vegetables for direct sale to the consumer.



WELL-KNOWN ECONOMIST SPEAKS AT DOMECON

Dr. Benjamin Andrews, Cornell '01, professor of household economics at Teachers College, Columbia University, was a visiting speaker at the College of Home Economics on March 11. Dr. Andrews addressed the class on family income and expenditures, and others who came in to hear him, twice on Tuesday, speaking in the morning on property and in the afternoon on investments and insurance. He is well-known as the author of the book *Economics of the Household* and many articles on the subject, and as one of the pioneers in the field of household economics. His wife is also a Cornellian.

Other prominent people in this field will address this class during the term.

Dr. Carolyn Hedger spoke to this same group at 4 p. m. on March 20. In speaking of home economics and health, she emphasized the importance of proper shoes, and each person in the assembly was requested to remove her shoe and test it upon a drawing of the foot to see if it were large enough to cover this drawing.

COSTUME SHOP SPONSORS TRIP

SEVEN seniors in the College of Home Economics who are interested in special clothing work attended spring openings in New York City on March 3, 4, and 5. Mrs. Carolyn Mc Ilroy and Miss Frances Brookins, directors of the Home Economics Costume Shop, headed the group which included Mary Iona Bean, Elizabeth Farwell, Beatrice Fehr, Evelyn Fisher, Louise Marks, Hazel Reed and Josephine Steele. They attended the openings of Spring fashions at the large importing houses of Finsilver Still and Moss Company, Haas Brothers, and Altman's. The girls say that they have a great deal more respect for commercial patterns since their exploration of the Buttrick Pattern Maker's House.

Each girl brought back a report of special features that she had observed during her stay in New York. These reports were given by the seniors before a large group of the senior and junior classes who are particularly interested in clothing work at the home of Mrs. Betten.

The conclusions are that the new silhouette has been generally accepted. The smartest dress has a seemingly separate division at the normal waistline and a moulded line at the hip and waist where the dress must appear as though the wearer were "poured into" it. All dresses are intricately cut, particularly in the skirts. Sleeves are very interesting, usually long with bows, flares and wide cuffs at the elbows. Some short and puffed sleeves were seen also.

Materials for spring are largely silk crepes, both plain and printed. For afternoon, chiffon and georgettes are used.

Accessories are worn abundantly. Many bracelets, jeweled pins and clips adorn

OMICRON NU

Gertrude Andrews '31
Catherine Blewer '31
Jane Marshall '31
Delight McAlpine '31
Marion Fish, Grad

milady's gown. The large chiffon handkerchief is still a favorite addition to the evening gown.

For spring wear, blue is the predominant color. As usual white in combination with black, red, bright blue, pink, yellow and purple are very chic.

HAVE WHIPPED CREAM WITH YOUR CLUBROOM SUPPER!

Whipped cream in cocoa, with cake and on desserts is the most delicious thing to provide for a late supper! And there are several secrets as well in knowing how to whip it best. First, a small beater should not be used with a large amount of cream in a large bowl: beat a little at a time in a smaller bowl if no larger beater is available. Stop whipping the minute the cream becomes stiff and smooth, otherwise it will become lumpy, with a large amount of milk drainage, for whipping is the first stage of churning. The larger the fat content of the cream the more air may be incorporated into the cream during whipping—and the fluffier the whip! Before being whipped, the cream should 'age' at least four hours at a temperature of between 40°F-50°F; and when ready to be whipped it should not be over 50°F, and the bowl and beater should also be chilled.



YOUR BOOK SHELF

By LUCILE JOSLYN

These books on the adolescent child were recommended for your book-shelf by Dr. Caroline Hedger who is a consultant of the McCormick Memorial Foundation of Chicago.

Toward Racial Health, By Norah H. March. C. Routledge and Sons Ltd., London, 1915.

Shackled Youth, By E. Teomans. Atlantic Monthly Press.

Youth in Conflict, By Miriam Van Waters. Republic Publishing Co.

Parents on Probation, By Miriam Van Waters. Same.

From Youth into Manhood, By Winfield Scott Hall. Young Men's Christian Association Press 1909.

The Adolescent Girl, By Phyllis Mary Blanchard. Moffat, Yard and Co. 1920.

The Psychology of the Junior High School Child, By L. A. Pechstein and Laura McGregor. Houghton Mifflin Co.

HOME LIFE IN INDIA BY PROFESSOR PHYLLIS HARLEY

ONE of the most interesting events of last month was a talk illustrated by slides given to students and faculty at the College of Home Economics by Professor Phyllis Harley of Wilson College, Bombay, India, who is an Oxford graduate and is spending three months in this country on the Home Economics International scholarship visiting American colleges to learn recent developments in home economics as well as the activities and social life of the American college girl.

The aims and ideals of the people of India, including the women, seem to be in direct contrast with those of America and Europe today. While the western world is stressing the practical, the Indian is still moulded by his religions, which are all philosophical and teach simplicity of life and abandoning material prosperity, physical comfort, or pleasure. Western standards and customs can be adapted to India's needs only if they have a philosophic and idealistic background. In the field of home economics this is especially true. Indian home life is very simple and founded on religions, and the older generation is naturally opposed to the new Western ideas which seem to break it down. If the Indian homemaker is to change from her present primitive and arduous methods of food preparation and housekeeping to the labor saving methods of her Western sister, leisure for culture, not profit, will be the objective.

Miss Harley, who is in charge of the social life and housing and also teaches at the University Women's Settlement at Wilson College, stressed as one of the outstanding difficulties in any form of community life in India, the many religions and castes in India which build barriers between the people. The settlement, which corresponds to a dormitory in this country, exists for the purpose of bringing together women of the various religions, and in it Miss Harley and her associates deal with Christian, Hindu, Mohammedan Parsi, and Jewish women. Not the least of the problems involved is that of food. Two diets are regularly served, one for the vegetarian Hindus, who form a large class, and another for the rest of the students. Another problem is that of religious observance, since the days for celebration are different for each religion.

Miss Harley is eager that intelligent Indian women be given an opportunity to come to this country to study home economics. She also feels that there is a great field for research in domestic life in India to determine how many of the Indian customs of diet and life should be encouraged rather than abandoned by the modern educated women.

Miss Harley is the sister of Miss Winifred Harley who was recently on the summer school staff at the College of Home Economics instructing in child guidance as a visiting instructor from the Merrill-Palmer School in Detroit.

**THE SELECTION OF
SMALL KITCHEN EQUIPMENT**
By KATE ROGERS

WE SELDOM stop to consider the importance of the selection of our small kitchen equipment. However, if the housekeeper spends a little time and thought in choosing these tools which she so frequently uses, she will find that her time thus spent will be amply repaid.

The knife is the most used piece of kitchen equipment and its purchase is important. Today, stainless steel is harder and holds a better edge than it used to. In fact, the better grades of stainless steel knife is as lasting and much more preferable than its older precedent which used to stain so readily and look so unsightly. The blade of the knife should of course be riveted into the handle to make it firm and strong. The best material at present for the handle of a knife is a certain composition that is hard and glossy throughout and is not affected by standing in water. Enameled handles do not last very long because the enamel chips off and then the wood underneath is affected by water. Aluminum handles are too light to be practical, they bend readily and blacken the hands considerably. In a well-constructed knife the blade and the handle should balance. A fairly heavy knife is preferable as it requires less energy to cut with it. Even men who have been in the business for years declare that it is impossible to tell how good a knife is by just looking at it. That is why it is advisable to buy some reliable make. You must remember that good knives cannot be bought cheaply.

There are two types of bread-knives, those with a saw-tooth edge, and those

with a file-like edge. Experiments made in the Cornell Home Economics College have proved that it takes half the time to cut bread with a sharp knife, not to mention the better looks of the product and the effect on the housekeeper's nerves. Remember when buying a knife not to get one that is too flexible as it is likely to break when you are using it. A final precaution about the care of knives. Don't put them away in a drawer where they may knock against other utensils and each other. This chips and dulls them. Keep knives in separate pockets on the wall, or a good knife-holder can be made by tacking up a piece of leather and leaving slits for the knives. The new stainless steel knives chip very readily and should not be sharpened with the little sharpening wheel now present in so many homes, as that will probably chip off pieces of the brittle cutting edges.

Just a word about spatulas which are close relations to the knives. They, of course, should be selected mainly because of their flexibility. They become even more flexible after being used for awhile. Several manufacturers have put stainless steel spatulas on the market.

Spoons are another kitchen utensil which we use a great deal. The best cheap metal spoons for the kitchen are made of monel metal. This lasts longer than the tin or aluminum and does not blacken other utensils as does aluminum. In buying a wooden spoon be certain that the grain of the wood runs lengthwise of the spoon as it will surely break if made the other way. The bowl of the wooden spoon should be shallow to prevent its breaking off at the edges. A slotted spoon is useless

as the material with which one is working becomes lodged in the holes and one is constantly cleaning out the spaces with a knife or some other utensil. Enamel spoons chip too easily to favor their usage, and aluminum spoons discolor the pans and other utensils as well as the worker's hands. Cheap spoons, chromium plated, last fairly well and are satisfactory for their purpose.

In buying an egg beater look first for the ball bearings which are in all good makes. These eliminate much friction and make the task of beating a comparatively light and easy one. The beaters with double loops are preferable as they save considerable time and energy and also because the ones so constructed are usually stronger than the single egg beaters.

The blade of a food-chopper is the first thing that we look at when purchasing that article. It should be made of heavy steel that will hold an edge. In cheap choppers the blades are made of a thin flat piece of steel and they hold practically no edge. These poor ones squeeze the juice out of the foods before they chop them up, which is, of course, very undesirable.

The best measuring cups are made of a well-known brand of heavy glass that withstands the heat of boiling water and other sudden changes of temperature. The advantage of these glass cups is that one can see that one has correct measurements. They are also desirable because glass is a slow conductor of heat and it is possible to pick up the cup even though boiling water has just been poured into it. If you are buying a tin or aluminum cup, avoid soldered handles as they become loosened if the cup ever gets very hot. The handles should be securely riveted on.

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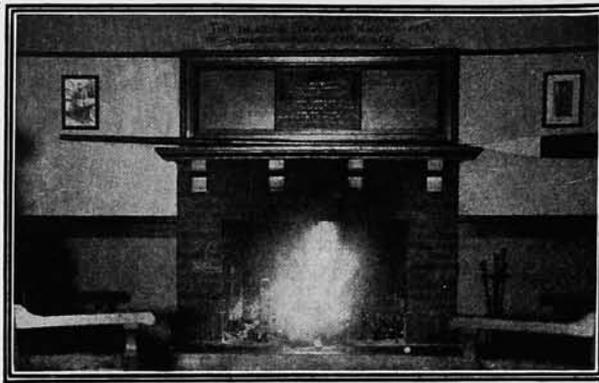
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Foresters



Of Saint Murphius

THE CHARLES LATHROP PACK FELLOWSHIPS IN FORESTRY

The Charles Lathrop Pack Forest Education Board, founded by the Charles Lathrop Pack Forestry Trust, offers a number of fellowships for the year, 1930-31. The purpose of the fellowships is to encourage men who have shown unusual intellectual and personal qualities to obtain training that will best equip them for responsible work either in the general practice of forestry, in forest industries, in the teaching of forestry, in forest research, or in the development of public forest policy.

Six to eight fellowships are available and will range from \$500 to \$2500, or more in exceptional cases, and will be ordinarily restricted to men of American or Canadian citizenship. The awards will be made to gifted men who demonstrate natural powers of intellectual and personal leadership, and who intend to take forestry up as their life work. No restrictions are made as to age, educational status, or practical experience. Great emphasis will be placed on character, intellect, qualities of leadership, and similar qualifications.

The length of the appointments are in accordance with the scope of the proposed work and may be renewed at the discretion of the board.

BARNYARD GOLF

We have had soccer, basketball, track, swimming, and baseball teams competing for intercollegiate championships. We have, however, never had a barnyard golf tournament, more commonly known as pony slippers or horsehoes. It seems especially appropriate at this time to revive interest by playing a tournament with Ag. We have beaten Ag every time this year. We, hereby, give our "friends" a chance to avenge themselves at a game in which they are supposed to be proficient.

The question of courts suggests itself, for "Rym" Berry has been backward in not providing courts. The less frequently used cinder paths would be an appropriate location. Practice could take place between classes. The faculty should approve of the proposed site, for sleepy students would stumble over the pegs and arrive at class thoroughly awakened.

For the edification of those Disciples of Saint Murphius who have not been to Forestry Camp, we add that the horseshoe tournament at camp is a big event. The names of the winners of the singles and doubles championships for each camp are printed on pieces of paper birch bark. These pieces are glued on a maple burl slab which has four horseshoes mounted on it. This compendium of past champions lies in full view on the spacious fireplace mantel. If this article arouses the Aggies from their present apathy, the forestry representative is "Charlie" Diebold '30.



LUMBER JACK DEFENDS HONOR OF SAINT MURPHIUS

There still seem to be many misguided students in the Ag College and it has become imperative to enlighten them. The general opinion of this group is that Ag will sport another all around championship banner. It is ludicrous to see the seriousness with which they make such a rash statement. As the great majority knows, Forestry will easily win the championship, but a small minority on the upper campus persist in propagating false rumors.

To everyone's surprise an article, upholding their views, appeared in the last issue. We blush with shame to think that such a false statement should smudge the honor of our publication. No more such articles will appear to carry false impressions to the reader.

So, set your minds at rest and worry no more. Ag hasn't a chance. The easiest way to prove this is to win the spring sports. Easy to say, and this year, easy to do.

SENIORS GO SOUTH

The majority of the senior class and several members of the faculty will make the annual Southern trip leaving March 26 for Charleston, South Carolina. The entire party will report three days later at the headquarters of the North State Lumber Company in Charleston. The foresters will proceed up the Cooper River about 45 miles to Witherbee, the logging headquarters of the North State Lumber Company. This company furnishes a frame building which serves as a mess hall; company officials serve as guides. The United States Army Post at Fort Moultrie furnishes all necessary bedding, tents, and cooking utensils.

The idea of the trip is to acquaint the men with the South. It serves as an excellent opportunity to obtain a first hand knowledge of the lay of the land and logging methods under conditions seldom open to the public.

Jefferson County holds the unique record of being the first county in this state to hire a forester as an assistant county agent. "Matty" Mattison '28 has the honor of being the first of his kind in this country. He will have charge of the educational work in forestry, will assist the supervisors in the county planting program as provided for under the Hewitt Acts, and will also aid the county agent in his work.

FORESTRY CLUB HOLDS ELECTION OF OFFICERS

A large number of woodhicks turned out for the meeting in Fernow Hall, Tuesday, March 11. "Ken" Adams '30 was re-elected to pound the table; "Mighty" Miscall '31 was elected as his silent helper to succeed "Whitey" Schultz '31; "Jim" Cruikshank '30 was re-elected official scribe; "Colonel" Besley was re-elected as "jack" collector, and "Hal" Mitchell '30 was re-elected athletic director.

Plans were made for the annual Foresters banquet to be held May 9th at Willard Straight Hall. Professor R. S. Hosmer aided in securing Roy S. Kellogg of the News Print Service to be the speaker of the evening. The Foresters banquet was inaugurated last spring, and it is hoped that this party will become a permanent institution of the club.

With the disciples of Saint Murphius holding their own in every sport and with a surplus in the treasury, it is expected that the last part of the year will be as successful as the first.

ARSENIC KILLS TREES

The forester is usually employed to grow trees, but here is a case where foresters were called in to kill trees. Volunteer growth in pastures, thorn apple particularly, is a serious nuisance in many New York State pastures. The Professors J. A. Cope and J. N. Spaeth have used a sodium arsenite solution to kill the root systems of trees so that they will not renew themselves by sprouting. The solution is made up by mixing into three and a half pints of water, one pound of sodium arsenite and one half pound of potassium nitrate. The solution will keep indefinitely in a jug or glass jar. The chemicals may be bought in powdered form at a pharmacy for from fifty cents to one dollar.

A sample plot was laid out last November in a Cortland County pasture which had 600 clumps per acre which were mostly thorn apple. Two slanting axe cuts on the opposite sides of the stem are sufficient for vines and trees up to three inches in diameter. Larger trees should have cuts all on the same level and so located that the edges of adjacent cuts will not exceed two inches. A large oil can may be used in applying the poison. The poison is squirted into the cut until it begins to flow out of the edges of the cut. Very little poison is required to fill an ax cut. It is thought that poisoning will be most effective from August to November although it most likely can be done at any time when the sap is not flowing freely. Two men can poison 100 clumps per hour thus making it profitable to reclaim good pastures.

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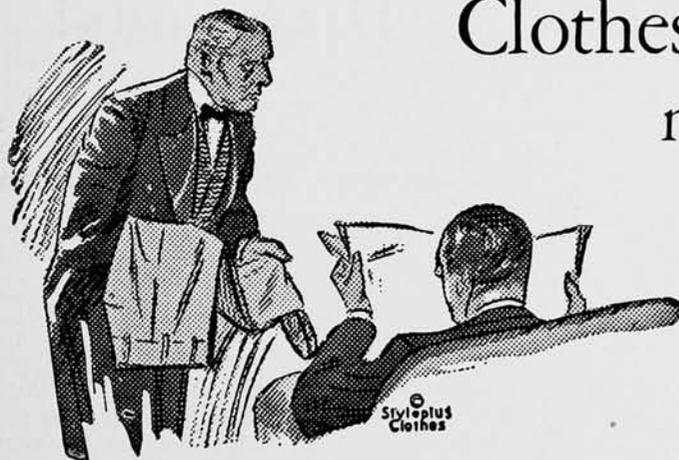
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CONTEST SPEECHES BROADCAST OVER CORNELL'S RADIO STATION

THE Farm Life Challenge Contest speeches were broadcast over station WEAI as part of the regular noon hour program on Wednesday, March 12. The contest was in the form of a debate on the question "Resolved: that waterpower for commercial electric plants in New York State shall be owned and controlled by the state; the state to own the plants and sites and to sell the power to private companies for distribution."

The speeches on the affirmative side were given by O. H. Maughan '31, and C. C. Beebe '31. The negative side of the debate was taken by W. O. Sellers '30, and H. S. Clapp '31. These talks were the same as those given during Farm and Home Week when Beebe won first prize of \$100 and Maughan was awarded the second prize of \$50.

The Eastman Stage speeches were also broadcast during the month of March.

PROFS' PRANKS

Professor J. P. Porter, of the horticulture department, addressed the Ithaca Garden Club at an open meeting in Baker Laboratory, Tuesday afternoon, March 11, at 2:30. Professor Porter's talk was accompanied by motion pictures illustrating the progress made in beautifying the roadsides in the United States.

Dean A. R. Mann '04 was the speaker on the monthly broadcast of the Land Grant Colleges Association from New York City over a national hook-up of the National Broadcasting Company, Saturday, March 5. Dean Mann used "Where Science and Experience Meet in Agriculture" as his subject.

On Friday evening, March 14, Dr. E. A. Bates spoke before a meeting of the Indians of the seven reservations of New York State on the Tonowanda Reservation. His talk consisted of a discussion of plans for an Indian village to be erected on the State Fair Grounds at Syracuse. He also spoke about 4-H Club work which is gaining popularity among the Indians.

Professor J. G. Needham '98, of the department of entomology, gave a talk on some of his collecting trips in China at a meeting of the Agassiz Club on Monday evening, March 10, at 7:45. The lecture was illustrated by slides he had taken on travels in China and Ceylon during his trip around the world in 1927 and 1928.

Professors J. D. Brew, of the department of dairy industry, and G. F. Warren of the farm management department, attended a conference with Governor F. D. Roosevelt at Albany to consider regulations governing milk entering New York State.

Professor J. G. Needham '98 of the entomology department will conduct a twelve week tour through the State of West Virginia in connection with the University of West Virginia annual summer school. The party will be made up of entomology students from all parts of the world. They will travel in busses and camp as they go along.

"The Future of New York State Agriculture" was the topic of a talk by Dr. C. E. Ladd during the weekly agricultural program from WGY of Schenectady, March 12. Dr. Ladd was attending the two-day conference, called by Governor Roosevelt, on regulations governing the importation and control of milk in New York State.

CAMPUS CHATS

COME TO THE RESCUE!

At the present time the foresters are first in the standing for the all-round inter-college athletic championship with a total of 27 points, or two first places and one second. Ag is tied with C. E. for second place with 17 points. Of course we are glad to see the foresters have been aroused from their usual dormant condition, but still we are not feeling generous enough to stand by and watch them walk off with an all-round championship. We will have to snap to it and win events that haven't been run off yet. Turn out for some team, certainly you can do something. Wrestling, baseball, crew, tennis and outdoor track remain on the list that haven't been settled yet. Get out those track shoes, the old friendly mitt, the tennis racket, or even better find your way down to the rowing machines in the Old Armory where Al Van Wagenen will be glad to see you.

FARM BUREAUS HAVE LARGE INCREASES IN MEMBERSHIPS

Lead by Monroe County with a membership of 1478, thirty-two New York counties have now gained over their old records, according to L. R. Simons, county agent leader. The present total of 35,387, is more than the entire membership for 1929 and a gain of 7,013 over last year on the same date. Monroe County is closely followed by Wayne, Delaware, Otsego, Albany, Dutchess, Erie, Livingston, Onondaga, St. Lawrence, Ulster and Wyoming counties, all of which have over 900 members.

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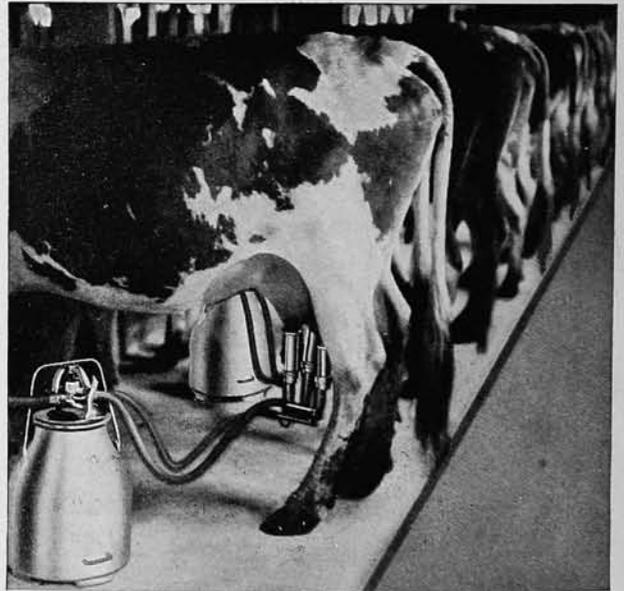
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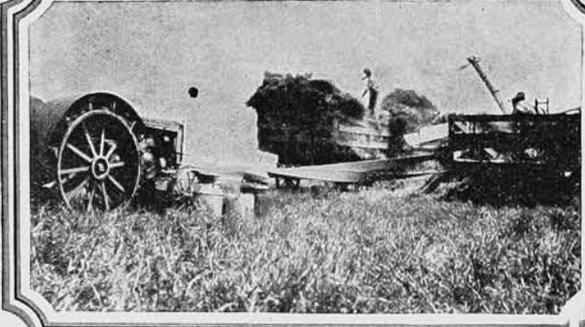
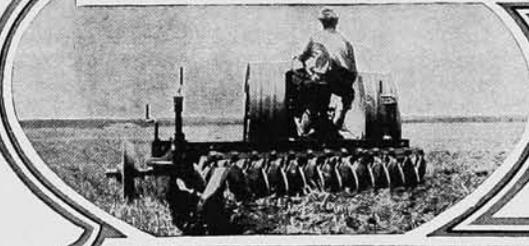
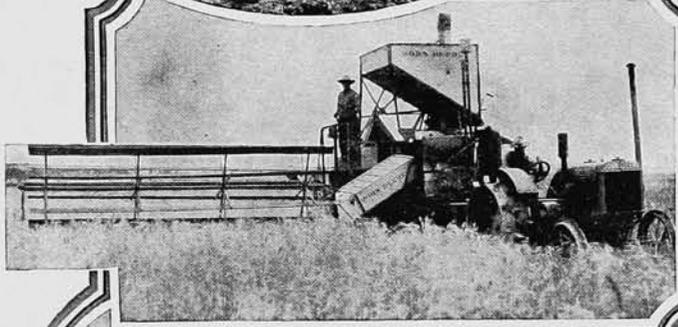
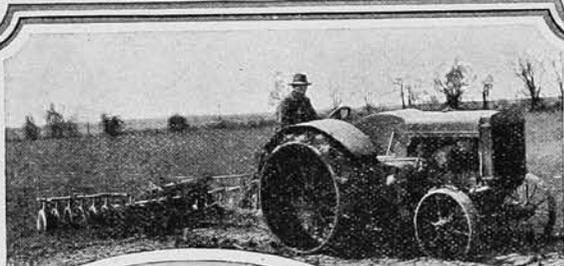
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MAY
1930

Number 8

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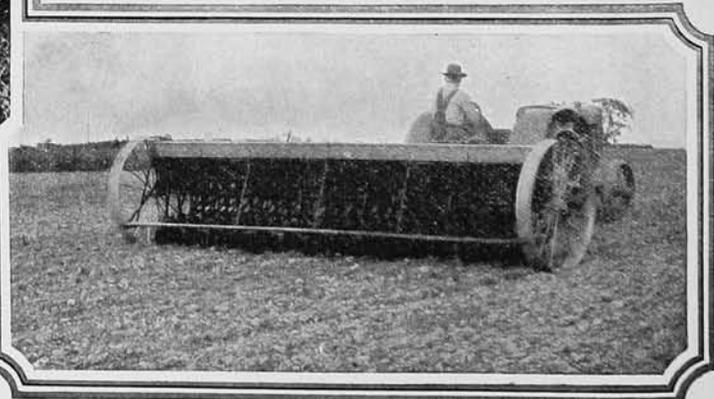
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The Cornell Countryman

A Journal of Country Life—Plant, Animal, Human

Volume XXVII

May, 1930

Number 8

Agriculture in Holland

By H. O. Buckman

TO AN AMERICAN accustomed to our somewhat careless agricultural management, the countryside of Holland is a constant source of interest. The picturesque houses with their well swept doorsteps and their gardens bright with flowers, the ever present canals with their barges and bridges, the paved roads, the fields, and the people themselves have an air of orderliness and well-being that is novel indeed. Whether in the low-lying pastures of Friesland, the reclaimed swamp lands of Groningen, the garden and bulb sections of the Haarlem basin, the sandy stretches of Gelderland, or the alluvial reaches of Brabant, the impression is the same, a careful, intelligent, and intense utilization of the land.

Although many kinds of soil are found in Holland, three classes predominate, sands, clays, and peat. The sands are of two kinds, those of the dunes that fringe the western coast and those of the glacial outwash that occupy great areas in Gelderland, Drente, and Brabant. These dunes, often entirely cut off from the mainland, furnished, centuries, ago a refuge and finally a home for the fisher folk from whom have sprung the Dutch people. Gradually, gardens, and then little fields developed on the lee side of the sandy wastes, the beginnings of an agriculture famous the world over.

At the close of the glacial age great volumes of water, evidently from the retreating ice sheet, drenched the land with sandy outwash. For ages this remained a barren or heather waste, but in late years much of it has been reclaimed. The transformation of this desolate moor into fertile fields seems almost a feat of magic, so vivid is the contrast. The colonization of this land, sponsored by the government, is but one of the remarkable agricultural projects of the Dutch people. Such reclamation has been possible, it is almost needless to say, only by the use of liberal quantities of mineral fertilizers. The country is living in a fertilizer age.

Clayey soils occur in the areas reclaimed from the sea by dyking and pumping. Since the sixteenth century over 900,000 acres have been added in this way to the arable lands of Holland. The Haarlem basin near Amsterdam is one of the oldest

and largest projects of this kind. It occupies approximately 50,000 acres and supports a population of 20,000 people. While many types of agriculture are found in this district, the bulb industry always attracts especial attention. The innumerable beds of tulips, narcissus, and hyacinths make one wonder how the owners can maintain the neatness which apparently is a criterion in this little country.

IT IS only fair to say that the soil of the polders, as the reclaimed areas are called, is extremely variable. Near the old shores the land is often sandy. Farther out the soil becomes gradually heavier until the sticky sea-clay is finally encountered. Thus it is possible to find a soil adapted to almost any crop that prospers in this mild and humid climate. Much of this land, reclaimed from the sea by long and bitter labor and kept free of water by constant pumping, is given over to dairying, although other types of agriculture are by no means unimportant.

The draining of the Zuider Zee, which is at present attracting world-wide attention, will expose land such as has just been described. The progressive agricultural specialists of Holland have already classified these soils even though they are yet under many feet of water. Moreover, the probable agricultural value of the land after it has been properly drained and leached of its excess of sea salts has been reckoned. Even the types of agriculture suited to the various sections have received attention. We survey soils in America, but not under such unusual conditions, nor with such surety of future agricultural utilization.

The Zuider Zee is about the size of Rhode Island and occupies one-twelfth of the area of Holland. When dyked and drained it will add over 550,000 acres of arable land to the country. The drainage lake remaining is to be called Lake Yssel. Only when one sails the Zuider Zee, 30 miles wide and 40 miles long with an average depth of possibly 12 feet or more, is the immensity and daring of the project fully apparent. The initial reclamation, however, is not the only problem. Maintaining this great area free of seepage and

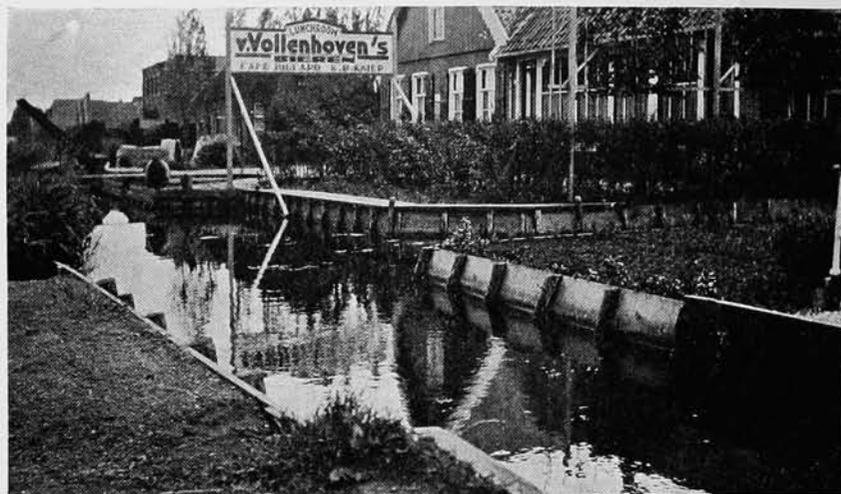
rain water will be a constant care and expense, as it lies many feet below the level of the sea.

Already work has begun on the north-west polder, the smallest of the four districts. This area will probably produce its first crop in 1934. The whole project should be completed by 1960. The new lands as they become available are to be colonized under government supervision and should furnish homes for over 2,000,000 persons. No previous reclamation project even remotely approaches the one now under way, which bespeaks the confident daring of the Dutch authorities.

Areas of heavy soil also occur along the major streams, especially in the valleys of the Rhine and the Meuse in southern Holland. These alluvial soils support a varied agriculture, usually as intense and as important as that of the more spectacular polders. The average American feels more at home on these soils than on the clayey sealands or the sandy stretches which depend almost wholly for their productiveness on the yearly applications of commercial fertilizers.

ONE OF the most interesting features of Holland, agriculturally speaking, is the peat land of the Provinces of Groningen and Drente in the extreme northeast. This particular organic deposit, and there are many such in the Netherlands, extends from Groningen, the seat of the State Agricultural Experiment Station, southeastward to the German border, a distance of perhaps forty miles. Approximately 100,000 acres are involved in this particular tract. From time immemorial this area has been a vast and almost impassable swamp in which untold generations of plants have been buried. Gradually these organic deposits, the "hoch-moor" of the Germans, have been changed by slow decay into peat. This black fibrous product is not only useful as a fuel when dry, but is also capable, when drained and properly handled, of producing a valuable soil as well. And in this water-locked and water-logged country fuel and soil are always at a premium.

THE reclamation of this area was begun 300 years ago for the purpose of utilizing the peat as fuel. A main canal



A PICTURESQUE SCENE FROM HOLLAND
Row of Typical Dutch Buildings with Flower Beds Between Them and the Bank of the Canal

was driven into the swamp with laterals at intervals of 150 or 300 feet. These served for drainage as well as a means of barging the peat to the starch factories, paper mills, brick kilns and other industrial plants in Holland and neighboring countries. Since the depth of the peat often reached 15 or 20 feet, the immensity of the deposit is obvious.

The wisdom of the Dutch government is evident in the close regulation that it has exercised over the removal of this fuel. The upper two feet of the peat must be put away and saved. When the barren sand underneath the deposit is finally exposed, this organic material is spread over its surface. It is then covered with 4 or 5 inches of sand from the canals. The subsequent tillage which the land receives mixes the two layers and produces a soil, artificial to be sure, but wonderfully adapted to the agriculture now on it.

Over 80,000 acres have been thus reclaimed, served by a main canal 50 miles long and by innumerable laterals. The swamp had gradually disappeared and its place taken by a country-side literally groaning with a wealth of potatoes, oats and rye. And as often happens in America, most of these crops are sold from the land. The potatoes are used directly as food or are made into starch, while the cereals are consumed in various ways. Even the straw is utilized for paper. Crop residues as a means of soil fertility maintenance are an unknown quantity in this area.

Under such circumstances commercial fertilizers are an absolute necessity and are required in large amounts. Perhaps no area in the world uses artificials so intensively. But the crop yields refute all criticisms. Six hundred bushels of potatoes to the acre, 60 or 70 bushels of

oats, and other crops in like proportions are not at all uncommon. In fact this reclaimed area is a veritable garden. There is no uncropped land except that necessary for roads, canals, and farmsteads. There are no fences, practically no livestock, no woodlots, and what is more noteworthy, few weeds. This to an American is almost beyond belief.

NEAR Groningen where the reclamation began three hundred years ago the houses are old and picturesque. To the southeastward the country presents a progressively younger appearance. The houses are newer and modern methods of building and layout are evident. The colonization is under government regulation and as a result the houses are built according to definite specifications. The latest ones are of brick. The farms range from 25 to 50 acres in size and front the canal and its parallel highway at regular intervals. These homesteads present an air of orderliness and keeping that makes one ashamed of the shabbiness of most of our farming communities.

Impressive and intensive as is the agriculture of Holland, whether on the sandy outwash, the clayey polders or on the novel remade lands of the "hoch-moor," the country people themselves are of greater interest. For centuries they have fought the sea, resisting at the same time the savage encroachments of other peoples. Behind their sand dunes, so poor as to be almost worthless for crop production, they have literally dug their soil from the sea and have developed thereon an agriculture which is not only highly prosperous, but one of the most productive in the world.

Thirteen Weeks In The Cascades

By Charles Diebold '30

TWO young men, who had but recently forsaken little gray frosh caps, studied intently the mineralogy exhibit of the Field Museum at Chicago one Sunday afternoon in June. Were we not going out West to get our forestry experience? Others had found gold and we ought to know what to look for. "Hughie" Jennings '30 and I left Chicago that evening on the luxurious Oriental Limited. Forty-eight hours later we piled off the train at Glacier National Park. We found much to our dismay that the park was still officially closed; a 31 inch snowfall in the last week of May still laid in drifts and swollen streams made the roads and rails almost impassable. I was determined nevertheless to see the park. "Hughie" in the meantime had become interested in the personnel of the post-office, consequently I set out alone. If it

had not been for the great hospitality of the Ranger at Two Medicine, the first tourist of the 1927 season might not have written this article.

A few days later I saw the Columbia river valley unfold before my eyes in a glare of sunshine. A giant blue stream over a mile in width foamed and eddied on its way to the ocean more than 300 miles away. Sand, sagebrush, and rocky buttes stretched across the horizon as far as one could see, except tiny green spots along the river apple orchards. The great apple industry of the Northwest, which is dependent on irrigation, has sprung up along the mammoth Columbia river system. I finally arrived at my destination, Twisp, which is 35 miles from the railroad. I found the ranger station at dusk and was informed that I might sleep up-stairs. A scurrying brown bug at-

tracted my attention and imagination while I was preparing to go to bed. I immediately decided to take my blankets down stairs and sleep on the floor rather than entertain company of a questionable nature. When I showed a sample of the insect to the Ranger the next morning, he laughed for it was a pine beetle.

The following two weeks were spent working on road maintenance, telephone line construction, attending a lookout school, and a three day fire camp. The three day fire camp is an annual institution which almost every employee on the Chelan National Forest looks eagerly forward to and attends. The purpose of the camp is to increase the efficiency of the men in locating and fighting fires and to demonstrate new methods of fire fighting. It indirectly serves as an annual reunion, in fact it is the only opportunity that

many men have a chance to see each other from one year to the next. Some of the men traveled 50 miles by boat and 70 miles more by car to attend this camp.

I HAD, meanwhile, agreed to work as a lookout for the rest of the summer on Granite Mountain; a long ridge of granite towering well over 7000 feet in elevation and dropping abruptly several thousand feet on the north end of the mountain. I had the novel experience of leading a string of pack horses out of town alone, June 27. The ranger and packer met me at the last point where automobiles go; my earthly possessions and summer supplies were soon lashed on the groaning cayuses. We camped that night at the foot of the mountain which was to be the scene of much experience, good and bad. I learned that evening that a cayuse can run towards home with hobbles on as fast as one can spur the "ornery" critter away from home.

The following day we made a reconnaissance of the mountain and located my future residence, for I was destined to be the first lookout stationed on Granite Mountain. The mountain was heavily wooded clear to the top, therefore, it was necessary to build a platform supported by the tops of three trees so that I could obtain a good view of all the surrounding country. The hardest work, however, was stringing and carrying two miles of telephone wire up the old peak. We had expected to find grass for the horses but there was none on the mountain. We were forced to use cayuses as little as possible for they were weak from a diet of pine cones and other choice tidbits. It was necessary to string a quarter of a mile of wire down to a spring in order to obtain a ground for an ancient army telephone which was my connection with the outside world. The spring receded down the mountain as the summer went on with the result that my ground was so poor that I was unable at times to call a lookout 35 miles away on "official business." Our "official business" consisted of every topic that two lonely young men can talk of, and we soon became proficient at the art of talking 30 minutes at a time.

It was my duty as a lookout to locate and report forest fires. I learned as soon as possible the surrounding country within a radius of 25 miles so that I could locate a fire within a forty acre plot by means of an Osborne Junior fire finder. This instrument consists of a map of the region mounted within a circular steel rim graduated into degrees and oriented true north. The United States Land Survey greatly facilitates location of fires by dividing the country into ranges, townships, and sections. My hardest task was to decide whether the strange grayish object that I saw in the distance was smoke or one of the multitude of things that may be mistaken for smoke by a novice. Air cur-

rents frequently cause the small grayish clouds that settle in valleys after a storm to change size and shape. It is often impossible to distinguish these clouds from smoke however, similar clouds in nearby valleys usually let the "cat out of the bag." At a distance of 25 miles an unweathered rock slide in hazy weather can be distinguished from smoke only by the fact that it does not change in size. After watching for five minutes through a pair of field glasses, I have seen tongues of flames leap from grayish colored objects which were really rock slides! A lookout must also know where the sheep drives are located because bands of sheep send up clouds of dust which can not be told from smoke except that it keeps moving slowly and does not increase in volume. I reported over 30 forest fires that summer. They were all caused by lightning.

A GOOD portion of my time was spent in cooking and eating. A fire between two small logs served as my cook-stove. When one is many miles from a store you learn to be economical. Stale bread, when it is covered with green mold, can be made palatable by merely cutting the mold off and making French toast out of it! The groceries had to be packed in 16 miles by pack horse. One evening while I was waiting for the packer to arrive I suddenly heard some one yelling in a language not to be found in the dictionary. I rushed down the mountain and soon reached the scene of disaster. Eggs, bread, beans, and macaroni were liberally smeared over the landscape—the result of a pack horse falling over backwards while going up a steep place. My friends, the chipmunks, appreciated my presence by sampling all supplies from tea to oatmeal. I hung my boots from the top of my tent after a hole had been chewed through one of them by a hungry chipmunk. I well remember my first attempt to make "dodger." The procedure looked simple when I had watched the ranger so I tried it. I rolled the cover of the flour sack down, hollowed out a space and put sugar, salt, baking powder in, then I dumped a cup of water in. Instead of a nice floured ball of dough resulting when I stirred the mixture up, the exterior of the flour sack showed signs of moisture and the contents inside was somewhat like soup. I plunged both hands in the flour in a vain attempt to stop the downward course of the water. I withdrew from the scene with well floured hands amid the roaring laughter of those present.

One of my duties as a lookout was to keep a record of lightning storms for the United States Weather Bureau. I counted over 300 flashes of lightning in an hour during the worst storm of the season. Lightning danced up and down continuously on certain mountains, the sky seemed to be rent by the terrific flashes. A few days later I saw lightning hit a tree

but two miles away. A cloud of smoke arose a few minutes later from the spot. The fire guard who was stationed with me left immediately. At Conconully, 16 miles away, a band of men was recruited as fast as possible and sent on to help because the fire was in a place of high fire hazard. A short time later a sharp shower came up and the smoke faded away. The guard returned late that night and had been unable to find the fire. A close watch was kept for several days and part of the crew from town kept on in case the fire should break out. The men finally left and a week later the guard decided that he too, preferred his wife's affections and cooking. Three hours after his departure I saw a cloud of smoke rising up from the spot. I reported the fire and was ordered to fight it until help could be sent. I found the fire burning in a giant old Douglas fir log; the flames were already licking the branches of a young fir. I soon had the fire under control by throwing dirt on the blazing log and by digging a trench through to the mineral soil around the fire. The fire must have smouldered in the log for an entire week. The shadows began to lengthen, but no one came to relieve me. I kept a fire going all through the cold night for I had no blankets, and all too frequently I heard an animal moving in the brush. Jones, the fire guard, had found cougar tracks but two miles away four days before. A boy had been killed and eaten by a cougar the winter before only a few miles to the south. It seemed centuries before the first rays of light streaked up from the east. There near at hand stood the creator of the noises of the night, a deer. A few hours later help arrived and I returned once more to Granite Mountain.

THE weather at times was not exactly pleasant for I had only summer clothing; snow, hail, or sleet fell 22 days out of 70. The afternoon of Labor Day it started to snow. It was still snowing 48 hours later, a foot of snow covered the ground, and my matches were too damp to light. No fire—no eat, for my cooking was open air style. I set out for town 16 miles away—in a heavy snowstorm. I had always wanted to go off the northeast corner of the mountain for to my knowledge no one had ever made the descent that way. I knew that several hundred dollars worth of gold had been taken out of the Middle Fork of Beaver. No one had ever found the source and besides that way cut off six miles. The mountain dropped off in a series of short cliffs and in a short time I did not know whether I was going towards town or not. I soon realized that I must turn back and luckily made a circle and followed my old tracks back to camp. I then followed the telephone line to Conconully.

Conconully was at one time the county seat of Okanogan County, a county nearly three times the size of the state of Delaware. Conconully was a boom mining town before the bottom fell out of the silver market. It had now lost its electric lights, many houses had been moved away, and the big court house stood vacant. I stayed at the ranger station and at meal-time was asked to get a pail of drinking water. Imagine my surprise when I learned that the village pump was Sal-

mon Creek which ran through the middle of the town.

The heavy snowstorm ended the fire season and three days later I went back and took my last look. To the west across the valley of the Methow lay the jagged Sawtooth range; to the northeast mountains in British Columbia loomed up 100 miles away; to the southeast the Big Bend country stretched endlessly beyond the Columbia river; to the south mountains appeared on the horizon beyond Wenatchee 120 miles air line. The sun was

setting as a ball of fire behind the snow capped peaks; all the colors of the rainbow streaked across the sky, purple shadows stole down across the forest clad slopes into the valleys far below where here and there a light twinkled beside a dark object, a rosy cheeked apple orchard. It seemed as though I was losing my best friend when I left the old mountain. True it was hard and grim, but it played fair. I visited the Canadian Rockies on my trip back to Cornell, whose splendors I shall never forget.

Current Trends in the Vegetable Business

By Paul Work '10

THE TERM "business" in the title is used advisedly. Vegetable production began as a pin-money enterprise when the country home gardener a century or two ago began to sell his surplus to his town neighbors who wanted to buy. Today the vegetable is "big business" representing about one and a third billion dollars, farm value, and much more than this as the housewife makes her purchases. The same phrase is seen to apply when we observe that Imperial Valley crop production is in the hands of so small a group of large owners, that they are able voluntarily to limit and allot shipments for a given day or week even though this means the total loss of part of the crop—the part that would only break the market and cause heavier loss in lower prices. The small grower, too, is becoming a business man as he considers costs, returns and changes of planting plans from one crop to another.

The vegetable business has grown to the point where it represents about ten per cent of the entire crop production of the country. In some states it reaches forty per cent.

The total gross value of all crops in New York averaged for 1924-28 the sum of \$295,000,000 annually. Definite recent figures on the vegetables are not available. We are awaiting the census returns. Careful estimates indicate a value between 90 and 100 million for vegetables including potatoes and rural home gardens, or about a third of the total crop value for the state. The census of 1919 reported that 75,000 of the 193,000 farmers grew potatoes for sale, and about 35,000 grew other vegetable crops for market. The general farmer has gone heavily into vegetables during recent years and it is probable that a fourth to a third of our farmers now grow vegetables other than potatoes to sell.

Carlot movement of vegetables has grown marvelously during the past decade, rising from 383,000 cars in 1920 to 587,000 cars in 1928. Acreage for ship-

ment of seventeen leading crops has grown from one and one third million acres to two and one third million acres. The area devoted to potatoes, cabbage, onions, and sweet potatoes has changed relatively little. The areas devoted to beans, slicing cucumbers, lettuce, spinach, and green peas have been multiplied by from five to ten.



A HOME VEGETABLE GARDEN
A Few Years Ago All Our Vegetables Came From the Home Garden. Now Their Place is Being Taken by Large Specialized Farms.

THERE has been little change in the total value of vegetable crops produced. The public has gotten the vegetables, but the grower has not received the money. The trend of fruit and vegetable prices was steadily downward for four years until 1929. The current crop year has shown a much higher level, due largely to high prices for certain heavy crops. A year ago the index stood at 112, lower than for any other farm group. For February 1930, it stood at 168 as compared with 115 for grain, 131 for all farm

products and 135 for the things the farmer buys.

Average yields of many crops have actually declined, some by over 50 per cent. Only two important crops have gained. This probably reflects the tendency of farmers in general to take up vegetable crops under unsuitable conditions. This may be due to pressure of low returns from other crops, to promotion efforts of commercial and transportation interests, to the urge to diversify, to an impression that truck crops are highly profitable, and through hope that a "big killing" may be made at this time. All of these factors tend to enlist producers who cannot do the thing well, who cut the average of quality, and who contribute to over-production and so undermine the general price level reducing the profit of all.

Trends in the vegetable business are not in full accord with one another and wide fluctuations make it difficult to read the pointers. Every arrow, however, points toward increasing competition. Not much can be done to insure high, or even higher prices. The key word in the business is adjustment; adjustment to new sources of products, new methods and equipment, and new market methods and outlets.

Some growers of every crop are making some money, but much adjustment is needed in order to attain the ideal of an abundant supply of vegetable food at moderate prices with fair profits. The world should know that competition in the vegetable field is extremely severe and that these crops should be undertaken only where soil, climate, transportation, selling facilities and the personal factors are highly favorable. There should be no effort to discourage persons who can meet these conditions, for the business is a good one under proper circumstances. On the other hand, vegetable production should be undertaken with great caution, using careful cost account methods to find whether a profit is actually recorded or not. The money-loser hurts himself and the whole industry. It is far better

to stay out, or to quit knowingly, than to face the tragedies of bankruptcy.

WHILE carlot shipments from distant fields have invaded the markets of populous states, the changes in the industry within those states have been no less revolutionary. Costly labor and new machinery have changed the methods of production. Good roads have made available land more distant from our cities. Markets are no longer local. F. P. Weaver has recently studied four leading upstate markets and he finds that vegetables constitute from 55 to 81 per cent of total sales. Nearly 40 per cent of the produce sold on Elk Street market in Buffalo came more than twenty miles. Of \$15,000,000 worth of produce handled on these four markets, inter-city truckers took \$3,500,000 worth. On Albany market they took nearly half. Growers are coming to realize that carlot competition and necessities of inter-city movement demand a new study of grades and pack-

ages. Fine lettuce offered in old broken-down orange crates with newspaper liners is seriously discounted in face of the far-traveled product in a new crate, with catchy label and clean new liner. We face the problem of learning how to grow and grade and pack under our conditions.

The markets themselves are now regional and we may expect great progress in their equipment and management under the state control now being discussed.

LARGE-SCALE artificial proposals for farm relief can hardly be expected to work far-reaching changes in the vegetable business in the near future. Growers themselves must develop relief measures of their own for the betterment of the situation. Eight possible lines of progress are suggested.

1. Spread the gospel of cost accounting so that growers will either eliminate a given crop or make it pay.

2. Make economical use all along the line of better equipment, better seed,

better plants, and other improved means and methods of production.

3. Maintain fertility cheaply, especially by the use of commercial fertilizers which are relatively low in price and by plowing under green-manure materials.

4. Battle eternally, and intelligently, against the increasing horde of insects and diseases which cut yields and ruin quality.

5. Sell a quality product, so grown, harvested, graded, packed, and shipped as to command maximum returns.

6. Improve the marketing system, especially in the cooperative field, for low cost and effective selling, and also for taking advantage of the resources of the Federal Farm Board.

7. Adopt a strictly business attitude in the use of land, labor, and credit in marketing and in counting profit and loss.

8. Make full use of sound service agencies, public and commercial, to achieve these ends.

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Genesee County Potato Improvement Program

By Gerald F. Britt '27

POTATOES, one of the most important cash crops in Genesee County, with an annual value of approximately one million dollars, have for years received their proportionate share of the County Farm Bureau's attention. But this year, the potato committee of the bureau has laid out a very tangible potato-improvement program, involving specific project activities and what in my opinion is more important—specific recommendations of cultural practices which all growers should follow.

Genesee County is well situated as a potato-producing area due to its soil and climatic adaptations and also due to the fact that it lies within forty miles of a million people, being about half way between Rochester and Buffalo and adjacent to many smaller cities.

That there is crying need for improvement cannot be questioned, since we know that cost of production per bushel during recent years from our cost accounting service was \$1.10 in 1927, and \$.92 in 1928. Some of the growers who made up these averages had costs per bushel as low as \$.51 while others ranged as high as \$2.52 per bushel. Certainly, since we cannot control the price we receive for our potatoes, our only other alternative is to keep our per bushel cost as low as possible.

From a further study of these figures the importance of yield per acre in determining cost of production per bushel stands out. A recent analysis made from state-wide cost accounts by the farm management department at Cornell University also indicated the importance of yield per acre

in lower costs per bushel, and further demonstrated that yield depended equally on several factors: thoroughness of spraying or dusting, quality of seed, seed treatment, quantity of seed, amount and quality of fertilizer. The department's data also indicated that a farmer has a good chance of losing money by taking care of one or more of these factors without going the limit and doing the whole job right. For example, if a farmer treats inferior seed, the seed is still inferior and the money is largely wasted. If a farmer spends \$25 per acre for this seed he is also wasting money unless he meets the other requirements.

The committee recommends certified seed or seed not more than one year removed from certification, treat this seed—use at least 18 bushels per acre; use enough of a good grade of high analysis fertilizer containing at least 20 units of plant food per ton; plant three inches deep and practice as near level cultivation as possible from the standpoint of weed control. The committee says that we should spray or dust at least six times during the season and when the crop is grown, we should grade it according to U. S. Standards for market.

LET US take up the committee's recommendations, point by point, and analyze them. Their first recommendation which has not been previously mentioned, is to raise only white rural varieties. The purpose of this is to avoid turning out a sample of potatoes which is not uniform as to shape or color.

As to quality of seed—our potato committee recommends that in order to control virus diseases, we should use seed not more than one year removed from certification. Preferably certified seed should be used or this seed may be grown from a seed plot which has been carefully rogued and for which certified seed was used. The importance of good seed can be well illustrated when we realize that a leaf roll hill yields on the average only about a third as much as a healthy hill. Thus, if seed contains 30% leaf roll infected tubers, one fifth or 20% of our yield is lost before we start. A survey in 1928 by the Genesee County Farm Bureau showed an average of 18% leaf roll for the county as a whole. This means 12% reduction in yield from the use of poor seed alone. Your farm bureau manager can give you an up-to-date list of near-by growers having certified seed for sale. There are, of course, other virus diseases which can be controlled only by the use of certified seed, namely, wilt, black leg, mosaic, yellow-dwarf, and giant hill.

Many experiments in seed treating throughout the country have yielded an increase of from 20 to 25 bushels per acre. Unquestionably seed treating is a profitable practice, both from the standpoint of increasing yields through the control of rhizoctonia and safeguarding the quality of the crop by preventing the introduction into the soil with seed of the organisms causing scab. So far the hot corrosive sublimate of seed treating has been most satisfactory and has been recommended by the plant pathology department at

Cornell University. Last year our farm bureau treated over 33,000 bushels of seed or enough for nearly one fourth the entire acreage of the county. If a better method is developed which has been tried long enough experimentally, so that it is

safe, our farm bureau will recommend and encourage it.

The committee tells us that we should use at least 18 bushels of seed per acre which, with average size of seed piece 1-1¼ ounces, will require a spacing of

approximately 33 x 13 inches, 32 x 14, 36 x 10, or 34 x 12. These spacings will give 15,000 to 16,000 plants per acre on the basis of a 100% stand.

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A History of Kermis

By Elton M. Smith '31

KERMIS has been in action, on the campus of the New York State College of Agriculture, and later Home Economics, for the past sixteen years. It started as a natural outlet of activity and dramatic expression in the different clubs and departments of the College. The main object of Kermis was to entertain Farmers' Week guests in addition to giving the students in the College an opportunity to participate in dramatics.

The type of performance has changed from time to time as public and student demand has changed. But the purpose has always been mainly entertaining Farmers' Week guests.

In 1914 stimulus arose among the different energetic groups on the Agriculture Campus to put on some skit or stunt in Bailey Hall for the entertainment of Farmers' Week guests. This program was so well received by the visitors and the students enjoyed putting it on so well, they had others the next three succeeding years with more clubs taking part each year.

The program for the fourth Kermis was very extensive and was the climax of the club programs.

Program for 1917:

1. Alma Mater
Agriculture Glee Club.

2. Fun on Honeymoon Farm

An original one-act comedy depicting life at a country boarding house. Presented by students in Floriculture.

3. Selection
Agriculture Glee Club.

4. Cornell Foresters at Home

A glimpse of camp life, presented by the Forestry Club. The place was the Cornell

Forestry Camp in the Adirondacks and the time was any evening after supper.

5. Intermission

6. Prince Caloric and Princess Pieta

A dietetic morsel in four courses, presented by Frigga Fylge the Home Economics society, and by the Junior class of the College of Agriculture.

7. Evening Song
Agriculture Glee Club.

This was a very instructive as well as an educational program, but the effects of the war were felt the next year and Kermis only put on one play. It was written by Russell Lord '18, then a student in the College of Agriculture, and was entitled, "They Who Till". This was the family history of a prosperous colonial family showing how well they were situated in colonial times and how poor the second generation became in Civil War days and the third generation was presented by a young man getting up and giving a very captivating speech on the "Future of Agriculture".

FROM this time on Kermis produced a play each Farmers' Week, which was written by a student in the College of Agriculture and later Home Economics. The following are the plays produced each year.

1918

They Who Till, Russell Lord '18.

1919

The Field of Honor, Eugene B. Sullivan '18.

1920

All Thumbs, Russell Lord '18.

1921

The One Way Out, Roger B. Corbett '22.

1922

It Takes Two, Roger B. Corbett '22.

1923

The Meddlers, A. C. Carlson '23 and Phillip C. Wakely '23.

1924

To Them Who Know, George W. Sullivan, Jr. '26.

Old Things, Judson W. Genung '26.

1925

Such Is Life, Ruth A. Northrup '25.

1926

Finding A Way Out, F. B. "Doc" Wright '22.

Amends, Norma H. Wright '27.

1928

Old Iry, L. E. Bradshaw, Spec.

1929 (Professional plays)

Poor Aubrey, George Kelley; *The Blue Teapot*, J. L. Latham; *The Dear Departed*, Stanley Houghton.

1930

After Caucus, Walter H. Hoose '30.

Usually two or three plays have been produced each year, but these are the ones written by the students.

As the years have passed by it has been increasingly noticeable that the original purpose of Kermis entertaining the Farm and Home Week guests has been less and less needed. Late years they have found plenty of entertainment in the speaking contests, concert, country life plays given by different high school groups, so that Kermis has had to put its production on Friday night. Many of the people have gone home by this time and many who do stay go to the Young Farmer's Club banquet. Consequently Kermis has rightly felt that it is no longer needed as an entertaining group during Farm and Home Week but should develop into an amateur dramatic educational group.

IT HAS been felt by many interested persons that Kermis should change its organization making it more formal and lasting throughout the year. However the old organization had not seen fit to do this until this year, when it met on April 9, 1930, in Roberts Assembly and adopted a constitution. This made Kermis a formal group whose purpose is: to provide an opportunity in the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics for participation in



THE CAST OF THE 1930 KERMIS PLAY, AFTER CAUCUS

amateur dramatics and, to promote rural drama.

Under the new organization Kermis intends to put on several one act plays at different get-togethers on the Agriculture Campus during the year as well as putting on one major production which will probably be put on in the University

Theater in the spring. They are also running a one act rural play writing contest in the United States and Canada with \$230 in prizes. This was made possible by a gift from Mrs. Henry Morgantheu, Jr., made through the *American Agriculturist*.

Over a period of the past sixteen years, Kermis has changed from an informal skit

and stunt producing organization, participated in by all Agriculture groups, to a formal amateur dramatic organization for the students in the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics. Thus Kermis has successfully completed one era of its history and we all wish for success in its new venture.

Collegiate Country Life Clubs Hold Conference

By Natalie Fairbanks '32

THE CORNELL University 4-H Club was one of the many groups interested in country life, which sent a delegate to the preliminary conference of the Collegiate Country Life Clubs, sponsored by the American Country Life Association held at Madison, Wisconsin from March 28-30. For three years the A. C. L. A. has held a student section in connection with their annual conference, but the topic selected for their thirteenth annual meeting was so all inclusive and challenging that the Collegiate Country Life Clubs decided to take an active part in the program. The topic of the Annual Conference will be, *Standards of Living*.

Fifty delegates, representing sixteen colleges and universities, attended the preliminary conference held in co-operation with Blue Shield Country Life Club of the University of Wisconsin, to "set up" the student section program for 1930.

The preliminary conference consisted of three sessions of a discussion nature and three sessions of an acquaintanceship and fellowship nature. The first of the discussion sessions was given to set up of the student section program of the A. C. L. A. conference for 1930. The main part of the student program will come on Friday October 10, according to the decision of the group. Activities will start on Wednesday morning, October 8, with the reception for incoming students. This is the second day of the general conference. The students will "fit in" to the main conference program during Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday morning. Following the close of the general conference at Friday noon, they will continue in session for further consideration of the application of the things gained from the general conference to the student rural life program.

The goals around which the student conference will be built are first, friendship, second, instruction, and third, inspiration. These will be considered in regard to the activities of student clubs interested in rural life. The program will be built particularly around the local club's extension activities with which they come in contact, and the result of club activities in training its members in leadership in improving rural standards of living.

Particular emphasis will be placed upon the second point. This phase of the program will include a consideration of the

importance of factual knowledge on the part of future rural leaders and the necessity of a comprehensive analysis of the situation before advocating changes in rural standards of living. It will also include a consideration of the importance of recognizing what constitutes a desirable rural leader.

The second discussion session was devoted to a consideration of a plan of affiliation of rural life clubs with the A. C. L. A. The following tentative plan was agreed upon:

The local club (at the college) shall be composed of students and faculty members who live or have lived in rural communities, or who have a genuine interest in rural life.

The name of the club shall be determined locally; it may be "Country Life Club", "Rural Life Club", "4-H Club", "Future Farmers", "Junior Grange", "Rural Pastors Association", or the like, as desired by the local organization.

The local club shall submit thru the student secretary to the executive secretary of the American Country Life Association, a proposed program and an annual report of the year's activities.

Materials from these programs and reports shall be made available to all local clubs affiliated with the American Country Life Association.

The local club shall pay to the American Country Life Association the sum of \$5.00 for which it shall receive two copies of "Rural America" and two copies of the "Proceedings of the Annual Conference of the Association." These copies when no longer of use to the club, shall be filed with the college or university library.

The local club shall appoint or elect a corresponding secretary whose duty it shall be to submit items of local interest, at least once per semester, to the student editor of "Rural America" and to his college publications.

The A. C. L. A. shall be requested to arrange for a student section in "Rural America" in charge of a student editor under the direction of the chairman of the Student Committee. For the present, to facilitate in the 1930 conference, it is suggested that this student editor be connected with the Blue Shield Country Life Club, University of Wisconsin.

The chief aims of the club shall be to dignify rural life, to promote interest in it, and to create the right kind of sentiment for it, thereby to develop in the hearts of students an appreciation of the advantages and disadvantages of country life.

The club's activities shall be to continue in the lives of rural students on the campus an interest in the home community; to acquaint the campus with organized activities in rural communities; to determine what the rural student's place should be in his home community; to determine through discussion the most essential elements of rural leadership and to arrange for student representation at National American Country Life Association Conference.

The third discussion session was given to a summarization of the discussions of the two preceding sessions.

The acquaintance and fellowship meetings were in the form of dinner, luncheon and banquet. The first of these was for the purpose of introducing the person, the second the local club, and the third the college or university. The dinner and luncheon were served by the Blue Shield Country Life Club members in their meeting rooms. The banquet was held at the Wisconsin Union and was in charge of Frank Clements. The welcome to visiting delegates was extended by Miss F. L. Nardin, Dean of Women of the University of Wisconsin. The main address of the banquet, and of the conference, "Rural Life on the College Campus" was given by J. H. Kolb, Head of the Rural Life Section, University of Wisconsin.

The preliminary conference resulted in the selection of two continuation committees, one on the 1930 conference program and the other on the plan of affiliation. The latter is to report on further progress at the fall conference.

Natalie Fairbanks, the Cornell representative, is acting on the latter, and we are immensely interested in the outcome of the fall conference at which our own Dean Mann, who is one of the directors of the American Country Life Association, will be a speaker. There is a chance that the A. C. L. A. convention will be held in Ithaca in 1931, and we are certain, that should it be, it will be a stimulant to all.



Through Our Wide Windows

Masters

FOR SEVERAL years the Standard Farm Papers have been honoring agriculture and recognizing the dignity of tilling the soil by awarding the title of Master Farmer to the most successful of our farmers. The *American Agriculturist*, serving New York State, has recently announced a new policy. It is going to honor not only our outstanding farmers, but our most successful homemakers as well, with the title of Master Homemaker. The farm youth of our state are to be honored, also. Five boys and one girl, representing the Boy Scouts, the Young Farmers Clubs, and the 4-H Clubs, will be awarded Farm Youth Achievement Awards.

The requirements for these titles are interesting. A Master Farmer must not only be successful financially, but he must provide a good home for his family, give his children the best education possible, and take an active part in the affairs of his community. A Master Homemaker must not only make her house attractive and be a good cook, but she must be a real friend and chum to her children and make her home a place where the family will want to stay. She, too, must do her best toward educating her children and must take an active interest in her community.

The Farm Youth must be outstanding in his chosen project; be it Scouting, 4-H work, or the Young Farmers Clubs. Moreover, he must take a real interest in his house, the farm, and his school work. He must have also demonstrated leadership qualities, too.

This is a fine thing that the *American Agriculturist* is doing. It is recognizing that the home and our youth are as important, probably more important, to the welfare of country life than the raising of crops and animals.

Seniors in the World

IT FACES the Seniors now—this great wide world, so often referred to, yet so little understood. It will present itself most commonly to the Seniors as a classroom, as people to be taught; and this is by far the most inspirational aspect of the world. For if the graduating classes have well received their instruction they shall begin to teach, young minds and old minds, they shall begin to use the methods of appealing to the learning and living part of the human mind of whatever race or color.

It may be considered a crime to keep the knowledge we have acquired without transmitting to the less fortunate individual, without utilizing it well and to the profit of humanity. Knowledge is more precious than rubies, but knowledge buried in the head of a selfish graduate is like a cave of hidden treasure, sometimes never, never to be discovered! The graduates of ag and domecon have the advantage of a practical knowledge, more easily workable than that of languages, classic art and poetry. Yet it is very easy to forget the scientific methods studied here, or to be too lazy to put them in practice.

The new graduates will not be selfish, hiding their knowledge, or intolerant of the people from whom they have come. They

will not fulfill the younger generation formula of snobbery, recklessness, and jazz; but rather will they seek to take over the problems of those who are not so well-educated, the less informed, to teach them the scientific spirit, the new methods, and the greatest wisdom.

New Officers Announced

IN THE spring a young man's fancy turns—thus runs the quotation that so often appears at this season of the year. As spring wanes and summer approaches, we seniors find our time occupied by many distracting, and yet engaging pursuits. In order that we may devote more of our time to the business of completing our education, perchance graduating, and also that we may do what is commonly known as job hunting, for we have reached that stage of life when we must reach forth and earn our own share of our existence, and make ourselves a part of this life and country, we are surrendering our grasp on the reins of the COUNTRYMAN, that younger and more fertile minds may take our places.

It is with great pleasure that we announce the following staff in whose hands the fortunes of the COUNTRYMAN will rest for another year. William Gifford Hoag '31 of New York City will occupy the office of editor-in-chief. Wilbur Franklin Pease '31 of Cooperstown will assume the duties of managing editor; Henry S. Clapp '31 of Grand Gorge, Campus Countryman editor; Jean Olive Frederick '32 of Greenlawn, Domecon Doings editor, and Darwin Miscall '31 of Albany, Cornell Foresters editor.

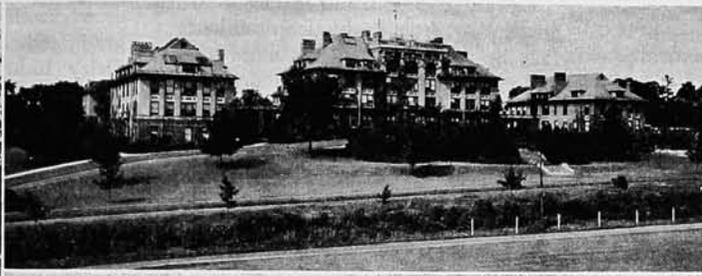
The business affairs of the COUNTRYMAN will be guided by Arthur Brisbane Nichols '31 of Niagara Falls, as business manager, and Frederick Billings Allyn '31 of Mystic, Connecticut, as circulation manager.

The members of the 1929-1930 staff have relinquished their positions and will act as advisors for the new staff in this, and the next issue. We feel sure that the fate of the COUNTRYMAN is safe in their hands and wish them all manner of success in their tasks which we know from experience are far from easy.

New Members Elected to the Board

IT IS with pleasure that we announce the election of Darwin Miscall '31 of Albany and Kate Gleason Rogers '32 of Tompkins Corners as members of the editorial staff of the COUNTRYMAN. The new members were elected to the board at the close of the editorial competition which was opened last fall.

Due to the absence from college of the 4-H Club editor, we will publish articles of interest to 4-H Club members rather than have a separate page devoted to 4-H work. The article in this issue is a report on the work being done by the Collegiate Country Life Clubs. This article was written by Natalie Fairbanks '32 who represented the Cornell University 4-H Club at a recent conference.



Former Student Notes

'74

Frederick Camp Wood, associated with the Grosvenor Library in Buffalo for many years and financial secretary at the time of his retirement in 1926, died at his home there on January 27.

He was born in Buffalo, the son of Francis P. and Elizabeth Merrell Wood. His wife, Mrs. Ellen Budgen Wood, survives him.

'79

Frank H. Severance, eminent historian and secretary and treasurer of the Buffalo Historical Society, last summer received from the Superintendent of Education of France, the decoration of crossed palms on purple ribbon for his *Story of Jean Claire*, a portrayal of the French immigration to the Niagara frontier. Among Mr. Severance's other works are *Old Trails of the Niagara Frontier*, *Picture Book of Early Buffalo*, and *The Gilbert Family Captivity*. He has edited volumes IV to XXIX the Historical Society's publications, and is now working on a report of the administration of the late Henry Wayland Hill as president of the Society. He lives at 150 Jewett Parkway, Buffalo. Mrs. Severance was Lena L. Hill '79. Their children are Hayward M. Severance '09, professor at Oregon State College, Mildred Severance '15, who is teaching french at the Bennett High School, and Edith L. Severance '23, who is with the Henry Holt Publishing Company in New York.

'80

Lee J. Vance is the publisher of *The Beverage News* at 302 Broadway, New York. He was from 1904 to 1921 secretary of the American Grape and Wine Growers Association, and has contributed to many magazines and to the *Encyclopedia Americana* and the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*. He lives at Bayside, Long Island, New York.

'83

Frederick Arthur Holton died at the Garfield Hospital in Washington on November 28. He was born in Galesburg, Illinois. He received the degree of B.S. and was for a time instructor in chemistry. He left to become associated with the

United States Patent Office in Washington, and later was scientific expert with Mauro, Cameron, and Lewis, patent attorneys there.

In 1891 Mr. Holton married Jessie Hawkins Moon '87. Mrs. Holton, with the assistance of her husband, organized the Holton-Arms School in Washington. Mrs. Holton survives him.

'98

Dr. J. G. Needham, head of the Department of Entomology, has left by means of the Pan American Airways for a trip through the West Indies and the east coast of South America. The purpose of the trip is twofold; first to collect dragonflies and second to study the methods of control of waters on the flood plains along the Demarara River.

'99

Ernest Alanson Pattengill, since 1900 a member of the faculty at Iowa State College and associate professor of mathematics since 1914, died at his home in Ames on February 10, of heart disease. He received the degree of B.S. and took a year of graduate study. His wife and a daughter survive him.

'00

Rushton H. Charlton, supervisor of the Ouachita National Forest, died in Hot Springs, Arkansas, on February 13, of injuries received in an automobile. He was born in Chicago fifty-one years ago. He took one year of special forestry, and soon after entered the National Forest Service. His mother and his wife, Mrs. Yvonne Charlton, survive him.

'08

M. C. Burritt, former director of extension and now a successful fruit grower at Hilton, has been appointed as a member of the New York State Public Service Commission by Governor Roosevelt. Mr. Burritt is one of the best known agricultural leaders of New York State and has attracted national attention in farm circles for his work in the organization of the Farm Bureau and agricultural system of extension in this state.

'09

John F. Goodrich is still living at 5177 Franklin Street, Hollywood, California, and writing scenarios. He has recently written two for Dorothy Mackail, two for Lois Wilson and H. B. Warner and one for Corinne Griffith.

'11

Jay D. B. Lattin, who has been studying at the Command and Staff School of the United States Army at Fort Leavenworth, will in June go to Panama as Division Signal Officer of the Panama Division. His permanent address is 16 North Main Street, Albion, New York.

'13

Fred C. Shaw is manager of the Longwater Farm in North Easton, Massachusetts. He has three daughters, Sara Helen, aged ten, Lydia, aged seven, and Jane, who is one.

'14

Charles H. Ballou recently resigned from the Japanese Beetle Laboratory in Moorestown, New Jersey, to become professor and head of the department of entomology in the Escuela de Agricultura and the Estacion Experimental at Medellin, Colombia. His address is Apartado 300, Medellin.

Dr. Nicholas Kopelof is the author of a new book *Man and Microbes*, published by Alfred A. Knopf.

'15

Kenneth A. Tapscott is now a landscape architect with E. Burton Cooke at 104 Peachtree Building, Atlanta, Georgia. He was previously a landscape architect with the Jemison Companies in Birmingham, Alabama, and for two years with Stone and Webster, Inc., in Tampa, Florida. He lives at 166 Ponce de Leon Avenue, Atlanta. He has a year-and-a-half-old son, Douglas Eugene.

Elton R. Wagner is now manager of the farm department of the Niagara County Bank and Trust Company in Lockport, New York. He lives at 55 Lakeview Parkway. He had previously been farming and had served from 1925 as secretary and treasurer of the Niagara County

Farm Bureau and as the county representative on the State Farm Bureau fruit committee. He has a daughter, Rachel Louise, who is seven.

'16

J. W. Sharp is now foreman of the creamery on the Forsgate Farm, Jamesburg, New Jersey.

Reed Travis, superintendent of the Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania plant of the Woodlawn Dairy Co., and a former member of the dairy industry staff, was a recent visitor on the campus. He has one daughter and a pair of twin boys.

'17

A son, Horace Leonard, was born on February 3 to Mr. and Mrs. George S. Kephart. They live at 94 Royal Road, Bangor, Maine.

'18

A daughter, Elizabeth Ann, was born on February 24 to Edwin G. Batsford and Mrs. Batsford (Luella A. Bolton '21). They live at Apartment A-26, 2 Adrian Avenue, New York.

Anthony von Wening is a banker, associated with the Continental Illinois Company at 231 South LaSalle Street, Chicago. He lives at 562 Earlston Road, Kenilworth, Illinois. A son, Anthony Frederick, was born on December 14.

'19

Edward B. Fernschild managed an ice cream plant after graduation until he says that he realized there was more money and pleasanter work in other fields. He is now in the real estate business in Westchester properties. He is not married, but engaged. Who the lucky lady is we cannot say. His address is 54 Lawton Street, New Rochelle, New York.

Lynwood N. Harvey has been since 1926 circulation manager of the F. W. Dodge Corporation at 119 West Fortieth Street, New York, publishers of *The Architectural Record*, *The American Contractor* and *The Real Estate Record and Builders Guide*. Mrs. Harvey was Gertrude Hughes '20. They live in Harrington Park, New Jersey.

Harold F. Miller this year became merchandise manager of the Outlet, a department store in Providence, Rhode Island. He lives at 245 Elmgrove Avenue. He has three children.

Charles C. Perce is school principal in Ellisburg, New York. After graduation he spent several years at the University farm, but has been teaching for the last four years. Charlie is married and the proud father of three girls, Rosamond, aged seven; Norma, six, and Betty Jean, two years old.

'20

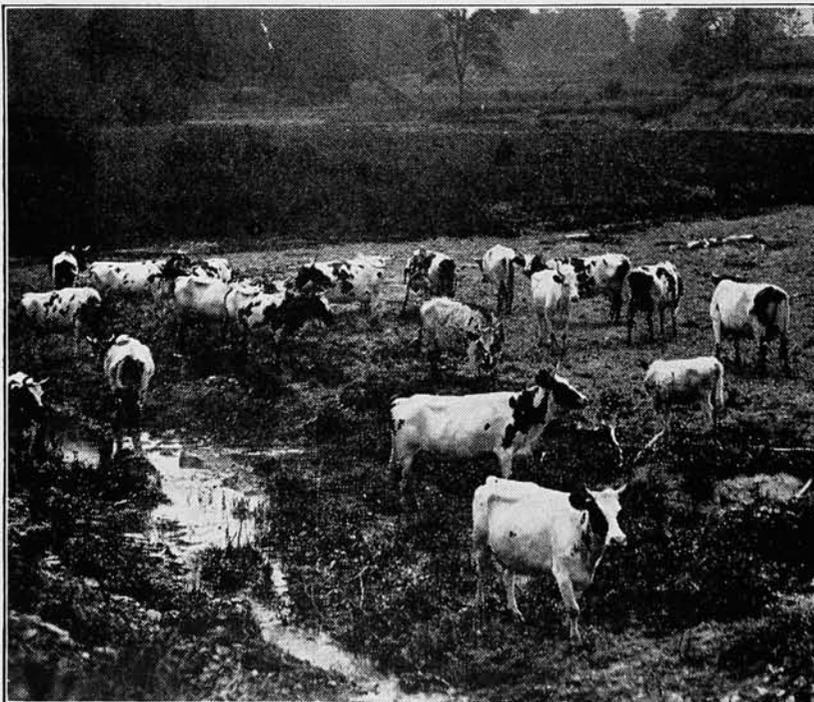
Raymond W. Bell has been doing research work in dairy byproducts since he graduated. He is now with the Bureau of Dairy Industry, United States Department of Agriculture. Mrs. Bell graduated from Cornell in '21. They have one son William Warren and are living at 4409 Greenwich Parkway, Washington, D. C.

Grace C. Dimelow is educational service director and assistant sales promotion manager of the Butterick Publishing Company at 161 Sixth Avenue, New York. She lives at 15 Park Avenue.

Frederick Kenneth Gorke is living at South View Terrace, Syracuse, New York, R. D. 1. He is associated in business with the H. J. Gorke Estate, Wholesale Electrical Supply. After graduation Fred was with the International Harvester Company for four years, from repair department clerk to sales manager of motor trucks in Cayuga County, and all the steps between. The succeeding five years he has been General Manager of the Gorke Electrical Wholesale Supply. His wife is Ruth E. Whiteside, who graduated from Syracuse University.

Lawrence D. Hiatt was engaged in orchard work for the first two years after graduation. Since then he has been a chemist in the Willys-Overland Company at Toledo, Ohio. His address is 2617 Parkwood Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.

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CORNELL UNIVERSITY

ITHACA, NEW YORK

Ira H. Houston is farming in Goshen, New York. A daughter, Lois Anne, was born on August 26.

Clarence Johnson is now a county farm bureau agent in Schenectady County, New York. For two years after he graduated, Clarence did farming and advanced registry work, then for five years he was in 4-H Club work in Ontario County, and since then he has been farm bureau agent. Mrs. Johnson did graduate work at Cornell in 1925. They are living at 82 Robinson Street, Schenectady, New York.

F. G. Ludington is in the retail flour and feed business and judges those products from 6:30 to 6:30. His wife graduated from Oswego Normal. They have two

children, John and Jane Ludington. Their address is 5 North 3rd, Fulton, New York.

Iva Miller is teaching home economics in a school in Buffalo.

Except for seven months with the Dairymen's League, Francis Oates has been with the Chenango Ice Cream Company. He is now president of this concern which manufactures Velvet Ice Cream and bottles Coca-Cola. He is married to Lillian Carmer, Arts '22. They have two daughters, Eleanor, seven years and Dorothy, one and a half years. They live at 12 Conkey Avenue, Norwich, New York.

Edward L. Plass has been operating his own poultry farm of S. C. White Leghorns ever since graduation, at Poughkeepsie, New York, R. D. 3. He married Louise H. Hamburg also of the class of '20 and they have six children, Edward Bristow, Barbara Louise, Robert William, Ruth Tully, June Elizabeth, and Anne Redmond.

Martha E. Quick, president of the Cornell Women's Club in Detroit, has been head of the exact science department at the Munger Intermediate School in Detroit since 1925. She attended Cornell for four summer sessions, receiving her M.S. in education. She lives at 13525 Turner Avenue, Detroit.

Robert M. Volkert is a Redwood specialist for the Great Southern Lumber Company, at Bogalusa, Louisiana. He is married and has three children, Roberta Josephine, and Ruth and Edward, twins.

'21

A second son, Philip Andrew, was born on February 7 to John R. Fleming '21 and Mrs. Fleming (Margaret A. Cushman '23). They live at 116 West Oakland Avenue, Columbus, Ohio. Fleming is still extension news editor in the agricultural college extension service at Ohio State.

E. B. Giddings is manager of the Coca-Cola division of the Chenango Ice Cream Company of Norwich, New York.

'22

William H. Stacy has a year's leave of absence from the agricultural extension service of Iowa State College and is now field secretary with the American Country Life Association.

Lee I. Towsley, after serving for over a year as county club agent of Norfolk County, Massachusetts, on February 15 joined the faculty of the Norfolk County Agricultural School. He lives at 228 East Street, Walpole, Massachusetts.

'23

Marvin A. Clark is with the extension service of Rutgers. His address is Court House, Freehold, New Jersey.

A daughter, Nancy Faye, was born on February 27 to William L. Davidson and Mrs. Davidson (Marguerite E. Mazzarella '24). They live at 252 Lincoln Avenue, Elizabeth, New Jersey.

Marcus H. Phillips is now secretary of the Orleans County Trust Company in Albion, New York. He lives at 64 West State Street.

C. F. Witty is district superintendent for the Consumets Dairy. He is married and lives at 21 Prospect Street, Binghamton, New York.

'24

A daughter, Dorothy Joanne, was born on July 10 to Laurence W. Corbett and Mrs. Corbett (Helen M. Ives '23).

Irene L. Hower is County Supervisor of home economics of Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. Her address is Court House Annex, Norristown, Pennsylvania.

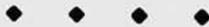
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THIS IS NUMBER EIGHT OF A SERIES OF ADVERTISEMENTS TO COLLEGE MEN

J. C. Hurlburt is farming at Interlaken, New York. He has two daughters.

Irving W. Ingalls has been appointed advertising manager of the *American Agriculturist*.

George Kreisel was married in August. He owns and runs a 160 acre farm. His address is Weedsport, New York, R. D. 3. His wife's maiden name was Ellen Hayes. George's old motto "sane, safe, and single" no longer holds true.

Florence W. Opie is Montgomery County secretary of the Y. W. C. A. at Dayton, Ohio, where she has been for the past three years. Prior to that she spent one year at home following a year as home demonstration agent in Tompkins County, New York. Her address is 135 Lexington Avenue, Dayton, Ohio.

Roy E. Pardee, a former winter course student, is raising ducks on Long Island. He is the originator of Pardee's Perfect Pekin Ducks. His address is Islip, Long Island, New York.

Mrs. Hortense Black Pratt will be the new assistant home demonstration agent in Steuben County.

Irving H. Rodwell is still at his job of "life underwriter" with the New York Life Insurance Company at Rochester, New York. "Chuck" spent the first seven months after graduation traveling through the west, then he instructed for a term here at Cornell after which he served as perishable freight inspector for the Pennsylvania Railroad. He is married and has one ten-month's old boy, David H. His address is 940 Winton Road North, Rochester, New York.

James L. Sears is farming in Baldwinsville, New York. A daughter was born on November 30.

Charles W. Skeele is running his farm at Clockville, New York. He married Iva Springstead '25.

'25

Eugene Borda, who is with the United Fruit Company at Puerto Barrios, Guatemala, has been moved from his job as overseer of a banana farm and is now doing soil survey work.

A daughter, Elizabeth Ann, was born on November 2 to Dr. and Mrs. Emerson J. Dillon. They live in Phoenix, New York. Mrs. Dillon was Eleanor Baker '25, daughter of William P. Baker '91.

Alfred L. Olsen has resigned as chief accountant of the Williamsport Hotels Corporation, and has returned to Cornell to study for his master's degree in hotel accounting and to instruct in specialized hotel accounting and food cost control. He lives at 17 South Avenue.

Charles D. Patterson is now dairy and milk inspector for the city of Port Jervis, New York.

Harry E. Reynolds is auditor for Horwath and Horwath of New York at the General Brock Hotel in Niagara Falls, Canada. Mrs. Reynolds was Anne E. Barrett '25. They live at 519 Fourth Street, Niagara Falls, New York.

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3. Complete separation beginning at the perforated concaves and finger grates and finished over a non-clogging, steel straw rack.
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Byron Spence was married on August 24 in the Middlebury College Chapel in Middlebury, Vermont, to Miss Beatrice A. Mills, who received her B.S. from Middlebury and her A.M. in '27 from Columbia. George A. West '24 was best man at the wedding and among the ushers were Jared Van Wagenen '26 and George N. Page, Jr., '26. Mr. and Mrs. Spence are living at 403 Six Avenue, Wauwatosa, Wisconsin. He is Western sales manager for Chr. Hansen's Laboratory, Inc.

'26

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Bowman of Portland, Ore., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Elvida Bowman, a graduate of Oregon State College, to John Marshall, Jr. He is associated with the Federal Farm Board in Washington.

H. Hale Clark and Mrs. Clark (Marjorie G. Morrison) are living in Binghamton, New York. They have a daughter.

Dorothy E. Ellinwood is teaching in Almond, New York.

L. P. Ham left the employ of the *American Agriculturist* recently to go with the Griswold Eshleman Company, an advertising agency, as junior account executive "Pete" was Business Manager of the COUNTRYMAN back in '26. He writes, "I sure enjoy the COUNTRYMAN but it seems funny that you don't have more notes on the class of '26. They must be a bunch of hermits or something. Or maybe they are so busy working they don't have time to write the news about themselves". Come on, '26. Let's show him you're not asleep. "Pete" can be reached by mail at the Griswold Eshleman Company, Terminal Tower Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

Ruth Hendryx is married to Wesley Knighton, M.E. '25. They live at 21 Fairlawn Avenue, Albany, New York. Mr. Knighton is with the Telephone Company.

Harold L. Hoyt is the farm bureau manager of Fulton County, New York. He is living at 72 First Avenue, Gloversville, New York.

Margaret I. Kline and James Oros were married on February 15, 1930. Mr. Oros is cashier of the National Biscuit Company, New Haven, Connecticut.

Albert Kurdt is county agricultural agent of Ulster County, New York. His address is 74 John Street, Kingston.

Mary Louise Lewis is with the White Sewing Machine Company in Buffalo.

Hilda R. Longyear is private secretary to Charles Kellogg, the nature singer. Her permanent address is Morgan Hill, California.

A son John Paul, Jr., was born on June 23 to John P. Pritchard '22 and Mrs. Pritchard (Ruth B. Smith '26). Pritchard is head of the Department of Classical Languages and professor of Greek at Washington and Jefferson College in Washington, Pennsylvania. They live at 381 East Beau Street.

L. Christine Spraker is a teacher of costume design and clothing in the Memorial High School in Haddonfield, New Jersey. Her address is 120 Kings Highway, West.

Margaret A. Stansfield writes that Laura E. Eaton '26 is teaching home economics in Summit Hill, Pennsylvania.

A daughter, Louise Virginia, was born on November 3 to Mr. and Mrs. Lewis H. Steele. Their address is Box 14, Wilton, New York. Steele is a poultryman on the Sanatorium Farm of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

Mrs. W. R. Thomspson (Geraldine Tremaine) is an assistant dietitian at the Buffalo City Hospital. She is living at 46 Avery Street, Buffalo, New York.

Edgar W. Van Voris now lives in Richmondville, New York.

David J. Williams, Jr., is farming in Richmond, Kentucky. His address is Box 154. A son, David John Williams, 3d, was born on December 13.

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EXPLOSIVES

John J. Willie and Mrs. Willie (Beatrice Benedicks) now live at 30 Magaw Place, New York. Willie is assistant statistician in perishable food-stuffs in the Bureau of Commerce, Port of New York Authority. Mrs. Willie is instructing in classics at Hunter College and is working for her M.A. at Columbia.

27

John A. Brill is with the G.L.F. service store in Greene, New York. He is living at 11 North Chenango Street, Greene.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick D. Colson of Albany, New York, have announced the marriage of their daughter, Jane E. Colson to Franklin H. Romaine, a graduate of Williams. They are living at 111 West Sixteenth Street, New York.

James T. Estes is with the Radio-Victor Company in Camden, New Jersey. He lives at 843 Ormond Avenue, Drexel Hill, Pennsylvania.

Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Huston have announced the marriage of their daughter, F. Helen Huston to Howard H. Shedrick. They are living at 78 Victoria Boulevard, Kenmore, New York.

A daughter, Anne Elizabeth, was born on August 5, 1929, to William H. Lodge and Mrs. Lodge (Lilla H. Richman).

Lynn A. Mitchell, W. C. is employed at the Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, New York. He says he is playing with a test tube and beaker in the Chemistry Department. He lives at home in Hilton, New York.

William W. Walker is living at Walker Heights, Elizabeth, Pennsylvania. He is in the traffic department of the Pittsburgh division of the Vacuum Oil Company.

Robert B. Stocking has been elected secretary of the Lake Placid Club Lodge. His address is Lake Placid Club, Lake Placid, Hylands County, Florida.

Harold Wentworth is now on the editorial staff of Webster's Dictionary, for the G. and C. Merriam Company at Broadway and Worthington Street, Springfield, Massachusetts. He lives at the University Club.

Eleanor E. Wright was married on August 17 to Morris T. Decker. They are living at 66 Park Avenue, Babylon, Long Island, New York. She writes that her position as assistant manager of the tea room in the Panhellenic Hotel for Women at Forty-ninth Street and First Avenue, New York, is now held by Evangeline E. Kelsey '29.

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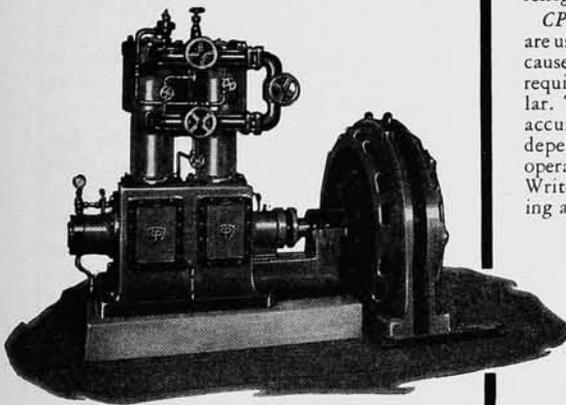
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'28

Fuller D. Baird is in charge of the biological and nutritional research laboratories of the National Oil Products Company in Harrison, New Jersey. He lives at the Y. M. C. A., Park Street, Montclair.

Mr. and Mrs. Barney A. Barlow have announced the engagement of their daughter, Frances E. Barlow to Dr. Samuel A. Vogel, who is a graduate of Wisconsin and received his M.D. in 1923 at Illinois. Miss Barlow is a dietitian at the Buffalo

City Hospital. She lives at 899 Lafayette Avenue.

William J. Chapman, who has been instructing in the Department of Rural Engineering at Cornell, has enlisted as a flying cadet in the United States Army and is now in training at Brooks Field, San Antonio, Texas.

Mildred L. Gordon has finished a special course in dietetics at the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minnesota and is now dietitian at the Hotel Maryland in

Pasadena, California. She is in charge of special diets served to patients referred by a clinic in Pasadena, a new project made possible by the cooperation of the hotel.

Mrs. Daisy Harder of Fort Smith, Arkansas has announced the marriage of her daughter, Lorene Harder, to Frederick C. Simmons, Jr., on November 29. They are living in Jacksonville, Florida. Simmons is with the J. D. Lacey Lumber Company.

William Field Russell, attached to the coast artillery unit at Honolulu was killed there on December 9 when he fell over a steep cliff. He was born in Brooklyn on September 6, 1906, the son of Mr. and Mrs. William F. Russell.

Andrew G. Sharp received the degree of M.S. in forestry last June from the University of Idaho, where he was elected to Sigma Xi. He is now with the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company in Longview, Washington. He lives at 1309 Twenty-first Street.

■ C. Elizabeth Thomas is teaching home-making in the High School at Avon, New York.

Henry C. Tomlinson of Croydon Surrey, England and Miss Elizabeth Harriet Drew of the Barclay and of Scarboro were recently married in New York City. They are honeymooning in England and will return to the United States in May. Mr. Tomlinson is with Harper and Brothers, publishers.

Luella G. Urban is in the manufacturer's service division of the automotive department of the Vacuum Oil Company at 61 Broadway, New York. She lives at 33 Fox Boulevard, Merrick, Long Island, New York.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Weller of New Haven, Connecticut have announced the engagement of their daughter, Catherine A. Weller to Dean J. Bennett '29.

'29

Clarence O. Bennett is rural service representative with the Niagara, Lockport and Ontario Power Company in Batavia, New York. His address is 24 Washington Avenue.

Margene Harris is working for her Master's in nutrition at The State University of Iowa.

William H. Hayes is teaching at the Saint John Vocational School in Saint John, New Brunswick. He lives at 260 Douglas Avenue. He is the author of *Fruit Growing in New Brunswick*, and *The Geography of New Brunswick*.

Francis W. Ruzicka has become affiliated recently with The William Byrd Press of Richmond, Virginia. He is the director of the Horticultural Printing Department.

Margaret S. Scheer is taking a special course in nutrition at the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minnesota. She lives at 311 Fourth Avenue, S.W.



TOMORROW!

HEADS LIFTED from the job of today... the thoughts of Father and Son borne away on the wings of that man-made bird of the air... thoughts turned for the moment to build the things of tomorrow.

Yesterday... where Indians hunted... today farmers reap. Where covered wagons lurched... farmers' wives speed in automobiles. Where the hoe lay... a huge machine shed stands. Where livestock was fed just because it should be fed... livestock feeding has become a thinking job.

Into this rush of progress many years ago came the Purina Mills, the pioneer makers of feed. What a change since then! Pork to market in six months... dairy cows milking gallons instead of quarts... pullets laying heavily in fall and winter. Better feed has told its story!

Tomorrow... the Fathers and Sons of the farm will demand and realize many more things. Purina will be ready... with her big experiment farm... her huge feed testing laboratories... her power to gather the best raw ingredients possible for Checkerboard Feed. She will be ready always with a Checkerboard Feed which will satisfy the farmer's one demand which has remained unchanged through all the years... a feed which will make him the most money... yesterday... today... tomorrow!



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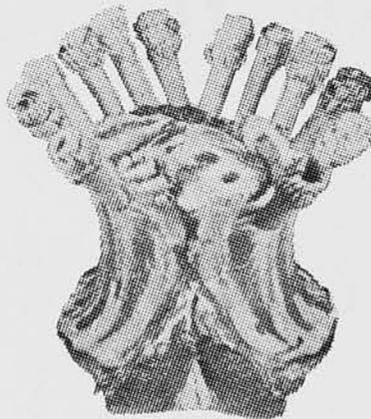
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PROFESSOR E. B. HART TALKS ON ANIMAL NUTRITION

Noted Nutrition Specialist Lectures to
Large Group in Roberts Assembly

PROFESSOR E. B. Hart of the University of Wisconsin gave a lecture on "Some Applications of Modern Theories and Developments of Nutrition to Farm Animals," on Friday evening, April 18, at 8:15 in Roberts Assembly. People interested in nutrition were given a fine opportunity to hear one of the outstanding specialists in the field of animal nutrition. As a result over one hundred of the faculty, graduate students, and undergraduate students attended.

Professor Hart pointed out that formerly rations were based largely on the energy requirements of the animals. Within the last few years, however, much more attention has been given to the exploration of other phases of nutrition work, many of which are as yet hardly touched. One of the nutritional fields in which practical work is being done more extensively is that of proteins. It has been found that the casein of milk is excellent for growth. Meat proteins alone cannot replace milk protein, but a combination of the two is very good. Milk and corn proteins are perhaps one of the most efficient combinations for growth.

Vitamins Increasingly Studied

The study of vitamins has received a great impetus within the last few years. Yellow corn is unexcelled as a cereal for carrying vitamin A. A deficiency of this causes a checking of growth, roup, and an interference with the metabolism of certain ducts in chickens. It has been found that wheat and alfalfa may be substituted for yellow corn. Vitamin A deficiency in swine often causes muscular incoordination, and in cattle disturbs reproductive activities. In 1922 the first cure for the disease of rickets in poultry was made. Not only is vitamin D essential to prevent rickets, but also for egg production and their fertility.

Perhaps one of the most important problems in dairy cattle nutrition is the controlling of calcification. Dr. Forbes of Penn State first started experiments along this line. It was found that sunlight and green grass did not seem to aid in the intake of calcium to secure the proper balance. Ultra-violet rays alone had no effect on calcium utilization, but when marl was added to the ration, sunlight and green grass seemed to give the proper positive balance.

The effects of the deficiency of phosphorus in the ration are emaciation, decreased production, and abnormal reproductive activities of the animal. Fortunately, phosphorus deficiency seems to be confined to certain localized areas.

Interesting Work Done at Wisconsin

One of the most interesting questions of nutrition is the relation between the ration and disease resistance. In an experiment at Wisconsin, two groups of cattle were divided equally, one being given a poor ration deficient in minerals, and the other being given a good ration. These cattle were all disease free before starting the experiment. They were taken at the age of six months and there were no appreciable differences in the rates of growth.

They were bred at 16 months and there was little difference in their first calves and no breeding troubles in either group. They were then bred the second time and after becoming pregnant were deliberately exposed to the bang abortus bacillus. In the poor ration group seven cows aborted and eleven aborted in the good ration group. Professor Hart hastened to say that this was merely an illustration of our great need of actual facts. Here was a case where our generally accepted theory of good nutrition producing greater disease resistance did not work. This may, however, be merely a coincidence and contain no great value, except what is perhaps the greatest value of all, namely, the mistake of accepting theories without being based on fact. Professor Hart believes that one of our greatest needs is more carefully controlled experiments and in greater numbers in all lines of nutritional work.

AG ATHLETES ACTIVE

The ag athletes are working hard these days in an endeavor to garner enough points in the spring sports to again bring the inter-college championship to the Ag College. Teams are entered in the tennis, wrestling, base-ball, and crew events. Leon Lasher '31 is in general charge of athletics. W. O. Sellers '30 has charge of the wrestling team; Ray Flumerfelt '31 is managing the base-ball team; and Fred Allyn '31 has charge of the crew men.

Crew prospects look particularly bright. There are several men left from last year's combination, and some new men that give promise of developing into good material. Rex Ransley '31, last year's coxy, has the following men working out with him: "Fred" Allyn '31, "Ted" Burnett '30, Carl Dellgren '31, "Don" Foster '32, "Hank" Forschmiedt '31, "Fred" Norton '31, "Dick" Pringle '32, "Jim" Rose '32, "Art" Slocum '30, H. E. Travis '30, and "Devy" Devenpeck '30.

COBLESKILL LIVESTOCK CLASS VISITS AN HUS DEPARTMENT

On Thursday, April 17, the livestock class of the Cobleskill High School, under the direction of E. B. Hewes, visited the animal husbandry department of the State College of Agriculture. Professor F. B. Morrison gave a lecture on feeding of dairy cattle. Later in the day the class inspected the various barns. Mr. E. S. Harrison conducted them through the dairy barn; J. B. Willman showed them the swine and sheep barns; and Professor M. W. Harper took them through the horse barn. The dairy cattle and sheep experiments were also visited. These are being conducted at Professor G. F. Warren's '05 farm. The following professors gave lectures covering certain material in their respective fields: E. S. Savage '10 on dairy cattle; M. W. Harper on steers; L. A. Maynard '15 on nutrition, and Mr. C. D. Schutt on meats.

ROUND-UP CLUB ELECT OFFICERS

The Round-Up Club met in Roberts Assembly at the close of Professor Hart's lecture Friday evening, April 18. The following officers were elected for the coming year's work: F. W. "Fred" Schutz '31, president; R. "Dick" Pringle '32, vice-president; R. D. "Ralph" Merrill '31, secretary; and F. D. "Fred" Norton '31, treasurer.

HOTEL "EZRA CORNELL" TO ENTERTAIN GUESTS MAY 9

Elaborate Social Festivities Will Accompany Opening of Fifth Annual Hotel

ELABORATE plans are being made for the fifth opening of Hotel "Ezra Cornell" on Friday, May 9. This unique hotel-for-a-day is operated by the students in the hotel administration course. The four previous openings have been so successful that plans are under way to make the fifth opening the most elaborate social function in the history of Cornell.

There has been arranged a busy schedule for the guests of Hotel "Ezra Cornell". Friday afternoon there will be golf at the Country Club and also a tea for the out of town guests at the home of Professor H. B. Meek, 319 Wait Ave. The main feature of the day will be a full course formal dinner in Memorial Hall of the hotel. The steward for the dinner is John Sullivan, Jr., '30, the chef J. Franklin Perry '30, and the head waiter is "Hal" Moon '30. The speaker at the dinner will be Mr. F. A. McKowne president of the Hotel Statler Company.

An elaborate scheme of flower decorations for the banquet hall, ballroom, and lobbies of the Hotel "Ezra Cornell" is being planned by the Cornell University Floriculture Department under the directions of Professor E. A. White '16.

The entire seating capacity of the University Theatre has been sold out to the "Ezra Cornell" where the Cornell Dramatic Club will present for the entertainment of the Hotel's guests, "The Love of One's Neighbor", a comedy by Leonid Andreyev.

Dance to Be Given

The climax of the evening's entertainment will be a dance in the beautiful "Ezra Cornell" ballroom. This will follow the theatre party and will last until three o'clock in the morning. Tal Henry and His Carolians have been engaged to furnish the music.

On Saturday the guests have been invited to attend the various classes that the students attend daily. Also in the morning there has been arranged trips to Taughanock and Enfield State Parks. In the afternoon there will be several varsity events to entertain the guests. There will be a track meet with Penn, a base ball game with Princeton, and a Lacrosse game with Hobart.

This unique hotel-for-a-day is held annually in Willard Straight and is the only one of its kind in the world. It is held in the interest of hotel administration and draws many prominent men in this field to the annual affair.

The executive staff officers for the Hotel "Ezra Cornell" are: Manager, A. B. Merick '30; Assistant manager, M. C. Bartley '30; Assistant manager, H. B. Williams '30; Steward J. J. Sullivan '30; Director of Publicity, R. E. Love '30; Maitre d'Hotel, J. W. Cole '30; Chef, J. F. Perry '30; Head waiter, H. V. Moon '30; Comptroller, E. E. Burdge '30; Personnel manager, W. T. Reed '30; Sales promotion, R. A. Rose '30; and J. A. Morrison '30; Front office manager, L. H. Levy '30; Auditor, S. J. Wineburgh '30; Superintendent of service, W. Blankship '30; Engineer, D. H. Uffinger '30; House officer, Hez Ward '30; and Housekeeper, Miss Carrie Meyer '30.

VEGETABLE GARDENING CLUB HOLDS FIRST ANNUAL DINNER

Varna Church Filled to Capacity at
Student-Faculty Get-to-Gether

SEVENTY-TWO members of the staff and student bodies of the vegetable gardening department and the Geneva Experiment Station were gastronomically satisfied and mentally enlightened by a program unexcelled in the history of the club.

W. O. Sellers '30, accompanied by southern jokes, acted as toastmaster. Professor H. C. Thompson, the first speaker of the evening, did not let a prepared vegetable talk stand in his way and gave us the "low-down" on some members of the faculty to show what a human crowd they all are. Then "Bob" Adams gave us some "Rude Rural Rhymes" before he hurried away to spread the good word about vegetables to other parts of the state. The main speaker, Henry Marquart, vegetable grower, master farmer, president of the Erie County Farm Bureau, and president of the Vegetable Growers' Association of America, gave us the following "Farmer's Philosophy of Life" as he sees it:

This country has passed through, in the last ten years, the greatest era of prosperity of any nation. Business has borrowed ahead, making the prosperity seem greater than it is. Finance corporations have made buying so easy that most people have bought more now than they can pay for in several years on their present income. Industry has manufactured ahead in anticipation of demand, until it is now in the position that agriculture was ten years ago. Farmers were then producing ahead at a war-time pace, anticipating ever rising prices, utilizing more and more poor land until the oversupply was felt by every one, and the crash upset the rural economic system of the entire country. The increasing use of the tractor and truck at this time made the situation even more acute by freeing millions of acres that had been used to grow feed for horses. Much land has again returned to disuse or to forest, and agriculture, with its surplus used up, has about struck its pace again, while industry has yet to make this adjustment.

Improved transportation has brought the market nearer the farm, and the question of where to grow any crop now is a question of soil topography and climatic adaptation, rather than one of distance from the market.

Mr. Marquart is farming 32½ acres in the intensive vegetable growing section near Buffalo. He grows 15 or 16 different crops, making successive plantings from early spring till late fall; thus, each acre of land produces two or three crops every year. City people who have the idea that farmers do nothing in winter but sit by the fire, eat apples, and drink cider would do well to watch this master farmer in his slack season getting ready for spring work.

Mr. Marquart has no sympathy for the farm relief work. To him, farm relief means a culling of the poorest, a survival of the fittest, the development of a better race of people in rural communities which are essentially the non-transient and conservative people of any nation. To this end he would advise young people who do not like the particular type of farming they anticipate doing, in fact who do not love it, to keep out. But if they do go in, they should cooperate with their neighbors and with the college for the benefit of all. In other words, push, don't drag your feet.

This talk was followed by songs by Herbert J. Gordon, accompanied by Miss Donnan.

Dean A. R. Mann, '04 as a very fitting climax to the evening, described the growth of the Ag College, in general, and especially of the vegetable gardening department from the days when Dr. L. H. Bailey first came here, to the appropriations made by the last session of the legislature for new men and materials.

FOREIGN STUDENTS VISIT

AG COLLEGE AND ENVIRONS

A group of thirty-six foreign students from Teachers College, Columbia University, spent three days, April 14 to 17, at the Ag College visiting its various departments and buildings and touring the surrounding country. Representatives from 18 countries made up the party which was in charge of Dr. Ruth McMurry. The purpose of the tour was principally to study the methods of teaching agriculture in practice here, especially in regard to the extension system. A varied program of lectures and entertainment was arranged for under the direction of C. A. Taylor '14, Director of Short Courses. Side trips were made to Dryden, Cortland, Freeville, Penn Yan, and Watkins Glen. On Wednesday noon, April 16, The Ithaca Rotary Club entertained one representative from each country at its weekly luncheon. The party was joined that evening by a second group of 37 students who had spent the first of the week in Rochester visiting some of the industries located there.

KERMIS REORGANIZED TO FORM AN AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB

ON APRIL 9, Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, the Kermis Committee met in Roberts Assembly and adopted the constitution that radically changed the organization of Kermis. This constitution had previously been drawn up by Professor G. E. Peabody '18, Miss M. E. Duthie, Alfred Van Wagenen '30, E. M. Smith '31, Elizabeth Hopper '31, and Margaret Gilchrist '32. Kermis is now an amateur dramatic club for students in the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics. Membership in the club is based solely upon the performance of the person in at least two productions, and upon the work of the competitors for the managerships of the production staff. The students of these two Colleges will be given an opportunity to gain experience in producing amateur productions.

Purpose of Kermis Explained

Kermis plans to produce at least one major play each year and several minor productions. These will be given at the various Ag-Domecon Assemblies and similar meetings. It is hoped that these may also be presented in surrounding high schools and grange halls. In this way the students may demonstrate what may be done in rural amateur dramatics. Because of the state-wide rural dramatic contest now held during Farm and Home Week, Kermis will not present a major production at that time.

In order that plays of merit may be obtained, the former play writing contest has been opened to include anyone in the United States or Canada who cares to compete. That one of the primary purposes of Kermis may be maintained, namely, that of encouraging the production of plays with rural settings, it is essential that the plays entered in the contest be of rural background. The prize has been increased from \$100 to \$230 for the best plays offered. This has been made possible by a donation of Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., given through the *American Agriculturalist*.

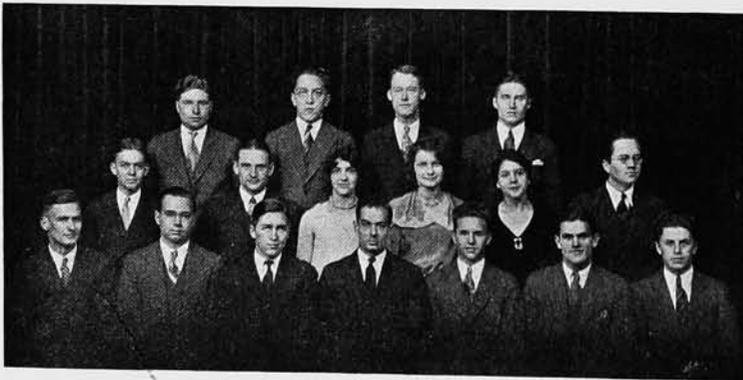
The following officers were elected, to take office next fall: Elton M. Smith '31, president; Dorothy Hopper '31, vice-president; J. E. Rose '32, treasurer; and Elizabeth Hopper '31, secretary. F. B. Allyn '31 was elected publicity manager. J. E. Rose '32 was elected assistant production manager and R. S. Jonas '32 assistant stage manager.

WORLD POULTRY CONGRESS

TO BE HELD IN LONDON

The fourth World Poultry Congress, held every three years, will convene in London, England, July 22-30. Professors J. E. Rice '90, G. F. Heuser '15, G. O. Hall, and L. E. Weaver '18 will attend this Congress. Professor Rice will present a paper entitled "Administrative Relationships in Poultry Husbandry in the United States." Professors Heuser and L. C. Norris '18 will submit a paper on the "Influences of the Protein Metal on the Rate of Growth in Chickens"; and Dr. Hall and Dean Marble will present a joint paper discussing "The Results of Twenty Years' of Breeding High and Low Line Single Comb White Leghorns at the Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station."

A feature of the Congress is the exhibitions that are held. Perhaps one of the most striking and interesting ones is the exhibit of the different breeds of poultry native to the various countries. These are not competitive, but merely educational.



THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN BOARD FOR 1929-30

Front Row: C. H. Diebold '30, Alfred Van Wagenen '30, S. C. Bates '30, R. F. Mapes '30, D. M. Roy '30, D. A. Armstrong '30, H. E. Gulvin '30
Second Row: R. A. Ransley '31, A. B. Nichols '31, E. R. Lewis '30, B. E. Foster '30, J. O. Frederick '32, Montague Howard '32
Back Row: F. D. Norton '31, W. G. Hoag '31, H. S. Clapp '31, G. A. Earl, Jr. '31

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KERMIS TO PRESENT PLAY AT AG-DOMECON ASSEMBLY

THE Ag-Domecon Association will hold its last social event of the year on Friday evening, May 16 at 7:30 o'clock. The first part of the evening will be spent in Roberts Assembly where the recently reorganized Kermis will stage a one act play, in accordance with its new policy, and other entertainment will consist of a few stunts.

The latter part of the evening will be spent dancing in Domecon Assembly until 12:00 o'clock. The committee has promised a good orchestra and a good time for all, and plenty of refreshments—of course!

F. B. "Fred" Allyn '31 is general chairman in charge of the "whole works". He has appointed the following chairmen of committees. E. M. "Ed" Palmquist '31 is in charge of entertainment, D. R. "Dot" Hopper '31 is to provide plenty of nourishment, J. O. "Jean" Frederick '32 is to "talk it up" (otherwise known as getting publicity), and W. G. "Giff" Hoag '31 is in charge of arrangements.

E. M. SMITH '31 ELECTED PRESIDENT OF AG-DOMECON

Just as we go to press we hear that E. M. "Smitty" Smith '31 has been elected president of the Ag-Domecon Association for next year. The other officers elected at this time were vice-president, Dorothy "Dot" King '31; secretary, R. C. "Dick" Crosby '31; treasurer, A. B. "Art" Nichols '31; and assistant director of ag athletics, J. E. "Jim" Rose '32. At the same election the following members of the Honor Council were elected: E. M. "Ed" Palmquist '31, V. M. "Vesta" Rogers '31, and D. F. "Don" Armstrong '33.

PLANT PATHOLOGY ACTIVE IN FIELD RESEARCH WORK

Each year the department of plant pathology carries on much investigational work in the field. Field laboratories are established in various localities where diseases of particular crops are being grown. A graduate student is placed in charge of each of these investigations and remains at the field laboratory during the growing season. The work is supervised by research specialists of the department.

This year eight of these investigations are supported by funds of industrial fellowships; two established by farm bureau associations, two by growers associations, one by a chemical company, one by a seed company, one by a rose society, and one by four interested agencies. Three field investigations are supported by state appropriations and one by joint state and federal funds.

FLORICULTURISTS MAKE TRIPS

Two classes in floriculture made trips to Washington and New York, respectively, during spring vacation. Six students in the green-keeping class under Professor R. W. Curtis visited the golf courses of the Philadelphia Club and the Merion Cricket Club. The following day was spent in Washington at the National Turf Gardens at the Arlington Farms. That afternoon the party visited Mount Vernon and the Lee mansion.

The class in woody plant propagation under Professor C. J. Hunn visited nurseries near New York City. Monday, April 7, was spent at the Cottage Gardens and the Van Kleef Nurseries. The party went to New Jersey the next day where they visited the F and F Nurseries at Springfield, the Bobink and Atkins, and the Julius Roehrs and Company at Rutherford.

HO-NUN-DE-KAH

F. B. Allyn
T. B. Andersen
Lowell Besley
O. deR. Carvalho
R. C. Crosby
C. A. Dellgren
G. J. Dinsmore
L. M. Handleman
W. G. Hoag
C. P. Katsampes
L. L. Lasher
F. A. Leuder
E. A. Lutz
Edwin Madden
O. H. Maughn
A. B. Nichols
E. M. Palmquist
E. M. Smith
H. F. Schultz

PROFS PRANKS

Professors A. J. Eames, L. W. Sharp, Donald Reddick, Mr. Ernest Abbe, and Miss Boothroyd of the botany department are planning to attend the International Botanical Congress to be held during the month of August in England at Cambridge University. Professor Eames has two papers to present before the Congress. He will study at Cambridge from June until September.

Professor H. B. Meek, director of the hotel management course is spending his sabbatic leave at Yale University where he is doing special graduate work. He will return for the "Ezra Cornell" opening.

Professors Paul Work '10 of the vegetable gardening department, A. J. Heinicke '16 of the pomology department, M. P. Rasmussen of marketing, and A. W. Gibson '17, associate secretary of vocational guidance and placement, spent April 15-19 in New York City studying the market conditions of fruits and vegetables. They were especially interested in determining the needs and opportunities that these two closely related industries offered for well trained college men in the various fields of their work.

NEW CORRESPONDENCE COURSE OFFERED IN DAIRY MARKETING

The ag college has inaugurated a new correspondence course in the marketing of dairy products. This course is to be given as a result of the many problems that are continually being encountered by the milk producers of this State.

Although special attention will be given to the marketing of fluid milk, the course will also include work in the selling of other dairy products such as butter and cheese and their relation to the fluid milk production. The course will also consider such topics as the geography of milk production in New York and in the nation as a whole, problems of seasonal production and surplus, costs of hauling milk, and plans for selling milk.

The following scholarships have been awarded to the students in the hotel management course; the International Stewards Association, E. K. Pope '32 and J. B. Smith '31; The Edward M. Tierney Memorial, L. G. Durham '31 and M. W. Jackson '31; The Horwath and Horwath, E. E. Burdge '30 and A. B. Merriek '30; and the Savarins Scholarships, M. C. Smith '32 and W. C. DeCamp '21.

DOMECON STUDENTS AID IN CONDUCTING ELECTRICAL SHOW

STUDENTS in the Home Economics College who are taking the home service course in charge of Professor M. J. Robinson, co-operated with the members of the Eta Kappa Nu, honorary electrical engineering society, in holding the recent electrical show. They were in charge of exhibits and demonstrations to show the many and diversified uses of electricity today.

In the Home Economics section of the show, which was located in Franklin Hall, the domeconers demonstrated many of the uses of electricity in the modern home. One group was in charge of exhibits illustrating proper lighting in the home for both beauty and eye comfort. The proper way to light a bridge table, with bridge lamps at opposite corners, was a useful suggestion to many. Proper lighting for a reading chair, davenport, and secretary was also shown. A table centerpiece made of Christmas tree lights and crepe paper was most novel and also very effective, not to mention its inexpensiveness. Two tables were tastefully set, and upon them were electrical appliances suitable for making breakfast at the table.

Effects of Light on Color Shown

An especially interesting feature of the Home Economics exhibit was the set-up showing the effects of light on color. There were striking examples of how different lighting may vary the looks of one's dress. It is all too often that we do not consider the light in which we are to wear our new frock. Is it surprising that we are so frequently disappointed with the color matching that we have done in the daylight for a gown to be worn in the evening? Not when we see that a difference lighting effects can make.

The section of the exhibit which demonstrated the new kitchen and laundry equipment was a great drawing card. Stoves, washers, refrigerators, and even corn-poppers were shown. Not a few observers were interested in the small mangle, and several of them seemed to enjoy themselves trying to iron collars and handkerchiefs.

The engineers also had many exhibits, all of which are too numerous to mention. We cannot, however, fail to mention the electric toy train, operated by telephone, the electric eye, and the exhibit of modern and historic telephone equipment.

AG ECONOMISTS TO HOLD CONFERENCE HERE THIS SUMMER

The International Conference of Agricultural Economists will be held here this summer, August 18-29. Besides representatives from United States, Great Britain, Ireland, Denmark, Germany, Scotland, Finland, and Switzerland will be represented. Director C. E. Ladd '12 will be general chairman of the committees, assisted by Professor G. F. Warren '05. The other committees are: Professor Leland Spencer '18, secretary; Professor W. I. Myers '14; Director Ladd, fellowships and housing; Professor F. A. Pearson '12, programs; Professor M. P. Rasmussen '19, banking; Professor F. P. Weaver, entertainment; Professor J. F. Harriot '20 and Extension Specialist C. A. Taylor '14 will have charge of the sports and tours.

The Forestry Department issues another warning to the juniors. Each member of the class of 1931 must complete and report on his forestry practice before September, 1930, or he will not be allowed to register at that time. This ruling is to be strictly enforced and no exceptions will be allowed.

“ . . . and they lived happily ever after . . . ”

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WELL-KNOWN LECTURER GIVES TALKS ON FAMILY INCOME

Domecon students have had an opportunity during the past month to hear a series of four lectures by Dr. C. G. Woodhouse, well known for her research as well as her writings and lectures in economics of the household, who has been at Cornell as special lecturer in the senior course in household management which is taking up family income and expenditure. Dr. Woodhouse was formerly with the Bureau of Home Economics at Washington. At present she is Director of the Institute of Women's Professional Relations at North Carolina College for Women.

Her very interesting lectures have taken up the economic and social aspects of family income, standards of living, and sources and control of family income. At the last meeting of the class she compared standards of living today with those of a hundred years ago, by means of two household expense accounts of families in similar circumstances, one made in 1816-17 which amounted to \$1,986.65, the other made in 1926-27 which amounted to \$4,853.

Modern Family Better Off

Records show that the professional family of today is much better supplied with comforts, conveniences, and luxuries than its counterpart a century ago. To get this, part of its income is spent on items which were not easily obtained or were actually unknown in 1816. Such present-day entries as canned goods, prepared breakfast foods, and oranges do not appear in the earlier records, nor do telephone, automobile, commercial laundry, daily ice, children's equipment, or life insurance. Today's family also has more and better clothing and housing, medical and dental care; it uses electric light, gas, and coal instead of candles and firewood; it spends money for reading matter, vocational activities and recreations and other things not even thought of by the earlier family.

Although both families spent almost identical amounts for food, the modern food bill with its increased allotment for fruits, vegetables and milk shows the great advance in scientific knowledge of diet and the improvement in transportation and marketing facilities during the last century.

IT'S SMART TO BE THRIFTY

How many are the girls who say that they will never marry unless "he's fairly well off", unless he's able to save them the work which naturally falls to a housewife. Whether these girls actually stick to their point when Prince Charming comes along is another matter, but still it represents an attitude not entirely commendable or unselfish in present day young women. It can scarcely be advocated that modern girls go back to the clinging vine stage, and be ready to accept any drudgery for their dear husband's sake, yet they must not forget that many of their parents who

now have radios, automobiles and trips to Europe started in some small apartment in the Bronx with a painted Campbell soup box as the baby's crib. This is a true story! It is unfair for a girl to make a man feel that he should be well on the way to \$6000 a year before she can marry him.

Even the smartest shops in New York realize the value of an "inexpensive department" or a \$16.75 or a \$19.50 shop within their main stores. With the decreased price of silks, the increasing use of machines for stamping, cutting and sewing it is ridiculous now to pay a great deal for a dress which in a few weeks will be found in the cheaper stores.

Many stores have specially reasonable prices in certain kinds of goods—pocket-books in one shop, gloves in another, underthings in a third, or costume jewelry in a fourth. The wise shopper knows how to choose her shop, and doesn't delude herself into thinking that a shop having excellent inexpensive hats is equally good in every line. Many of the larger department stores have a mail-order business which sell things at low cost; if, when shopping in the city, one stops in at the mail order department floor, one may very often find the best inexpensive things in town.

There are many ways of beating the game! The so-called poor and underfed of New York's East Side dine more royally than many on Park Avenue; without rent to pay or the expenses of fancy packages the push cart peddlers sell imported nuts, endive, pure olive oil, broccoli, expensive cheeses, and fresh fish for a ridiculous part of the accepted price. Yet as one may always notice in an East Side woman's buying technique, she is a very shrewd clever woman who never gets fooled, who buys wisely and only after close investigation, and is probably far less likely to fall for a smooth sales line than for a very juicy looking Bartlette pear. Women, if they are going to live on a small income, must be very clever shoppers, very wise cautious buyers, relying less on advertising and sales lines than upon knowledge and good sense.

FAT METABOLISM STUDIED

Professor Edith MacArthur, assistant professor of nutrition research of the College of Home Economics, has been making a study of fat metabolism. About forty-five University women acted as subjects. In describing her work Professor MacArthur said, "The women were under observation from 8 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The rate of digestion of fats was traced through the study of the blood tests of the subjects. It was found that the highest point in the digestion of fats is three hours after feeding."

Professor MacArthur is a graduate of the College of Home Economics and received her Ph.D. degree in Chemistry at Columbia University.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS

ANNOUNCED BY DEAN MANN

The Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics together were granted appropriations of \$645,000 for planning, building, and improvements, at the recent session of the State Legislature. The main appropriation made at the session was that of \$510,000 to complete the construction of the new Home Economics building. Previously there had been set aside for this purpose the sum of \$475,000, and the total will be nearly \$1,000,000.

A sum of \$20,000 was appropriated for financing the work of the soil survey now being conducted by the College of Agriculture. The new plant industry building also profited in this legislation, for \$15,000 was set aside for the building of walks, grading, and beautifying the grounds around it.

Toward the close of the session a \$100,000 appropriation for the preparation of plans and foundations of the new agricultural economics building was successfully carried through. The legislature will make further provisions for this building next year. The plans are to use this new building for the agricultural economics courses that are now being conducted by Professor G. F. Warren '05 in the farm management building.

FOOD STUDENTS SPEND WEEK

VISITING IN NEW YORK

Twenty-four home economics juniors and seniors who are taking a course in institutional management spent part of their spring vacation visiting and studying cafeterias, restaurants, hospitals, and markets in New York City to see at first hand how large-quantity food preparation is carried on in successful large institutions of various kinds.

Their itinerary included two hotels, two hospitals, two large tea-rooms, an infants' home, a diabetic clinic for children, a large equipment house, Columbia University Commons and residential halls, a bakery and delicatessen, and an automat restaurant. They made a complete tour of the Ile de France, one of the French Line steamers, and made a special visit to the kitchen. They also attended a fruit auction where they saw the marketing of immense quantities of fresh fruit.

CLOTHING TEACHERS LECTURE

Professor Buelah Blackmore, of the Home Economics clothing department went to Michigan on April 25 to lecture to 150 hotel employees of the Michigan State Hotel Association on "The Selection of Textiles for Use in Hotels."

Professor Muriel Brasie will meet with groups of clothing teachers to discuss instruction methods on May 3 in Buffalo and on May 10 in New York City.

Professor Ruth Scott, on April 22, lectured to mothers of the Bryant Park Playschool Organization on "Children's Clothing".

"WHAT'S WRONG?"

Emily Post wrote her book about good manners for all time and all styles: yet there are a few special difficulties which arise for the emancipated and boyish modern girl when she walks again in flowing robes and Empire and Greek styles. A fashionable women's magazine has listed some of the crimes against chic which one must not commit:

Wearing a train on the dance floor and getting it stepped on! (The new correct length for evening is an even, to-the-heel hem).

Eating with long gloves on!

Wearing a boyish bob instead of a softer and wavier feminine coiffure.

Wearing an off-the-forehead hat on the forehead.

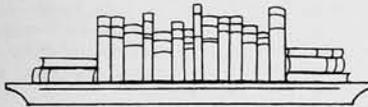
Showing the growing ends of hair from beneath the back of the hat, thus destroying its smart, simple chic.

And wearing a long dress of uneven or jagged hem-line on the street beneath a straight line coat.

"It's details that make a performance," said a stage director.

MISS PFUND ATTENDS NATIONAL MEETING

Professor M. C. Pfund of the department of foods and nutrition spent the week, April 7 to 12, in Atlanta, Georgia, attending the Annual Spring Meeting of The American Chemical Society. She reports a most profitable and enjoyable trip.



BOOK REVIEW

French Science Applied to the Home

Mlle. Bernege's *Housekeeping Method (De La Methode Menagere)* is so scientific and practical a discussion of the problems which beset every woman, and offers such magical solutions to them, the while inspiring in the reader also the spirit of scientific investigation and experiment, that it can be regarded the finest and most thorough book of its kind ever published. She brings within reach of the housewife the great scientific methods of experiment and analysis, applying her highly scientific and logical mind to dispelling the drudgery of the woman in the home.

While Mrs. Lillian Gilbreth, the American student and advocate of industrial methods of labor in the home, is chiefly interested in the administration and organization of labor in the home, Mlle. Bernege studies and applies in detail the method of doing, organizing the work itself, from the worker's rather than the executive's point of view. This book is particularly valuable, since so many women do their own work and have not the advantage as has Mrs. Gilbreth, of having eleven children to help her!

In the conclusion of her chapter on the "Science and Organization of Work," Mlle. Bernege sets forth the four rules which form the basis of her book and show the scientific methods which can work such magic in the running of a home. She applies them here, by way of illustration, to the simple task of cleaning:

1. *Define the function.* What is meant by cleaning? What particular kind of cleaning is needed in the particular instance? What are the objects to be cleaned?



PARIS MODERNIZES CLASSIC LINES

The new long and trailing gowns make us appear like the "fair-girdled women of Troy". They demand carriage, poise, grace and a womanly charm that we really should never have neglected. They even permit a slightly fuller figure than the flapper styles allowed, and many heavier women look magnificently tall and statuesque. But we must restrain our boyish strides and our loud voices if we are not to appear ridiculous in gowns that would have made Dido envious. *Vogue* sums up the "striking and logical results of the changes in fashion":

Fulness of material and freedom of line. Softly draped neck lines, and draped and crossed neck lines on day and evening dresses, and also in jackets, blouses and coats.

Capes and cape motifs on all types of clothes.

The softly tailored suit, for sports, town and afternoon.

Blouses, and bodices with the blouse effect.

Jackets that indicate the waistline by fit and by belts.

Skirts that hang free from the moulded and draped hip yokes.

Moderate length for day and full even length for evening.

One piece dresses with bolero jackets or capes.

Coats that are wrapped, shaped, bloused, belted, and caped.

Light and dark colors combined for suits, dresses, and coats.

Solid colored fabrics and multicolor weaves that give a monotone effect.

And an evening mode that because of its freedom and sophisticated simplicity permits a wide range of treatments and silhouettes.

"2. *Create the mechanism,* that is, establish the actual system well organized to fulfill the function: brooms, dusters, soaps, brushes, .

"3. *Determine the law specific to the function,* that is, determine the method with which the work is to be done: for cleaning windows, one will need such a cleanser or cloth, which one will apply in such a way, going thru such motions, for a period of, .

"4. *Determine the law of coordination for that function,* that is integrate this task with the group of other household tasks: in space (determination of place), in time (determination of day and hour) in personnel (determination of the person or persons responsible for this particular task)."

The succeeding chapters discuss in detail these four principles, and the means of

achieving them. To define the function she sets forth the Cartesian precepts of analysis and enumeration. This is a work very often neglected by the housewife—she hastily begins her work, forgetting what equipment she has to deal with, what supplies she will need, and what she is actually going to do. So many housewives do their work by habit that they have lost sight of the true end, and waste much time in by-paths along the way.

Illustrations Used

To create the organ, Mlle. Bernege has many excellent suggestions. Her book contains many photographs of the best equipment, the best methods of arranging it. She illustrates with photographs of her own apartment in Paris, showing its carefully worked out "sewing center", "laundry center", "accounting center" which she has organized by bringing all the equipment necessary to one function to a single place devoted wholly to that function. When she sits down to make out her accounts, her pen, ink, eraser, blotter and book are right under her hand, and she doesn't lose time and energy jumping up to hunt for them.

Perhaps the most important of all the four principles is the determination of the rules specific to the function, that is the methods with which the work is to be done and the time necessary. Mlle. Bernege here uses Mrs. Gilbreth's motion studies, and adds her own law of the advancement of work in a straight line, without waste motions, retracing of steps or needless detours. Time schedules are well considered, and determined by chronometrage (the practice of timing each piece of work with a stop watch, too little used in this country); and many models are given, made for different family conditions. Mlle. Bernege's position as a professional woman has shown her the necessity of planning her housework in order to give time for one's profession; and this is thoroughly in accord with our American conception of the professional woman and her home.

"Just as the perfectly functioning heart is of no use if it is not placed in a body" so a job, although perfectly defined and organized, is useless if not coordinated to the whole. This fourth principle of coordination is accomplished by means of organization charts and, again time schedules.

Household Administration Considered

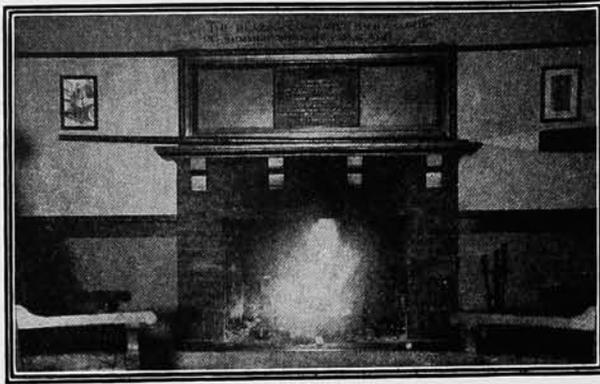
It is not to be supposed that Mlle. Bernege does not consider the administrative function of the homemaker. For this she applies the administrative principles of Henri Fayol, the great French engineer and founder of the science of administration, whose watchwords are: plan; organize; command; coordinate and control. She includes a long chapter on the technique of household accounting, which very properly comes under the question of administration.

In short, Mlle. Bernege's book is so full of valuable information and technique that it should receive instant approval among all women in this country as soon as it is published here. (It is now in preparation for publication). It is especially fortunate that Mlle. Bernege arrives in this country just as we go to press, and Miss Van Rennsalar has made arrangements for her to speak to the College of Home Economics sometime in May. Her topic is not yet chosen for giving here, but she may speak on French cookery (at which she herself is a consummate artist) or Modernistic French Art, or on the subject of her book. We will be more than glad to welcome her here.

Cornell



For the Disciples



Foresters



Of Saint Murphius

SENIORS OBSERVE FORESTRY CONDITIONS IN CAROLINA

THE CHARLESTON Y. M. C. A. was the general gathering place of the Cornell contingent Friday, March 28. "Jim" Cruikshank and party made the trip to the metropolis of the Palmetto State via the Southern Appalachians and Georgia, and consequently they were last to arrive. Jim's mud coated Ford bore excellent evidence as to both the color and building material of the roads traversed.

Saturday morning we drove out to the mill of the North State Lumber Company where we were cordially welcomed by its President, Mr. G. J. Cherry. While en-route to Witherbee 48 miles away it was discovered that the Ag Campus and vicinity has no monopoly on bad roads. The "giant" town of Witherbee hove into sight at last amid the pines. The clanging of a piece of railroad iron a few minutes later acted as a magnet in the general direction of the cook house. After the ravenous crew had disposed of the chow, an orientation trip was made. It was soon apparent that the multitude of hardwoods and pines were a Chinese puzzle to the Northern trained dendrologists.

First Movies Shown

The first moving pictures ever to be shown in Witherbee were run off by the camp's "star" visitor "Archie" Budd '29 Saturday evening after supper.

The program of the next few days was diversified. It included visiting a one band hardwood mill, permanent sample plots, making reproduction studies, cut over land observations, and cruising a ten acre plot. Many interesting observations were made on the areas that were visited. It was found that about 25 trees were left per acre after logging. The slash that is left decays very rapidly. Excellent reproduction is obtained if fire and hogs are kept out. Hogs are very destructive to long leaf reproduction; it was discovered that on one area hogs had rooted 45% of the young longleaf pine. Conditions are favorable to rapid growth i.e. one pine was found which had grown 16 inches in 35 years. One of the greatest needs of the region is better drainage for there are thousands of acres of swamp.

Visit Hellhole Swamp

The area bearing this cognomen was visited Friday and power logging was observed. A six foot alligator was seen while riding on a flat car attached to a locomotive. The train stopped and two brave, hardy foresters attempted to shoot the reptile. Time will tell whether or not success was attained for the shooting was done with moving picture cameras.

We rolled out early the next morning, packed up and motored to Tuxbury where we saw more power logging and a giant turpentine operation. We visited a

still just before noon. Berkely County is famous for stills but this one was turpentine not corn liquor. We sat down a few minutes later and did full justice to a bounteous repast furnished by the Tuxbury Lumber Company. Everywhere we could not help but notice the boundless hospitality of our hosts.

COUNTY OFFICIALS ATTEND TREE PLANTERS' SCHOOL

County supervisors from the twenty New York Counties that are reforestation in 1930 under the provisions of the Hewitt Acts attended the first tree planters' school March 27 and 28 at Fernow Hall.

The two-day program was opened by an address of welcome by Dean A. R. Mann. The remainder of the morning session was devoted to talks on the basis of forest planting. In the afternoon a field trip was made to the forest nursery and to forest plantations from five to fifty years old in the vicinity of Ithaca. A pleasant social evening was had at Willard Straight with singing and a series of interesting movies shown by Professor J. A. Cope after the dinner.

Friday morning was devoted to lectures on forest planting in practice. An actual demonstration of tree planting was given in the afternoon on the Six Mile Creek watershed with Professor S. N. Spring in charge. An inspection of the state planting on Connecticut Hill was also made.

FORESTRY SPORTS

The Forestry crew is practicing daily on the inlet. A large number of candidates report each day, but "Bill" Besley says he will give any new men a chance. If enough men come out, "Bill" assures us that the intercollege race will be a push-over for the Murphytites.

Incidentally, baseball is underway and any aspirants to the Forestry nine can sign up with "Hal" Mitchell. If forestry wins the all around championship, these two sports will be the deciding factor. At present, we are two points behind C.E. in the contest but victories in crew and baseball will give us first place.

ROMELL TO VISIT RUSSIA

Lars G. Romell, professor of forest soils, has obtained a leave of absence for four months beginning June 1. He will attend the Second International Congress of Soil Science which will be held this summer chiefly at Moscow. There will be a 29 day excursion across all the soil zones of European Russia. The members of the Congress during this trip will have the opportunity of visiting high schools, agricultural experiment stations, large agricultural and industrial enterprises, and many other interesting things. Dr. H. P. Cooper, assistant professor of agronomy, will also make the trip.

FORESTERS ORGANIZE LOCAL FRATERNITY

REPRESENTATIVES of the four undergraduate classes in the Department of Forestry have banded themselves into a local forestry fraternity and have adopted the name of *Robin Hood*. It is expected in due course of time that this local society may be taken over as the Cornell chapter of Tau Phi Delta, a social-professional national fraternity of collegiate foresters which now has thriving chapters at several of the leading forest schools. Thus as undergraduates and as alumni Cornell Foresters will have contacts with their fellow foresters throughout the country. It is thought that this organization will be of particular advantage to the underclassmen in the department, who through it will have close association with the juniors and seniors and hence will have the opportunity to learn about their personal forestry experience and viewpoints.

The policy of this society is set forth in the prologue to its constitution: "We do hereby ordain this organization with the purpose of furthering the profession of forestry and allied subjects; to promote higher scholarship in the department of forestry; and to bring to the undergraduate a more complete understanding of what has been accomplished and what remains to be accomplished in the profession of forestry."

ARNOT FOREST NEWS

A block of 30 acres has been recently acquired by the university at the entrance to the property.

The main road up Banfield Hollow has been further developed. A sluice has been put in at the lower end of the field. Washouts in the road have been filled with stone. It will be possible this summer to drive cars into the tract to a point about three-quarters of a mile from the entrance.

The principal student activity on the forest this spring will be on experimental planting which will include the use of white pine, red pine, white spruce, Norway spruce, white ash, and red oak acorns.

FRITZ PRINCIPAL SPEAKER AT SYRACUSE BANQUET

Emanuel Fritz, professor of forestry utilization, was the principal speaker at the annual banquet of the Syracuse Forestry Club, Wednesday evening, March 26. Professor Fritz gave an interesting informal talk on the redwood situation in California, a subject which he understands thoroughly due to his wide experience in that field.

Through the courtesy of the Syracuse Forestry Club Harold Mitchell '30, Lowell Besley '31, and Darwin Miscall '31 were guests at the banquet.

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Potato Improvement

(Continued from page 218)

WITH the highly concentrated fertilizers on the market there is no excuse for using any fertilizer which does not contain at least 20 units of plant food. The farmer who buys such low analysis grades as a 1-9-4 or 2-8-5 is not getting the most for his money. In general, without manure he should use a 1-2-1 ratio, meaning 1 part of ammonia to 2 parts of phosphoric acid to 1 part of potash. With manure, this ratio can be broadened to 1-3-1 or 1-4-1. Examples of these analyses of the 1-2-1, are the 5-10-5, the 10-20-10, and the 15-30-15, of the 1-3-1, the 4-12-4, and 8-24-8; of the 1-4-1, the 4-16-4, and 5-20-5. A 200 bushels per acre potato crop removes from the soil approximately 52 pounds of ammonia, 17 pounds of phosphoric acid, and 57 pounds of potash. A ton of average farm manure contains approximately 12 pounds of ammonia, 5 pounds of phosphoric acid, and 10 pounds of potash. Thus it may be seen that an application of 8 tons of stable manure plus 300 pounds of a 4-16-4, will provide for all the crop requirements plus an excess to allow for leaching and surface washing.

While we are on the subject of fertilizers, the importance of sweet clover in adding both organic matter and ammonia should be emphasized. A good crop of this legume will add approximately 130 pounds per acre of ammonia obtained by the plants from the air. Your farm bureau stands ready to help you become established on sweet clover production.

POTATOES should be planted three inches deep. This means that instead of the customary ridge which the planter leaves, we may have a trough. A good way to test the depth of planting is to take a long straight-edged board and draw it along so that it leaves the soil behind it level. The seed pieces should be three inches below the bottom edge of this board. This insures the seed piece being down to the level of moisture in the case of a dry period.

Where the quack is not a serious problem the practice of ridging is unwise, because it tends to increase the moisture evaporation from the soil, thus shortening the crop in case of a drought. Weeds other than quack, can be largely controlled by the riding weeder.

The crop should be protected against blight, flea beetles, leathoppers, and aphids by at least six applications of either spray or dust. In the case of spraying the type with three nozzles to the row (one above and one shooting from either side) is recommended. The two side nozzles are set one ahead of the other so that they impart a twisting action to the plant. The pressure should be at least 200 pounds per square inch.

When dusting is allowed, a minimum quantity of 35 pounds per acre per application of a 20-80 dust is recommended. Dusting should be done when the dew is on the plants in order that the moisture film on the plants will react with the ingredients of the dust, forming a bordeaux identical with that applied as a liquid spray. This means that the dusting, to give results, should be done largely at night or in the early morning. Wherever 60 acres are available in a single community, a spray ring can be organized by means of which the grower can get the benefit of a good sprayer even though his own acreage is small. The total cost of these is \$13 per acre, which buys a sprayer, buys the materials, and hires the operator.

As to grading, there is no question but that we should adhere closely to the U. S. No. 1 standard in putting our potatoes up for market. Whenever a trucker goes to Buffalo or Rochester with a load of poorly graded potatoes it hurts the reputation of locally grown potatoes in our own markets. We all recognize the truth but we must have the courage of our convictions and see to it that no inferior potatoes leave our farms disguised as U. S. No. 1's. In the end we are the ones who suffer.

Vegetable Business

(Continued from page 217)

Vegetable growers are fast awakening to the possibilities of better business. Through the New York State Vegetable Growers' Association, through other state and local bodies, and through the Vegetable Growers' Association of America, they are conferring and planning for the solution of their problems. They are uniting to enlist the help of state and federal research and service agencies, and to build organizations for their own service. Not long ago nine representative growers spent a day in conference with Dean A. R. Mann, '04, and others at the College of Agriculture, proposing the lines of work that seem most needed.

THE NEW day in the vegetable business has opened countless new opportunities for well-trained men. Production itself demands high ability and the training that will enable a man to appraise situations and trends, to make intelligent adjustments, and to utilize fully the information and service, both institutional and commercial, that are available. For such a man the opportunities in production were never better.

Those engaged in the commercial phases of the business have learned the usefulness of college men at the same time that college enrollment is low. The seed trade, canneries, fertilizer and equipment companies, railroads, and produce dealers are seeking men as never before.

The growing appreciation of research, teaching, and extension service by growers is creating new demands for workers in these fields. Farm Bureaus are seeking vegetable specialists, as are vocational schools, in addition to the constant calls from the colleges and experiment stations.

Our department of vegetable crops has for several years been able to meet less than a fourth of the definite requests to recommend men. This situation has been found to prevail in other institutions in no lesser degree. Those who select men for jobs are increasingly exacting as to ability, experience and training, but the opportunities seem highly favorable for first-class candidates.

CAMPUS CHATS

AG ATHLETICS

Ag athletics are getting to be with us about as much as the proverbial April showers so often cussed and discussed. But perhaps, if we keep hammering away at it long enough, we may be able to talk the foresters out of the championship. It all depends now upon our performance in the last few sports scheduled for this spring. Do you have a "yen" to "wham" a little ball back and forth across a net? Come on out—the tennis squad can use you. Or perhaps you prefer to take a long lusty swing and hear the gratifying smack of bat and ball; there's still a chance to improve the baseball team. Do you long to "beat-up" some fellow in another college? You can do it legally by trying out for the wrestling team. And don't be afraid of crew—it's awfully good exercise, really.

OUR CHANGING CAMPUS

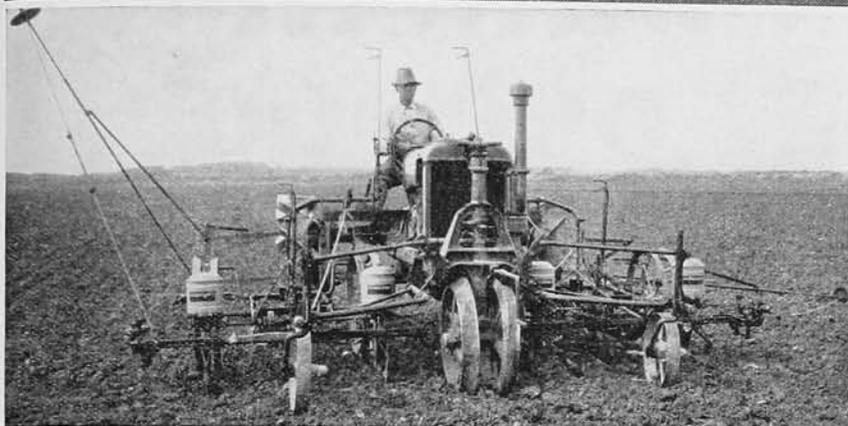
The past year and a half have seen some remarkable changes gradually evolving and taking shape on our campus. Others are still being planned. The plant industry building is nearing completion. Home Economics and Agricultural Economic Buildings are planned. And yet, we really have a fine Tower Road now. But not less important are the changes going on among the organizations of the student body. The Ag-Domecon Association was radically reorganized. Then Heb-Sa and Helios made a startling innovation and finally combined into the Ho-Nen-De-Ka society. And the latest change, which by the way had been brewing for some time, is the complete reorganization of Kermis to form a purely amateur dramatic club.

Some people fear changes. They tend to look upon them as admissions of past errors—things that should not be mentioned above a whisper. But we say, "Well done!" It is a great attribute to be able to see the inevitable trends of the times and so conform yourself to them as to take the greatest advantage of them for your own and others' welfare. Changes—not errors, but wisdom applied to new needs and tasks.

McCormick-Deering **FARMALL** is heart and soul of the new **SYSTEM** of high-speed low-cost **FARMING**



The FARMALL is shown above pulling a McCormick-Deering 2-row Potato Planter. It can also be equipped for potato cultivation, and used for harvesting potatoes later on with a McCormick-Deering 1 or 2-row Potato Digger.



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- Middle busters
- Corn and cotton cultivators, 2 and 4-row
- Beet and bean cultivators, 4-row
- Potato cultivators, 4-row
- Lister cultivators, 2 and 4-row
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- Sweep rakes
- Corn pickers
- Cotton dusters
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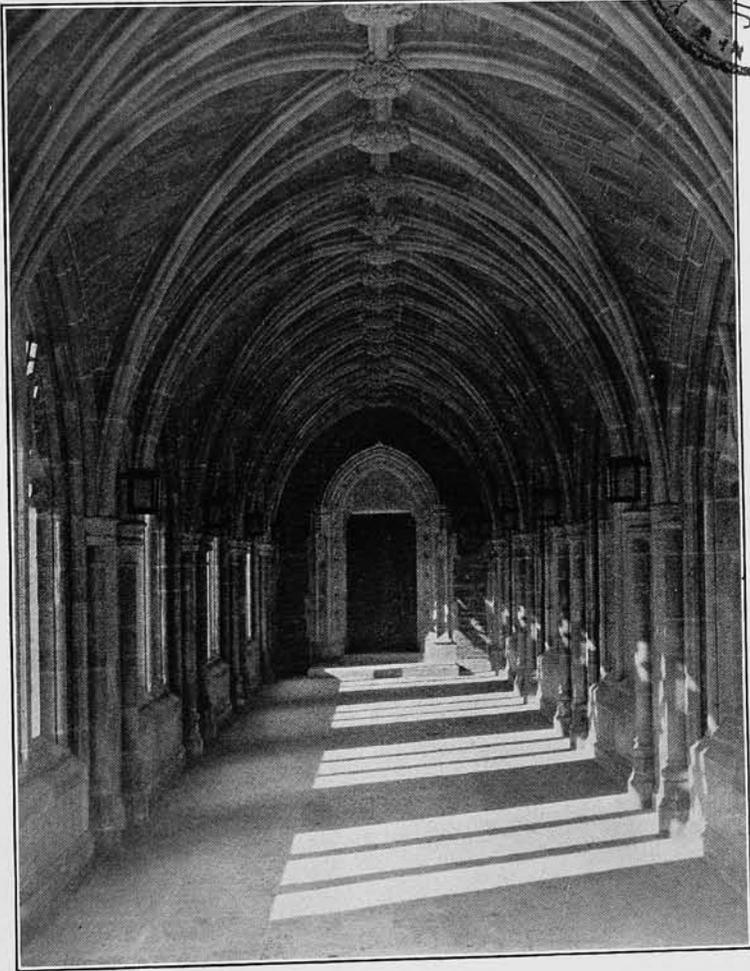
San Francisco
61 Beale Street

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The Cornell Countryman



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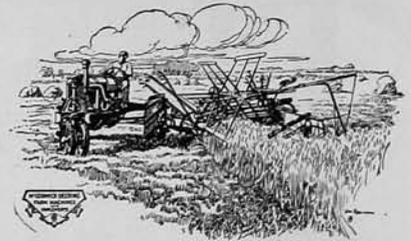


Volume XXVII

JUNE
1930

Number 9

Trained Youth . . . and the Future of Agriculture



The square-turn Farmall and 10-foot McCormick-Deering Tractor Binder.

IF you are a student of agriculture completing your course this June you come into the world of practical farming at a fateful time. You have heard an earful about the "farming problem" and the "plight of the farmer" but you are ready for what is to come. You went to school for a purpose; you are trained for a running start at the calling of your forefathers.

It is a critical time, but it is also a time of vast possibilities. Whatever has been done in the past the future will eclipse it, and the future belongs to *youth*—especially to *trained* youth. You have learned that farming, to be most successful, must be more of a business and more of an industry. Your equipment of information has shown

you the value of *mechanical* equipment.

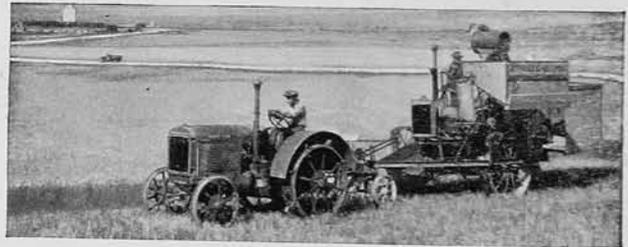
Everywhere it is being demonstrated that modern equipment, properly applied, is the best farm relief. When you are "on your own", give fullest consideration to tractor power and big-capacity farm machines. In every community there is a McCormick-Deering dealer. He handles the popular McCormick-Deering line and he knows what equipment can do to reduce the costs and increase the profits of farming. He is a man you would like to know.

Write for information on tractors and equipment for any farming operation.

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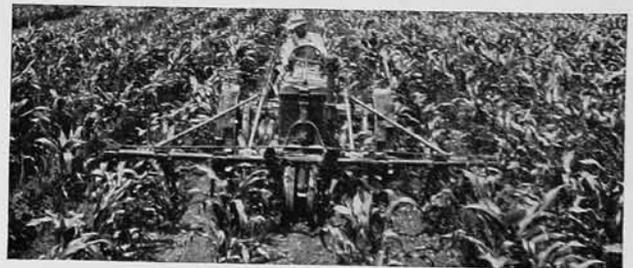
The McCormick-Deering Farmall—a true general-purpose tractor, perfectly adapted for row-crop work as well as all the usual farm power work.



Today, in the field—tomorrow, in the granary. McCormick-Deering Harvester-Thresher owners report savings ranging up to 20 cents per bushel.



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For Your Amusement

1 1 1

State, Strand and Crescent Theatres

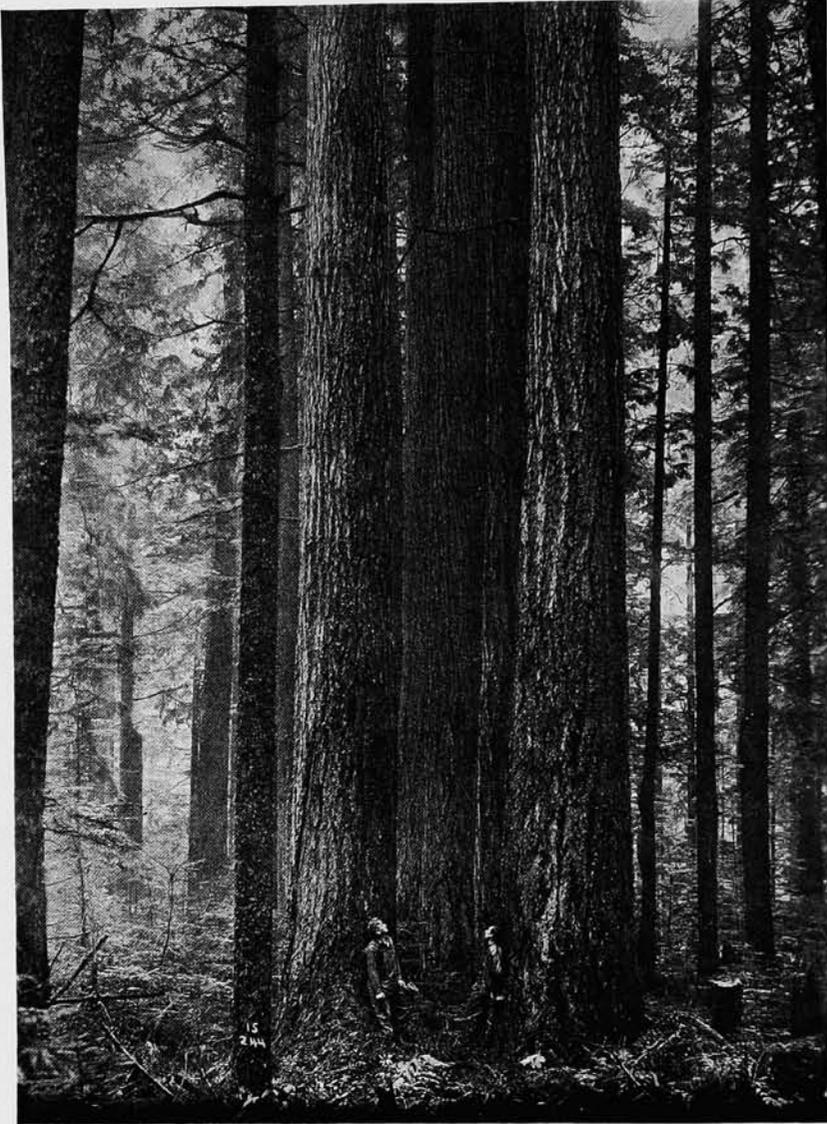


Photo by John D. Cress

A WESTERN FOREST
A Typical Old Growth Forest of Douglas Fir and Western Hemlock
in Western Washington

The Cornell Countryman

A Journal of Country Life—Plant, Animal, Human

Volume XXVII

June, 1930

Number 9

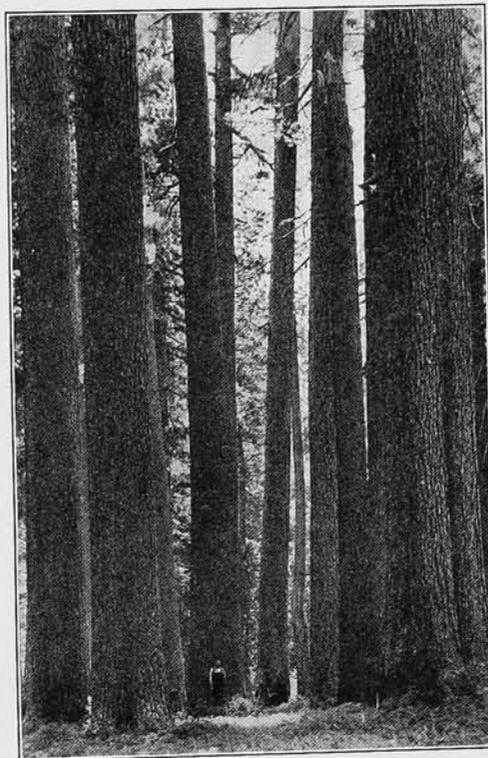
Western Forest Regions and Eastern Lumber Needs

By Emanuel Fritz

EVERY forest region has its own style of beauty, its own special value and usefulness, and its own general appeal. No forests are quite so grand and majestic and none just now are of such vital importance to the eastern lumber consumer as our western forests. They are not of such vast extent or acreage as were our original eastern forests, but what they lack in area they make up in density, or stand per acre. There are five major western forest regions that furnish lumber to the East. Foremost is the Douglas fir region in that portion of Washington and Oregon lying west of the Cascade Mountains; then the almost pure forests of western yellow pine scattered in parts of Washington and Oregon east of the Cascades, in Southern Idaho, in Northern Arizona and New Mexico, and western Montana; then the Sierra Nevada pine forest of California; the white pine forest of Northern Idaho; and the red-wood forest of California. These western forests produce nearly one half of the softwood lumber used in the East.

The Douglas fir forest is dark with timber, here the Douglas fir predominates, with hemlock, cedar, spruce and true firs acting as associates. From this forest are shipped the Douglas fir lumber, framing material, structural timbers, and flooring that one now finds in nearly every lumber yard of the East. Douglas fir is noted for its strength. The west coast hemlock carried by the same yards in the form of boards and framing material comes from the same forest and mills, as do the western red cedar shingles and siding that are holding their own so well. From the portions of this region nearest the coast comes the Sitka spruce for airplanes, sounding boards, oars, siding, and even boxes. Many of the mills of this region are of immense size and are located on tide water so that the lumber may be loaded upon ships directly it is manufactured, and carried through the Panama Canal to the east coast ports. It is a region of great trees, dense forests, steep rough mountains, hard railroading, expensive logging,

and a climate favorable to rapid growth, and unfortunately, also to bad fires. The Douglas fir region for a long time to come will dominate the lumber markets of the country.



A GROUP OF SUGAR PINE

Sugar Pine Attains the Greatest Size of all the Pines in the World. The Wood Closely Resembles Eastern White Pine.

THE western yellow pine region is scattered over a wide area. Among lumbermen and foresters it is recognized as several rather than as one region. However, as outlined above, it is very similar, here and there, in that western yellow pine is practically the sole tree of importance. It is a beautiful forest of graceful trees and open park-like vistas. It is not a dense forest, but its great area, and its soft, easily worked wood make it of great commercial importance. From this region we obtain so much of the lumber that ultimately goes into doors, sash, interior trim, shelving, boxes, mouldings, and siding. Western yellow

pine is sold as lumber under the names Ponderosa pine and California white pine.

The pine forests of the Sierra Nevada mountain region of California are without comparison anywhere. The principal lumber species are the sugar pine and western yellow pine, the latter sold as California white pine and Ponderosa pine. Here, both pines reach their greatest size. It is matched by no other pines. Here and there the western yellow pine occurs in pure stands, as it does in the larger region just described, but mostly it is mixed with sugar pine, some Douglas fir, white fir, and incense cedar, the latter furnishing the world with most of its pencil wood at the present time. Both pines are sold and used for much the same purposes, although the sugar pine commands a somewhat higher price than its companion, because of its greater uniformity, superior softness, and its greater freedom from warping, checking and shrinking. Both are shipped to the East in the forms of doors, sash, frames, millwork, cabinets, or as lumber to be made into these products locally. Many eastern yards carry a few extra wide boards of these woods for drain-boards, cutting boards, and counter-tops. Much of the production is used for siding, moulding, shelving, as well as general construction. In addition, a great deal of the sugar pine is used for patterns and models.

THE white pine region of northern Idaho is usually included with the adjacent portions of the western yellow pine region and called the Inland Empire region. Idaho or western white pine is the principal species, with some western yellow pine, larch, hemlock, white fir, and cedar mixed in. The Idaho white pine is a valuable pine. Like the California sugar pine it is a true white pine, and a first cousin to the famous white pine of the eastern states. It is manufactured into the same products as sugar pine and eastern white pine. While it may not appear in many local eastern yards as lumber, it is very likely to be carried in the form of doors, sashes, and frames, while foundries buy much of it for patterns.



A STAND OF YELLOW PINE

A Typical Forest of Western Yellow Pine, *Pinus Ponderosa*. The Timber Is Known in Commerce as Ponderosa Pine and as California White Pine, Depending on the Region in which It Is Produced

THE redwood region of California is probably the best known of the western timber regions, at least by name. The size attained by the redwood tree captures the imagination. It covers a comparatively small territory, only a "shoestring" of land along the northern

California coast,—and most of the saw-mills are in only two counties, Mendocino and Humboldt. Redwood is the principal species, though it is mixed with some Douglas fir and white fir, and occasionally hemlock and spruce, but the redwood overwhelms the others in volume. As

lumber, redwood claims fame particularly because of its unusual color, its softness, straight grain and its great durability when placed in contact with the soil. It is not produced in as great quantities as the Douglas fir and western yellow or Ponderosa pine, but one finds it frequently in eastern yards where it is carried as siding, shingles, clear boards for interior trim, signs, and as specialties. In locations where conditions for decay are particularly favorable, redwood gives superior service. In recent years it has found favor for highway bridges, although within its own region this use is old and well established.

The forest regions of the West are often referred to as the "last great stand" of the forest industries. This might be true in the sense that they are the last great forests to be cut into, but they bid fair to produce lumber forever. Much of the region is under such government control that cutting is done very conservatively and with a view to future growth. Much of the privately owned cut-over lands are reproducing naturally, though not always satisfactorily, while there is growing evidence that the private owners will eventually practice some form of forestry that will prevent, for the West, what has happened to the East, that is, the loss of an important industry.

Education and Successful Farming

By Stanley W. Warren '29

DOES a college education pay? Many people have an answer to this question and can point out at least one example to uphold their position. Most farmers have a very definite opinion as to whether or not "book larnin" is of any assistance in farming. Some farmers who have not had the opportunity to go to college regret the lack of this training. Others feel that a college education is either worthless or a liability. Both groups can point out individual farmers to justify their viewpoint, but the success or failure of a number of farmers should be considered in order to arrive at a reliable conclusion.

This conflict of opinion regarding the value of an education, and the lack of information on the success of a number of men makes it difficult for a boy to decide whether or not to go to high school and college, or for his father to decide whether or not to encourage him to go. There is no surplus of cash on most farms, and a high school and college education requires the expenditure of a large amount of time and money. Is it worth it?

Records of a large number of farm businesses make it possible to study the re-

lation between the education of the farmer, and the success of his farm business. The department of farm management of this college has obtained a record of the year's business on most of the farms in the five northern townships of Livingston County, for the crop years 1908, 1918, and 1928. These records show the acres and yield of each crop, kinds and numbers of livestock, receipts, expenses, capital, and various other information concerning the farm and the farmer.

As one would expect, the whole level of education has increased since 1908. At that time seventy-two per cent of the farmers in this region had not gone beyond the common school; in 1928, this percentage had decreased to sixty-two.

During this twenty year period the percentage of the farmers who had attended high school, normal school, seminary, or academy increased from twenty-three to thirty. In 1908, no farmers had attended an agricultural school or college, while in 1928 three per cent of the farmers had this training. The level of education will continue to increase, since most of the farmers are giving their sons a better education than they received themselves.

THE relation between the education of the farmer, and some important factors for success are shown in table 1, for the crop year 1928. The men with an agricultural education had larger farms than any other group, and kept more cows. The non-agricultural school group ranked next in each of these factors, high school third, and common school fourth. The farmers who have attended an agricultural school or college have realized that they are not likely to make a comfortable living from a small business.

A large business is a disadvantage if it is poorly run, and we find that the agricultural college men have realized this. Their crop yields were seven per cent above the average of the region, and their cow production was five per cent above the average. On the farms operated by high school men the crop yields and cow production were almost as high as on the farms operated by men in the agricultural school group, and were above the average of the region. The crop yields obtained by non-agricultural school men were slightly below the regional average, and the common school group ranked lowest in this factor. The production per cow on the farms

TABLE I.—RELATION OF EDUCATION OF FARM OPERATORS
TO VARIOUS FACTORS
Five Northern Townships of Livingston County, New York—1928

Highest school attended	Number of farms	Acres per farm	Number of cows	Crop Yields in per cent of average	Pounds of milk sold per cow	Acres of crops per man	Animal units per man	Per cent hay, alfalfa	*Labor income
<i>Common school group:</i> No schooling and common school	320	156	11	97	5434	42	7.9	38	\$145
<i>Non-agricultural school group:</i> Business school and non-agricultural college	26	210	13	99	4764	49	8.8	46	190
<i>High school group:</i> High school, normal school, seminary and academy	151	172	12	104	5971	43	9.0	48	834
<i>Agricultural school group:</i> Cornell short course, state agricultural school and agricultural college	17	229	17	107	6000	48	0.3	66	1262
<i>Average of all farms</i>	514	166	12	100	5722	43	8.4	44	\$386

*Labor income is what a farmer receives for his year's work after paying all expenses including interest on his investment. In addition he has a house in which to live and products furnished by the farm.

operated by men who had not been beyond the common school was nearly three hundred pounds below the average of the region. On the farms operated by non-agricultural school men, the production per cow was nearly one thousand pounds below the average of the region.

Another important factor in successful farming is the efficient use of labor. The number of animal units per man (an animal unit is one cow or its equivalent in other live-stock) was highest on the farms operated by men with an agricultural education. The non-agricultural school group ranked slightly higher in acres of crops per man, but when these two efficiency factors are considered together, the labor efficiency is highest in the agricultural school group. The farms operated by men with a high school education ranked third in labor efficiency, and common school fourth.

THE agricultural school men not only handled a larger acreage per man, but farmed the land more intensively. One indication of this fact is the high percentage of their hay which was alfalfa. Alfalfa comprised two-thirds of all the hay which they grew, whereas only a little over one-third of the hay grown by men with a common school education was alfalfa. Alfalfa is a comparatively new crop, and men in the higher education groups seem to be quick in laying aside the old methods and taking up the new.

The differences in the labor incomes of the various education groups are due largely to differences in size of business, rates of production, and labor efficiency. The farmers in the higher education groups were more successful in combining these factors. Those in other groups who had crop yields, receipts per cow, and efficiency in the use of labor as high, and size of business as large, made as good labor incomes as did the agricultural college group. In farming a man's income depends upon the results he gets, not upon how much he knows, or how many colleges

diplomas he has hung on his walls. The cows cannot read the diploma, so they do not give any more milk because of it. Only as the college men are more successful in combining the factors mentioned above can they hope to make a better living. One of the highest incomes in the region was made by a man who left school after the fourth grade. His business was much larger than the average; his labor was used much more efficiently; his crop yields were much higher; and while his cow production was not quite as good as the average, his feed bill was very low. But in spite of him and other successful men in the common school group, the average for the group was low. A college education is not a guarantee of success. Some of the men in the agricultural college group were unsuccessful, but in spite of them the average for the group was high.

THERE are, of course, many exceptions, but on the average, the farmers who have not gone beyond the common school have a business which is smaller and poorer than the average. The business of those who have attended non-agricultural schools average larger, but poorer than the average. Those who have attended high

school or a similar school, on the average, have a medium-sized good business. The businesses of those who have attended an agricultural school or college average larger and better than the average for the region.

It is interesting to compare the agricultural college group with the non-agricultural college group. Both groups have larger than average businesses, and use their labor more efficiently than the average. The difference between the farming of the two groups lies largely in crop yields and cow production. The agricultural college men have realized the importance of a high rate of production, whereas the non-agricultural college men have not. The non-agricultural group includes quite a few men who changed from occupations for which they were trained, and who are not likely to be successful at an occupation for which they are not trained. Most of the successful men who went to non-agricultural schools are not farming, but are in the business for which they were trained.

In 1918, on these same farms, the relation of education to success was almost identical with the 1928 results. In size of business and crop yields the order was the same as for 1928: agricultural school first, non-agricultural school second, high school third, and common school fourth. In labor efficiency the order is the same as for 1928 except that the high school group was a little more efficient than the non-agricultural school group. For each factor, the men with an agricultural education ranked first.

THE labor incomes of farm operators with various amounts of education for 1908, 1918 and 1928 are given in table 2. The men with an agricultural education made the highest labor incomes of any group in 1918 and 1918. In 1908, there were no men with this training. The high school group was next in order each time. In 1908 and 1918, the average labor income of the farmers with a non-agricultural training was less than the average for the farmers who had not gone beyond the common school. In 1928, it was only

TABLE II.—RELATION OF EDUCATION OF FARM OPERATORS
TO LABOR INCOME
Five Northern Townships of Livingston County, New York, 1908, 1918 and 1928

Highest school attended	Number of farmers			Labor income		
	1908	1918	1928	1908	1918	1928
<i>Common school group:</i> No schooling and common school	418	446	320	\$652	\$ 96	\$145
<i>Non-agricultural school group:</i> Business school and non-agricultural college	26	34	26	489	64	190
<i>High school group:</i> High school, normal school, seminary and academy	134	191	151	741	486	834
<i>Agricultural school group:</i> Cornell short course, state agricultural school and agricultural college	None	22	17	No farms	1364	1262
Total	578	693	514			

slightly higher than the average of the men with a common school education.

In 1928, only five per cent of the men who had not gone beyond the common school made a labor income of \$2000 or more. Eight per cent of the men in the non-agricultural group, eighteen per cent of the men in the high school group, and thirty-five per cent of the men in the agricultural school group made incomes of \$2000 or more. In other words, in the common school group, one man in twenty made a labor income of \$2000 or more, in the high school group, one man in six; and in the agricultural school group, one man in three.

In 1908, the average labor income of the high school group was 1.1 times that of the common school group. In 1918, it was 5.1 times, and in 1928 it was 5.8 times that of the common school group. Apparently education in farming is becoming more important, and the handicap which the untrained man must overcome is constantly increasing. Agriculture in northern Liv-

ingston County, as in the rest of the country, is undergoing very important changes, such as the introduction of alfalfa which was mentioned above. On the average, the men with the higher educations are better able to successfully meet these changing situations.

THE relation between education and success which has been found in northern Livingston County has also been found to hold true in many other areas in this state and in other states. The men with higher educations make the highest incomes, not because they have more diplomas, but because they have a larger business and run it better.

It is interesting to look at a college education as an investment and to see how it compares with good securities. In 1928, the difference between the average labor income of the men with an agricultural education and those in the high school group was \$428. This would be interest on \$8,560 at five per cent. Eleven of the seventeen agricultural college men were in

the short course group which means that they only spent one or two winters at Cornell. The average time spent in an agricultural school or college by the seventeen men was a little over one year. This would not cost over \$1,000 per man. The difference between the labor incomes of the agricultural college men, and the high school men is due partly to native ability and partly to training. If only one-eighth of the difference in incomes is due to education, the agricultural college training was a good investment.

Most high school and college graduates feel that the extra time spent in school would be worth while even if it did not greatly increase their earning power. The increased understanding of the world in which one lives is, in itself, sufficient justification for spending some time in school. When there is added to this, an increased earning power so that one is better able to do other things than his regular work, the value of education becomes large.

Style With Economy

By Kate G. Rogers '32

APPROACHING summer and the new styles have made all of us wish for new clothes to suit the mode. To many, the new summer styles may seem a bit too expensive to carry out immediately, but if one has any skill in sewing and is willing to use a little forethought before buying, she can easily make herself a good many new clothes at a cost that is not prohibitive. Textile manufacturers throughout the country are now providing us with a wide variety of fabrics that are seasonable as well as serviceable and inexpensive. The many improvements made in the production of rayon materials, and the innumerable weaves put out by cotton manufacturers, give us variety with economy.

For some time it seemed as though the cotton fabrics were doomed to obscurity. Now it is safe to say that they are near the top of the list of summer fabrics.

Their importance cannot be denied, and the many uses to which they can be put is never ending. Cotton appears in all forms, from the percale morning dress to the lovely organdie dance frock which is so pretty and youthful.

Stylists all agree on the prominence of pique, dotted swiss, voile, broadcloth, and cotton tweeds used in the darker shades for street clothes. They tailor well, are cool, and launder perfectly. What more could one wish for? Blouses are made of almost every cotton one can mention, and it is needless to say how much they are being worn right now. A good many of the blouses we see about the campus these days are made of colorful voile, pique, or organdie. Some, of course, prefer plain white which is also acceptable.

A moment ago I mentioned the use of cotton for evening gowns. This may seem absurd to those who think of cotton as a

fabric suitable only for morning dresses and perhaps a few sport occasions. However, we find even great movie stars and the elite of New York choosing organdie for evening gowns. Black makes up especially well, and the effect is perfectly stunning. Point d'esprit is another charming weave which has been reported at Palm Beach, California, Paris, and the Riviera as very smart for dance frocks. It is delightful in pastels or deep raven black. Chanel has made several much talked about short evening wraps of velveteen. Lelong and Vionnet used velveteen for afternoon.

COTTON accessories are of importance to carry out the ensemble idea. We hear of hats and scarves of pique or plaid broadcloth, bags and shoes of cotton tweed, and sheer lisle stockings to carry out the trend of dull surfaced



legs. Collar and cuff sets of organdie are very pretty and desired because of their crisp coolness. Cotton gloves are ideal for summer wear for they are cool and wear and launder well.

Rayon is another extensively used fabric that has gone a long way in replacing its predecessor, silk. Aside from the fact that it is much less expensive, it has the added advantage of being unharmed by laundering for it does not shrink or stretch. At first chemists had difficulty in finding dyes suitable for rayon as it requires an entirely different dye than that used for silk. Now, however, they are manufacturing lovely colors for rayon. Remember that salt water is injurious to rayon fabrics and beyond that I think that you

will have little trouble with it. At present, rayon is put out in a variety of weaves including pique, moire, crepe, satin, and taffeta and there is scarcely a place where it cannot replace the more expensive real silk.

As yet nothing has been said about the use of cotton and rayon in the home. Cottons especially are increasingly popular for decorating the home for the summer months. They are of importance in re-fining bedrooms, for kitchen and sun-room curtains, and are indispensable when it comes to making the porch look attractive. The cost of entirely redecorating a bedroom is slight if cotton materials are used for making the curtains, bedspread, bureau scarf, chair covers, and whatever other accessories one may desire.

THE sitting room, dining room, and library may have curtains of either rayon or silk. Some lovely cotton prints are on the market that are just the thing for refinishing the nursery. Did I forget to mention the adorable prints now available that are ideal for the kiddies clothes? They are almost always fast color, and manufacturers make it a special point to have them well woven so as to wear well.

All in all, we find that the uses for cotton and rayon are never ending. Fashion does not decree that we use the most expensive of fabrics. All she says is that we include the filmy light-weight materials and those of silky texture. In either case we find that cotton or rayon will keep us in style, with economy.

Problems in Fundamentals of Artificial Incubation

By Alexis L. Romanoff

SUCCESS in hatching chicks by the artificial method depends upon two chief factors: the quality of the eggs, and the reliability of the incubator. The control of the first factor is limited by our knowledge about the inheritance and selection of the eggs. The second factor to a large extent is out of our immediate control, because it depends upon the manufacturer.

As a matter of fact, the modern mammoth incubators have reached high efficiency in respect to capacity and labor-saving devices. Yet artificial incubation as a whole is still undoubtedly imperfect. The poultry industry has suffered from immense losses of hatching eggs, due to mortality of embryo. There is also a considerable loss of brooding chicks, which are frequently of low vitality or susceptible to diseases, as a result of bad incubation.

The writer is inclined to believe that neither manufacturers of the incubators, nor teachers of poultry husbandry are responsible for the imperfections of artificial incubation. The main reason lies in our inadequate knowledge about the fundamentals of incubation. We know but little about the normal growth and development of the embryo, or about the actual effect of various physical and chemical agents on the embryo.

Usually incubation has been studied either by practical men, whose field of experimentation has been limited, or incidentally by biologists, who have a very slight idea of the practical importance of the subject. Neither group of investigators has been able to contribute much of value to the science of artificial incubation.

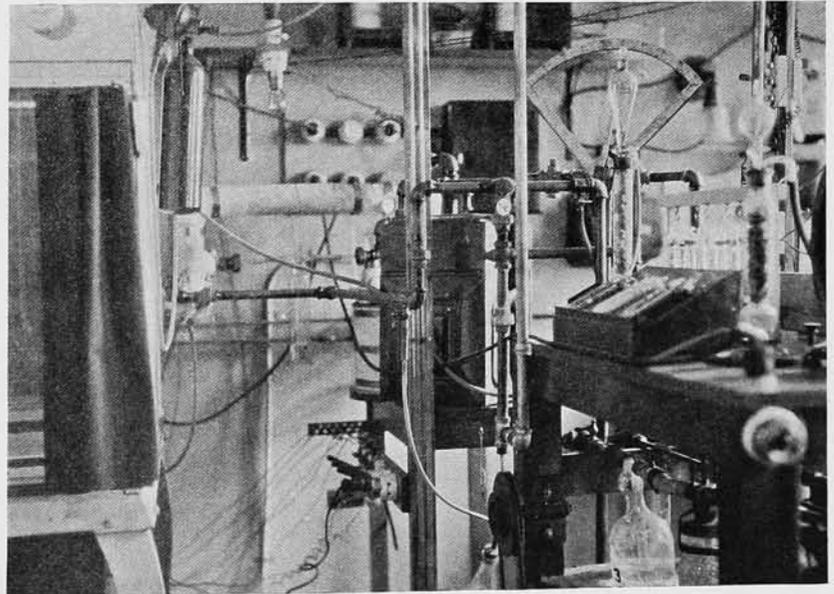
As far as we can judge from our present knowledge about the physiology of the embryo, the most important physical factors of incubation are: temperature, composition of air, humidity, and mechanical

movement of eggs. All these, and possibly several other physical factors, such as position of eggs, cooling, atmospheric pressure, and light are responsible for "successful hatching."

The rôle of temperature, in plants and animals, generally is to promote growth. And there are definite limits of temperature outside which the seed of a plant or the egg of an animal, will not develop. For the chick embryo the lowest limit (physiological zero) is about 68-70 F. A maximum limit has never been definitely determined, but it would be in the neighborhood of 110°F. Above this limit the embryo will not develop or will soon die depending, however, upon the individual vitality and age of an embryo. It has been shown experimentally that the

growth of the embryo may be accelerated or retarded by increase or decrease of the incubation temperature. With either variation from the normal temperature the embryo presumably becomes weak and invariably dies.

THE quality of air is usually determined by its composition, particularly in respect to the respiratory gases, oxygen and carbon dioxide. By the ordinary term "suffocation," we mean suffering from the accumulation of carbon dioxide, and consequently suffering from the lack of oxygen. Oxygen is constantly consumed by an organism for production of energy by the process of oxidation or "slow burning" of organic materials. On the other hand there is a constant excre-



A CORNER OF DOCTOR ROMANOFF'S LABORATORY
This Picture Shows Some of the Delicate and Complicated Apparatus that He Uses to Carry on His Experiments with the Development of the Embryo during the Incubation Period

tion of carbon dioxide by an organism, as a by-product of the above mentioned oxidation. In the same way the chick embryo consumes oxygen and produces carbon dioxide. Therefore, we find in the incubator these gases in various amounts, depending, however, upon the age and number of embryos, the size of the egg-compartment, and the rate of air-ventilation.

A normal concentration of oxygen in air is about 21 per cent., but some scientists claim that the embryo can grow well within a range of from 14 to 40 per cent. It has also been found that the embryo will live for about 48 hours in 5 per cent. and about 70 hours in 12 per cent. of oxygen concentration. Theoretically it is quite possible that a slight variation in the oxygen content might affect the rate of metabolic processes in the embryo and result in comparatively slow or rapid growth, as the amount of oxygen were decreased or increased.

Carbon dioxide gas as such probably has very little effect on the embryo in the presence of an adequate amount of oxygen. But whenever its proportion is increased at the expense of oxygen, then it has a fatal effect on the embryo. It acts on the embryonic blood pressure, by lessening the oxygen intake into the circulation. The essential protein part of the blood (hemoglobin) fails to adsorb fully oxygen from the surrounding air, thus causing the death of the embryo. On the other hand, there is some experimental evidence that a certain amount of carbon dioxide

is quite important; it serves as a stimulus to the growing embryo in the first part of incubation. It is also possible that carbon dioxide gas in the presence of moisture may have some effect on calcium metabolism—thus facilitating the transfer of calcium from the eggshell to the embryo by changing it from one form (calcium carbonate, CaCO_3) to another (calcium oxide, CaO) which can presumably be more easily utilized by the embryo.

THE forced ventilation which is frequently employed in the incubator to maintain the equilibrium of the respiratory gases, may have its own detrimental effect. It has been observed that at a high rate of ventilation the hatching eggs lose their weight very rapidly, as the result of a more rapid evaporation of moisture from the eggs. Under such conditions the embryo probably will suffer at the latter part of the incubation.

Humidity in the incubator may best be considered together with the other factors, such as those already mentioned, temperature and carbon dioxide content. We all have experienced the high humidity on a hot sultry day. At relatively high incubation temperature, the humidity must be of still greater importance to the growing embryo than to any other organism living in an ordinary atmospheric condition. The combination of high humidity and temperature seems to be more detrimental than either factor taken alone. As has been already mentioned, possibly humidity, with the aid of carbon dioxide is im-

portant for the transfer of calcium from the eggshell to the skeletal structure of the embryo.

Mechanical movement of the eggs during incubation provides a "daily dozen" or regular exercise to the embryo. In the practice of incubation it has been observed that the embryo dies within a few days if the eggs remain unturned. The theory also has been advanced that in the eggs that have not been turned particularly in the first stage of incubation the yolk with the embryo has a tendency to float up near the eggshell. In such a condition it soon sticks to the shell, and due to the mechanical adhesion, the embryo does not get any exercise and dies.

ALL these four important physical factors, namely, temperature, composition of air, humidity, and mechanical movement of eggs, are considered the most important ones for embryonic development and the most troublesome in the practice of artificial incubation. Besides those factors already mentioned there are undoubtedly several other about which our knowledge is still obscure, which do not get any consideration, generally speaking. These are cooling, position of eggs, atmospheric pressure, light, etc.

Up to the present time manufacturers of incubators, have not provided means for control of the important factors of incubation, because the influence of these is still too little known. We still hatch chicks by intu- (Continued on Page 251)

The Value of the 4-H Club

By Helen M. Cotter '33

THE 4-H Club is one of the greatest organizations for the young people of today. It makes possible for boys and girls of the rural districts to enjoy many of the advantages of their cousins in the larger towns and cities, besides enabling them to learn the modern scientific methods of homemaking and agriculture.

As a member of the 4-H Club of Ontario for five years I was enrolled in foods for two years, clothing for two years, and one year in household management. Another girl and I gave a demonstration on "Posture" in my fourth year in 4-H work. Although we were not able to go to the State fair to compete for the championship, we won several prizes at the county fairs. This demonstration work helped us to gain confidence in ourselves and to develop poise.

Last summer I was chosen one of the delegates to represent Ontario County at the State Fair. During my stay, I met several 4-H members from other counties of the State, two of whom are now freshmen here at Cornell. For three



THE SIGN OF A 4-H CLUB MEMBER

years of my club work I attended Junior Field Days which are held here each year in June. I was so impressed by the beauty of the campus, and the College of

Home Economics, that I decided that Cornell would be my Alma Mater. For two summers I attended our club camp to which about fifty boys and girls from all over the county come.

During registration here last September I signed up to join the Cornell University 4-H Club. In October, we were cordially entertained at a party given by members of the Club. At this party we met the old and new members of the club, who are students who have been in 4-H work in all parts of the State, and the members of the junior extension staff of the college.

I am associated with three other University organizations, besides the 4-H Club. These three organizations seem to lack the spirit which is dominant in the 4-H Club. The members are friendly to everyone. They are quick to take hold and put over any reasonable proposition. They all join in to help in singing, games, and even in dishwashing. These are the kind of young people that I believe will make worthwhile men and women, those to whom people look for their leaders.

Farm Boys Go Scouting

By Frank T. Vaughn '32

A NEW Farm Youth is growing up in America today. He still loves the country and the farm, with its animals, and trees, and open spaces. In fact, he loves them more, for he is being given the time and opportunity to appreciate them. He is not the gawky, shy, and tired out farm boy of years gone by. He still does his full share of the farm and home duties, but now he takes a keener interest in them. He is a part of the whole system, he knows the why and the how of things, and is usually the proud owner of a pure-bred calf, a flock of hens, or has his own acre of potatoes.

Work in 4-H Clubs has been a powerful force behind this change. It has not only given the boy pride of ownership and accomplishment, but it has brought him into contact with other boys and with men interested in boys. Furthermore, it has taught the boy's parents that the boy is capable of shouldering responsibility when given the opportunity.

For the last few years a new force has extended itself into rural America, to work hand in hand with the 4-H Clubs. The new force is Scouting. It cannot displace Club work. Each has a field of its own, and each supplements the work of the other. Club work provides for the practical training of the boy, with a certain amount of recreation and character building resulting. Scouting, through its spare time recreational program trains for character building, citizenship, and preparedness for life.

More than the majority of parents when speaking of the benefits of Scouting will say, "It keeps him out of mischief, anyway." It does that, and more than that. Any boys' program, to be successful, must primarily be a program that the boy likes, that challenges his ability and is founded on boy nature, not on what adults think a boy should do and like.

By means of a constructive program founded upon these ideas, Scouting accomplishes the other things. It gives him an outlet for his energy, an outlet that he likes, and that builds up instead of tears down. It gives him a chance to do all the things a boy instinctively loves to do, to camp, to trail, to cook over an open fire, to learn about nature, and to build things. It gives him definite opportunity for ad-

vancement, according to his own activity and diligence. Through the Merit Badge Program it gives him chance for specialization and a view into many possible vocations.

THE character building program of Scouting is probably most important, though it is more an end than a means. It does not make angels out of boys, nothing, except death, can do that, and nobody with a sane mind wants to. However, it is recognized that the start on the downward trail of practically all criminals, near criminals, and social failures has been



THE SCOUT SMILE

Good Luck, or Bad Luck, Play or Work, the Real Scout Faces Them All with a Smile

during spare time. It is during this spare time that Scouting comes in and leads, not drives, the boy over the rocks. Scouting has an enviable record in this respect. In the history of the Elmira Reformatory, only two First Class Scouts have been sent there. In twenty years the reformatories of Indiana have handled twenty thousand delinquents, and not one of them was a Scout.

Every boy who has lived on a farm has at some time envied his city or town cousin who was having so much fun as a Boy Scout and who knew how to do so many things that he could not do. It has until the last few years been almost impossible for the farm boy to become a Scout unless he lived close to a town where there was a Troop. Even if he were fortunate enough to be thus located, he often found that the Troop program was not adapted to him. Hikes and camping trips came when he had to work, chores made him late to meeting, while distance made him late home, and the whole thing led him away from the farm instead of toward it.



ANOTHER OF THE RURAL SCOUT EXHIBITS AT THE EASTERN STATES EXPOSITION

FOR the past few years, however, under the capable and understanding leadership of O. H. Benson, founder, and for ten years director, of 4-H Club work, and now Director of the Department of Rural Scouting of the Boy Scouts of America, Scouting has been adapted to the needs of the country boy. Some of the advancement requirements have been modified and a group of agricultural Merit Badges have been added to the list. A system of farm Troops and farm Patrols has been developed to meet the needs and conditions in the farming community where a large or small group can get together from time to time, with proper leadership. For the boy who lives off by himself where it would be impossible to join a Troop or Patrol, the Lone Scout program is available. He may have some good farmer act as his Scout Counselor, and alone or with one of two other boys may be as good a Scout as anyone.

There is no denying that the farm boy has more leisure than he used to, and he should have. It is to put this time to good advantage and at the same time give him a good time and broaden his knowledge and outlook that Rural Scouting is designed. It is a flexible program, fitted to his needs. It does not take him away from home when he is needed, nor does it cost a lot. And it means ever so much to the boy. It is something that every leader of agriculture can and should support.

Research in Incubation

(Continued from Page 250)

ition and by experience rather than on the basis of the science of incubation. Until now we have failed of bring the general curve of mortality in artificial incubation up to the curve observed in the natural incubation.

I think that when we will have sufficient information about the growth and metabolism, that is the transformation of the food material from the egg to the developing chick under normal and under abnormal conditions of incubation, it will be necessary to establish a new practice of incubation with a new incubator built on a sound scientific basis and with more accurate control of all physical factors of incubation.



A RURAL SCOUT EXHIBIT AT THE EASTERN STATES EXPOSITION HELD AT SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS



Through Our Wide Windows

We Make Our Bow

ONCE every year a new set of officers takes over the task of publishing another volume of the COUNTRYMAN. It is the job that we have all been looking forward to for many months. At last the time has arrived when we may begin to put into effect some of our own "brilliant ideas." But with our innovations are bound to come many mistakes. We ask faithful readers to be patient and bear with us until we find ourselves and remedy our mistakes. We will always be glad to hear from any or all of you, for after all if you don't tell us what you want and what you don't want, how are we going to give it to you?

We, of the incoming board, want to express our sincere thanks to the seniors, who are about to leave us, for the many things they have taught us during the time we have been associated with them here at Cornell. We only hope that we may be able to uphold the high standards they have set up while they were here. We wish them all the best of luck in the world they find outside of the gates of their Alma Mater.

The Crisis in India

THE present conflict in India immerses as one of those distressing circumstances in which the accomplishment of mutual understanding meets enormous obstacles. Western methods are unnatural and distasteful to the Indian, and England finds it difficult indeed to impose whatever bonds it deems necessary to secure India's welfare.

England has accumulated costly experience in dealing with her colonies and may be expected in this late day to rely wherever possible on the mightiness of the pen. If her governors have been slow to realize the needs of India, they will be equally quick to right the fault. Yet Ghandi has aroused forces which will be difficult to control without violence. He himself finds them all too often out of hand and therein runs continually the risk of defeating his own purpose. The deep hold of oriental custom on a people yet steeped in ignorance finds little understanding in the staid passions of the West and education therefore becomes a slow process. The widespread opposition to the law prohibiting child marriage indicates the mental status of the Hindu masses and, unfortunately, freedom in any degree appeals most to such a class as the panacea for whatever political ills exist. England will do well indeed to make sweet those pills which India must swallow for its own good.

Construction Needs

CORNELL University is continually constructing new buildings to replace old ones, or to take care of needs caused by expansion. Dormitories have risen skyward to house the student body; work on a new law building will soon be started; the state has erected a huge plant industry building, and soon work will be started on a new home economics unit and a new farm economics building. Many new buildings will be built in the future, but when is Cornell to get a much needed modern gymnasium?

The present excuse for a gymnasium was not even built for the purpose, but was transformed into one only after it had lost

its usefulness as a drill hall. The equipment is very limited, the building is much too small to accommodate all those who desire to get some exercise; it is dark and unsanitary, and thus constitutes a menace to the health of the University community. The swimming pool is a joke to all those who have ever seen it.

Many high schools now have modern gymnasiums, and some have swimming pools at least half again or more than twice as large as Cornell's. But University students have to get their exercise in an over-crowded building with a limited supply of worn-out apparatus, and at the same time run the risk of infection because of the unsanitary conditions.

Such conditions are not something to be looked forward to by prospective students, some of which might accidentally be athletes. If some of the alumni want to do something for the University, and at the same time possibly improve the athletic situation, they might help raise the money to give their Alma Mater an up-to-date gymnasium and swimming pool.

As It Looks to Us

AT THE recent convention of the Chamber of Commerce held in Washington, a big howl was raised by some members of that body regarding the activities of the Federal Farm Board. Farmers should take real encouragement from this, for it indicates that the Board is really doing something. There would be no howl if it were not.

We can see and appreciate the viewpoint of these business men, but we really can't sympathize with them. They are barking up the wrong tree, for the 'coon seems to have a good hold and won't come down. Chairman Legge and Secretary Hyde deserve our appreciation for telling them just where agriculture stands.

The Farm Board cannot be a general panacea for the ills of agriculture, but it does look as though it might be a large drop in the bucket. It is ably and conservatively handling the money entrusted to its care. The banks have their Federal Reserve System, and now agriculture has its Farm Board. We fail to see where anyone has a fair right to kick. Much of the loss from the farm to the market has been due to inefficiencies of these members of the Chamber of Commerce who have handled the produce from the farm. We do not believe many of them have been taking an undue profit. The farmers are getting sick of their methods, though, and are working out means of handling their own business, to the advantage of both the producer and consumer.

Staff Changes

NEXT year's publication staff has already been changed from that announced in our last issue. Jean Olive Frederick has found it impossible to assume the duties of Domecon Doings editor, but will remain on the board as an associate editor. Kate Gleason Rogers '32 will take her place as Domecon Doings editor. We also take pleasure in announcing the election of Leonard M. Palmer '32 as a member of the business staff, and Earl C. Branche '32 and John B. Tuthill '32 to the editorial board.



Former Student Notes

'74

Isaac Percival Roosa, for forty years dispatch agent for the State Department at New York, died at his home in New York on April 29, of heart disease, at the age of seventy-six. He took three years in the science course. Mr. Roosa retired last January. His office was the only branch of the State Department outside of Washington. He had charge of all diplomatic mail and attended to all the requisitions made on the Department by diplomats and consuls throughout the world. Although he had never been abroad he had a remarkable knowledge of foreign lands. His wife died some time ago.

'78

Cicero Shaffer, formerly a farmer in Newfield, New York, died in Red Deer, Alberta, on March 10. He took a year in the science course.

'93

August Merz has become a vice-president of the Calco Chemical Company, Inc., on the acquisition of the Heller and Merz Company, of which he was an officer, by the American Cyanamid Company, of which the Calco Company is a subsidiary. The Heller and Merz Company was the oldest and largest independent dye manufacturing business in America.

'94

Word has been received of the death recently of Walter Philip Trible, in La Jolla, California. He was born in Buffalo on April 27, 1871, the son of John P. and Ella Benschoter Trible. He received the degree of B.S. He was a member of Delta Phi and Sphinx Head, and was president of the junior class and manager of track. He was formerly a manufacturer with the Buffalo Lounge Company in Buffalo. He is survived by his wife.

'97

John I. Sipp is agricultural editor of the Newark, New Jersey Evening News and also has a large fruit farm in Martinsville, New Jersey.

'01

Frederick Jay Bowen, surgeon in Jacksonville, Florida, died suddenly of a heart attack at his home there on March 22. He was born in Haskinsville, New York on March 22, 1877, the son of William and Juliza Cotton Bowen. He took two years of agriculture and later received his M.D. at Michigan. His wife, Mrs. Florence Hardy Bowen and three children, Mrs. Ward Preston, Frederick H. Bowen, and Miss Cecile Bowen, survive him.

D. L. Van Dine is the Director of the Cuba Sugar Club Experiment Station. He married Carolyn Gaylord, Cornell '99. The address is Central Baragua, Province of Camaguey, Cuba.

'06

Charles H. Chapman is teaching dairying at the Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College in Tallahassee.

H. L. Westover, Senior Agronomist in charge of Alfalfa Investigations Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, spent several months in Europe, Russia, and Turkestan last summer, searching for disease resistant alfalfas. This summer he expects to spend considerable time in Spain and North Africa with the same object in view.

'12

Earl V. Hardenburg is Professor of Vegetable Gardening at Cornell. He lives at 302 Mitchell Street, Ithaca, is married and has four children.

'13

John W. Brann is assistant professor of plant pathology and horticulture at the University of Wisconsin. He lives at 1802 Rowley Avenue, Madison.

Ryland H. Hewitt is assistant district manager in Ithaca of the G. L. F. Exchange. From 1919 to 1929 he was county agent of the Chemung County, New York, Farm Bureau.

Alfred C. Hottes is now Associate Editor of *Better Homes and Gardens*. He was initiated into Sigma Delta Chi on May 1. He writes that he has traveled considerably during the last year and has seen Cornellians all over.

Norman D. Steve lives at 135 W. Spruce Street, East Rochester, New York. He is in the retail coal and feed business, is married and has five children.

William O. Whitcomb is at the Agricultural Experiment Station at Bozeman, Montana. He says he never sees any Cornell alumni out there. That's a long way from Ithaca, but we have a Cornell man in Scobey, Montana who is a County Extension Agent. He is F. H. "Monte" Smith '23. Monte has not met any Cornell men out there either. We don't know how close Bozeman and Scobey are, but here's a chance for a little Cornell get-together, maybe.

'14

M. F. Abell is Assistant Extension Economist at the Experiment Station at Durham, New Hampshire.

Thomas A. Baker is professor of animal husbandry at the University of Delaware.

H. E. Baldinger is the President of the "Barbara B" Stock Farms of El Monte, California. It is one of the finest of Certified dairies on the Pacific Coast. A number of very fine awards have been won on their products.

Thomas J. Conway is now in the poultry management business with the Prewett-Fisher Corporation in Fontana, California.

Nicholas Kopeloff is research associate in bacteriology at the New York State Psychiatric Institute and Hospital at 722 West 168th Street, New York. He lives at 240 Riverside Drive. He is the author of a volume on *Lactobacillus Acidophilus* published by the Williams and Williams Company, and of books on *Why Infections in Teeth, Tonsils, and other Organs* and *Men Versus Microbes* published by A. A. Knopf, Inc.

'15

Luther Banta is assistant professor of poultry husbandry at Massachusetts Agricultural College in Amherst, Massachusetts. Since he graduated he organized the poultry department in the New York State School of Agriculture at Alfred University, Alfred, New York during the years 1915-1918. Mr. Banta has been at Am-

herst since 1918 and has run his own poultry farm there since 1922. He is married and has one daughter, Elizabeth. They live at 7 Allen Street, Amherst, Massachusetts.

William P. Brodie has led an active life since he graduated in 1915. He taught agricultural subjects in the Cortland Normal School and at the State School in Canton, was county agent in New Jersey and Ohio, an agricultural agent for the Erie R. R., was a farmer in Bergen, New York, and is now a salesman for Park and Pollard Company. He is married and has two children, Martha Almira, and William Theodore. They live at 221 Madison Street, Wellsville, New York.

Norman P. Brown died Monday evening, April 28, 1930, after a short illness. While at Cornell he was president of the Ag Association, a member of the track team, and affiliated with Alpha Gamma Rho.

Eugene Butler is editor of the Texas edition of the *Progressive Farmer*. In 1917 he received his M. S. degree from Iowa State, and since 1922 has held his present position. Mr. and Mrs. Butler have one boy, Eugene Britt, age seven years. Their address is 413 Slaughter Building, Dallas, Texas.

From 1923-1927 Dr. Israel Cohan attended the Tufts Dental College at Boston, Massachusetts. He held a scholarship there and graduated in 1927 cum laude, receiving the D. M. D. degree. He is now practicing dentistry and is part time bacteriologist of the Division of Research and Laboratories, of the State Department of Health. His address is 20 Willett Street, Albany, New York.

James A. Crawford is raising poultry and growing flowers in Porterville, Erie County, New York. He said "yes" with two "ss" when we asked if he were married. His two children are Louise Maude and Margaret Virginia, who arrived on January 2, 1930.

E. B. Fuller is County 4-H Club Leader in Monroe County, and a good one. His office is at 25 Exchange Street, Rochester, New York. He is married and has three children, Myra, Thelma, and Lester. Since graduation he has taught agriculture in the Stamford, New York High School, and at Belfast, and worked on his father's farm. He had been county leader since 1922.

Frederick Kalfur is secretary of the Sangor Hotel Corporation. He lives with his wife at Princetown, Ocean County, New Jersey.

John Kruesi, president of American Lava Company in Chattanooga, Tennessee died there of pneumonia on March 28. He was born in Schenectady on September 3, 1892, the son of John and Emily Gwinger Kruesi. On his father's death Thomas A. Edison became his guardian. Kruesi received the degree of B.S. and was a member of Sigma Phi, Kappa Beta Phi, and

the Masque. Mr. Kruesi served overseas during the War with the rank of captain. He had been with the American Lava Company since 1920.

Mabel Copley Loomis (Mrs. Leon C.) writes that she is a homemaker at 67-132 Dartmouth Street, Forest Hills, Long Island. Her two children are Norman Richard and Marjorie Copley Loomis.

Mrs. Frederic H. Miller (Mabel G. Beckley) has, for the past seven years, been chief draughtsman in the office of E. N. Miller and Son (her father-in-law and husband), Engineers and Surveyors. She is active in church and in the D. A. R., holding the office of Chairman of Conservation and Thrift for the State of New Jersey D. A. R. Her three children are Frederic Newton, aged 12, David, nine, and Gertrude, four. The family lives at 419 Ramapo Avenue, Pompton Lakes, New Jersey.

Harold K. Rulison is an auditor with American Airways, Inc., at the Chanin Building, Lexington Avenue, New York. He lives at 135 West 183rd Street.

H. M. Stanley is farming at Skaneateles, New York.

Bertha E. Titsworth since 1925 has been professor and head of the department of home economics at Ohio Wesleyan University. She lives at 138 North Sandusky Street, Delaware, Ohio.

P. K. Whelpton has been doing research work in population problems at Miami University at Oxford, Ohio for the last six years. Previous to his present position he did farm management extension work for the U. S. D. A. and the University of Nebraska for four years and taught in a college in Texas for four years. Mrs. Whelpton graduated from the Oregon Agricultural College. They have two children Jabez Parker and Charles George.

Since graduation Vedder White has been engaged mostly in the selling end of the motor truck business. He and Mrs. White live at 431 West Sedgewick Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Arthur W. Wilson, who was business manager of the COUNTRYMAN in 1915, is advertising with Wilson and Bristol, Inc., a general advertising agency at 285 Madison Avenue, New York City. He handles several agricultural accounts. He started his own firm four years ago. Before that he was with the Hercules Powder Company, in the A. E. F. Field Artillery, and for the two years after graduation with the Orange Judd Publishing Company. He is married and has two children, Priscilla, aged six, and Donald, aged four.

Bertha H. Wood is manager of the Food Service in the Irvin Cobb Hotel, Paducah, Kentucky. She is living at 4 Cumberland Road, Glen Rock, New Jersey.

Florence Yoch is a landscape architect in South Pasadena, Calif. She lives at 1912 Mill Road.

'16

Vaughn D. Baker is in the Sales department of the Northwestern Mutual Fire Association in Seattle. He lives at 521 Harvard Avenue, North.

Royal G. Bird lives at 45 Great Oak Lane, Pleasantville, New York. He is forester for the International Paper Company in New York City, is married and has two children.

Ralph E. Griswold, formerly of Nicolet and Griswold, Inc., has opened offices for the practice of landscape architecture at 1004 Professional Building, Pittsburgh. Associated with him will be, with two others, Jo Ray '25, who has been with Nicolet and Griswold and was formerly with Bryant Fleming '01.

We wish to note an error in our former notes. V. B. Hart is living at 207 Cobb Street, Ithaca, New York and not at 207 Cook Street.

Edward D. Rogers this year became general sales manager of the Merco Nordstrom Valve Company at 343 Sansome Street, San Francisco. He has been with the company since 1925. He lives at 801 Coventry Road, Berkeley.

Anna May Sargent (Mrs. C. Donald) Buckley died at her home in Boonville, on March 26, of pneumonia. She was born in Boonville on May 1, 1892, the daughter of Frank and Anna Monahan Sargent. She received the degree of B.S. and was a member of Delta Delta Delta. She was married in 1919 to C. Donald Buckley, who survives her, with two daughters.

Frank G. Simonds is with the Freihofer Baking Company at Twentieth and Indiana Avenue, Philadelphia. He lives at 5008 North Sydenham Street.

Lester C. Schuknecht is superintendent of schools in South Glens Falls, New York. He lives at 136 Main Street.

Dorothy A. Starkweather has charge of a cafeteria in Scranton, Pennsylvania. Her address is 429 Quincey Avenue.

Ernest C. Young is professor of farm management at Purdue University. His address is 344 West Oak Street, W. Lafayette, Indiana.

'17

Harold O. Johnson is works manager for the Bound Brook Oilless Bearing Co. at Bound Brook, New Jersey. He is married and has two children. The address is Hopewell, New Jersey.

Orrin Storey Russell, musician and announcer at radio Station WHAM at Rochester, New York died suddenly at his home there last month. He was born in Clarendon, on April 24, 1892. He is survived by his mother Mrs. J. C. Russell of Warren, Pennsylvania.

'18

S. R. Farley is no longer connected with the St. Lawrence County Farm Bureau. His present address is 195 Greenwood Avenue, Madison, New Jersey.

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feed it furnishes the necessary heat and energy. Be sure to feed Ful-O-Pep Coarse Chick Feed with Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash. Quaker Ful-O-Pep Feeds are economical to use.

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Slovenly dress may mean the same in habits.

Proper clothing intimates proper personal care.

It pays.



W. J. Reed

'24

Roscoe H. Fuller '24 and Mrs. Fuller (Barbara E. Trevor '25) are now living at 1 Lovell Road, Holden, Massachusetts. Fuller recently resigned as assistant chief engineer of Rolls Royce of American, Inc., to become associated with the Herald Machine Company in Worcester, Massachusetts.

Zelner H. Stoughton was married in 1925 to Alberta Hills. He is teaching agriculture at Weedsport High School, New York.

'25

W. G. Garypie has been placed in charge of the Hicksville branch of Stumpp and Walter Seed Company, New York City.

Willard E. Georgia and his wife have recently returned to their home at 206 Colebourne Road, Rochester, New York

from a cruise to the West Indies and Panama. He is a buyer and contractor of raw materials for canning.

Luis Lichauco is managing his mother's estate in the province of Pangasinan, Phillipine Islands, and is farming a small farm of his own. He was married in 1926, and has three sons. His address is Tayug, Pangasinan.

Cephas I. Shirley, Jr., was married on April 3 to Edna Grevatt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Grevatt of Montclair, New Jersey. They are living in White House, New Jersey.

Hewlett E. Sutton and Mrs. Sutton (Emily McCord '28) live at 411 Cross Street, Westbury, New York. She is an assistant at the Children's Library.

Rudolph F. Vogeler is an instructor in physical education at the University of

Nebraska, directing intramural athletics and coaching varsity swimming. He married Miss Alice Leslie on January 25. They are living at 1202 F Street, Lincoln.

'26

Charles K. Bullock is now farm bureau manager and county agricultural agent for Chautauqua County, New York, succeeding Kenneth E. Paine '23 who is now a fertilizer demonstrator for the American Cyanamid Company, and is living at 26½ Lincoln Avenue, Cortland, New York. Bullock's address is 38 Lakeview Avenue, Jamestown, New York. He writes that Herbert T. Huckle '26 took his position as assistant manager and is living at 1385 Newland Avenue, Jamestown.

Merrills Drake is assistant master mechanic for the General Chemical Company at East St. Louis. His wife is the former Miss Beatrice M. Brown and they live at R. D. 2 Kenwood Lane, Collinsville, Illinois.

Wesley R. Fowler is a merchandise manager with Sears, Roebuck and Company at West 110th Street and Lorain Avenue, Cleveland. He lives at 2101 Waterbury Road, Lakewood, Ohio. A son, John Wesley, was born on December 14.

Johnnie Marshall has went and done it! We got the announcement t'other day and it says the lady's name was Elvida Josephine Bowman, of Portland, Oregon. It seems that the wedding was out in Oregon on March 5. John is with the Federal Farm Board at Washington, D. C.

Ralph J. Walsh was married on March 17 to Miss Annice Ackroyd of New York. They are living in Yonkers, New York.

'27

Wilda B. Allen is manager of a school cafeteria in Detroit, and is living at 843 Pingree Avenue.

Leo R. Blanding is special agent for the Home Insurance Company up in New Hampshire. He wrote just a little while ago giving his new address as 276 Harrison Street, Manchester, New Hampshire.

G. F. "Gid" Britt made such a success of farming he sold his farm and has bought a larger one. He is going to put in 100 acres of potatoes again this year in addition to 50 acres each of cucumbers and cabbage, and 50 to 80 acres of string beans. Needless to say the "limiting factor" in "Gid's" labor income ought not to be size of business. His address is Stafford, New York. "Gid" is a former managing editor of the COUNTRYMAN.

Caroline G. Pringle is a home demonstration agent in Cattaraugus County. Her address is City Hall, Salamanca, New York.

'28

Harold A. Carter has been with the United States Forest Service since graduation, and at present is party chief of a crew making a timber survey to obtain data for a management plan for a 90,000

Back to the Farm

This month sees the exodus of a bunch of good dairy farmers from your campus back to the farms they left four years ago.

If you're one of these you've been reading Diamond Corn Gluten Meal ads in this magazine since the fall of 1926. Now that you're going to start on the practical business of milk production we ask that you give Diamond a chance.

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acre area recently purchased by the Government for a national forest. He lives in Marathon, New York.

Cam Garman's address is Box 306 Auburn, Alabama, and Cam is asst. agricultural economist at Alabama Polytechnic Institute.

Mildred R. Rosenberry is teaching in the Buffalo Public Schools. She lives at 125 Windsor Avenue.

James Parker Wickham was killed in an automobile accident April 5, 1930.

'29

Reynold Aymar is employed by the Colonial Nurseries located at Port Richmond, Staten Island, New York.

Warren Paul "Pil" Bullock will be married to Eleanor Carruth Saturday morning, June 14, at ten-thirty. The ceremonies will take place in the First Presbyterian Church of Chillicothe, Ohio. "Pil" was editor-in-chief of the CORNELL COUNTRYMAN for the year 1928-29. We all offer him heartiest congratulations and wish him the best of luck in this his next and biggest undertaking.

A. W. "Al" Hostek has resigned from the Saltford Floral Company in order to accept a position with the Poughkeepsie Nurseries, Inc. He is doing executive and landscape work, especially in the planting of rock gardens.

'30

Henry J. Gibson is assistant agricultural agent of Ontario County, New York, with headquarters at the Court House, Canandaigua, New York. He was married to Mabel Austin '29 on Sunday, March 30. They live at 122 Bristol Street.

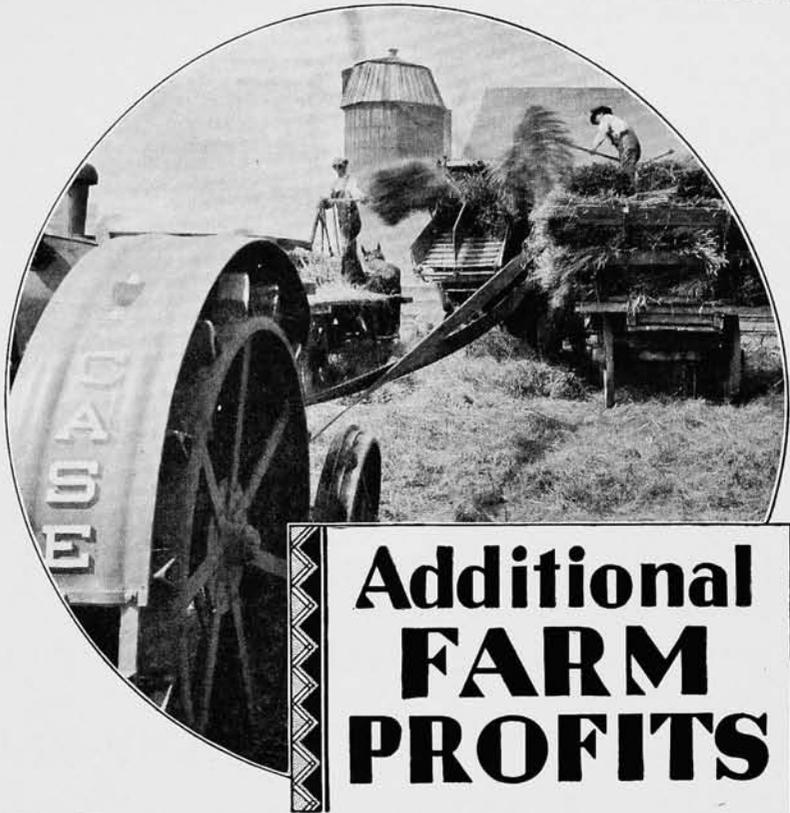
Mary V. Page is teaching homemaking at the Hannibal, New York, High School. She lives in Phelps, New York.

Alfred "Al" Van Wagenen recently assumed his duties as manager of the New York State Official Poultry Breeders' Association, Incorporated. He also has the duties of secretary and treasurer. "Al" is the retiring editor of the 1929-30 volume of the CORNELL COUNTRYMAN.

'31

Carl Van Deman is taking a most interesting trip across this fair continent of ours. He writes, "We had a fine trip down to Florida, around that state and across to the Pacific. We went through the Carlsbad Cavern in New Mexico and across the Coolidge Dam and the Roosevelt Dam. Arizona is a great place with lots of deserts, mountains, and good irrigated farms especially around Phoenix."

A daughter, Dorothy Irene, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Nehrling on May 6, 1930. For many years Mr. Nehrling was professor of floriculture at Cornell. Mrs. Nehrling was for several years in charge of the cafeteria in Home Economics. Mr. Nehrling is now associated with the Hill Floral Products Company of Richmond, Indiana.



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CHANGES IN STAFF AND COURSES FOR AG COLLEGE ANNOUNCED

Additions, Promotions, Resignations Made Two Departments Change Names

THE year 1930-31 will welcome three new members to the staff of the Ag College. Sidney Arthur Asdell will become assistant professor of animal husbandry on March 1. During the fall term Whiton Powell will join the farm management department as professor of business management, and Carl Edward Frederick Guterman will assume his duties as assistant professor of plant pathology engaged in research.

Leaves of absence have been granted to Dr. C. E. Ladd '12, director of extension and to Professor Donald Reddick '09, of the plant pathology department. During his leave, Professor Reddick will attend the International Botanical Congress at Cambridge, England.

Sabbatic Leaves Granted

Those on sabbatic leave for the coming year are Professors C. H. Guise '14, of the forestry department, G. F. Warren '05, of the department of agricultural economics and farm management, B. L. Melvin, of the department of rural social organization, R. A. Felton, of the same department, V. B. Hart '16, of the department of agricultural economics and farm management, L. E. Weaver '18, of the poultry department, Robert Matheson, of the entomology department, H. C. Troy '96, of dairy industry, and Clara L. Garrett, of the drawing department, and J. K. Wilson, of the agronomy department.

The following members of the staff of the Ag College have received promotions which will become effective on July 1: M. P. Rasmussen '19, to professor of marketing; F. F. Hill, to professor of rural economy; M. P. Catherwood, to assistant professor in business management; W. D. Mills, to extension assistant professor in plant pathology; and C. A. Taylor '12, to professor in extension service. The promotion of L. M. Vaughn to extension assistant professor of farm management took effect February 15.

The following resignations have been received from members of the faculty: Professors H. A. Ross of marketing; M. L. Holmes of business management; Emanuel Fritz of forest utilization; H. J. Metzger '15 of animal husbandry; C. L. Allen of animal husbandry; R. D. Lewis '13 of plant breeding; R. W. Nafe of rural social organization; and Mrs. Mildred Stevens Essick '18, assistant state leader of junior extension.

New Courses Offered

Several new courses are to be offered to the students during the year 1930-31. The department of agricultural economics and farm management have added course 203 dealing with research methods in farm management; 113, the theory of statistics; 114, and advanced course in the theory of statistics; and 152, which discusses the agricultural policies of foreign countries. The agricultural engineering department has added a seminary course, animal husbandry has added an animal nutrition laboratory course, number 111, and course

SIGMA XI

E. C. Abbe
R. C. Bender
Miss L. E. Boothroyd
Miss Helen Canon
M. P. Catherwood
F. M. Clara
W. F. Crosier
C. A. Frey
A. R. Gans
Alberto Graf
H. W. Higbee
W. C. Hopper
S. M. K. Hu
G. F. MacLeod
D. R. Marble
R. G. Nel
H. J. Stover
G. R. Townsend
N. F. Vasquez
S. W. Warren
B. H. Webb
H. S. Wilgus
A. L. Winsor
Louis Wolf
Michiya Yasuda

135 dealing with the physiology of reproduction. A study of bacteriological literature has been added by the bacteriology department and is number 212. Dairy industry has offered a course, for veterinary students only, dealing with dairy testing and inspection. This will be known as course 2. Plant pathology has added two courses: 112, a study of shadetree pathology and tree surgery, and 122, dealing with introductory mycology. The rural social organization department has added course 11, a study of the organization and problems of rural society.

The Ag College has announced the change in the titles of two of its departments; the department of rural engineering to department of agriculture engineering; also the department of vegetable gardening to department of vegetable crops.

JERSEY COW COMPLETES TEST

The American Jersey Cattle Club recently announced that Sayda's Cornell Hortense, a pure-bred Jersey cow owned and tested by the Ag College of Cornell University, had completed her second official production test. Hortense was started on this test when she was three years and seven months of age. In the following 365 days she produced 487.99 pounds of butterfat and 8,413 pounds of milk. Her milk averaged 5.80% butterfat for the test, and she carried a calf for 201 days of the year. With this record she qualified for the Register of Merit of the American Jersey Cattle Club. Her sire is Free Count Sayda's Heir and her dam is Sayda's Meridale Gladys.

The many friends of Professor R. B. Hinman, of the an hus department, will be pleased to learn that he has returned from the Strong Memorial Hospital in Rochester where he spent six weeks following a serious operation. He is improving rapidly.

COUNTRYMAN STAFF HOLDS ANNUAL BANQUET

First Editor of Magazine and Others Speak at Dinner in George Junior Inn

THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN staff held their annual banquet Tuesday evening, May 6, at seven o'clock, in the George Junior Republic Inn at Freeville. Twenty-three members and guests enjoyed the dinner and program. R. F. "Ray" Mapes '30, retiring business manager, was toastmaster and formally bequeathed to the incoming board members the task of maintaining the high character of work which has been our goal.

Professor G. F. Warren '05, first editor of the COUNTRYMAN, gave us some interesting and amusing bits of the early history of the magazine. Mr. E. C. Weatherby, circulation manager of the *American Agriculturist*, briefly sketched some of the changes in our everyday life that have occurred during the last generation or two. Dean A. R. Mann '04 stressed the importance of the magazine to the everyday life of the student on the upper campus, but more especially praised its work in its endeavor to strengthen the ties between the alumni and the College and entire University. In spite of the fact that the personnel of the staff is changing each year, the ideals and character of work of the paper has been maintained to a high degree.

F. B. "Fred" Allyn '31 led us in the singing of the "Evening Song", and thus concluded one of the most congenial and inspiring of our staff banquets.

PROFS PRANKS

A. W. Gibson '17, associate secretary in charge of vocational guidance and placement, and Professor G. E. Peabody '18, aided by other members of the staff, have visited about forty high schools in the State this spring, addressing the students on the opportunities for the man who has an agricultural education. They are trying to give an idea of the importance of the agricultural industry and its allied industries; to show the many fields that are open for a person prepared to enter them; and to emphasize the fact that by going into these fields they can make a real use of their farm background. They also explain what the College of Agriculture has to offer in the way of training and tell of the activities of the College's graduates.

Professor W. E. Ayres '04, of the dairy industry department, is on leave of absence this term, taking a much needed rest from his work.

At a meeting of Sigma Xi, honorary research fraternity, Friday evening, May 9, Professor H. H. Love '09, of the plant breeding department was elected president. Professor A. A. Allen '08 of the ornithology department was made vice-president. Professor A. J. Heinicke '16 of pomology has still another year to serve as treasurer.

ANNUAL POULTRY JUDGING AND BREEDING SCHOOL TO BE HELD

Practice in Judging for Production Will be Held Week of June 23 to 28

THE thirteenth annual Poultry Judging and Breeding School will be held here at Cornell the week of June 23 to 28. The school has for its purpose the study, identification, and application of the characters indicating production quality and production beauty in judging and breeding poultry for egg and meat production, to aid in developing better breeds and varieties of poultry.

Work to be Composed of Lectures and Laboratories

The work of the course will consist of lectures and laboratory work. The instruction will be carried on mainly by demonstration and laboratory practice in handling fowls. The buildings, equipment and staff of the poultry department will be utilized as well as a large collection of illustrative teaching material consisting of colored lantern slides, mounted skeletons, and colored charts especially prepared for teaching the subject of judging for egg and meat production. Those who satisfactorily complete the course given by the school will be given certificates asserting their ability in judging for production.

The regular staff of the poultry department will be reinforced by a number of non-resident instructors. The non-resident members of the staff will be W. R. Graham of Guelph, Ontario, Canada; J. G. Halpin of the University of Wisconsin; R. E. Jones of the Connecticut Agricultural College; John Vandervort of the Penn State College. Applications for admission to the school should be sent as soon as possible to the poultry department to insure proper arrangements at the college.

SUMMER SCHOOL OFFERS FINE OPPORTUNITIES

The summer school courses in ag offer an excellent opportunity for those students who wish to bring their work up to schedule or to complete the requirements necessary for graduation in three and a half years. A wide choice of courses representing all of the departments in the Ag College makes possible a schedule which should meet the needs of anyone. Several lecturers of note in their especial fields will conduct courses not included in the curricula of the regular school year. In the departments of rural education and psychology a concerted effort is made to supply the needs of those engaged in rural teaching and extension work. Training is provided in all subjects pertinent to that work.

AG WINS INTERCOLLEGE RACE

The ag crew won the annual inter-college crew race Saturday afternoon, May 24. The race started at 5:30 and was run off in a drenching rain. Following the ag crew rather closely were forestry, chemistry, mechanical engineering, and civil engineering, all closely bunched. This year the college crews raced in gigs instead of the shells. The ag oarsmen were seated as follows: coxswain, "Rex" Ransley '31, stroke, Carl Dellgren '31, 7, "Ted" Burnett '30, 6, "Devv" Devenpeck '30, 5, "Art" Slocum '30, 4, "Fred" Allyn '31, 3, "Hal" Travis '30, 2, "Jim" Rose '32, and bow, "Hank" Forschmiedt '31. This victory on Lake Cayuga gave the ag athletes ten more points toward the inter-college athletic championship.

QUILL AND DAGGER

Amos Green Allen, Jr.
Richard Collier Crosby
James Richard Knipe
Alfred LaFrance
Francis Asbury Lueder
Cristobal Manuel Martinez
George Van McKay
John Eli Rogers
Robert P. Stieglitz

SPHINX HEAD

Lester Marcus Handleman

VEG GARDENING CLUB ELECTS OFFICERS AND PLANS PICNIC

The Vegetable Gardening Club met in Willard Straight Tuesday evening May 13. The officers for the next school year were elected and are: R. S. Jonas '32, president; D. H. Tokimasa grad., vice-president; and S. W. Williams '32, secretary-treasurer. S. S. Allen '32 was elected to serve on the executive committee of the Ag-Domecon Association. Tentative plans for a picnic to be held in Enfield Glen, Saturday, May 31 were discussed.

Professor J. E. Knott, Ph.D. '26, was the speaker of the evening. Professor Knott was formerly connected with Penn State and Rhode Island. At the latter place he started the vegetable gardening department. He discussed the muck soils of New York State. The plant pathology, agronomy, and vegetable gardening departments are cooperation in their studies of these soils. There are many problems that still remain unsolved. New York has about 400,000 acres of muckland, but of this only about 30,000 are in use. Lettuce, celery, and onions are the principal crops grown. After the land has been cleared, drained, and fitted, muck is ideal for these crops.

FLORICULTURISTS ELECT OFFICERS

George Kern '31 was elected president of the Floriculture Club at a meeting held on Wednesday evening, April 30. The other officers elected are: "Jack" Batchelor '32, vice-president; Martha Armstrong '32, secretary; and S. E. "Sam" Steele '31, treasurer. The remainder of the evening was spent discussing the annual spring outing of the club.

PROFS PRANKS

Several members of the dairy industry staff attended a conference of the laboratory section of the International Association of Milk Dealers which was held at Geneva April 29 and 30. Professor C. N. Stark delivered a paper on "Organisms Causing Ropy Milk and Their Characteristics." Cornell alumni who were also on the program were Dr. A. H. Robertson '20 of the Department of Agriculture and Markets at Albany; A. J. Powers '23 of the Borden Company at New York; J. H. Hileman '23, of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc. at Newark, New Jersey; and R. C. Fisher, of R. F. Worden and Sons at Waterbury, Connecticut. Mr. Hileman is Chief of the Laboratory Section of the milk dealers association.

The Second Annual Key Bankers' Conference and Tour was held Wednesday and Thursday, May 14 and 15, at the Geneva Experiment Station. Professor V. B. Hart '16 headed the agricultural delegation composed of Professors G. F. Warren '05 and M. C. Bond '16, and W. J. Wright, and J. A. Reynolds, assistant state leader of junior extension.

REORGANIZED KERMIS PRESENTS FIRST PRODUCTION IN ROBERTS

Morley's Play, "Thursday Evening," Followed by Dance in Domecon

KERMIS, the newly reorganized dramatic club, presented a play before the Ag-Domecon Association assembly Friday evening, May 16, in Roberts Hall. The play presented was written by Christopher Morley, entitled "Thursday Evening." The play was a one act comedy involving the happiness of a young married couple, and of course depicting the activities of the mother-in-laws in attempting to solve the matrimonial difficulties besetting the young couple.

Jane Barker '30 and "Larry" Draper '30 were the young couple who found so much love and solicitude from the mother-in-laws, Elizabeth Hopper '31 and Harriet McNinch '31. Throughout the farce the members of the cast effectively portrayed the humor Morley so inimitably wrought into the play. It was with relief that we found at the end that everyone concerned would secure happiness.

"Bucky's" Band Entertains

After the play the crowd went over to the Domecon building where they danced to the music of "Bucky's" band. From nine-thirty until twelve, the upper stories of the building rang with the laughter and merriment of the students. The new organization of Kermis was off to an auspicious start. We hope it is a good omen for the future.

LEGISLATION AIDS VEG GARD

The vegetable gardening department has profited by the recent action of the state legislature. The addition of three new men to the staff has been made possible. These men are to be an extension man on potatoes, an extension man on canning crops, and a research man on grading and handling of vegetables. The men to fill these positions have not yet been appointed.

PROFS PRANKS

Professor J. G. Needham '98, head of the entomology department spoke before the Ithaca Exchange Club at noon Tuesday, May 13. Professor Needham has just recently returned from a 5,000 mile airplane trip to the West Indies and the Guianas, and he related experiences of his research tour in pursuit of the dragonfly.

Professor Needham recently was awarded a gold medal by the Peking Natural History Society for his services to China last year. He is the first person to ever receive this award. A year ago Professor Needham was in China engaged in scientific research.

Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Huttar announced the birth of a son, John C. Junior, on Saturday, May 17, 1930.

HOTEL MEN ELECT DIRECTORS

The Cornell Hotel Men's Association, comprised of the alumni of the course in hotel management, held its annual meeting and breakfast in Willard Straight, Saturday morning, May 10. Thirty members were present and elected the following men to positions on the Board of Directors: J. M. Crandal '25, J. L. Slack '26, T. C. Devoe '27, Lawrence Benway '29, and A. D. Merrick '30. Arthur Hunt '29 was made member-at-large. John Courtney '25 was elected secretary and treasurer, and Alfred Olsen '25 and Charles Sales '26 were chosen to assist him. The president of the association will be elected by mail ballots coming from members all over the country.

Gifts

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Students, their parents and friends can obtain travel, sightseeing, housing, and other information during their stay in Ithaca from the Chamber of Commerce.

We are anxious to render this service to all citizens and visitors. Call at headquarters, Savings Bank Building or phone 2783.

SENIORS SECURE POSITIONS

Seventeen members of the senior class in the College of Home Economics have secured teaching positions for next year. Several of the class also have extension positions.

The following are to teach home economics: Helen Baker at Munnsville, New York, Mary Iona Bean at Corsica, N. Y., Helen Brooks at Gouverneur, N. Y., Florence Case at Bath, N. Y., Alma Dewey at Wayland, N. Y., Rilda Farmer at Loweville, N. Y., Evelyn Fisher at Newark, N. Y., Ida Harrison at Canaseraga, N. Y., Mildred Homan at Crown Point, N. Y., Betty Love at Lyons, N. Y., Norma MacGregor at Scotia, N. Y., Georgiana Marks at Manchester, N. Y., Ida Miller at Yorktown Heights, N. Y. Mary Page has been teaching at Hannibal, N. Y. since she graduated in February. Hazel Reed is to teach at Oswego, N. Y.; Jeanne Smith at Carmel, N. Y.; Harriet Thompson at Odessa, N. Y.

Seniors who have prepared to teach are still being placed by Miss Binzel who is in charge of the teacher training in the Department of Rural Education.

Marion Kellogg took up a position in the Home Bureau at Rochester, N. Y. when she graduated in February. Beatrice Fehr has been placed in extension work in Delaware County. Norma Everson is to be a county leader in 4H Club work in Chenango County. Edith Nash, Jane Barker and Elizabeth Farwell are also entering the field of extension, their exact location in the state are, as yet, uncertain.

CREDIT TO WHOM CREDIT IS DUE

The out-going domecon members of the COUNTRYMAN board wish to take this, our last opportunity, to thank all those who have contributed so much to our pages. So we pledge a toast to:

Miss Helen Crouch whose interest and assistance with each issue have been invaluable. Miss Crouch is in the College of Home Economics publicity office.

The College of Home Economics Staff for its excellent cooperation.

The editorial and business boards for their patience and generosity.

The freshman reporters who did excellent work and facilitated the expansion of our section;

Helen Burritt
Elnora Hopper
Portia Hopper
Lucille Joslyn
Christine Smith

The art girls who designed our cuts;
Audry Smith
M. Dorothy Reeves

MEMBERS OF DOMECON FACULTY LEAVE

Two members of the resident teaching staff of the College of Home Economics are resigning in spring.

Miss Laura Leske, who has been a member of the staff for two years teaching classes in millinery and clothing will teach millinery at Teachers College, Columbia University this summer and may go into commercial work in clothing in the fall. Miss Leske came to Cornell from Columbia where she had been engaged in graduate study. She took her undergraduate work at Oklahoma University.

Miss Myra Jane Robinson of the household management department, who has been at Cornell four years, may also go into the commercial field next year. Miss Robinson was a graduate of the University of Illinois specializing in chemistry and physics. Her special interest has been in household equipment and electricity in the home.

YE HOSTS

J. W. Cole '30
B. E. Howe '30
W. C. Blankenship '31
C. A. Brown '31
G. V. McKay '31
J. E. Rogers '31
R. P. Steiglitz '31
R. L. Timmerman '31
H. G. Ward '31
J. R. McKowne '32
J. C. O'Rourke '32
R. E. Redington '32

CANDLE LIGHTING CEREMONY DISCONTINUED THIS YEAR

"Shall the light fail?"

This was the question recently asked of upperclass home economics students through a questionnaire sent out by The Home Economics Club in order to find out whether the candle lighting ceremony which has been an annual event for seniors graduating from home economics since 1914, when the first class graduated, should be continued. The response to the questionnaire was in general either negative or indifferent, so the decision was made that the ceremony should be discontinued for a time at least until student opinion shall again resume interest.

OMICRON NU ELECTS OFFICERS

Omicron Nu, one of the senior honorary societies in home economics, elected officers for next year at a recent meeting. They are: Gertrude Andrews, president; Catherine Blewer, vice-president; Jane Marshall, secretary-editor; and Delight McAlpine, treasurer.

4-H CLUB HOLDS LAST MEETING

At the last business meeting of the 4-H Club, the members decided to show their appreciation to those who have helped them in their activities. After a discussion it was decided to elect to honorary membership in the club those people whose aid had been outstanding. Many names were suggested and the following were unanimously elected to honorary membership: Dean A. R. Mann '04, C. E. Ladd '12, director of extension service, Professor W. J. Wright, Mrs. N. McNeal Roman, Mrs. Mildred Stevens Essick '18, and Mr. J. Reynolds.

The officers for next year were also elected. These are: Natalie Fairbanks '32 will succeed Norma Everson '30 as president; Helen Cotter '33 succeeds "Fred" Norton '31 as vice-president; M. Giles '33 will take the place of Dorothy Crowe '31 as secretary; and M. Kelsey '33 will handle the finances in place of "Don" Armstrong '30.

Some of the members are planning on doing county agent work this summer. Norma Everson '30 will be assistant to Mr. Chase, county leader in Chenango County. George Earl '31 will also be with Mr. Chase. "Fred" Norton '31 will do club work and will serve as assistant to the leader in Onondaga County.

CAMPUS CHATS

SPRING OUTSIDE ONLY

As one looks out of a window in Roberts Hall, he sees every evidence that spring is here again. Trees are nearly fully leaved, flowers are in bloom, grass is grow-

ing rapidly, and the oily roads give further evidence of the advent of spring.

What a contrast meets the eye as one gazes about the lecture room or laboratory. Dusty shades are drawn down to various heights at the different windows. Dirty, grimy old pictures hang at various angles on the walls. The floors and blackboards give one the impression that dirt had been purposely left to collect for weeks. Instead of the cheery atmosphere of the out-of-doors, there is the dismalness and gloom of a dungeon.

The idea, then, would be to clean-up the lecture rooms and laboratories so that they would be placed in a similar state as the rest of the world at spring time. Perhaps a little more rigidity in the supervision of the janitors, plus a great deal more effort on the part of everyone to keep things clean would result in better conditions.

ADVERTISING

No doubt you are wondering wherein exists the relationship between advertising and Campus Chats. Unlike Kipling, we will not put you off by saying "that is another story," but, as the professors glibly say, "will come to that in a few minutes." A recent cartoon illustrates our "gripe" against advertising. A few lone motorists were disconsolately touring the country. Every square foot of the road-side was covered with advertisements. The caption below this cartoon said, "No wonder everyone goes to Europe." Obviously this is exaggerated to the point of absurdity, yet the grain of truth is there, and perhaps the only reason we all do not go to Europe is the financial consideration.

Advertising has its place in the business world, and rightfully. No magazine would decry the futility of intelligent advertising. We have, however, come to doubt the intelligence of this type of advertising. How many of us, speeding along the highways, stop to consider the multitudes of bill-boards?—except perhaps to cuss a bit those that are located too near curves. It would be an interesting study to determine how much this type of advertising increases sales. Our point of view is that it would be surprisingly small. Other sources of advertising are much more effective. Nor do these types ruin scenic views, make perilous curves more perilous, and give the general impression of disregard of everything except the eternal dollar.

The few minutes has passed; now let us make an application to ourselves. The ag student can well be proud of the appearance of this upper campus of his. The elms, the lawns, the shrubbery, the floriculture garden, and yes, our ivy covered buildings, are all beautiful. But why ruin a perfectly good home, and grounds for the most part, with a messy shoddy lawn. Now we like fences, but are not particularly fond of green board fences such as runs, or rather leans, down toward the physics building. Nor do we think that advertisements of club meetings and the like make it any more attractive. Did anyone ever write an ode to a telephone or light pole? We doubt it. Surely bills do not enhance their beauty.

Criticism is in vain unless it is constructive. What can be done about this situation? First, let us try to keep bills from the fence and poles. Second, let us try to get an appropriation to start some ivy rambling over the green board fence. Third, since we must advertise our meetings, let us endeavor to have some space set aside in the main buildings where we can let the student body know of the activities. A much more inviting campus will be the result.

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So often, you know, some very small gift fascinates you more than one of larger proportions. "Concentrated" charm, you might call it . . . It has always been a hobby with us to assemble gifts with "more originality per square inch." . . . Regardless of size or price, you may be sure of distinctiveness in any article you buy here. You will also be interested in seeing our newest Gruen Guild watches.



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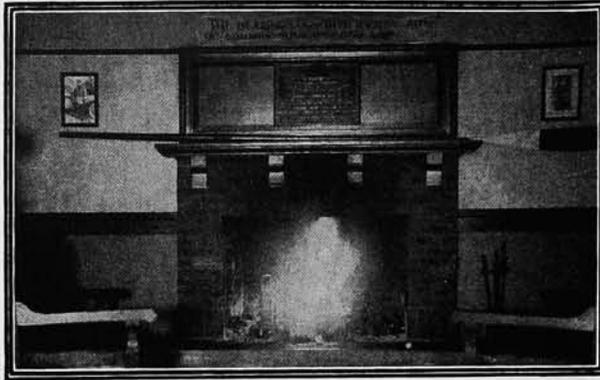
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For the Disciples



Foresters



Of Saint Murphius

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN FORESTRY LEGISLATION

THERE were 4000 bills introduced into the State Legislature this year, but only thirty are of immediate interest to foresters. Professor A. B. Recknagel has summarized these as follows:

Three amendments to the Constitution affecting reforestation, recreation, and road building were passed. If these are passed by the Legislature of 1931 and approved by the people, they become effective in 1932.

Two amendments to the Conservation Law affecting blister rust and posting of private lands were made.

Two amendments to the Penal Law forbidding the taking and destruction of trees and the firing of marsh lands were passed.

An amendment to the Fisher Forest Tax Law simplifying the requirements and placing the stumpage assessments in the hands of the Board of Assessors was made.

The Governor appointed a Water Power Commission.

The Reforestation Commission was continued and the appropriation for this year increased to a total of \$400,000.

A commission to recommend revision of the tax laws was created. Their work will give special attention to tax laws dealing with real estate.

Miscellaneous bills affecting brush removal, use of W. Canada Creek until 1946 for driving logs, adoption of the international log rule as an optional standard were also passed.

Several of these measures are of especial importance to foresters. The revision of the forest tax laws would be a great aid to timber land owners, and would give forestry a great impetus. The slow return from forest land necessitates a special form of taxation, but, by no means, exemption.

The blister rust control measure will do much to save our white pines from going the way of the chestnut. Likewise, the laws forbidding the taking and destruction of trees, and the firing of marsh lands will give many areas a chance to mature as forests.

"Chuck" Abell '28 is working for his master's degree at the Yale Forestry School.

A. J. Rissman '29 spent a few days in Ithaca recently. He has just come from Washington where he was working for the Biological Survey in the capacity of Junior Forester. "Riss" spent last year making an extensive tour of the country on a land examination for the Survey.

We are sorry to learn that Irving Govshewitz '31 is compelled to leave school due to protracted illness, but we all hope for "Two-Gun's" quick recovery and return to Fernow next fall.



REQUIEM

It has been said that Cornell is a hard place to enter and still harder to leave, with a diploma. It might be added that the campus and the town are also hard to leave for certain well known reasons.

When we look back four years ago at the present Forestry seniors, we find that even they were rosy-cheeked youngsters, shaving once a week and wearing the blue suits that adoring mothers had picked out for high school graduations.

Now—look at them. Some wear a studious look and horn rimmed glasses—our future professors. Some of them have long hair, wiry beards, and fog horn voices that denote a yearning for the life of the lumber-jack. Others are sleek gentlemen, their clothes fit, their hair stays down, their pins shine. What they will be, nobody knows.

We hate to see them go for friendship's sake, but in our hearts we are glad. We of the underclasses yearn to tread the paths on which only the mighty senior knows how to strut.

Best wishes and so long, gents.

FORESTRY SPORTS

The baseball team met stark disaster by losing three of the four games played. Lack of practice and inexperienced material lost the first and last games. In the second game "Jerry Welch" '31 allowed Arts only two hits, but we lost anyway because of several errors. The only consolation we have is that Vet were on the short end of an 18 to 4 score. However, we haven't much to fear because neither Ag nor C.E. reached the finals.

Even with baseball lost, the Forestry prospects don't look so bad since our crew snared a few points for us by coming in second in the intercollegiate race on Spring Day. We hate to admit it but Ag was first, with Forestry a scant length behind.

In all fairness we must thank the eight men who strove so hard to keep Fernow's name unbesmirched. More thanks to the forestry faculty for the use of the department truck and more thanks to Lowell "Bill" Besley '31 who drove it.

Here follows a choice list of the flower of the upper campus: Lowell "Bill" Besley '31 stroke, G. S. "Gil" Powell '31, A. W. "Art" Holweg '31, T. W. "Tom" McConkey '32, S. H. "Red" Palmer '32, George Parsons '31, W. T. "Walt" Cusack '32, E. E. "Ernie" Devey '32, and last but not least, R. B. "Half-Size" Garlock '33, who piloted the boat.

FORESTRY CLUB HOLDS SECOND ANNUAL BANQUET

THE Cornell Forestry Club held its second annual banquet Friday evening, May 9, at Willard Straight Hall.

After an ample steak dinner Toastmaster J. N. Spaeth introduced Professor Emanuel Fritz as the first speaker of the evening. Professor Fritz began by reviewing his impressions of the characteristic forests of the various sections of the country, and continued with a talk on the private employer in the lumber industry, his relation to forestry, and especially to college foresters.

Secretary O. W. Smith gave us a treat by reading some of the humorous bits of correspondence that he occasionally receives at his office.

Professor R. S. Hosmer was next introduced. Professor Hosmer explained and presented the two Charles Lathrop Pack prizes. The Charles Lathrop Pack Foundation Forestry Prize, given for the best essay on forestry combining both technical and journalistic skill, went to H. G. Wilm, graduate student, for his essay, "Dixie, the Land of Promise in Forestry." J. W. Cruikshank '30 was the recipient of the Charles Lathrop Pack Prize for the senior with the best all around record.

The principal speaker of the evening, Arthur S. Hopkins, Assistant Superintendent of Lands and Forests in New York State, was then introduced. Mr. Hopkins put before us the public service side of the forestry profession as to the opportunities and problems confronting the forester fresh from college. He stressed the fact that two virgin fields are now opening to the forester.

These are the recreation and game problems in respect to forests and forestry.

The banquet came to a conclusion with the singing of the Evening Song, led by the tenor voice of Professor Spaeth.

"NICKY" BAWLF SPEAKS TO FORESTRY CLUB

"Ken" Adams '30 presided at the sixth meeting of the Forestry Club, Tuesday, April 22. The sports program for the rest of the term was the main topic discussed. "Hal" Mitchell '30 and Jerry Welch '31 were appointed to direct the baseball team, and "Bill" Besley '31 will take care of the Forestry crew. The final plans for the banquet were completed and the committee's report read.

After the short business meeting, "Nicky" Bawlf gave an interesting talk on the benefits of athletics at Cornell. "Nick" pointed out that the coaches and the teams are secondary to class work but that every student should take advantage of the opportunities offered.

Following the talk, Denton Bloomer '31 served coffee and doughnuts.

KEEP GOING

Technical training is of greater importance every day, whether one is preparing to be a farmer or to follow some other profession. The outlook for the farm-reared boy with ambition and training in agriculture is especially bright at this time, say agricultural leaders.

The new two-year courses offered by the college of agriculture at Cornell University present an unparalleled opportunity to farm boys who graduate from high school this year.

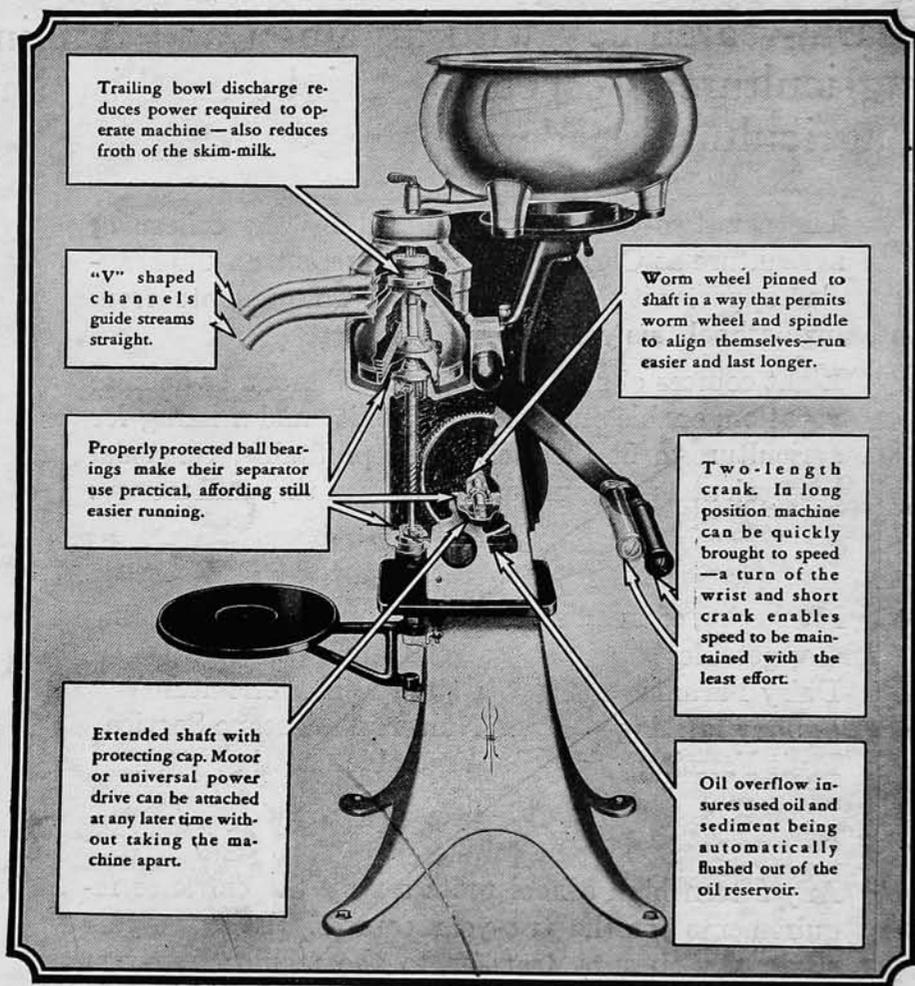
Eight courses of study, each prepared around a definite vocation, enable students with ability and a liking for agriculture to fit themselves for profitable, congenial life work at a minimum expenditure of time and money:

Marketing of Fruit and vegetables	Manufacture and Marketing of Dairy products
Dairy Farming	Commercial Floriculture
Poultry farming	Nursery Landscape Service
Fruit Farming	Vegetable Growing

Any fifteen high school units satisfy the entrance requirements for the two-year courses. If a two-year student wishes to transfer to the regular four-year course, he may receive credit towards a degree for the courses he has passed, provided he makes up any entrance requirements he lacks for the four-year course.

Write today to O. W. Smith, Secretary, New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, New York, for further particulars.

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